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2006~2015

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本套试卷共收录了自 2006 年以来的全部 10 套新题型试题。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 套真题音频讲解。“全文翻译+超详点评+音频讲座”，三位一体，可以让考生更生动、更深刻地了解真题本质，掌握解题技巧。本书是参加 TEM4 考试考生的必备辅导用书。

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2015年英语专业四级考试真题

TIME LIMIT: 135 min

PART I DICTATION [15 MIN]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION [20 MIN]

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on Answer Sheet Two.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

l. Why is the trip to Mars a one-way trip?

A) The return trip is too expensive.
B) There is no technology to get people back.
C) People don't want to return.
D) The return trip is too risky.

2. According to the man, what is more important for those recruits?

A) Intelligence. B) Health. C) Skills. D) Calmness.

3. What is the last part of the conversation about?

A) The kind of people suitable for the trip.
B) Interests and hobbies of the speakers.
C) Recruitment of people for the trip.
D) Preparation for the trip to Mars.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. What is showrooming?

A) Going to the high street.
B) Visiting everyday shops.
C) Buying things like electrical goods.
D) Visiting shops and buying online.

5. According to the conversation, the man had bought all the following things online EXCEPT _____.
A) shoes B) CDs C) camera D) food

6. According to the conversation, the percentage of people who showroomed while Christmas shopping was _____.
A) 3% B) 33% C) 42% D) 24%

7. One reason for people to showroom is that they _____.
A) want to know more about pricing B) can return the product later
C) want to see the real thing first D) can bargain for a lower shop price

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

8. What is the conversation mainly about?
A) How to avoid clashes of exams. B) How to schedule exams.
C) How to use the faculty lounge. D) How to choose the courses.

9. What does the student have to do first in order to take the exams?
A) To choose a date on the draft schedule. B) To find the information on the bulletin board.
C) To draw up the final schedule. D) To arrange an invigilator.

10. According to the conversation, the Dean will _____.
A) sign the sheet in the faculty lounge B) take care of the bulletin board
C) consult the students D) finalize the exam schedule

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

11. Which of the following cities has the oldest Chinatown in North America?
A) New York. B) San Francisco. C) Boston. D) San Diego.

12. The Chinatown in San Francisco attracts _____ tourists a year.
A) 20,000 B) 100,000 C) 7 million D) 17 million

13. Where can tourists see the fish markets?
A) In Stockton Street. B) In Grant Avenue.
C) In Portsmouth Square. D) In Bush Street.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A) Obesity can damage one's health. B) Obesity is a growing problem all over the world.
C) Obesity is directly related to one's habit. D) Obesity has affected both boys and girls.

15. The purpose of the three-year study is to _____.
A) find out why some children find it difficult to go to sleep

B) learn more about the link between sleep and weight
C) identify the ways parents reduce their kids' weight
D) see if there is difference in sleep patterns over the period

16. According to the study, the daily healthy sleep time for the 3rd to 6th graders should be around _____ hours.
A) 8 B) 9 C)10 D) 11

17. According to the passage, obesity is most likely related to _____.
A) sleep time B) gender C) race D) parents

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

18. According to a number of studies, _____ is the main factor for early-age smoking.
A) gender B) personality C) environment D) money

19. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
A) Very few continue smoking throughout their teenage years.
B) Most early-age smokers soon stop experimenting.
C) Some early-age smokers never go beyond experimenting.
D) Children quickly become regular smokers by carrying cigarettes.

20. All the following are features of smokers EXCEPT _____.
A) strong peer influence B) low sense of achievement
C) high sense of rebellion D) close family relationship

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

21. Why were some children offered only fruit and milk for lunch?
A) The school stopped providing school lunch.
B) Their parents failed to pay for school lunch.
C) Some parents preferred fruit and milk for lunch.
D) These children chose to have something different.

22. How did parents react to the school's way of handling the situation?
A) They were upset. B) They were furious.
C) They were surprised. D) They were sad.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

23. According to the news, what is the main advantage of the digital key?
A) Guests can pay without going to the front desk. B) Guests can go direct to their rooms.
C) Guests can check out any time. D) Guests can make room reservations.

24. The hotel company intends to have the system in _____ of its hotels in the next three months.

A) 2 B) 3 C) 100 D) 150

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

25. According to the court ruling, Shrien Dewani _____.

A) will return to the U.K. for medical treatment B) will remain in South Africa for medical treatment

C) will stand trial in South Africa once proved fit D) will be extradited even if he is unfit to stand trial

26. What was Dewani accused of?

A) Having his wife killed. B) Killing his wife in the U.K.

C) Being involved in a taxi accident. D) Hiring a crew of hit men.

Question 27 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

27. The U.N. new vote would allow all the following EXCEPT _____.

A) the use of force by European Union troops B) the suspension of an existing arms embargo

C) the extension of U.N. peacekeeping mission D) the ban on travel and freeze of assets

Question 28 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

28. What is the news mainly about?

A) Causes of early death in Russia. B) Behavior of alcoholics.

C) Causes of alcohol poisoning. D) Number of death over 10 years.

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

29. The total investment in film-making in Britain in 2012 was _____.

A) £945 million B) £1.07 billion C) £500,000 D) £87,000

30. Hollywood studios prefer to make films in Britain because _____.

A) the UK is a good film location B) the cast usually comes from Britain

C) Hollywood emphasizes quality D) production cost can be reduced

PART III CLOZE [15 MIN]

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on Answer Sheet Two.

Electricity is such a part of our everyday lives and so much taken for granted nowadays (31) _____ we rarely think twice when we switch on the light or turn on the TV set. At night, roads are brightly lit, enabling people and (32) _____ to move freely.

31. A) so B) as
C) thus D) that
32. A) car B) truck
C) traffic D) pedestrians
33. A) appearance B) character
C) distinction D) surface

Neon lighting used in advertising has become part of the (33) _____ of every modern city. In the home, many (34) _____ devices are powered by electricity. (35) _____ when we turn off the bedside lamp and are (36) _____ asleep, electricity is working for us, (37) _____ our refrigerators, heating our water, or keeping our rooms air-conditioned. Every day, trains, buses and subways take us to and from work. We rarely (38) _____ to consider why or how they run — (39) _____ something goes wrong.

In the summer of 1959, something (40) _____ go wrong with the power-plant that provided New York with electricity. For a great many hours, life came almost to a (41) _____. Trains refused to move and the people in them sat in the dark, (42) _____ to do anything; lifts stopped working, so that (43) _____ you were lucky enough not to be (44) _____ between two floors, you had the unpleasant task of finding your way down (45) _____ of stairs.

Famous streets like Broadway and Fifth Avenue in a(n) (46) _____ became as gloomy and uninviting (47) _____ the most remote back streets. People were afraid to leave their houses, (48) _____ although the police had been ordered to (49) _____ in case of emergency, they were just as confused and (50) _____ as anybody else.

34. A) labour-saving B) time-saving C) energy-saving D) money-saving
35. A) Only B) Rarely C) Even D) Frequently
36. A) quite B) fast C) closely D) quickly
37. A) moving B) starting C) repairing D) driving
38. A) trouble B) bother C) hesitate D) remember
39. A) when B) if C) until D) after
40. A) would B) did C) could D) should
41. A) standstill B) terminal C) breakdown D) pause
42. A) incompetent B) powerless C) hesitant D) helpless
43. A) although B) when C) as D) even if
44. A) locked B) placed C) positioned D) trapped
45. A) steps B) levels C) flights D) floors
46. A) instant B) time C) point D) minute
47. A) like B) than C) for D) as
48. A) for B) and C) but D) or
49. A) stand aside B) stand down C) stand by D) stand in
50. A) helpless B) aimless C) unfocused D) undecided

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY [15 MIN]

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words, phrases or statements marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one word, phrase or statement that best completes the sentence.

Mark your answers on Answer Sheet Two.

51. When you have finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on the shelf, _____?

A) don't you B) do you C) will you D) won't you

52. Mary is _____ hardworking than her sister, but she failed in the exam.
A) no less B) no more C) not less D) no so

53. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
A) Only one out of six were present at the meeting.
B) Ten dollars was stolen from the cash register.
C) Either my sister or my brother is coming.
D) Five miles seem like a long walk to me.

54. Which of the italicized parts expresses a future tense?
A) My friend teaches chemistry in a school. B) I'll give it to you after I return.
C) What is the matter with you? D) London stands on the River Thames.

55. It is not so much the language _____ the cultural background that makes the film difficult to understand.
A) but B) nor C) like D) as

56. There is no doubt _____ the committee has made the right decision on the housing project.
A) why B) that C) whether D) when

57. All the President's Men _____ one of the important books for scholars who study the Watergate Scandal.
A) remains B) remained C) remain D) is remaining

58. If you explained the situation to your lawyer, he _____ able to advise you much better than I can.
A) will be B) was C) would be D) were

59. Which of the following is a stative verb (静态动词) _____?
A) Drink. B) Close. C) Rain. D) Belong.

60. Which of the following italicized parts indicates a subject-verb relation?
A) The man has a large family to support. B) She had no wish to quarrel with her brother.
C) He was the last guest to leave. D) Mary needs a friend to talk to.

61. The following are all correct responses to "Who told the news to the teacher?" EXCEPT _____.
A) Bob did this B) Bob did so C) Bob did that D) Bob did

62. Which of the following is INCORRECT?
A) Another two girls. B) Few words. C) This work. D) A bit of flowers.

63. Which of the following italicized words does NOT indicate willingness?
A) What will you do when you graduate? B) They will be home by now.
C) Who will go with me? D) Why will you go there alone?

64. When one has good health, _____ should feel fortunate.
A) you B) she C) he D) we

65. There _____ nothing more for discussion, the meeting came to an end half an hour earlier.
A) to be B) to have been C) be D) being

66. Two of her brothers were _____ during the Second World War.
A) called up B) called on C) called for D) called out

67. Bottles from this region sell _____ at about $50 a case.
A) entirely B) totally C) wholesale D) together

68. The product contains no _____ colours, flavours, or preservatives.
A) fake B) artificial C) false D) wrong

69. Davis accepted the defeat in the semi-final with good grace. The underlined part is closest in meaning to _____.
A) cheerfully B) wholeheartedly C) politely D) quietly

70. _____ and business leaders were delighted at the decision to hold the national motor fair in the city.

A) Civil B) Civilized C) Civilian D) Civic

71. The city council is planning a huge road-building programme to ease congestion. The underlined part means _____.
A) calm B) relieve C) comfort D) still

72. His unfortunate appearance was offset by an attractive personality. The underlined part means all the following EXCEPT _____.
A) improved B) made up for C) balanced D) compensated for

73. The doctor said that the gash in his cheek required ten stitches. The underlined part means _____.
A) lump B) depression C) swelling D) cut

74. During the economic crisis, they had to cut back production and _____ workers.
A) lay off B) lay into C) lay down D) lay aside

75. The university consistently receives a high _____ for the quality of its teaching and research.
A) standard B) evaluation C) rating D) comment

76. To mark its one hundredth anniversary, the university held a series of activities including conferences, film shows, etc. The underlined part means _____ .
A) signify B) celebrate C) symbolize D) suggest

77. His fertile mind keeps turning out new ideas. The underlined part means _____ .
A) abundant B) unbelievable C) productive D) generative

78. The local newspaper has a _____ of 100,000 copies a day.
A) spread B) circulation C) motion D) flow

79. These issues were discussed at length during the meeting. The underlined part means _____.
A) eventually B) subsequently C) lastly D) fully

80. A couple of young people were giving out leaflets in front of the department store. The underlined part means _____.
A) distributing B) handling C) dividing D) arranging

PART V READING COMPREHENSION [25 MIN]

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A), B), C)and D). Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on Answer Sheet Two.

TEXT A

Inundated by more information than we can possibly hold in our heads, we're increasingly handing off the job of remembering to search engines and smart phones. Google is even reportedly working on eyeglasses that could one day recognize faces and supply details about whoever you're looking at. But new research shows that outsourcing our memory — and expecting that information will be continually and instantaneously available — is changing our cognitive habits.

Research conducted by Betsy Sparrow, an assistant professor of psychology at Columbia University, has identified three new realities about how we process information in the Internet age. First, her experiments showed that when we don't know the answer to a question, we now think about where we can find the nearest Web connection instead of the subject of the question itself. A second revelation is that when we expect to be able to find information again later on, we don't remember it as well as when we think it might become

unavailable. And then there is the researchers' final observation: the expectation that we'll be able to locate information down the line leads us to form a memory not of the fact itself but of where we'll be able to find it.

But this handoff comes with a downside. Skills like critical thinking and analysis must develop in the context of facts: we need something to think and reason about, after all. And these facts can't be Googled as we go; they need to be stored in the original hard drive, our long-term memory. Especially in the case of children, "factual knowledge must precede skill," says Daniel Willingham, a professor of psychology, at the University of Virginia — meaning that the days of drilling the multiplication table and memorizing the names of the Presidents aren't over quite yet. Adults, too, need to recruit a supply of stored knowledge in order to situate and evaluate new information they encounter. You can't Google context.

Last, there's the possibility, increasingly terrifying to contemplate, that our machines will fail us. As Sparrow puts it, "The experience of losing our Internet connection becomes more and more like losing a friend." If you're going to keep your memory on your smart phone, better make sure it's fully charged.

81. Google's eyeglasses are supposed to _____.

A) improve our memory　　B) function like memory

C) help us see faces better　　D) work like smart phones

82. According to the passage, "cognitive habits" refers to _____.

A) how we deal with information　　B) functions of human memory

C) the amount of information　　D) the availability of information

83. Which of the following statements about Sparrow's research is CORRECT?

A) We remember people and things as much as before.

B) We remember more Internet connections than before.

C) We pay equal attention to location and content of information.

D) We tend to remember location rather than the core of facts.

84. What does the author mean by "context"?

A) It refers to long-term memory.　　B) It refers to a new situation.

C) It refers to a store of knowledge.　　D) It refers to the search engine.

85. What is the implied message of the author?

A) Web connections aid our memory.　　B) People differ in what to remember.

C) People keep memory on smart phones.　　D) People need to exercise their memory.

TEXT B

I was a second-year medical student at the university, and was on my second day of rounds at a nearby hospital. My university's philosophy was to get students seeing patients early in their education. Nice idea, but it overlooked one detail: second-year students know next to nothing about medicine.

Assigned to my team that day was an attending — a senior faculty member who was there mostly to make patients feel they weren't in the hands of amateurs. Many attendings were researchers who didn't have much recent hospital experience. Mine was actually an arthritis specialist. Also along was a resident (the real boss, with a staggering mastery of medicine, at least to a rookie like myself). In addition, there were two interns (住院实习医生). These guys were just as green as I was, but in a scarier way: they had recently graduated from the medical school, so they were technically MDs.

I began the day at 6:30am. An intern and I did a quick check of our eight patients; later, we were to present our findings to the resident and then to the attending. I had three patients and the intern had the other five — piece of cake.

But when I arrived in the room of 71-year-old Mr Adams, he was sitting up in bed, sweating heavily and

panting (喘气). He'd just had a hip operation and looked terrible. I listened to his lungs with my stethoscope, but they sounded clear. Next I checked the log of his vital signs and saw that his respiration and heart rate had been climbing, but his temperature was steady. It didn't seem like heart failure, nor did it appear to be pneumonia. So I asked Mr Adams what he thought was going on.

"It's really hot in here, Doc," he replied.

So I attributed his condition to the stuffy room and told him the rest of the team would return in a few hours. He smiled and feebly waved goodbye.

At 8:40 a.m., during our team meeting, "Code Blue Room 307!" blared from the loudspeaker.

I froze.

That was Mr Adams's room.

When we arrived, he was motionless.

The autopsy (尸体解剖) later found Mr Adams had suffered a massive pulmonary embolism (肺部栓塞). A blood clot had formed in his leg, worked its way to his lungs, and cut his breathing capacity in half. His symptoms had been textbook: heavy perspiration and shortness of breath despite clear lungs. The only thing was: I hadn't read that chapter in the textbook yet. And I was too scared, insecure, and proud to ask a real doctor for help.

This mistake has haunted me for nearly 30 years, but what's particularly frustrating is that the same medical education system persists. Who knows how many people have died or suffered harm at the hands of students as naïve as I, and how many more will?

86. Why was the author doing rounds in a hospital?

A) He himself wanted to have practice.
B) Students of all majors had to do so.
C) It was part of his medical training.
D) He was on a research team.

87. We learn that the author's team members had _____.

A) much practical experience
B) adequate knowledge
C) long been working there
D) some professional deficiency

88. While the author was examining Mr Adams, all the following symptoms caught his attention EXCEPT _____.

A) moving difficulty
B) steady temperature
C) faster heart rate
D) breathing problem

89. "His symptoms had been textbook" means that his symptoms were _____.

A) part of the textbook
B) no longer in the textbook
C) recently included in the textbook
D) explained in the textbook

90. At the end of the passage, the author expresses _____ about the medical education system.

A) optimism B) hesitation C) concern D) support

TEXT C

The war on smoking, now five decades old and counting, is one of the nation's greatest public health success stories — but not for everyone.

As a whole, the country has made amazing progress. In 1964, four in ten adults in the US smoked; today fewer than two in ten do. But some states — Kentucky, South Dakota and Alabama, to name just a few — seem to have missed the message that smoking is deadly.

Their failure is the greatest disappointment in an effort to save lives that was started on Jan. 11, 1964, by the first Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health. Its finding that smoking is a cause of lung cancer and other diseases was major news then. The hazards of smoking were just starting to emerge.

The report led to cigarette warning labels, a ban on TV ads and eventually an anti-smoking movement

that shifted the nation's attitude on smoking. Then, smokers were cool. Today, many are outcasts, rejected by restaurants, bars, public buildings and even their own workplaces. Millions of lives have been saved.

The formula for success is no longer guesswork: Adopt tough warning labels, air public service ads, fund smoking cessation programs and impose smoke-free laws. But the surest way to prevent smoking, particularly among price-sensitive teens, is to raise taxes. If you can stop them from smoking, you've won the war. Few people start smoking after turning 19.

The real-life evidence of taxing power is powerful. The 10 states with the lowest adult smoking rates slap an average tax of $2.42 on every pack — three times the average tax in the states with the highest smoking rates.

New York has the highest cigarette tax in the country, at $4.35 per pack, and just 12 percent of teens smoke — far below the national average of 18 percent. Compare that with Kentucky, where taxes are low (60 cents), smoking restrictions are weak and the teen smoking rate is double New York's. Other low-tax states have similarly dismal records.

Enemies of high tobacco taxes cling to the tired argument that they fall disproportionately on the poor. True, but so do the deadly effects of smoking — far worse than a tax. The effect of the taxes is amplified further when the revenue is used to fund initiatives that help smokers quit or persuade teens not to start.

Anti-smoking forces have plenty to celebrate this week, having helped avoid 8 million premature deaths in the past 50 years. But as long as 3,000 adolescents and teens take their first puff each day, the war is not won.

91. What does "counting" mean in the context?

A) Continuing. B) Including. C) Calculating. D) Relying on.

92. According to the context, "Their failure" refers to _____.

A) those adults who continue to smoke
B) those states that missed the message
C) findings of the report
D) hazards of smoking

93. The following are all efforts that led to the change of attitude on smoking EXCEPT _____.

A) rejection by the public
B) cigarette warning labels
C) anti-smoking campaigns
D) anti-smoking legislation

94. According to the author, raising tax on cigarettes _____.

A) is unfair to the poor
B) is an effective measure
C) increases public revenue
D) fails to solve the problem

95. What is the passage mainly about?

A) How to stage anti-smoking campaigns.
B) The effects of the report on smoking and health.
C) Tax as the surest path to cut smoking.
D) The efforts to cut down on teenage smoking.

TEXT D

Attachment Parenting is not Indulgent Parenting. Attachment parents do not "spoil" their children. Spoiling is done when a child is given everything that they want regardless of what they need and regardless of what is practical. Indulgent parents give toys for tantrums (发脾气), ice cream for breakfast. Attachment parents don't give their children everything that they want, they give their children everything that they need. Attachment parents believe that love and comfort are free and necessary. Not sweets or toys.

Attachment Parenting is not "afraid of tears" parenting. Our kids cry. The difference is that we understand that tantrums and tears come from emotions and not manipulation. And our children understand this too. They cry and have tantrums sometimes, of course. But they do this because their emotions are so overwhelming that they need to get it out. They do not expect to be "rewarded" for their strong negative

emotions; they simply expect that we will listen. We pick up our babies when they cry, and we respond to the tears of our older children because we believe firmly that comfort is free, love is free, and that when a child has need for comfort and love, it is our job to provide those things. We are not afraid of tears. We don't avoid them. We hold our children through them and teach them that when they are hurt or frustrated we are here to comfort them and help them work through their emotions.

Attachment Parenting is not Clingy Parenting. I do not cling to my children. In fact, I'm pretty ***free-range***. As soon as they can move they usually move away from me and let me set up a chase as they crawl, run, skip and hop on their merry way to explore the world. Sure, I carry them and hug them and chase them and kiss them and rock them and sleep with them. But this is not me following them everywhere and pulling them back to me. This is me being a home base. The "attachment" comes from their being allowed to attach to us, not from us attaching to them like parental leeches.

Attachment Parenting is not Selfish Parenting. It is also not selfless parenting. We are not doing it for us, and we are not doing it to torment ourselves.

Attachment parenting is not Helicopter Parenting. I don't hover. I supervise. I follow, I teach, I demonstrate, I explain. I don't slap curious hands away. I show how to do things safely. I let my child do the things that my child wishes to do, first with help and then with supervision and finally with trust. I don't insist that my 23 month old hold my hand when we walk on the sidewalk because I know that I can recall him with my voice because he trusts me to allow him to explore and he trusts me to explain when something is dangerous and to help him satisfy his curiosities safely.

Most of the negative things that I hear about "attachment parents" are completely off-base and describe something that is entirely unlike Attachment Parenting. Attachment Parenting is child-centric and focuses on the needs of the child. Children need structure, rules, and boundaries. Attachment Parents simply believe that the child and the parent are allies, not adversaries. And that children are taught, not trained.

96. What makes attachment parents different from indulgent parents is that they _____.
A) show more love to their children
B) think love is more important
C) prefer both love and toys in parenting
D) dislike ice cream or sweets

97. According to the author, what should parents do when their kids cry?
A) Providing comfort and love.
B) Trying to stop kids crying.
C) Holding them till they stop.
D) Rewarding kids with toys.

98. What does "free-range" mean according to the passage?
A) Fond of providing a home base.
B) Ready to play games with my kids.
C) Curious to watch what games they play.
D) Willing to give kids freedom of movement.

99. Which of the following is NOT attachment parenting?
A) Fostering their curiosity.
B) Standing by and protecting.
C) Showing them how things are done.
D) Helping them do the right thing.

l00. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A) How to foster love in children.
B) How to build child confidence.
C) Different types of parenting.
D) Parent-child relationships.

PART VI WRITING [45 MIN]

SECTION A COMPOSITION [35 MIN]

According to a recent survey on college students' mental well-being, 20 percent of college students

experience various kinds of stress. Interpersonal communication, finding jobs, and study are among the top factors that cause anxiety and stress among students. Have you ever had such problems? And how do you tackle the problem(s)?

*Write on **ANSWER SHEET THREE** a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:*

How I Deal with Stress

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state the kind of stress you have experienced.

In the second part, explain how you deal with the stress.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING [10 MIN]

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50-60 words based on the following situation:

You are going to send a book to your friend Mary or John by express mail. Write a message telling him/her TWO reasons why you send the book.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness.

——THE END——

2014年英语专业四级考试真题

TIME LIMIT: 135 min

PART I DICTATION (15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. What are they mainly talking about in the conversation?

A) Transport. B) Customers. C) Relocation. D) Restaurants.

2. Which of the following is mentioned by Tim as a good reason for moving?

A) More office space. B) Convenient parking.

C) Fewer office workers. D) A near-by train station.

3. Why is Jane worried about winter in the new location?

A) It is much colder there. B) There are few activities.

C) There are no good restaurants. D) There is no cinema or theatre.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the conversation.

4. Miss Parkinson became interested in her own business

A) before she worked for the media company. B) when she was on holiday five years ago.

C) after she went to therapists and classes. D) after her friend recommended it to her.

5. Why did she ask her teachers to teach her at home?
A) She was busier than before. B) It was more convenient.
C) She liked to exercise at home. D) She was given a promotion.
6. Which of the following is NOT true according to the conversation?
A) She recommended people to take classes.
B) She was willing to pay more for classes at home.
C) She left her job immediately after her promotion.
D) She regarded the business as a pastime at first.
7. Why did she finally leave her job?
A) She got bored with her job. B) She saw an opportunity.
C) She needed the money. D) She was forced to leave.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the single-lens reflex?
A) Different lenses can be used. B) Focusing is easier.
C) You can see what you are taking. D) It is cheaper and lighter.
9. According to the shop assistant, the main difference between the two types of cameras lies in
A) lens. B) price. C) weight. D) size.
10. It can be inferred from the conversation that the customer is more likely to buy _____ in the end.
A) a single-lens camera B) nothing C) a rangefinder camera D) several lenses instead

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

11. Which of the following details about the front of the house is CORRECT?
A) The front is pink. B) The curtain is drawn.
C) No window can be seen. D) There are two doors.
12. What is to the immediate left side of the house?
A) A washing line. B) Another house.
C) A flat area. D) A chimney.
13. Where is the small town in the picture?
A) Between two hills. B) Further to the left of the house.
C) At the back of the house. D) At the side of a hill.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. When did Ben first become interested in Mongolia?
A) When he grew up. B) When he learned Mongolian.

C) When he returned home. D) When he was nine years old.

15. Where did he spend most of his teenage years?
A) In Mongolia. B) In the Arab world.
C) In his hometown. D) In some other regions.

16. We learn from the passage that Ben _____ while doing his master's degree.
A) became interested in classical Mongolian B) learned classical and modern Mongolian
C) gave up modern Mongolian D) mastered modern Mongolian

17. Which of the following details is NOT true according to the passage?
A) Ben wants to visit Mongolia when the weather is warm.
B) Ben considers the travel expense reasonable.
C) The trip today is expensive considering inflation.
D) Ben was unable to travel to Mongolia in 1971.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

18. What is the height of towers at Sky Greens vertical farm?
A) 9 meters. B) 20 meters. C) 100 meters. D) 40 meters.

19. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A) The farm sells its vegetables to a local supermarket.
B) The farm uses less water and energy to grow vegetables.
C) The farm causes less pollution in its production.
D) The farm sells at the same price as imported produce.

20. According to the passage, one particular advantage of the Sky Greens is
A) local climate. B) local support. C) plan for expansion. D) closeness to the city.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

21. According to the news, Turkish police were unsure about
A) when the woman was killed. B) the main cause of her death.
C) the woman's identity. D) why she failed to return home.

22. How many people had been detained by Turkish Police?
A) 9. B) 19. C) 22. D) 33.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

23. What is the situation now in Kidal according to the news?
A) Islamist militants are still in control of the town. B) French forces have entered the town.
C) French forces are going to land at the airport. D) Islamist militants are attacking the airport.

24. Why did the French launch the military operation?
A) To control Kidal airport.
B) To protect the town.
C) To protect the capital Bamako.
D) To fight against Islamist militants.

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

25. Which of the following is TRUE about the immigration reform?
A) It was proposed by a group of senators.
B) Mr. Obama had carried out the reform.
C) Illegal immigrants would soon be given citizenship.
D) The reform failed to improve the current system.

26. According to Obama's 2011 blueprint, how long would it take for illegal immigrants to gain citizenship?
A) Eight years.
B) Five years.
C) Thirteen years.
D) Eleven years.

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

27. What is Lorraine Melvill's business?
A) Running a plastic surgery clinic.
B) Arranging for surgery and safaris.
C) Providing consultancy to local people.
D) Organizing trips to UK and America.

28. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the news item?
A) Local African clients helped keep her business going.
B) Her clients were unable to pay her the money.
C) Her business was affected by the global financial crisis.
D) She still had as many European clients as before.

Question 29 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

29. What is the main idea of the news item?
A) Foreign investment in unstable regions.
B) BP's presence in North Africa.
C) Security concerns in risky countries.
D) Protection for foreign oil workers.

Question 30 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

30. What is the main message of the news item?
A) London attracts shoppers from all over the world.
B) Most people in Nigeria live in poverty.
C) Wealthier Nigerians become a big spender.
D) People from the Middle East are the most wealthy.

PART III CLOZE (15 MIN)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

The Victorians had become addicted to speed and they wanted to go ever faster. Time was money and efficiency became __31__ important. Although division of labour had been __32__ by Adam Smith and illustrated by a pin factory in The Wealth of Nations in 1776, __33__ could now become fully realised. This specialisation of labour was in __34__ contrast to the rural means of production, in __35__ the family was the means of production, consumption and socialisation.

__36__ greater speed came a greater need for industries and businesses to make more and make it quicker. Steam made this __37__ and changed working life forever. __38__ were the days when work was __39__ by natural forces: steam engines were servant __40__ neither season nor sunshine. Factories had foremen and life became correspondingly more __41__. The clocking-on machine was __42__ in 1885 and time and motion studies to increase efficiency would be introduced only __43__ twenty years later. __44__ it was not all bad news. Agricultural incomes depended on variable harvests and weather. Factories provided __45__ and predictable income, but long hours.

Working life was becoming increasingly regulated, and the working __46__ was reorganised to promote ever-greater efficiency. The old __47__ of St. Monday — when no work was done — was gradually phased out and to __48__, work stopped around midday on Saturday and did not resume __49__ Monday morning. A new division between "work" and "leisure" emerged, and this new block of weekend leisure time coincided with the development of spectator sports like cricket and football, and the __50__ of music hall entertainment for the new working classes.

31. A) increasingly B) surprisingly C) slowly D) obviously
32. A) contributed B) informed C) spread D) conceived
33. A) he B) it C) these D) those
34. A) clear B) marked C) apparent D) firm
35. A) that B) what C) where D) which
36. A) Upon B) Over C) With D) For
37. A) possible B) practical C) worthwhile D) useful
38. A) Passed B) Lost C) Gone D) Missed
39. A) defined B) controlled C) limited D) dictated
40. A) over B) on C) by D) to
41. A) standard B) controlled C) difficult D) dreadful
42. A) designed B) created C) invented D) bought
43. A) some B) certain C) these D) those
44. A) For B) But C) Consequently D) Accordingly
45. A) safe B) good C) continuous D) secure
46. A) week B) period C) pattern D) practice
47. A) culture B) behaviour C) custom D) habit
48. A) repair B) compensate C) mend D) moderate
49. A) before B) until C) on D) after
50. A) rise B) increase C) trend D) presence

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (15 MIN)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words, phrases or statements marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word, phrase or statement that best completes the sentence.

Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

51. It is essential that he _____ all the facts first.

A) is examining B) will examine C) examines D) examine

52. Which of the following sentences express a future action?
A) Lucy is continually finding fault with her sister.
B) We are meeting the visitors after the performance.
C) The coach is now crossing the Garden Bridge.
D) I'm hoping that you'll give us some advice.

53. Which of the following italicized parts is used as an object complement?
A) The front door remained *locked*. B) The boy looked *disappointed*.
C) Nancy appeared *worried*. D) He seemed to have no money *left*.

54. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) Physics is an important school subject. B) The Niagara Falls is in North America.
C) The United States borders Canada. D) Mumps is a kind of infectious disease.

55. Which of the following sentences indicates POSSIBILITY?
A) The moon *cannot* always be at the full. B) You *cannot* smoke inside the building.
C) He *cannot* come today. D) She *cannot* play the piano.

56. The boys in the family are old enough for
A) schools. B) school. C) the school. D) the schools.

57. Which of the following italicized parts indicates a predicate-object relationship?
A) He was reading *Mary's letter* in the room. B) You can buy *men's shoes* in this shop.
C) Mrs. Blake's passport was lost. D) *The enemy's defeat* brought the war to an end.

58. Please pardon _____ you.
A) my disturbing B) disturbing C) me to disturb D) that I disturb

59. Which of the following tag question is INCORRECT?
A) Carry this parcel for me, will you? B) Nobody wants to go there, does he?
C) Few people know him, don't they? D) Everything is ready, isn't it?

60. Which of the following reflexive pronouns (反身代词) is used as an object?
A) I spoke to the president himself. B) Frank is not quite himself today.
C) Linda herself will play the violin. D) You must pull yourself together.

61. The research team can handle _____ needs to be handled.
A) whenever B) whichever C) wherever D) whatever

62. Which of the following italicized parts modifies an adverb?
A) I *rather* like my teacher. B) That was a *very* funny film.
C) Do it *right* now. D) We walked *about* 6 miles.

63. When the sentence "They had made a mess of the house" is turned into passive voice, which of the following is CORRECT?
A) A mess had been made in the house. B) A mess had been made by them.
C) The house had been made a mess of. D) The house had been made a mess.

64. Fool _____ Michael is, he could not have done such a thing.
A) as B) who C) that D) like

65. When the sentence "Shall I drive you to the airport first?" is turned into indirect speech, which of the following is most appropriate?
A) He agreed to drive me to the airport first.
B) He offered to drive me to the airport first.
C) He advised me to go to the airport first.

D) He suggested that I drive to the airport first.

66. The interviewers were impressed by the high calibre of the applicants for the job. The underlined part means
A) criterion. B) quality. C) qualification. D) level.

67. Her career has _____ a number of activities—composing, playing and acting.
A) held B) produced C) embraced D) combined

68. The operation could _____ her life by two or three years.
A) prolong B) increase C) expand D) continue

69. All her cousins and their children have fair hair. The underlined part means
A) fine. B) dark. C) thick. D) light.

70. John always feels sluggish first thing in the morning. The underlined part means
A) sick. B) inactive. C) dizzy. D) drowsy.

71. The family of the victim had to endure a long wait before the case came to trial. The underlined part means
A) tolerate. B) keep. C) face. D) hold.

72. The chief of surgery became committee chairman by virtue of
A) seniority. B) service. C) age. D) rank.

73. He turned his back on them when they most needed him. The underlined part means
A) criticized. B) ignored. C) betrayed. D) deceived.

74. Our school did not _____ for Christmas until mid-December.
A) break out B) break down C) break up D) break in

75. The flags in the stadium _____ in the wind.
A) flapped B) moved C) shook D) stirred

76. His mother retired early on account of poor health. The underlined part means
A) despite. B) with. C) according to. D) because of.

77. The whole country was in _____ over the result of the elections.
A) suspension B) suspense C) suspending D) suspender

78. There is no conceivable reason why there should be any difficulty during the project. The underlined part can be replaced by all the following EXCEPT
A) thinkable. B) imaginable. C) possible. D) observable.

79. The employers prepared, with all due _____ for conference with the Trade Unions.
A) caution B) concern C) certainty D) consideration

80. Our experiment was conducted under optimal conditions. The underlined part means
A) perfect. B) proper. C) possible. D) proposed.

PART V READING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

After breakfast the boys wandered out into the play-ground. Here the day-boys were gradually

assembling. They were sons of the local clergy, of the officers at the depot, and of such manufacturers or men of business as the old town possessed. Presently a bell rang, and they all trooped into school. This consisted of a large, long room at opposite ends of which two under-masters conducted the second and third forms, and of a smaller one, leading out of it, used by Mr. Watson, who taught the first form. To attach the preparatory to the senior school these three classes were known officially, on speech days and in reports, as upper, middle, and lower second. Philip was put in the last. The master, a red-faced man with a pleasant voice, was called Rice; he had a cheerful manner with boys, and the time passed quickly. Philip was surprised when it was a quarter to eleven and they were let out for ten minutes' rest.

The whole school rushed noisily into the playground. The new boys were told to go into the middle, while the others stationed themselves along opposite walls. They began to play *Pig in the Middle*. The old boys ran from wall to wall while the new boys tried to catch them: when one was seized and the mystic words said - one, two, three, and a pig for me — he became a prisoner and, turning sides, helped to catch those who were still free. Philip saw a boy running past and tried to catch him, but his limp gave him no chance; and the runners taking their opportunity, made straight for the ground he covered. Then one of them had the brilliant idea of imitating Philip's clumsy run. Other boys saw it and began to laugh; then they all copied the first; and they ran round Philip, limping comically, screaming with shrill laughter. They lost their heads with the delight of their new amusement, and choked with helpless merriment. One of them tripped Philip up and he fell, heavily as he always fell, and cut his knee. They laughed all the louder when he got up. A boy pushed him from behind, and he would have fallen again if another had not caught him. The game was forgotten in the entertainment of Philip's deformity. Philip was completely scared. He could not make out why they were laughing at him. His heart beat so that he could hardly breathe, and he was more frightened than he had ever been in his life. He stood still stupidly while the boys ran round him, mimicking and laughing; they shouted to him to try and catch them; but he did not move. He did not want them to see him run any more. He was using all his strength to prevent himself from crying.

81. From the beginning of the passage we learn that
A) some pupils came from the local area.
B) the school only accepted day-boys.
C) the school had only three classes.
D) Philip's class was part of the senior school.

82. What was Philip's reaction to his class?
A) He thought class was too short.
B) He found his class surprising.
C) He seemed to have enjoyed it.
D) He wanted to change class.

83. In the game Philip lost his ground because
A) the game wasn't fit for new boys like him.
B) the playground wasn't big enough for the game.
C) he did not know the rules of the game.
D) he could not run as quickly as other boys.

84. What did the boys do after Philip lost his ground?
A) They continued with the game.
B) They stopped to make fun of him.
C) They changed to another game.
D) They stopped and went inside.

85. How did Philip feel in the end?

A) He was ashamed of himself.

B) He was very nervous.

C) He was really horrified.

D) He felt himself stupid.

TEXT B

For parents who send their kids off to college saying, "These will be the best years of your life," it would be very appropriate to add, "If you can handle the stress of college life."

Freshmen are showing up already stressed out, according to the latest research study that reported students' emotional health levels at their lowest since the survey started in 1985. While in school, more students are working part-time and near-full-time jobs. At graduation, only 29 percent of seniors have jobs lined up.

Pressure to excel often creates stress, and many students are not learning how to effectively handle this stress. Let me share five facts that I believe every college student should know about stress.

First, stress can make smart people do stupid things. Stress causes what brain researchers call "cortical inhibition". In simple terms, stress hinders a part of the brain responsible for decision-making and reaction time and can adversely affect other mental abilities as well.

Second, the human body doesn't discriminate between a big stressful event and a little one. Any stressful experience will create about 1,400 biochemical events in your body. If any amount of stress is left unchecked, many things can occur within the body, including premature aging, impaired cognitive function and energy drain.

Third, stress can become your new pattern. When you regularly experience negative feelings and high amounts of stress, your brain recognizes this as your normal state. This then becomes the new pattern, or baseline for your emotional state.

Fourth, stress can be controlled. Countless studies demonstrate that people can restructure their emotional state using emotion-refocusing techniques. These techniques help you recognize how you are feeling and shift to a more positive emotional, mental and physical state.

One technique involves slowing your thoughts and focusing on your heartbeat, breathing slowly and deeply, and focusing on the positive feeling that you receive.

Finally, stress can be lessened if you love what you study. Barbara Frederickson, a leading international authority on the importance of positive emotions, says humans are genetically programmed to seek positive emotions such as love and joy. It's suggested to choose a major or career path you love and enjoy. Otherwise, you could end up fighting against ***your own biology***.

86. The author cites the latest research study in order to show that

A) students are studying harder in college.

B) most students have part-time jobs now.

C) stress continues to the time of graduation.

D) students only feel stressed while in school.

87. According to the passage, stress might cause all the following negative effects EXCEPT

A) social. B) mental. C) emotional. D) physical.

88. In the author's opinion, stress can be controlled by

A) doing what you prefer.

B) identifying your present emotional state first.

C) finding a more positive feeling first.

D) focusing on your emotional state.

89. According to the context, what does "your own biology" mean in the last paragraph?

A) Your current major. B) Your future job.

C) Your future research. D) Your preference.

90. Which of the following is the best as the title of the passage?

A) Causes of Stress. B) Types of Stress.

C) College Life and Stress. D) Stress and Control Methods.

TEXT C

For anyone who doubts that the texting revolution is upon us, consider this: The average 13- to 17-year-old sends and receives 3,339 texts a month — more than 100 per day, according to the Nielsen Co., the media research firm. Adults are catching up. People from age 45 to 54 sent and received 323 texts a month in the second quarter of 2010, up 75% from a year ago, Nielsen says.

Behind the texting explosion is a fundamental shift in how we view our mobile devices. That they are phones is increasingly ***beside the point***.

Part of what's driving the texting surge among adults is the popularity of social media. Sites like Twitter, with postings of no more than 140 characters, are creating and reinforcing the habit of communicating in micro-bursts.

Economics has much to do with texting's popularity. Text messages cost carriers less than traditional mobile voice transmissions, and so they cost users less. Sprint Nextel has reconceived its Virgin Mobile brand to cater to heavy texters in a difficult economy. For $25 per month, users get unlimited texting, email, social networking and 300 talk minutes; for another $15, they get an additional 900 talk minutes. The name of the brand's new wireless plan: "Beyond Talk".

Texting's rise over conversation is changing the way we interact, social scientists and researchers say. We are now inclined to text to relay difficult information. We stare at our phone when we want to avoid eye contact. Rather than make plans in advance, we engage in what researchers have named "micro-coordination"—"I'll txt u in 10 mins when I know wh/ restrnt".

Texting saves us time, but it steals from quiet reflection. "When people have a mobile device and have even a little extra time, they will communicate with someone in their life," says Lee Rainie, Director of the Pew Internet and American Life Project.

And the phone conversation will never be completely out. Deal makers and other professionals still spend much of the day on the phone. Researchers say people are more likely to use text-based communication at the preliminary stages of projects. The phone comes into play when there are multiple options to consider or important decisions to be made.

91. At the beginning of the passage, the author uses figures for the purpose of

A) introduction. B) comparison. C) explanation. D) transition.

92. According to the context, which of the following is closest in meaning to "***beside the point***"?

A) Unimportant. B) Unacknowledged. C) Underestimated. D) Undeniable.

93. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause for texting's popularity?

A) Promotion of cheaper wireless packages. B) Increase in the number of adult texters.

C) Redesign of mobile devices. D) Rise of social media.

94. According to the passage, texting can help people to

A) face difficult situations. B) make appointments in advance.

C) communicate with strangers.
D) avoid awkward situations.

95. What is the passage mainly about?
A) Texting's popularity and effect.
B) Role of texting to business.
C) Preference to texting over thinking.
D) Innovation of mobile devices.

TEXT D

The healthy adolescent boy or girl likes to do the real things in life, to do the things that matter. He would rather be a plumber's mate and do a real job that requires doing than learn about hydrostatics sitting at a desk, without understanding what practical use they are going to be. A girl would rather look after the baby than learn about child care. Logically we should learn about things before doing them and that is presumably why the experts enforce this in our educational system. But it is not the natural way — nor, I venture to think, the best way. The adolescent wants to do things first for only then does he appreciate the problems involved and want to learn more about them.

They do these things better in primitive life, for there the adolescent boy joins his father in making canoes and going out fishing or hunting. He is serving his apprenticeship in the actual accomplishments of life. It is not surprising that anthropologists (人类学家) find that the adolescents of primitive communities do not suffer from the same neurotic (神经质的) "difficulties" as those of civilized life. This is not, as some assume, because they are permitted more freedom, but because they are given more natural outlets for their native interests and powers and allowed to grow up freely into a full life of responsibility in the community.

In the 19th century ***this*** was recognized in the apprenticeship system, which allowed the boy to go out with the master carpenter, thatcher to engage in the actual work of carpentry or roof-mending, and so to learn his trade. In some agricultural colleges at the present time young men have to do a year's work on a farm before their theoretical training at college. The great advantage of this system is that it lets the apprentice see the practical problems before he sets to work learning how to solve them, and he can therefore take a more intelligent interest in his theoretical work.

Since more knowledge of more things is now required in order to cope with the adult world, the period of growing-up to independence takes much longer than it did in a more primitive community, and the responsibility for such education, which formerly was in the hands of the parents, is now necessarily undertaken by experts at school. But that should not make us lose sight of the basic principle, namely the need and the desire of the adolescent to engage responsibility in the real pursuits of life and then to learn how — to learn through responsibility, not to learn before responsibility.

96. According to the author, what is the natural way of education?
A) Doing things while learning.
B) Doing things as an apprentice.
C) Doing things before learning.
D) Learning practical knowledge first.

97. The main advantage of the natural way of education, whether in primitive or modern times, is that learners
A) can learn the trade through solving problems at work.
B) can work with their masters throughout their learning.
C) are given more freedom in doing things and learning.
D) are given opportunities to develop their interest first.

98. According to the context, "***this***" in the third paragraph refers to
A) the way of learning in primitive communities.
B) the difficulties modern adolescents experience .
C) the amount of freedom in learning in primitive life.
D) the kind of skills boys learned from their father.

99. According to the author, learning should now be done in school for all the following reasons EXCEPT that
A) more subjects are to be covered.
B) more parents should be involved in teaching.
C) there should be a deeper understanding of a subject.
D) more time is needed for becoming independent.

100. Which of the following best sumps up the author's main point?
A) The apprenticeship system was effective in learning.
B) Students should be given more freedom in learning.
C) Students develop their interest through learning.
D) Learning to solve problems is learning through responsibility.

PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)

SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 MIN)

An undergraduate of English at a university, in a recent letter to the university's president, complained about the mandatory maths classes he had to take. He said that because a language major has little use for maths, he could forget all of his maths lessons soon after taking the required exams. What do you think of his opinion?

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

Should English Majors Study Maths?

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, provide one or two reasons to support your opinion.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a normal conclusion or make a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 MIN)

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50-60 words based on the following situation:

As you are taking an exam, you do not have time to meet a former schoolmate of yours at the railway station. Write a note to your friend Mark/Lily, politely asking him/her to meet your schoolmate for you and describing briefly what your schoolmate looks like.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness.

2013年英语专业四级考试真题

TIME LIMIT：135 min

PART I DICTATION (15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. According to the conversation, an example of "Christmas trimmings" could be

A) presents. B) fruits. C) sauce. D) meat.

2. A Christmas lunch would include all the following EXCEPT

A) roast turkey. B) sweet potatoes. C) meat. D) carrots.

3. Why did Helen come to Rob's house?

A) She wanted to talk to Rob. B) She had come to help Rob.

C) She had been invited to lunch. D) She was interested in cooking.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. Why did the woman phone the club?

A) She wanted to know more about it. B) She was a new comer and felt lonely.

C) She wanted to learn a new language. D) She was interested in social activities.

5. We learn from the conversation that the club

A) mainly organizes language activities. B) accepts members from local students.

C) has been set up for a long time. D) is increasing its membership.

6. According to the conversation, the woman might come to practice German on

A) Wednesday. B) Tuesday. C) Monday. D) Friday.

7. What is the man going to do after the conversation?

A) Call up the woman for her address. B) Wait for the woman to call him again.

C) Mail the woman some information. D) Wait for the woman to pick up a form.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

8. According to the woman, what actually makes her job difficult?

A) Difficult questions from interviewers. B) Embarrassing requests from interviewers.

C) Lack of professional background. D) Lack of interviewing skills.

9. The woman uses all the following adjectives when talking about attending job fairs EXCEPT

A) prospective. B) useful. C) important. D) tiring.

10. We learn from the conversation that the woman

A) works better at job fairs. B) prefers honest people.

C) often works on her own. D) is experienced in her work.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

11. According to today's weather forecast, which part of Europe has dry weather?

A) Scandinavian mountains. B) Northwestern Europe.

C) Northern Europe. D) Southern Europe.

12. In which part of Europe does the weather stay both fine and cool?

A) Southern Europe. B) Northern Europe.

C) Eastern Europe. D) Northwestern Europe.

13. In which region will the weather change tomorrow?

A) Northern parts of the Mediterranean. B) Eastern parts of the Mediterranean.

C) Central parts of the Mediterranean. D) Southern parts of the Mediterranean.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. According to the passage, what benefit can technology bring to people?

A) Closer contact with modern devices. B) Greater changes in social organization.

C) Better understanding of mass media. D) More useful information to better their life.

15. The speaker questions about everybody's access to technological advances. The main reason is

A) illiteracy. B) poverty. C) food shortage. D) ignorance.

16. According to the UN plan, all the following will be achieved within ten years EXCEPT
A) giving everyone a radio or TV. B) starting to carry out the scheme in ten years.
C) offering internet service to more people. D) providing more job opportunities.
17. What could be the topic of the passage?
A) Growth in the telecommunications. B) Technology and the developing world.
C) Education and medical care. D) Building an information society.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

18. People in Latin America wear something _____ to express their hopes for wealth in the New Year.
A) new B) red C) white D) yellow
19. Which of the following New Year's traditions signals friendship?
A) Throwing old dishes. B) Wearing something red.
C) Wearing something white. D) Eating round fruits.
20. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one's own New Year's tradition?
A) Watching TV at home. B) Going to bed early.
C) Visiting friends. D) Running and shouting outside.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

21. What is happening to the schools in Fairfax County this school year?
A) 15 schools have started social studies.
B) 15 schools have used digital textbooks.
C) Students are ready to use electronic resources.
D) Digital textbooks are used for social studies.
22. With digital textbooks, schools have saved about _____ million dollars.
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

23. Who found the suspicious item at the airport?
A) TSA agents. B) FBI agents. C) The police. D) Passengers.
24. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
A) The terminal was closed temporarily afterwards.
B) There was a thorough search inside the airport.
C) Passengers at the airport were safe and sound.
D) The security authorities identified the explosives.

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

25. According to the news item, doctors use art therapy to treat the following problems EXCEPT
A) alcohol abuse. B) smoking. C) depression. D) schizophrenia.

26. Why did doctors introduce art therapy in the first place?
A) To prevent patients from smoking. B) To better understand patients.
C) To get patients occupied. D) To teach patients some skills.

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

27. What is the main purpose of the new rules?
A) To reduce the number of pilots on duty. B) To prevent pilots from working overtime.
C) To ensure an adequate amount of sleep. D) To fix the amount of work for each pilot.

28. The Independent Pilots Association was unhappy about the new rules because they
A) had only covered cargo plane pilots. B) had failed to cover all the pilots.
C) would be put into effect in two years. D) would be too costly if implemented.

Question 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

29. Why is increase in livestock production necessary?
A) Because livestock production is highly efficient.
B) Because more people will become wealthier.
C) Because it may help double food production.
D) Because it has fewer ecological risks.

30. What does the word "challenge" mean in the news item?
A) Balance between human survival and ecology.
B) Conflict between less land and more production.
C) Difference between present and future needs.
D) Calls by environmental critics to consume less meat.

PART III CLOZE (15 MIN)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

Everyone knows that taxation is necessary in a modern state: without it, it __31__ not be possible to pay the soldiers and policemen who protect us; __32__ the workers in government offices who __33__ our health, our food, our water, and all the other things that we cannot do for ourselves. __34__ taxation, we pay for things that

31. A) can B) may
C) could D) would
32. A) nor B) neither
C) never D) not
33. A) look into B) look over
C) look after D) look through
34. A) In accordance with B) By means of
C) With reference to D) On account of

we need just __35__ we need somewhere to live and something to eat.

But __36__ everyone knows that taxation is necessary, different people have different ideas about __37__ taxation should be arranged.

In most countries, a direct tax on __38__, which is called income tax, __39__. It is arranged in such a __40__ that the poorest people pay nothing, and the percentage of tax grows __41__ as the taxpayer's income grows. In some countries, for example, the tax on the richest people __42__ as high as ninety-five per cent!

__43__ countries with direct taxation nearly __44__ have indirect taxation too. Many things imported into the country have to pay taxes or "duties". Of course, it is the men and women who buy these imported things in the shops __45__ really have to pay the duties, in the __46__ of higher prices. In some countries, __47__, there is a tax on things sold in the shops. If the most necessary things are taxed, a lot of money is __48__ but the poor people suffer most. If unnecessary things __49__ jewels and fur coats are taxed, less money is obtained but the tax is __50__, as the rich pay it.

35. A) as well as B) as good as C) as such as D) as much as
36. A) if B) when C) though D) as
37. A) when B) how C) why D) which
38. A) persons B) sectors C) communities D) classes
39. A) remains B) stays C) exists D) happens
40. A) form B) way C) measure D) method
41. A) quicker B) speedier C) more D) larger
42. A) grows up B) increases up C) goes up D) lifts up
43. A) But B)Consequently C) Similarly D) And
44. A) periodically B) almost C) often D) always
45. A)which B) who C) what D) whom
46. A) manner B) form C) means D) way
47. A) either B) also C) too D) often
48. A) lent B) saved C) borrowed D) collected
49. A) alike B) like C) as D) for
50. A) heavier B) fairer C) finer D) better

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (15 MIN)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words, phrases or statements marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word, phrase or statement that best completes the sentence.

Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

51. Facing the board of directors, he didn't deny ____ breaking the agreement.
A) him B) it C) his D) its

52. Xinchun returned from abroad *a different man*. The italicized part functions as a(n) ____ in the sentence.
A) appositive (同位语) B) object C) adverbial D) complement

53. Which of the following is a compound word (复合词)?
A) Nonsmoker. B) Deadline. C) Meanness. D) Misfit.

54. Which of the following sentences contains subjunctive mood?
A) Lucy insisted that her son get home before 5 o'clock.
B) She used to drive to work, but now she takes the city metro.

C) Walk straight ahead, and don't turn till the second traffic lights.
D) Paul will cancel his flight if he cannot get his visa by Friday.

55. The following determiners (限定词) can be used with both plural and uncountable nouns EXCEPT
A) more. B) enough. C) many. D) such.

56. Which of the italicized parts indicates CONTRAST?
A) She opened the door *and* quietly went in. B) Victoria likes music *and* Sam is fond of sports.
C) Think it over again *and* you'll get an answer. D) He is somewhat arrogant, *and* l don't like this.

57. Which of the following CANNOT be used as a nominal substitute (名词替代词)?
A) Much. B) Neither. C) One. D) Quarter.

58. All the following sentences definitely indicate future time EXCEPT
A) Mother is to have tea with Aunt Betty at four.
B) The President is coming to the UN next week.
C) The school pupils will be home by now.
D) He is going to email me the necessary information.

59. Which of the following sentences is grammatically INCORRECT?
A) Politics are the art or science of government. B) Ten miles seems like a long walk to me.
C) Mumps is a kind of infectious disease. D) All the furniture has arrived undamaged.

60. Which of in the following phrases indicates a subject-predicate relationship?
A) The arrival of the tourists. B) The law of Newton.
C) The occupation of the island. D) The plays of Oscar Wilde.

6l. Which of the following italicized parts serves as an appositive?
A) He is not the man *to draw back.* B) Tony hit back the urge *to tell a lie*.
C) Larry has a large family *to support*. D) There is really nothing *to fear*.

62. Which of the following is NOT an imperative sentence?
A) Let me drive you home, shall I? B) You will mind your own business!
C) Come and have dinner with us. D) 1 wish you could stay behind.

63. If it ____ tomorrow, the match would be put off.
A) were to rain B) was to rain C) was raining D) had rained

64. Which of the following sentences expresses a fact?
A) Mary and her son must be home by now. B) Careless reading must give poor results.
C) It's getting late, and I must leave now. D) He must be working late at the office.

65. The following are all dynamic verbs (动态动词) EXCEPT
A) remain. B) turn. C) write. D) knock.

66. ____ to school life was less difficult than the pupil had expected.
A) Adhering B) Adopting C) Adjusting D) Acquainting

67. He is fed up with the same old <u>dreary</u> routine, and wants to quit his job. The underlined part means
A) dull. B) tiring. C) long. D) hard.

68. At last night's party Larry said something that I thought was <u>beyond me</u>. The underlined part means
A) I was unable to do. B) I couldn't understand.
C) I was unable to stop. D) I couldn't tolerate.

69. The couple ____ their old house and sold it for a vast profit.

A) did for B) did in C) did with D) did up

70. Sally contributed a lot to the project, but she never once accepted all the ____ for herself.
A) credit B) attention C) focus D) award

71. The child nodded, apparently content with his mother's promise. The underlined part means
A) as far as one has learnt. B) as far as one is concerned.
C) as far as one can see. D) as far as one is told.

72. The ____ that sport builds character is well accepted by people nowadays.
A) issue B) argument C) point D) sentence

73. Everyone in the office knows that Melinda takes infinite care over her work. The underlined part means
A) limited. B) unnecessary. C) overdue. D) much.

74. The new measure will reduce the chance of serious injury in the event of an accident. The underlined part means
A) if an accident happens. B) if an accident can be prevented.
C) before an accident. D) during an accident.

75. Traditionally, local midwives would ____ all the babies in the area.
A) handle B) produce C) deliver D) help

76. No Food or drink is allowed on the premises. The underlined part means
A) proposition. B) advertisement. C) building. D) street.

77. The court would not accept his appeal unless ____ evidence is provided.
A) conclusive B) definite C) eventual D) concluding

78. As soon as he opened the door, a ____ of cold air swept through the house.
A) flow B) movement C) rush D) blast

79. She really wanted to say something at the meeting, but eventually ____ from it.
A) prevented B) refrained C) limited D) restricted

80. The couple told the decorator that they wanted their bedroom gaily painted. The underlined part means
A) brightly. B) light-heartedly. C) cheerfully. D) lightly.

PART V READING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

The art of public speaking began in ancient Greece over 2,000 years ago. Now, twitter, instant messaging, e-mail, blogs and chat forums offer rival approaches to communication — but none can replace the role of a great speech.

The spoken word can handle various vital functions: persuading or inspiring, informing, paying tribute, entertaining, or simply introducing someone or something or accepting something.

Over the past year, the human voice has helped guide us over the ups and downs of what was certainly a stormy time.

Persuasion is used in dealing with or reconciling different points of view. When the leaders met in Copenhagen in December 2009, persuasive words from activists encouraged them to commit themselves to firmer action.

Inspirational speeches confront the emotions. They focus on topics and matters that are close to people's hearts. During wars, generals used inspiring speeches to prepare the troops for battle.

A speech that conveys knowledge and enhances understanding can inform us. The information must be clear, accurate, and expressed in a meaningful and interesting way. When the H1N1 pandemic (流行病) was announced, the idea of "swine flu" (猪流感) scared many people. Informative speeches from World Health Organization officials helped people to keep their panic under control so they could take sensible precautions.

Sad events are never easy to deal with but a speech that pays tribute to the loss of a loved one and gives praise for their contribution can be comforting. Madonna's speech about Michael Jackson, after his death, highlighted the fact that he will continue to live on through his music.

It's not only in world forums where public speaking plays an important role. It can also be surprisingly helpful in the course of our own lives.

If you're taking part in a debate you need to persuade the listeners of the soundness of your argument. In sports, athletes know the importance of a pep talk (鼓舞士气的讲话) before a match to inspire teammates. You yourself may be asked to do a presentation at college or work to inform the others about an area of vital importance.

On a more personal level, a friend may be upset and need comforting. Or you might be asked to introduce a speaker at a family event or to speak at a wedding, where your language will be needed to move people or make them laugh.

Great speaking ability is not something we're born with. Even Barack Obama works hard to perfect every speech. For a brilliant speech, there are rules that you can put to good use. To learn those rules you have to practice and learn from some outstanding speeches in the past.

81. The author thinks the spoken word is still irreplaceable because
A) it has always been used to inspire or persuade people.
B) it has a big role to play in the entertainment business.
C) it plays important roles in human communication.
D) it is of great use in everyday-life context.

82. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the role of public speaking?
A) Speeches at world forums can lead to effective solutions to world problems.
B) Speeches from medical authorities can calm people down in times of pandemics.
C) The morale of soldiers before a battle can be boosted by senior officers' speeches.
D) Speeches paying tribute to the dead can comfort the mourners.

83. Public speaking can play all the following roles EXCEPT
A) to convince people in a debate.
B) to inform people at a presentation.
C) to advise people at work.
D) to entertain people at a wedding.

84. According to the passage, which of the following best explains the author's view on "*great speaking ability*"?
A) It comes from observing rules.
B) It can be perfected with easy effort.
C) It can be acquired from birth.
D) It comes from learning and practice.

85. What is the main idea of the passage?
A) Public speaking in international forums.
B) The many uses of public speaking.

C) Public speaking in daily life context.　　D) The rules of public speaking.

TEXT B

Every business needs two things, says Skullcandy CEO Rick Alden: inspiration and desperation. In 2001, Alden had both. He'd sold two snowboarding businesses, and he was desperately bored. But he had an idea: He wanted to make a new kind of headphone.

"I kept seeing people missing their cell phone calls because they were listening to music," he explains. "Then I'm in a chairlift (索道), I've got my headphones on, and I realize my phone is ringing. As I take my gloves off and reach for my phone, I think, 'It can't be that tough to make headphones with two plugs, one for music and one for your cell phone.'" Alden described what he wanted to a designer, perfected a prototype, and outsourced (外包) manufacturing overseas.

Alden then started designing headphones into helmets, backpacks — anywhere that would make it easy to listen to music while snowboarding. "Selling into board and skate shops wasn't a big research effort," he explains. "Those were the only guys I knew!"

Alden didn't want to be a manufacturer. And by outsourcing, he'd hoped he could get the business off the ground without debt. But he was wrong. So he asked his wife, "Can I put a mortgage (抵押贷款) on the house? She said, 'What is the worst thing that can happen? We lose the house, we sell our cars, and we start all over again.' I definitely married the right woman!"

For the next two years, Alden juggled mortgage payments and payments to his manufacturers. "Factories won't ship your product till they get paid," he says. "But it takes four or five months to get a mortgage company so upset that they knock on your door. So we paid the factory first."

Gradually, non-snowboarders began to notice the colourful headphones. In 2006, the company started selling them in l,400 FYE (For Your Entertainment) stores. "We knew that nine out of ten people walking into that store would be learning about Skullcandy for the first time. Why would they look at brands they knew and take home a new brand instead? We had agreed to buy back anything we didn't sell, but we were dealing with huge numbers. It'd kill us to take back all the products."

Alden's fears faded as Skullcandy became the No. 1 headphone seller in those stores and tripled its revenue to $120 million in one year. His key insight was that headphones weren't gadgets; they were a fashion accessory. "In the beginning," he says, "that little white wire that said you had an iPod — that was cool. But now wearing the white bud means you're just like everyone else. Headphones occupy this critical piece of cranial real estate and are highly visible. "

Today, Skullcandy is America's second-largest headphone supplier, after Sony. With 79 employees, the company is bigger than Alden ever imagined.

86. Alden came up with the idea of a new kind of headphone because he

A) was no longer in snowboarding business.

B) had no other business opportunities.

C) was very fond of modern music.

D) saw an inconvenience among mobile users.

87. The new headphone was originally designed for

A) snowboarders.　　B) motor cyclists.

C) mountain hikers.　　D) marathon runners.

88. How did Alden solve the money problem?

A) He sold his house and his cars.

B) Factories could ship products before being paid.

C) He borrowed money from a mortgage company.

D) He borrowed money from his wife's family.

89. What did Alden do to promote sales in FYE stores?

A) He spent more money on product advertising.

B) He promised to buy back products not sold.

C) He agreed to sell products at a discount.

D) He improved the colour design of the product.

90. Alden sees headphones as

A) a sign of self-confidence.

B) a symbol of status.

C) part of fashion.

D) a kind of device.

TEXT C

I was standing in my kitchen wondering what to have for lunch when my friend Taj called.

"Sit down," she said.

I thought she was going to tell me she had just gotten the haircut from hell. I laughed and said, "It can't be that bad."

But it was. Before the phone call, I had 30 years of retirement saving in a "safe" fund with a brilliant financial guru (金融大亨). When I put down the phone, my savings were gone. I felt as if I had died and, for some unknown reason, was still breathing.

Since Bernie Madoff's arrest on charges of running a $65 million Ponzi scheme, I've read many articles about how we investors should have known what was going on. I wish I could say I had reservations about Madoff before "the Call", but I did not.

On New Year's Eve, three weeks after we lost our savings, six of us Madoff people gathered at Taj's house for dinner. As we were sitting around the table, someone asked, "If you could have your money back right now, but it would mean giving up what you have learned by losing it, would you take the money or would you take what losing the money has given you?"

My husband was still in financial shock. He said, "I just want the money back" I wasn't certain where I stood. I knew that losing our money had cracked me wide open. I'd been walking around like what the Buddhists call a hungry ghost: always focused on the bite that was yet to come, not the one in my mouth. No matter how much I ate or had or experienced, it didn't satisfy me, because I wasn't really taking it in, wasn't absorbing it. ***Now I was forced to pay attention***. Still, I couldn't honestly say that if someone had offered me the money back, I would turn it down.

But the other four all said that what they were seeing about themselves was incalculable, and they didn't think it would have become apparent without the ground of financial stability being ripped out from underneath them.

My friend Michael said, "I'd started to get complacent. It's as if the muscles of my heart started to atrophy (萎缩). Now they're awake, alive—and I don't want to go back."

These weren't just empty words. Michael and his wife needed to take in boarders to meet their expenses. Taj was so broke that she was moving into someone's garage apartment in three weeks. Three friends had declared bankruptcy and weren't sure where or how they were going to live.

91. What did the author learn from Taj's call?

A) Taj had got an awful haircut.

B) They had lost their retirement savings.

C) Taj had just retired from work.

D) They were going to meet for lunch.

92. How did the author feel in the following weeks?

A) Angry. B) Disappointed. C) Indifferent. D) Desperate.

93. According to the passage, to which was she "forced to pay attention"?

A) Her friends. B) Her husband. C) Her lost savings. D) Her experience.

94. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about her friends?

A) Her friends valued their experience more. B) Her friends felt the same as she did.

C) Her friends were in a better financial situation. D) Her friends were more optimistic than she.

95. What is the message of the passage?

A) Desire for money is human nature.

B) One has to be decisive during crises.

C) Understanding gained is more important than money lost.

D) It is natural to see varied responses to financial crises.

TEXT D

In the 19th century, there used to be a model of how to be a good person. There are all these torrents of passion flowing through you. Your job, as captain of your soul, is to erect dams to keep these passions in check. Your job is to just say no to laziness, lust, greed, drug use and the other sins.

These days that model is out of fashion. You usually can't change your behaviour by simply resolving to do something. Knowing what to do is not the same as being able to do it. Your willpower is not like a dam that can block the torrent of self-indulgence. It's more like a muscle, which tires easily. Moreover, you're a social being. If everybody around you is overeating, you'll probably do so, too.

The 19th-century character model was based on an understanding of free will. Today, we know that free will is bounded. People can change their lives, but ordering change is not simple because many things, even within ourselves, are beyond our direct control.

Much of our behaviour, for example, is guided by unconscious habits. Researchers at Duke University calculated that more than 40 percent of the actions we take are governed by habit, not actual decisions. Researchers have also come to understand the structure of habits — cue, routine, reward.

You can change your own personal habits. If you leave running shorts on the floor at night, that'll be a cue to go running in the morning. Don't try to ignore your afternoon snack craving. Every time you feel the cue for a snack, insert another routine. Take a walk.

Their research thus implies a different character model, which is supposed to manipulate the neural (神经系统的) networks inside.

To be an effective person, under this model, you are supposed to coolly examine your own unconscious habits, and the habits of those under your care. You are supposed to devise strategies to alter the cues and routines. Every relationship becomes slightly manipulative, including your relationship with yourself. You're trying to arouse certain responses by implanting certain cues.

This is a bit disturbing, because the important habitual neural networks are not formed by mere routine, nor can they be reversed by clever cues. They are burned in by emotion and strengthened by strong yearnings, like the yearnings for admiration and righteousness.

If you think you can change your life in a clever way, the way an advertiser can get you to buy an air freshener, you're probably wrong. As the Victorians understood, if you want to change your life, don't just look for a clever cue. Commit to some larger global belief.

96. Which of the following is a key element in the 19th-century character model?

A) Passion. B) Action. C) Capability. D) Determination.

97. The 19th-century model supposedly does not work because
A) there were many other factors beyond one's control.
B) it has worked unsatisfactorily most of the time.
C) the comparison of free will to a dam is groundless.
D) what one wishes to do should be considered carefully.

98. What is the main implication of the research at Duke University?
A) Habit is key to one's behaviour. B) One's behaviour is difficult to change.
C) Both habit and will power are important. D) Habit has an unidentified structure.

99. According to the new character model, personal behaviour could be altered through
A) cues to stop all the former unconscious habits.
B) cues to manipulate the habitual neural responses.
C) techniques to devise different physical cues.
D) techniques to supplement old routines.

100. We learn from the passage that the new character model
A) stresses the neural and psychological aspects of habit change.
B) can bring about changes in one's life like what advertisers do.
C) has been used to change behaviour successfully.
D) deals better with emotional aspects of behaviour.

PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)

SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 MIN)

Most of us, as students, are careful with our money in daily life: we collect all kinds of coupons (优惠券)；we look for group-buy deals if we eat out or travel; we don't buy clothes unless in a sale. However, some people think that all this may not make us smart consumers. What is your opinion?

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words.

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, provide one or two reasons or your experience(s) to support your opinion.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

You should supply an appropriate title for your composition.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 MIN)

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50-60 words based on the following situation:

Your former high-school classmate (Mathew or Grace) is coming to visit you in the dorm. But, you have got something urgent to do and thus cannot wait for him/her there. Leave a note on the door, expressing your apology and telling him/her how to find you. You must make clear where you are in the note.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness.

2012年英语专业四级考试真题

TIME LIMIT: 135 min

PART I DICTATION (15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

l. The Ethical Consumer Research Association will provide information to shoppers on

A) product price. B) product quality. C) manufacturers. D) production methods.

2. According to the conversation, an ethical shopper should

A) ask for others' advice before buying things.

B) consider the worth of something to be bought.

C) postpone buying things whenever possible.

D) search for things that are less costly.

3. According to the conversation, ethical shoppers can be best described as

A) shrewd. B) thrifty. C) extravagant. D) cautious.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about Mary?

A) She is enjoying her language study.

B) She is enjoying her management study.
C) She is not feeling very well at the moment.
D) She is not happy about her study pressure.

5. What does Mary think of the course initially?
A) It is useful. B) It is difficult.
C) It is challenging. D) It is interesting.

6. What is Mary's problem of living in a family house?
A) She dislikes the food she ate. B) She is unable to sleep well.
C) She has no chance to make friends. D) She finds the rent is high.

7. Which of the following is Mr. Davies' advice?
A) To try to make more friends. B) To try to change accommodation.
C) To spend more time on English. D) To stop attending language classes.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

8. According to the conversation, the day is special because
A) many people are surfing the net on that day.
B) it is an anniversary of the Internet.
C) the net brought about no changes until that day.
D) big changes will take place on that day.

9. We learn from the conversation that people
A) cannot live without the Internet. B) cannot work without the Internet.
C) all use the Internet to keep in touch. D) have varied opinions about Internet use.

10. At the end of the conversation, the speakers talk about
A) the future of the Internet. B) the type of office furniture.
C) when changes will come. D) how people will use the Internet.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage, At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

11. In order to open a bank account, you need to produce _____ in addition to your passport.
A) a library card B) a registration form
C) a telephone bill D) a receipt

12. Which of the following might NOT be included in the "utility bill"?
A) Rent. B) Gas. C) Water. D) Telephone.

13. According to the passage, what can one do in the post office?
A) Getting contact details. B) Obtaining tax forms.
C) Paying housing rents. D) Applying for loans.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. According to the passage, "scheduling" means that you

A) need to be efficient in work.
B) plan your work properly.
C) try to finish work ahead of time.
D) know how to work in teams.

15. According to the passage, one of the activities to relax could be

A) protecting wild animals.
B) spending time with your family.
C) learning how to read efficiently.
D) learning how to do gardening.

16. One of the ways to reduce stress is to

A) do better than anyone else.
B) fulfill high ambitions in one's work.
C) work and have reasonable aims.
D) start with a relatively low aim.

17. According to the passage, to reduce stress has something to do with the following EXCEPT

A) one's position.
B) one's interest.
C) one's health.
D) one's mood.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

18. According to the passage, new words tend to come from

A) world politics.
B) advances in science.
C) areas of life.
D) all the above.

19. The passage explains the larger and richer vocabulary of English mainly from a _____ viewpoint.

A) historical
B) cultural
C) commercial
D) colonial

20. According to the passage, which of the following statements best describes the English language?

A) It is outdated in grammar.
B) It accepts new words from science.
C) It has begun taking in new words.
D) It tends to embrace new words.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

21. Where was the marble statue found?

A) Out in the sea.
B) Inside a bath house.
C) On a cliff along the coast.
D) On the coast outside Jerusalem.

22. Which of the following best describes the condition of the statue?

A) It was incomplete.
B) It was recent artwork.

C) It was fairly tall.　　D) It was in pieces.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

23. The rescue efforts concentrated mainly on
A) the U.S.-Canada border.　　B) snow-stricken regions.
C) highways.　　D) city streets.

24. According to the news, the last group of people might have been stranded in their vehicles for more than _____ hours before being rescued.
A) 24　　B) 25　　C) 40　　D) 48

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

25. According to the 2006 anti-smoking restrictions, smoking was NOT allowed in
A) offices.　　B) restaurants.
C) bars.　　D) school playgrounds.

26. According to the news, which of the following groups reacts negatively to the new law?
A) Television producers.　　B) Hotel owners.
C) Medical workers.　　D) Hospital management.

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

27. According to the news, who first discovered the fraud?
A) A client.　　B) A bank manager.
C) The police.　　D) Bank headquarters.

28. When did the bank employee hand himself in?
A) A month before the fraud was discovered.
B) A day before the fraud was discovered.
C) A day after the police launched investigation.
D) A month after he transferred the money.

Question 29 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

29.What is this news item mainly about?
A) How to open Hotmail accounts.　　B) How to retrieve missing e-mails.
C) New e-mail service by Microsoft.　　D) Problems and complaints about e-mails.

Question 30 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

30. Compared with 2009, which of the following figures remained about the same in 2010?

A) Number of tickets sold.
B) Box office revenues.
C) Attendance rate.
D) Number of cinemas.

PART III CLOZE (15 MIN)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

The earthquake of 26th December 2004 resulted in one of the worst natural disasters in living memory. It was a __31__ underwater quake and occurred in the Indian Ocean. It __32__ coastlines, communities and brought death to many people.

Why do earthquakes happen?

The surface of the earth has not always looked as it does today; it is moving __33__ (although very slowly) and has done so for billions of years. This is one __34__ of earthquakes, when one section of the earth (tectonic plate) __35__ another. Scientists can predict where but not __36__ this might happen and the area between plates is called a fault line. On one fault line in Kobe, Japan in 1923 over 200,000 people were killed. __37__, earthquakes do not always happen on fault lines, __38__ is why they are so dangerous and __39__.

Where do volcanoes happen?

Volcanoes happen where the earth's __40__ is thin: lava, dust and gases __41__ from beneath the earth. They can rise into a huge cone shape like a mountain and erupt, __42__ they can be so violent __43__ they just explode directly from the earth with no warning. There are 1511 " __44__ " volcanoes in the world. This means that they may __45__ be dangerous. In 1985 the Colombian volcano Nevado del Ruiz erupted. The lava melted a glacier and sent tones of mud __46__ the town below. Twenty thousand people died.

Natural disasters like volcanic eruptions are often unpredictable. We regularly do not know when they __47__ happen, or __48__ where they will happen. In the future, scientists may be able to watch and predict __49__ before they happen. This could __50__ many lives.

31. A) massive B) significant C) great D) grand
32. A) changed B) converted C) destroyed D) transformed
33. A) frequently B) continuously C) regularly D) periodically
34. A) source B) reason C) movement D) cause
35. A) collides with B) confronts with C) meets with D) faces with
36. A) how B) why C) when D) what
37. A) Generally B) However C) Similarly D) Anyway
38. A) that B) it C) this D) which
39. A) unpredictable B) unaccountable C) inevitable D) irresistible
40. A) surface B) appearance C) crust D) cover
41. A) flowed out B) burst out C) leaked out D) trickled out
42. A) or B) and C) nor D) but
43. A) like B) for C) as D) that
44. A) living B) active C) alive D) live
45. A) relatively B) hardly C) still D) gradually
46. A) down B) on C) across D) beyond
47. A) are to B) should C) must D) might
48. A) else B) even C) though D) whether
49. A) accidents B) incidents C) occasions D) events
50. A) rescue B) save C) preserve D) shelter

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (15 MIN)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words, phrases or statements marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one word, phrase or statement that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

51. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) Twenty miles seems like a long walk to him. B) No one except his supporters agree with him.
C) Neither Julia nor I were going to the party. D) Few students in my class are really lazy.

52. Which of the following determiners (限定词) can be placed before both singular count nouns and plural count nouns?
A) many a B) few C) such D) the next

53. Which of the following reflexive pronouns (反身代词) is used as an appositive (同位语)?
A) He promised himself rapid progress. B) The manager herself will interview Mary.
C) I have nothing to say for myself. D) They quarreled themselves red in the face.

54. My boss ordered that the legal documents ____ to him before lunch.
A) be sent B) were sent C) were to be sent D) must be sent

55. Which of the following sentences expresses WILLINGNESS?
A) By now she will be eating dinner. B) I shall never do that again.
C) My brother will help you with the luggage. D) You shall get a promotion.

56. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) How strange feelings they are! B) How dare you speak to me like that!
C) What noise they are making! D) What a mess we are in!

57. Which of the italicized parts functions as a subject?
A) We never doubt *that her brother is honest*.
B) The problem is not *who will go but who will stay*.
C) You must give it back to *whoever it belongs to*.
D) It is clear *that the crime was done deliberately*.

58. Which of the italicized parts functions as an object?
A) He doesn't like *the idea of my speaking at the meeting*.
B) It is no use *you pretending not to know the matter*.
C) My parents strongly object to *my going out alone at night*.
D) *Her falling into the river* was the climax of the whole trip.

59. All the following sentences have an appositive EXCEPT
A) She bought herself a pair of new shoes. B) Only one problem still remains — the food.
C) My friends all understand and support me. D) She liked her current job, teaching English.

60. Which of the following best explains the meaning of "Shall we buy the tickets first"?
A) He said that we were going to buy the tickets first.
B) He requested that we buy the tickets first.
C) He suggested that we buy the tickets first.
D) He advised us to buy the tickets first.

61. Which of the following contains an adverbial clause of cause?
A) I got a job as soon as I left university. B) As there was no answer, I wrote again.
C) You must do the exercises as I show you. D) Wealthy as he is, Mark is not a happy man.

62. Which of the following prepositional phrases can function as an adverbial?
A) Are you sure of Simon's disappearance?
B) The man with a beard is talking to the manager.
C) Every precaution was taken against the failure of the plan.
D) Despite the rain, everyone enjoyed the trip.

63. A: Mother, you promised to take me out.
B: Well,
A) so I did! B) so did I. C) so I do! D) so do I.

64. Which of the following prepositional phrases is an adverbial of concession?
A) They used the box for keeping treasures.
B) I stepped aside for her to get in first.
C) For all that he seems to dislike me, I still like him.
D) The parents bought a birthday cake for their son.

65. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) Poultry are very expensive in the city.
B) New machinery were introduced in the factory.
C) The police are investigating the murder case.
D) The militia were called out to rescue flood victims.

66. The girl cannot come to school today <u>on account of</u> the flu. The underlined part means
A) concerning. B) because of. C) as to. D) for.

67. Mary and John are busy looking for a hotel for their wedding
A) meal. B) snack. C) refreshment. D) banquet.

68. Mini-skirts first _____ in the 1960s.
A) caught out B) caught in C) caught on D) caught up

69. That outburst at the meeting was _____ of his bad temper.
A) illustrative B) explanatory C) expository D) revealing

70. The earthquake refugees are _____ for food and blankets.
A) desirous B) ambitious C) seriously off D) badly off

71. When Linda heard the good news she tried to sound <u>casual</u>, but her excitement was obvious. The underlined part means
A) uncaring. B) disinterested. C) without plan. D) without warning.

72. Most Chinese people went to work by bike within living
A) mind. B) knowledge. C) memory. D) scope.

73. The speaker was very good at _____ his ideas during the discussion.
A) putting aside B) putting across C) putting back D) putting off

74. The food is good in this hotel, but the _____ is poor; the waiters don't seem to be well trained.
A) maintenance B) repair C) charge D) service

75. Slavery was ____ in America in the 19th century.
A) abolished B) cancelled C) abandoned D) terminated

76. <u>Mercifully</u>, I was able to complete all I had to do within a few days. The underlined part means
A) efficiently. B) surprisingly. C) fortunately. D) shortly.

77. The boys in the dorm _____ a coin to decide who would clean the floor.
A) held B) tossed C) put D) collected

78. The patterns of spoken language are _____ from those of writing.

A) distinct B) distinctive C) distinguished D) distinguishing

79. A(n) _____ shape has four straight sides at 90° to each other, two of which are much longer than the other two.

A) square B) oval C) oblong D) circular

80. I'd like to have a _____ word with his parents.

A) peaceful B) quiet C) silent D) personal

PART V READING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

Saying "thank you" is probably the first thing most of us learn to do in a foreign language. After all, we're brought up to be polite, and it is important to make a good impression upon other people — especially across national divides.

So, what exactly are you supposed to say when "thank you" is only the 20th most popular way to express gratitude? According to a recent survey, 19 other ways of expressing appreciation finished ahead of "thank you" in a poll of 3,000 people.

Pollsters found almost half of those asked preferred the more informal "cheers" , while others liked to use such expressions as "ta", "great" and "nice one".

So, just what is the appropriate form of words to express your thanks?

Fortunately, the clue is in the language itself. "Cheers", despite its popularity, is considered an informal way to say thank you — and this is a definite clue as to when you can best use it.

For instance, when going for a drink with friends, a smile and a "cheers" by way of thanks is not only appropriate to the situation, it is also culturally accurate.

"Ta", originated from the Danish word "tak", was the second-most popular expression of thanks, and is also commonly used in informal situations, along with phrases such as "nice one", and "brilliant". Interestingly, one word that didn't make it into the top 20 was "thanks", thank you's shorter, more informal cousin.

"Thanks" can be useful, as it is able to bridge the divide between the formality of "thank you" and the downright relaxed "cheers".

Certain words can double as an expression of thanks as well as delight. Again, the words themselves offer the clue as to when best to use them.

For example, words like "awesome", "brilliant" and "you star" featured highly in the new poll and they can hint at both your pleasure at someone's action, as well as serving to express your thanks. If you are on the receiving end of a "new" thank you, you can *respond* with a simple "no problem", or "sure".

Of course, in certain circumstances, a simple wave, nod or smile may be appropriate. For instance, if a car driver slows down to let you cross the road, simply raising your hand in acknowledgement is enough to show that you appreciate the driver's consideration.

Sometimes, formality is necessary, and "thank you" is still the best choice in such situations. But students should not worry about when exactly to use certain expressions.

Many people in Western countries are worried that good manners are in decline. People are tired of seeing their acts of kindness and service pass without comment. So don't think that your "thank you" was clumsy or awkwardly formal. The chances are, if you said "thank you", you made someone's day. You star.

81. We can tell from the results of the poll that
A) people are unconcerned about politeness nowadays.
B) "thank you" remains the best expression of gratitude.
C) there is a variety of expressions of appreciation.
D) there are more formal expressions than informal ones.

82. Which word/phrase does NOT appear in the top 20?
A) Cheers. B) Thanks. C) Brilliant. D) You star.

83. According to the passage, which is an appropriate response to "awesome" or "brilliant"?
A) Thanks. B) Cheers. C) Nice one. D) Sure.

84. According to the passage, the way in which we express our gratitude depends on all the following EXCEPT
A) gender. B) formality. C) culture. D) circumstance.

85. In the last paragraph the author encourages people to
A) continue their acts of kindness. B) behave themselves well.
C) show their gratitude to others. D) stop worrying about bad manners.

TEXT B

From 2007 to 2010, American households lost $11 trillion in real estate, savings, and stocks. More than half of all U.S. workers either lost their jobs or were forced to take cuts in hours or pay during the recession. The worst may be behind them now, but the shocking losses of the past few years have reshaped nearly every facet of their lives — how they live, work, and spend — even the way they think about the future.

For Cindy, the recession began when her husband was relocated to Rhinelander, Wisconsin, by his company, forcing the family to move in a hurry. The couple bought a new house but were unable to sell their two-bedroom home in Big Lake, Minnesota. With two mortgages (抵押借款) and two young children to care for, Cindy couldn't imagine how to stretch her husband's paycheck to keep her family fed.

Then she stumbled upon an online community called Blotanical, a forum for gardeners, many with an interest in sustainability. "The more I read and discussed these practices, the more I realized this would help not only our budget but also our health," she says.

Cindy admits that before the recession, she was a city girl with no interest in growing her own dinner. "I grew flowers mostly — I didn't think about plants that weren't visually interesting." But to stretch her budget, she began putting in vegetables and fruit — everything from strawberry beds to apple trees — and as her first seedlings grew, her spirits lifted. She no longer thinks of gardening and making her own jams as just a money saver; they're a genuine pleasure. "It's brought us closer together as a family, too," she says. Her kids voluntarily pitch in with (主动帮助) the garden work, and the family cooks together instead of eating out. The food tastes better — it's fresher and organic — and the garden handily fulfills its original purpose: cost cutting. Now she spends about $200 to $300 a month on groceries, less than half of the $650 a month that she used to lay out.

After discovering how resourceful she can be in tough times, Cindy is no longer easily discouraged. "It makes me feel proud to be able to say I made it myself," she says. "I feel accomplished, and I'm more confident about attempting things I've never done before." Now she avoids convenience stores and has begun learning to knit, quilt, and make her own soap. "I don't think I would have ever begun this journey if it

weren't for the recession," she says. "I have a feeling that from now on, it will affect my family's health and happiness for the better."

86. We learn from the first paragraph that the recession
A) affected Americans in certain occupations.
B) had great impact on Americans' work and life.
C) had only brought huge losses in savings and stocks.
D) is over with some of the losses recovered.

87. What made the family's financial situation even worse was that they
A) moved to Rhinelander in a hurry.
B) had two children to raise.
C) didn't know anyone in Rhinelander.
D) couldn't sell their home in Big Lake.

88. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
A) Cindy had seen the benefits of gardening in a different way.
B) Cindy had developed a hobby of gardening before the recession.
C) Cindy had already had a keen interest in sustainability.
D) Cindy had already planned to meet the gardeners.

89. In addition, Cindy views gardening as a genuine pleasure because gardening
A) helped her cut living costs almost by half.
B) enabled her to make her own jams.
C) built up family ties and kids' enthusiasm.
D) enabled her to know more about plants.

90. What does Cindy think of the difficult times she has gone through?
A) It gave the couple and their kids a tough lesson.
B) It gave her confidence and optimism.
C) It would come again and affect the family.
D) It left a lasting psychological impact on the family.

TEXT C

"I'm a little worried about my future," said Dustin Hoffman in *The Graduate.* He should be so lucky. All he had to worry about was whether to have an affair with Mrs Robinson. In the sixties, that was the sum total of post-graduation anxiety syndrome.

Hoffman's modern counterparts are not so fortunate. The Mrs Robinsons aren't sitting around at home any more, seducing graduates. They are out in the workplace, doing the high-powered jobs the graduates want, but cannot get. For those fresh out of university, desperate for work but unable to get it, there is a big imbalance between supply and demand. And there is no narrowing of the gap in sight.

The latest unemployment figures show that 746,000 of 18-24 year-olds are unemployed — a record rate of 18 per cent. Many of those will have graduated this summer. They are not panicking yet, but as the job rejections mount up, they are beginning to feel alarmed.

Of course, it is easy to blame the Government and, in particular, the target that Labour has long trumpeted — 50 per cent of school-leavers in higher education. That was not too smart. The Government has not only failed to meet its target — the actual figure is still closer to 40 per cent — but it has raised expectations to unrealistic levels.

Parents feel as badly let down as the young people themselves. Middle-class families see their graduate offspring on the dole (救济金) queue and wonder why they bothered paying school fees. Working-class families feel an even keener sense of disappointment. For many such families, getting a child into university was the fulfillment of a lifelong dream. It represented upward social and financial mobility. It was proof that

they were living in a dynamic, economically successful country. That dream does not seem so rosy now.

Graduate unemployment is not, ultimately, a political problem ready to be solved. Job-creation schemes for graduates are very low down in ministerial in-trays. If David Cameron's Conservatives had a brilliant idea for guaranteeing every graduate a well-paid job, they would have unveiled it by now. It is a social problem, though a more deep-seated social problem than people perhaps realize.

91. The author begins with an episode from The Graduate in order to
A) support the fact that more women are working now.
B) show that few graduates started working right after graduation.
C) demonstrate that there were much fewer graduates than now.
D) emphasize the sharp contrast between now and then.

92. With regard to job opportunities for young graduates, the author sounds
A) pessimistic. B) hopeful. C) indifferent. D) furious.

93. The author is ____ the Labour Government's target: 50% of school leavers in higher education.
A) in favour of B) doubtful about
C) strongly critical of D) mildly critical of

94 .Which of the following statements about parents' feelings is CORRECT?
A) Working-class parents feel just as disappointed.
B) Parents and their children feel equally disappointed.
C) Middle-class parents feel more disappointed.
D) Parents feel more disappointed than their children.

95. Towards the end of the passage, the author implies that
A) there will be job-creation schemes for graduates.
B) graduate unemployment is more of a political issue.
C) graduate unemployment is both a political and a social issue.
D) the Conservatives are doing far from enough to solve the issue.

TEXT D

No matter how many times you have seen images of the golden mask of boy king Tutankhamen, come face to face with it in Egypt's Cairo museum, and you will ***suck in your breath***.

It was on Nov 4, 1923, that British archaeologist Howard Carter stumbled on a stone at the base of the tomb of another pharaoh (法老) in Luxor that eventually led to a sealed doorway..

Then, on Nov 23, Carter found a second door and when he stuck his head through it, what he saw was to stun the world. Inside lay the great stone coffin, enclosing three chests of gilded wood.

A few months later, when a crane lifted its granite cover and one coffin after another was removed, Carter found a solid block of gold weighing 110kg. In it was the mummy (木乃伊) of the 19-year-old Tutankhamen, covered in gold with that splendid funeral mask. And all this lay buried for more than 3,000 years.

Months after my trip to Egypt, I can relive the rush of emotion I felt and sense the hush that descended on the crammed Cairo museum's Tutankhamen gallery.

Cairo, a dusty city of 20 million people, is a place where time seems to both stand still and rush into utter chaos. It is a place where the ancient and contemporary happily go along on parallel tracks.

Take the Great Pyramids of Giza, sitting on the western edge of the city. Even as the setting sun silhouettes these gigantic structures against the great desert expanse, a call for prayer floats over semi-finished apartment blocks filled with the activity of city life.

While careful planning for the afterlife may lie buried underground in Cairo, it is noise and confusion on

the streets. Donkey carts battle for space with pedestrians and the only operative road rule is "might is right". But it is a city that is full of life — from the small roadside restaurants to the coffee shops where men and women smoke the shisha (水烟壶).

Donkey carts piled high with flat-breads magically find their way in and out the maddening traffic; young women in long skirts and headscarves hold hands with young men in open collar shirts, while conversations dwell on Kuwait's chances at the soccer World Cup.

96. According to the context, "suck in your breath" means "feel a sense of _____".
A) awe B) horror C) doubt D) delight

97. Which of the following statements about the discovery of the mummy is INCORRECT?
A) The mummy was first discovered by a British archaeologist.
B) The discovery of the mummy came as a surprise.
C) The mummy was found lying right inside the stone coffin.
D) The masked mummy was covered in gold.

98. Which word CANNOT be used to describe the city of Cairo?
A) Crowdedness. B) Quiet. C) Noise. D) Confusion.

99. Which pair of words/phrases indicates contrast?
A) Gigantic structure; great desert expanse.
B) A call for prayer; men and women with the shisha.
C) Chaos; maddening.
D) Coffee shops; pyramids.

100. What is the author's attitude towards Cairo?
A) Positive. B) Objective. C) Negative. D) Not clear.

PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)

SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 MIN)

The Dragon Boat Festival (端午节) is one of the important national festivals in China.

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

The Dragon Boat Festival

First, you should tell what you know about the festival.

Second, you should describe how you or other people usually observe the festival.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 MIN)

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50－60 words based on the following situation:

The winter vacation was over, and you came back by train yesterday. Your friend (Michael or Lucy) went to the railway station to meet you and helped cleaning your dorm. Now, write him/her a note, expressing your gratitude and offering your help in return.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness.

2011年英语专业四级考试真题

TIME LIMIT: 135 min

PART I DICTATION (15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. Which of the statements about the auto show is INCORRECT?
   A) The show will have more stands this year.
   B) The show will have more visitors this year.
   C) The number of overseas visitors will be the same this year.
   D) The number of exhibition days will be the same this year.
2. According to the conversation, the price for a stand would include
   A) a catalogue. B) a poster. C) two desks. D) four chairs.
3. During the conversation, the man seems to be more interested in
   A) the size of the show. B) the cost of the stand.
   C) the basic furniture. D) the visitor number.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. What is Jim interested in?
   A) Investing in the company's product. B) Buying a new educational computer.

C) Joining the computer company. D) Reading the campaign plan.

5. The advertisements will be placed in all the following EXCEPT
   A) family magazines. B) Sunday newspapers.
   C) morning television. D) teenage magazines.
6. The advertisements are intended to be seen by
   A) parents only. B) children only. C) school teachers. D) whole families.
7. Linda sounds _____ about the success of the campaign plan.
   A) confident B) hesitant C) uncertain D) delighted

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

8. John has worked in all the following places EXCEPT
   A) a book shop. B) a paper factory. C) a school. D) a fastfood restaurant.
9. From the conversation, we learn that John
   A) has no interest. B) has only one interest.
   C) has two interests. D) has quite a few interests.
10. Sue Green seems to be more interested in John's experience of
   A) working in a paper factory. B) working in a youth club.
   C) looking after his brother and sister. D) looking after his young friends.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

11. According to the passage, the average age of the fleet of Delta / Northwest is
   A) 10 year. B) 14 year. C) 16 years. D) 20 years.
12. It can be learned from the passage that
   A) air journeys are quite often far from comfortable.
   B) air travelers usually enjoy luxury during flight.
   C) air travelers usually enjoy upgraded conditions.
   D) airlines always provide good in-flight entertainment.
13. Older planes can stay safe for more than 25 years because of the following EXCEPT
   A) new engines. B) strong materials. C) proper maintenance. D) new interior.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. Which job will involve supervising workers using dangerous equipment?
   A) Assistant site manager. B) Carpenter supervisor.
   C) Assembly supervisor. D) Automobile service station manager.
15. Who will also decide on the prices of products and services?

A) Airlines' flight service manager.
B) Automobile service station manager.
C) Assistant site manager.
D) Carpenter supervisor.

16. Who may also do some of the work he supervises?
A) Assistant site manager.
B) Airlines' flight service manager.
C) Assembly supervisor.
D) Carpenter supervisor.

17. Which job offers the highest salary?
A) Assistant site manager.
B) Automobile service station manager.
C) Carpenter supervisor.
D) Airlines' flight service manager.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

18. Where were the two men filmed?
A) In the jewelry shop.
B) In the City Mall.
C) Near the lorry.
D) In the parking lot.

19. Witnesses saw the two men
A) leave the lorry together.
B) leave the lorry without hoods.
C) run back to the lorry separately.
D) run back to the lorry without hoods.

20. Which of the following details is CORRECT?
A) The lorry was originally painted white.
B) The lorry had no registration plates.
C) The shorter man was the passenger.
D) The taller man was the driver.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

21. What did NASA's Constellation Programme originally plan to do?
A) To set up a moon colony by 2020.
B) To send astronauts again to the moon by 2020.
C) To continue the current shuttle missions till 2020.
D) To create more jobs for NASA till 2020.

22. NASA's Constellation Programme would be cancelled mainly because
A) there were more important space missions.
B) the space agency lacked funding for the programme.
C) the current shuttle missions would continue.
D) Congress failed to pass President Obama's budget.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

23. The Russian cargo ship was sinking. What was the direct cause?
A) No explanation of the problem.
B) Long distance away from land.

C) Slow rescue efforts. D) Severe weather.

24. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a possible means of rescue?

A) Aircraft. B) Tugboat.

C) Nearby cargo ship. D) Vessels at the oil rig.

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

25. Why did the singers meet in Hollywood?

A) To raise money for African humanitarian efforts.

B) To raise money for Haitian earthquake victims.

C) To sing in memory of Michael Jackson.

D) To make a recording of the original version of the song.

26. Which of the following details about the news is INCORRECT?

A) The organizer is one of the co-writers of the first song.

B) Singers will use the same recording studio as in 1985.

C) The recording session is expected to last long.

D) Stars from the original version will take part.

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

27. The additional 2 billion dollars will mainly be used to

A) upgrade its network capacity. B) improve customer services.

C) develop new products. D) market more iPhones.

28. Where does AT&T face difficulties in particular?

A) Nationwide. B) Overseas. C) In large cities. D) In remote towns.

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

29. Where is the presence of security patrols most evident?

A) Where matches take place.B) Where protests may take place.

C) In downtown Vancouver.D) Around the athletes' village.

30. What is this news item mainly about?

A) Political protests during the Olympics. B) Security operations during the Olympics.

C) Olympics' security forces. D) Security measures in buildings.

PART III CLOZE (15 MIN)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

"Congratulations, Mr. Jones, it's a girl."

Fatherhood is going to have a different meaning

31. A) bring down B) bring forth

C) bring off D) bring in

32. A) emotional B) sentimental

and __31__ a different response from every man who hears these words. Some feel __32__ when they receive the news, __33__ others worry, wondering whether they will be good fathers. __34__ there are some men who like children and may have had __35__ experience with them, others do not particularly __36__ children and spend little time with them. Many fathers and mothers have been planning and looking forward to children for some time. __37__ other couples, pregnancy was an accident that both husband and wife have __38__ willingly or unwillingly.

Whatever the __39__ to the birth of a child, it is obvious the shift from the role of husband to __40__ of a father is a difficult task. __41__, unfortunately, few attempts have been made to __42__ fathers in this resocialization __43__. Although numerous books have been written about mothers, __44__ recently has literature focused on the __45__ of a father.

It is argued that the transition to the father's role, although difficult, is not __46__ as great as the transition the wife must __47__ to the mother's role. The mother's role seems to require a complete __48__ in daily routine. __49__, the father's role is less demanding and __50__.

C) bewildered D) proud
33. A) while B) when
C) if D) as
34. A) When B) If
C) Although D) Yet
35. A) considerate B) considerable
C) considering D) considered
36. A) care about B) care of
C) care with D) care for
37. A) For B) Of
C) From D) Upon
38. A) received B) taken
C) accepted D) obtained
39. A) reply B) reaction
C) readiness D) reality
40. A) what B) this
C) one D) that
41. A) As a result B) For example
C) Yet D) Also
42. A) educate B) cultivate
C) inform D) convert
43. A) step B) process
C) point D) time
44. A) / B) just
C) quite D) only
45. A) role B) work
C) career D) position
46. A) a little B) just
C) nearly D) almost
47. A) take B) make
C) carry D) accept
48. A) transformation B) realization
C) socialization D) reception
49. A) In addition B) Above all
C) Generally D) However
50. A) current B) immediate
C) present D) quick

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (15 MIN)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

51. My uncle is quite worn out from years of hard work. He is no longer the man _____ he was fifteen years ago.
A) which B) whom C) who D) that
52. Which of the following sentences is a COMMAND?
A) Beg your pardon. B) Have a good time.
C) Never do that again! D) What noise you are making!
53. Which of the following italicized phrases indicates purpose?
A) She said it *for fun*, but others took her seriously.

B) *For all its effort*, the team didn't win the match.
C) Linda has worked for the firm *for twenty years*.
D) He set out *for Beijing* yesterday.

54. When you have finished with the book, don't forget to return it to Tim, _____?
A) do you B) will you C) don't you D) won't you

55. In phrases like *freezing cold, burning hot,* or *soaking wet*, the -ING participle is used
A) as a command. B) as a condition. C) for concession. D) for emphasis.

56. Which of the following italicized phrases is INCORRECT?
A) The city is now *ten times its original size.* B) I wish I had *two times his strength.*
C) The seller asked for *double the usual price*. D) They come here *four times every year.*

57. It is not so much the language _____ the cultural background that makes the book difficult to understand.
A) as B) nor C) but D) like

58. Which of the following italicized parts is used as an object?
A) *What* do you think has happened to her?
B) *Who* do you think the visiting professor is?
C) *How much* do you think he earns every month?
D) *How quickly* would you say he would come?

59. The additional work will take _____ weeks.
A) the other B) another two C) other two D) the more

60. Which of the following italicized parts is a subject clause (主语从句)?
A) We are quite certain *that we will get there in time*.
B) He has to face the fact *that there will be no pay rise this year*.
C) She said *that she had seen the man earlier that morning*.
D) It is sheer luck *that the miners are still alive after ten days*.

61. It' s getting late. I'd rather you _____ now.
A) left B) leave C) are leaving D) will leave

62. In the sentence "The manager interviewed Jim *himself* in the morning", the italicized word is used to modify
A) the object. B) the verb.
C) the subject. D) the prepositional phrase.

63. There is no doubt _____ the couple did the right thing in coming back home earlier than planned.
A) whether B) that C) why D) when

64. The sentence that expresses OFFER is
A) I'll get some drinks. What'll you have? B) Does she need to book a ticket now?
C) May I know your name? D) Can you return the book next week?

65. Which of the following italicized phrases indicates a subject-predicate relation (主谓关系)?
A) Mr *Smith's passport* has been issued. B) The *visitor's arrival* was reported in the news.
C) *John's travel details* have not been finalized. D) The new bookstore sells *children's stories*.

66. Our office has recently _____ to a new computer system.
A) altered B) converted C) transformed D) modified

67. The crowd went _____ as soon as the singer stepped onto the stage.
A) wild B) emotional C) uncontrolled D) unrestricted

68. Our school library is _____ closed for repairs.
A) shortly B) quickly C) temporarily D) rapidly

69. John is up to his eyes in work at the moment. The underlined part means
A) very excited. B) very busy. C) very tired. D) very efficient.
70. Victoria bumped into her brother quite by chance in the supermarket. The underlined word means
A) risk. B) opportunity. C) possibility. D) luck.
71. "Look at those pretty girls' skirts" is _____, because it is not clear whether the girls or the skirts are "pretty".
A) ambiguous B) hidden C) indirect D) indistinct
72. House repairs, holidays, school fees and other _____ have reduced his bank balance to almost nothing.
A) amount B) payment C) expenses D) figures
73. It was really _____ of you to remember my birthday.
A) grateful B) thoughtful C) considerable D) generous
74. You can go to a travel agency and ask for a holiday
A) introduction. B) advertisement. C) book. D) brochure.
75. The city government is building more roads to _____ the increasing number of cars.
A) accommodate B) receive C) accept D) hold
76. They've lifted a two-year-long economic _____ on the country.
A) enclosure B) restriction C) blockade D) prohibition
77. Everyone is surprised that she has fallen out with her boy friend. The underlined part means
A) left. B) quarreled. C) attacked. D) defeated.
78. His plan is carefully prepared and full of details, so it is a very _____ one.
A) elaborate B) refined C) ambitious D) complex
79. The girl's voice was so low that we could _____ hear her.
A) seldom B) almost C) only D) barely
80. She must have been pretty _____ to fall for such an old trick.
A) interested B) gullible C) enthusiastic D) shrewd

PART V READING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A), B) C) and D), choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

We have a crisis on our hands. You mean global warming? The world economy? No, the decline of reading. People are just not doing it anymore, especially the young. Who's responsible? Actually, it's more like, What is responsible? The Internet, of course, and everything that comes with it — Facebook, Twitter (微博). You can write your own list.

There's been a warning about the imminent death of literate civilization for a long time. In the 20th century, first it was the movies, then radio, then television that seemed to spell doom for the written world. None did. Reading survived; in fact it not only survived, it has flourished. The world is more literate than ever before — there are more and more readers, and more and more books.

The fact that we often get our reading material online today is not something we should worry over. The electronic and digital revolution of the last two decades has arguably shown the way forward for reading and

for writing. Take the arrival of e-book readers as an example. Devices like Kindle make reading more convenient and are a lot more environmentally friendly than the traditional paper book.

As technology makes new ways of writing possible, new ways of reading are possible. Interconnectivity allows for the possibility of a reading experience that was barely imaginable before. Where traditional books had to make do with photographs and illustrations, an e-book can provide readers with an unlimited number of links: to texts, pictures, and videos. In the future, the way people write novels, history, and philosophy will resemble nothing seen in the past.

On the other hand, there is the danger of trivialization. One Twitter group is offering its followers single-sentence-long "digests" of the great novels. *War and Peace* in a sentence? You must be joking. We should fear the fragmentation of reading. There is the danger that the high-speed connectivity of the Internet will reduce our attention span — that we will be incapable of reading anything of length or which requires deep concentration.

In such a fast-changing world, in which reality seems to be remade each day, we need the ability to focus and understand what is happening to us. This has always been the function of literature and we should be careful not to let it disappear. Our society needs to be able to imagine the possibility of someone utterly in tune with modern technology but able to make sense of a dynamic, confusing world.

In the 15th century, Johannes Guttenberg's invention of the printing press in Europe had a huge impact on civilization. Once upon a time the physical book was a challenging thing. We should remember this before we assume that technology is out to destroy traditional culture.

81. Which of the following paragraphs briefly reviews the historical challenges for reading?
A) Paragraph One. B) Paragraph Two. C) Paragraph Three. D) Paragraph Four.

82. The following are all cited as advantages of e-books EXCEPT
A) multimodal content. B) environmental friendliness.
C) convenience for readers. D) imaginative design.

83. Which of the following can best describe how the author feels toward single-sentence-long novels?
A) Ironic. B) Worried. C) Sarcastic. D) Doubtful.

84. According to the passage, people need knowledge of modern technology and _____ to survive in the fast-changing society.
A) good judgment. B) high sensitivity. C) good imagination. D) the ability to focus.

85. What is the main idea of the passage?
A) Technology pushes the way forward for reading and writing.
B) Interconnectivity is a feature of new reading experience.
C) Technology is an opportunity and a challenge for traditional reading.
D) Technology offers a greater variety of reading practice.

TEXT B

I know when the snow melts and the first robin (知更鸟) come to call, when the laughter of children returns to the parks and playgrounds, something wonderful is about to happen.

Spring cleaning.

I'll admit ***spring cleaning is a difficult notion for modern families to grasp***. Today's busy families hardly have time to load the dishwasher, much less clean the doormat. Asking the family to spend the weekend collecting winter dog piles from the melting in the backyard is like announcing there will be no more Wi-Fi. It interrupts the natural order.

"Honey, what say we spend the weekend beating the rugs, sorting through the boxes in the basement and

painting our bedroom a nice lemony yellow?" I say.

"Can we at least wait until the NBA matches are over?" my husband answers.

But I tell my family, ***spring cleaning can't wait***. The temperature has risen just enough to melt snow but not enough for Little League practice to start. Some flowers are peeking out of the thawing ground, but there is no lawn to seed, nor garden to tend. Newly wakened from our winter's hibernation (冬眠), yet still needing extra blankets at night, we open our windows to the first fresh air floating on the breeze and all of the natural world demanding "Awake and be clean!"

Biologists offer a theory about this primal impulse to clean out every drawer and closet in the house at spring's first light, which has to do with melatonin, the sleepytime hormone (激素) our bodies produce when it's dark. When spring's light comes, the melatonin diminishes, and suddenly we are awakened to the dusty, virus-filled house we've been hibernating in for four months.

I tell my family about the science and psychology of a good healthy cleaning at spring's arrival, I speak to them about life's greatest rewards waiting in the removal of soap scum from the bathtub, which hasn't been properly cleaned since the first snowfall.

"I'll do it," says the eldest child, a 21-year-old college student who lives at home.

"You will? Wow!" I exclaim.

Maybe after all these years, he's finally grasped the concept. Maybe he's expressing his rightful position as eldest child and role model. Or maybe he's going to Florida for a break in a couple of weeks and he's being nice to me who is the financial-aid officer.

No matter. Seeing my adult son willingly cleaning that dirty bathtub gives me hope for the future of his 12-year-old brother who, instead of working, is found to be sleeping in the seat of the window he is supposed to be cleaning.

"Awake and be clean!" I say.

86. According to the passage, "***…spring cleaning is a difficult notion for modern families to grasp***" means that spring cleaning
   A) is no longer an easy practice to understand.
   B) is no longer part of modern family life.
   C) requires more family members to be involved.
   D) calls for more complicated skills and knowledge.

87. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be included in family spring cleaning?
   A) Beating the rugs.
   B) Cleaning the window.
   C) Restoring Wi-Fi services.
   D) Cleaning the backyard.

88. Why does the author say "***spring cleaning can't wait***"?
   A) Because there will be more activities when it gets warmer.
   B) Because the air is fresher and the breeze is lighter.
   C) Because the whole family is full of energy at spring time.
   D) Because the snow is melting and the ground is thawing.

89. Which of the following interpretations of the biologists theory about melatonin is INCORRECT?
   A) The production of melatonin in our bodies varies at different times.
   B) Melatonin is more likely to cause sleepiness in our bodies.
   C) The reduction of melatonin will cause wakefulness in our bodies.
   D) The amount of melatonin remains constant in our bodies.

90. Which of the following can best sum up the author's overall reaction to her adult son's positive response to spring cleaning?

A) Surprised and skeptical.
B) Elated and hesitant.
C) Relieved and optimistic.
D) Optimistic and hesitant.

TEXT C

These days lots of young Japanese do *omiai,* literally, "meet and look." Many of them do so willingly. In today's prosperous and increasingly conservative Japan, the traditional *omiai kekkon*, or arranged marriage, is thriving.

But there is a difference. In the original *omiai*, the young Japanese couldn't reject the partner chosen by his parents and their middleman. After World War II, many Japanese abandoned the arranged marriage as part of their rush to adopt the more democratic ways of their American conquerors. The Western *ren'ai kekkon*, or love marriage, became popular, Japanese began picking their own mates by dating and falling in love.

But the western way often found wanting in an important respect: it didn't necessarily produce a partner of the right economic, social, and educational qualifications. "Today's young people are quite calculating," says Chieko Akiyama, a social commentator.

What seems to be happening now is a repetition of a familiar process in the country's history, the "Japanization" of an adopted foreign practice. The Western ideal of marrying for love is accommodated in a new *omiai* in which both parties are free to reject the match. "*Omiai* is evolving into a sort of stylized introduction," Mrs. Akiyama says.

Many young Japanese now date in their early twenties, but with no thought of marriage. When they reach the age — in the middle twenties for women, the late twenties for men — they increasingly turn to *omiai.* Some studies suggest that as many as 40% of marriages each year are *omiai kekkon*. It's hard to be sure, say those who study the matter, because many Japanese couples, when polled, describe their marriage as a love match even if it was arranged.

These days, doing *omiai* often means going to a computer matching service rather than to a *nakodo*. The *nakodo* of tradition was an old woman who knew all the kids in the neighbourhood and went around trying to pair them off by speaking to their parents; a successful match would bring her a wedding invitation and a gift of money. But Japanese today find it's less awkward to reject a proposed partner if the *nakodo* is a computer.

Japan has about five hundred computer matching services. Some big companies, including Mitsubishi, run one for their employees. At a typical commercial service, an applicant pays $80 to $125 to have his or her personal data stored in the computer for two years and $200 or so more if a marriage results. The stored information includes some obvious items like education and hobbies, and some not-so-obvious ones, like whether a person is the oldest child (First sons, and to some extent first daughters, face an obligation of caring for elderly parents.)

91. According to the passage, today's young Japanese prefer
A) a traditional arranged marriage.
B) a new type of arranged marriage.
C) a Western love marriage.
D) a more Westernized love marriage.

92. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
A) A Western love marriage tends to miss some Japanese values.
B) Less attention is paid to the partner's qualification in arranged marriages.
C) Young Japanese would often calculate their partner's wealth.
D) A new arranged marriage is a repetition of the older type.

93. According to the passage, the figure 40% (Paragraph Five) is uncertain because
A) there has been a big increase in the number of arranged marriages.
B) Western love marriage still remains popular among Japanese.

C) young Japanese start dating very early in their life in a Western tradition.

D) the tendency for arranged marriages could be stronger than is indicated.

94. One of the big differences between a traditional *nakodo* and its contemporary version lies in the way

A) wedding gifts are presented.

B) a proposed partner is refused.

C) formalities are arranged.

D) the middleman / woman is chosen.

95. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

A) To tell the differences between an old and modern *nakodo.*

B) To provide some examples for the traditional *nakodo*.

C) To offer more details of the computerized *nakodo.*

D) To sum up the main ideas and provide a conclusion.

TEXT D

Cordia Harrington was tired of standing up all day and smelling like French fries at night. She owned and operated three McDonald's shops in Illinois, but as a divorced mother of three boys, she yearned for a business that would provide for her children and let her spend more time with them.

Her lucky moment came, strangely enough, after she was nominated in 1992 to be on the McDonald's bun committee. "The company picked me up in a corporate jet to see bakeries around the world," she recalls. "Every time I went to a meeting, I loved it. This was global!"

The experience opened her eyes to business possibilities. When McDonald's decided it wanted a new bun supplier, Harrington became determined to win the contract, even though she had no experience running a bakery.

Harrington studied the bakery business and ***made sure she was never off executives' radar***. "If you have a dream, you can't wait for people to call you," she says. "So I'd visit a mill and send them photos of myself in a baker's hat jacket, holding a sign that says 'I want to be your baker.'" After four years and 32 interviews, her persistence paid off.

Harrington sealed the deal with a handshake, sold her shops, and borrowed $13.5 million. She was ready to build the fastest, most automated bakery in the world.

The Tennessee Bun Company opened ahead of schedule in 1997, in time for slump in U. S. fast-food sales for McDonald's . Before Harrington knew it, she was down to her last $20,000, not enough to cover payroll. And her agreement with McDonald's required that she sell exclusively to the company. "I cried myself to sleep many nights," she recalls. "I really did think, I am going to go bankrupt."

But Harrington worked out an agreement to supply Pepperidge Farm as well. "McDonald's could see a benefit if our production went up and prices went down, and no benefit if we went out of business," she says. "That deal saved us."

Over the next eight years, Harrington branched out even more: She started her own trucking business, added a cold-storage company, and now has three bakeries producing fresh buns and frozen dough — all now known as the Bun Companies. Speed is still a priority: It takes 11 people at the main bakery to turn out 60,000 buns an hour for clients across 40 states, South America, and the Caribbean.

Grateful for the breaks she's had, Harrington is passionate about providing opportunities to all 230 employees. "Financial success is the most fun when you can give it away," she says.

The current economy is challenging. Some of her clients' sales have declined, but she's found new clients and improved efficiencies to help sustain the company's double-digit growth.

Cordia Harrington doesn't have to stand on her feet all day anymore. Two of her three sons now work for her, and she's remarried — her husband, Tom, is now her CFO.

"This is more than a job," says Harrington. "It's a mission. I'm always thinking. How can we best serve our employees? If we support them, they'll do their best to look after our clients. That's how it works here."

96. According to the passage, which of the following was most significant in her early career?
A) Her nomination on the McDonald's bun committee.
B) Her travel and the visits to bakeries around the world.
C) A business contract with local bun suppliers.
D) The interviews and experience in running a bakery.

97. "***Harrington…made sure she was never off executives' radar***" (Paragraph Four) means that she
A) herself wanted to be a company executive.
B) meant to hire executives to run the business.
C) meant to keep her management knowledge and skills
D) focused on the management of the bakery business.

98. How did she survive the crisis at the start of her bakery business?
A) By supplying buns for another company.
B) By opening her bun company ahead of schedule.
C) By keeping supplies up for McDonald's.
D) By making a new agreement with McDonald's.

99. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT in describing her current business?
A) It is fast growing.
B) It is diversified.
C) Its clients are all local.
D) It is more efficient.

100. According to the passage, which of the following is fundamental to Harrington's success?
A) Efficiency and love for the family.
B) Perseverance and concern for employees.
C) Business expansion and family support.
D) Opportunities and speed.

PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)

SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 MIN)

Recently government agencies in some big cities have been studying the possibility of putting a "pollution tax" on private cars. The amount of tax private car owners would have to pay would depend on the emission levels, i. e. engine or vehicle size. This has caused quite a stir among the public. Some regard it as an effective way to control the number of cars and reduce pollution in the city. But others don't think so. What is your opinion?

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

Should Private Car Owners be Taxed for Pollution?

You are to write in three parts.
In the first part , state specifically what your opinion is.
In the second part, provide one or two reasons to support your opinion.
In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.
Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 MIN)

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50－60 words based on the following situation:

During the summer vacation, you would like to invite your best friend to your home town. Write a note to him / her, extending your invitation and telling him / her how to get to your home town.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

2010年英语专业四级考试真题

TIME LIMIT: 135 min

PART I DICTATION (15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. The following details have been checked during the conversation EXCEPT
   A) number of travelers.
   B) number of tour days.
   C) flight details.
   D) room services.
2. What is included in the price?
   A) Air tickets and local transport.
   B) Local transport and meals.
   C) Air tickets, local transport and breakfast.
   D) Air tickets, local transport and all meals.
3. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
   A) The traveler is reluctant to buy travel insurance.
   B) The traveler is ready to buy travel insurance.
   C) The traveler doesn't have to buy travel insurance.
   D) Travel insurance is not mentioned in the conversation.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. Which of the following details is CORRECT?
   A) Mark knows the exact number of airport buses.
   B) Mark knows the exact number of delegates' spouse.
   C) Mark doesn't know the exact number of delegates yet.
   D) Mark doesn't know the number of guest speakers.
5. What does Linda want to know?
   A) The arrival time of guest speakers.
   B) The departure time of guest speakers.
   C) The type of transport for guest speakers.
   D) The number of guest speakers.
6. How many performances have been planned for the conference?
   A) One. B) Two.
   C) Three. D) Not mentioned.
7. Who will pay for the piano performance?
   A) Pan-Pacific Tours. B) Johnson & Sons Events.
   C) Conference delegates. D) An airline company.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

8. What is NOT missing in Mary's briefcase?
   A) Her cheque book. B) Her papers for work.
   C) Her laptop. D) Her appointment book.
9. Where was Mary the whole morning?
   A) At the police station. B) At a meeting.
   C) In her client's office. D) In the restaurant.
10. Why was Mary sure that the briefcase was hers in the end?
   A) The papers inside had the company's name.
   B) The briefcase was found in the restaurant.
   C) The restaurant manager telephoned James.
   D) The cheque book inside bore her name.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

11. We learn from the passage that about two-thirds of the courses are taught through

A) the School of Design and Visual Arts.
B) the School of Social Work.
C) the School of Business.
D) the Arts and Sciences program.

12. What is the cost of undergraduate tuition?
A) Twenty thousand dollars.
B) Thirty thousand dollars.
C) Twenty-seven thousand dollars.
D) Thirty-eight thousand dollars.

13. International students can receive all the following types of financial assistance EXCEPT
A) federal loans.
B) private loans.
C) scholarships.
D) monthly payment plans.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. According to the passage, mothers in _____ spend more time looking after children.
A) France
B) America
C) Denmark
D) Australia

15. Which of the following activities would Australian fathers traditionally participate in?
A) Feeding and playing with children.
B) Feeding and bathing children.
C) Taking children to the park and to school.
D) Taking children to watch sports events.

16. According to the study, the "new man" likes to
A) spend more time at work.
B) spend more time with children.
C) spend time drinking after work.
D) spend time on his computer.

17. It is suggested in the passage that the "new man" might be less acceptable in
A) France.
B) Britain.
C) Australia.
D) Denmark.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

18. The services of the new partnership are provided mainly to
A) mothers of infected babies.
B) infected children and women.
C) infected children in cities.
D) infected women in cities.

19. Which of the following details about Family Health International is INCORRECT?
A) It is a nonprofit organization.
B) It provides public health services.
C) It carries out research on public health.
D) It has worked in five countries till now.

20. The example of Cambodia mainly shows
A) the importance of government support.
B) the importance of public education efforts.
C) the progress the country has made so far.
D) the methods used to fight AIDS.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions

that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now. listen to the news.

21. According to the news, the victim was

A) a 17-year-old girl. B) a 15-year-old boy.

C) a 23-year-old woman. D) an l8-year-old man.

22. We learn from the news that the suspects were arrested

A) one month later. B) two months later. C) immediately. D) two weeks later.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

23. The Iraqi parliament can vote on the security agreement only after

A) all parties have agreed on it. B) the US troops have pulled out.

C) the cabinet has reviewed it. D) the lawmakers have returned from Mecca.

24. According to the news, the US troops are expected to completely pull out by

A) mid-2009. B) the end of 2009.

C) mid-2011. D) the end of 2011.

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

25. The following are involved in the operations to rescue the children in Honduras EXCEPT

A) the police. B) the district attorney.

C) the prison authorities. D) Institute of Childhood and Family.

26. What punishment would parents face if they allowed their children to beg?

A) To be imprisoned and fined. B) To have their children taken away.

C) To be handed over to the authorities. D) None.

Question 27 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item. you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

27. What is the news item about?

A) Coastlines in Italy. B) Public use of the beach.

C) Swimming and bathing. D) Private bathing clubs.

Question 28 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

28. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the news?

A) The airport was shut down for Friday.

B) There was a road accident involving two buses.

C) Local shops were closed earlier than usual.

D) Bus service was stopped for Friday.

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

29. How many people were rescued from the apartment building?

A) 17. B) 24. C) 21. D) 41.

30. Which of the following details in the news is CORRECT?

A) The rescue operation involved many people.

B) The cause of the explosions has been determined.

C) Rescue efforts were stopped on Thursday.

D) The explosions didn't destroy the building.

PART III CLOZE (15 MIN)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

How men first learned to invent words is unknown; __31__, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain __32__ to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, __33__ they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed __34__ certain signs, called letters, which could be __35__ to represent those sounds, and which could be __36__. Those sounds, whether spoken, __37__ written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their __38__ — the things they bring up before our minds. Words become __39__ with meaning for us by experience; __40__ the longer we live, the more certain words __41__ to us the happy and sad events of our past; and the more we __42__, the more the number of words that mean something to us __43__.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal __44__ to our minds and emotions. This __45__ and telling use of words is what we

31. A) in addition B) in other words C) in a word D) in summary
32. A) sounds B) gestures C) signs D) movements
33. A) such that B) as that C) so that D) in that
34. A) in B) with C) of D) upon
35. A) spelt B) combined C) written D) copied
36. A) written down B) handed down C) remembered D) observed
37. A) and B) yet C) also D) or
38. A) functions B) associations C) roles D) links
39. A) filled B) full C) live D) active
40. A) but B) or C) yet D) and
41. A) reappear B) recall C) remember D) recollect
42. A) read and think B) read and recall C) read and learn D) read and recite
43. A) raises B) increases C) improves D) emerges
44. A) intensively B) extensively C) broadly D) powerfully
45. A) charming B) academic C) conventional D) common

call __46__ style. Above all, the real poet is a master of __47__. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which __48__ their position and association can __49__ men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will __50__ our speech or writing silly and vulgar.

46. A) written B) spoken C) literary D) dramatic
47. A) signs B) words C) style D) sound
48. A) in B) on C) over D) by
49. A) move B) engage C) make D) force
50. A) transform B) change C) make D) convert

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (15 MIN)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

51. Which of the following italicized phrases indicates CAUSE?
A) Why don't you do it *for the sake of your friends*?
B) I wish I could write *as well as you*.
C) *For all his efforts*, he didn't get an A.
D) Her eyes were red *from excessive reading*.

52. Nancy's gone to work but her car's still there. She _____ by bus.
A) must have gone B) should have gone
C) ought to have gone D) could have gone

53. He feels that he is not yet _____ to travel abroad.
A) too strong B) enough strong C) so strong D) strong enough

54. After _____ seemed an endless wait, it was his turn to enter the personnel manager's office.
A) that B) it C) what D) there

55. Fool _____ Jerry is, he could not have done such a thing.
A) who B) as C) like D) that

56. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) They each have two tickets.
B) They cost twenty yuan each.
C) Each they have bought the same book.
D) They were given two magazines each.

57. She seldom goes to the theatre, _____?
A) doesn't she B) does she
C) would she D) wouldn't she

58. Dr. Johnson is head of the department, _____ an expert in translation.
A) or B) either C) but D) and

59. When one has good health, _____ should feel fortunate.
A) you B) they C) he D) we

60. It is necessary that he _____ the assignment without delay.

A) hand in B) hands in
C) must hand in D) has to hand in

61. In the sentence "It's no use *waiting for her*", the italicized phrase is
A) the object. B) an adverbial.
C) a complement. D) the subject.

62. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) All his lectures are very interesting.
B) Half their savings were gone.
C) Many his friends came to the party.
D) Both his sisters are nurses.

63. Which of the following sentences has an object complement?
A) The directors appointed John manager.
B) I gave Mary a Christmas present.
C) You have done Peter a favour.
D) She is teaching children English.

64. Which of the following words can NOT be used to complete "We've seen the film _____"?
A) before B) recently C) lately D) yet

65. _____ should not become a serious disadvantage in life and work.
A) To be not tall B) Not being tall C) Being not tall D) Not to be tall

66. Due to personality _____, the two colleagues never got on well in work.
A) contradiction B) conflict C) confrontation D) competition

67. During the summer vacation, kids are often seen hanging _____ in the streets.
A) about B) on C) over D) out

68. There were 150 _____ at the international conference this summer.
A) spectators B) viewers C) participants D) onlookers

69. School started on a _____ cold day in February.
A) severe B) bitter C) such D) frozen

70. In the face of unexpected difficulties, he demonstrated a talent for quick, _____ action.
A) determining B) defensive C) demanding D) decisive

71. The team has been working overtime on the research project _____.
A) lately B) just now C) late D) long ago

72. Because of the economic crisis, industrial output in the region remained
A) motionless. B) inactive. C) stagnant. D) immobile.

73. The police had difficulty in _____ the fans from rushing on to the stage to take photos with the singer.
A) limiting B) restraining C) confining D) restricting

74. Joan is in the dorm, putting the final _____ to her speech.
A) details B) remarks C) comments D) touches

75. His _____ in gambling has eventually brought about his ruin.
A) indulgence B) habit C) action D) engagement

76. The teacher told the students to stay in the classroom and they did
A) absolutely. B) accidentally. C) accordingly. D) accurately.

77. You can actually see the deer *at close range* while driving through that area. The italicized phrase means
A) clearly. B) very near. C) quickly. D) very hard.

78. He listened hard but still couldn't _____ what they were talking about.

A) make over B) make up C) make upon D) make out

79. For the advertised position, the company offers a(n) _____ salary and benefits package.

A) generous B) plentiful C) abundant D) sufficient

80. As there was no road, the travelers _____ up a rocky slope on their way back.

A) ran B) hurried C) scrambled D) crawled

PART V READING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

What is the nature of the scientific attitude, the attitude of the man or woman who studies and applies physics, biology, chemistry, geology, engineering, medicine or any other science?

We all know that science plays an important role in the societies in which we live. Many people believe, however, that our progress depends on two different aspects of science. The first of these is the application of the machines, products and systems of applied knowledge that scientists and technologists develop. Through technology, science improves the structure of society and helps man to gain increasing control over his environment.

The second aspect is the application by all members of society of the special methods of thought and action that scientists use in their work.

What are these special methods of thinking and acting? First of all, it seems that a successful scientist is full of curiosity — he wants to find out how and why the universe works. He usually directs his attention towards problems which he notices have no satisfactory explanation, and his curiosity makes him look for underlying relationships even if the data available seem to be unconnected. Moreover, he thinks he can improve the existing conditions and enjoys trying to solve the problems which this involves.

He is a good observer, accurate, patient and objective and applies logical thought to the observations he makes. He utilizes the facts he observes to the fullest extent. For example, trained observers obtain a very large amount of information about a star mainly from the accurate analysis of the simple lines that appear in a spectrum.

He is skeptical — he does not accept statements which are not based on the most complete evidence available — and therefore rejects authority as the sole basis for truth. Scientists always check statements and make experiments carefully and objectively to verify them.

Furthermore, he is not only critical of the work of others, but also of his own, since he knows that man is the least reliable of scientific instruments and that a number of factors tend to disturb objective investigation.

Lastly, he is highly imaginative since he often has to look for relationships in data which are not only complex but also frequently incomplete. Furthermore, he needs imagination if he wants to make hypotheses of how processes work and how events take place.

These seem to be some of the ways in which a successful scientist or technologist thinks and acts.

81. Many people believe that science helps society to progress through

A) applied knowledge. B) more than one aspect.

C) technology only. D) the use of machines.

82. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about curiosity?
A) It gives the scientist confidence and pleasure in work.
B) It gives rise to interest in problems that are unexplained.
C) It leads to efforts to investigate potential connections.
D) It encourages the scientist to look for new ways of acting.

83. According to the passage, a successful scientist would not
A) easily believe in unchecked statements.
B) easily criticize others' research work.
C) always use his imagination in work.
D) always use evidence from observation.

84. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A) Application of technology.
B) Progress in modern society.
C) Scientists' ways of thinking and acting.
D) How to become a successful scientist.

85. What is the author's attitude towards the topic?
A) Critical. B) Objective. C) Biased. D) Unclear.

TEXT B

Over the past several decades, the U.S., Canada, and Europe have received a great deal of media and even research attention over unusual phenomena and unsolved mysteries. These include UFOs as well as sightings and encounters with "nonhuman creatures" such as Bigfoot and the Loch Ness monster. Only recently has Latin America begun to receive some attention as well. Although the mysteries of the Aztec, Mayan, and Inca civilizations have been known for centuries, now the public is also becoming aware of unusual, paranormal phenomena in countries such as Peru.

The Nazca "lines" of Peru were discovered in the 1930s. These lines are deeply carved into a flat, stony plain, and form about 300 intricate pictures of animals such as birds, a monkey, and a lizard. Seen at ground level, the designs are a jumbled senseless mess. The images are so large that they can only be viewed at a height of 1,000 feet — meaning from an aircraft. Yet there were no aircraft in 300 B.C., when it is judged the designs were made. Nor were there then, or are there now, any nearby mountain ranges from which to view them. So how and why did the native people of Nazca create these marvelous designs? One answer appeared in 1969, when the German researcher and writer Erich von Daniken proposed that the lines were drawn by extraterrestrials as runways for their aircraft. The scientific community did not take long to scoff at and abandon von Daniken's theory. Over the years several other theories have been put forth, but none has been accepted by the scientific community.

Today there is a new and heightened interest in the Nazca lines. It is a direct result of the creation of the Internet. Currently there are over 60 sites dedicated to this mystery from Latin America's past, and even respected scientists have joined the discussion through e-mail and chat rooms.

Will the Internet help explain these unsolved mysteries? Perhaps it is a step in the right direction.

86. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
A) Latin America has long received attention for unusual phenomena.
B) Public attention is now directed towards countries like Peru.

C) Public interest usually focuses on North America and Europe.

D) Some ancient civilizations have unsolved mysteries.

87. According to the passage, the Nazca lines were found

A) in mountains. B) in stones. C) on animals. D) on a plain.

88. We can infer from the passage that the higher the lines are seen, the _____ the images they present.

A) smaller B) larger C) clearer D) brighter

89. There has been increasing interest in the Nazca lines mainly because of

A) the participation of scientists. B) the emergence of the Internet.

C) the birth of new theories. D) the interest in the Internet.

90. The author is _____ about the role of the Internet in solving mysteries.

A) cautious B) pessimistic C) uncertain D) optimistic

TEXT C

Graduation speeches are a bit like wedding toasts. A few are memorable. The rest tend to trigger such thoughts as, "Why did I wear such uncomfortable shoes?"

But graduation speeches are less about the message than the messenger. Every year a few colleges and universities in the US attract attention because they've managed to book high-profile speakers. And, every year, the media report some of these speakers' wise remarks.

Last month, the following words of wisdom were spread:

"You really haven't completed the circle of success unless you can help somebody else move forward." (Oprah Winfrey, Duke University).

"There is no way to stop change; change will come. Go out and give us a future worthy of the world we all wish to create together." (Hillary Clinton, New York University).

"This really is your moment. History is yours to bend." (Joe Biden, Wake Forest University).

Of course, the real "get" of the graduation season was first lady Michelle Obama's appearance at the University of California, Merced. "Remember that you are blessed," she told the class of 2009, "Remember that in exchange for those blessings, you must give something back... As advocate and activist Marian Wright Edelman says, 'Service is the rent we pay for living... it is the true measure, the only measure of success'."

Calls to service have a long, rich tradition in these speeches. However, it is possible for a graduation speech to go beyond cliche and say something truly compelling. The late writer David Foster Wallace's 2005 graduation speech at Kenyon College in Ohio talked about how to truly care about other people. It gained something of a cult after it was widely circulated on the Internet. Apple Computer CEO Steve Jobs' address at Stanford University that year, in which he talked about death, is also considered one of the best in recent memory.

But when you're sitting in the hot sun, fidgety and freaked out, do you really want to be lectured about the big stuff? Isn't that like trying to maintain a smile at your wedding reception while some relative gives a toast that amounts to "marriage is hard work"? You know he's right; you just don't want to think about it at that particular moment. In fact, as is the case in many major life moments, you can't really manage to think beyond the blisters your new shoes are causing.

That may seem anticlimactic. But it also gets to the heart of one of life's greatest, saddest truths: that our most "memorable" occasions may elicit the fewest memories. It's probably not something most graduation speakers would say, but it's one of the first lessons of growing up.

91. According to the passage, most graduation speeches tend to recall _____ memories.

A) great B) trivial C) unforgettable D) unimaginative

92. "***But graduation speeches are less about the message than the messenger***" is explained
A) in the final paragraph. B) in the last but one paragraph.
C) in the first paragraph. D) in the same paragraph.
93. The graduation speeches mentioned in the passage are related to the following themes EXCEPT
A) death. B) success. C) service. D) generosity.
94. It is implied in the passage that at great moments people fail to
A) remain clear-headed. B) keep good manners.
C) remember others' words. D) recollect specific details.
95. What is "one of the first lessons of growing up"?
A) Attending a graduation ceremony.
B) Listening to graduation speeches.
C) Forgetting details of memorable events.
D) Meeting high-profile graduation speakers.

TEXT D

Cultural rules determine every aspect of food consumption. Who eats together defines social units. For example, in some societies, the nuclear family is the unit that regularly eats together. The anthropologist Mary Douglas has pointed out that, for the English, the kind of meal and the kind of food that is served relate to the kinds of social links between people who are eating together. She distinguishes between regular meals, Sunday meals when relatives may come, and cocktail parties for acquaintances. The food served symbolizes the occasion and reflects who is present. For example, only snacks are served at a cocktail party. It would be inappropriate to serve a steak or hamburgers. The distinctions among cocktails, regular meals, and special dinners mark the social boundaries between those guests who are invited for drinks, those who are invited to dinner, and those who come to a family meal. In this example, the type of food symbolizes the category of guest and with whom it is eaten.

In some New Guinea societies, the nuclear family is not the unit that eats together. The men take their meals in a men's house, separately from their wives and children. Women prepare and eat their food in their own houses and take the husband's portion to the men's house. The women eat with their children in their own houses. This pattern is also widespread among Near Eastern societies.

Eating is a metaphor that is sometimes used to signify marriage. In many New Guinea societies, like that of the Lesu on the island of New Ireland in the Pacific and that of the Trobriand Islanders, marriage is symbolized by the couple's eating together for the first time. Eating symbolizes their new status as a married couple. In U.S. society, it is just the reverse. A couple may go out to dinner on a first date.

Other cultural rules have to do with taboos against eating certain things. In some societies, members of a clan, a type of kin (family) group, are not allowed to eat the animal or bird that is their totemic ancestor. Since they believe themselves to be descended from that ancestor, it would be like eating that ancestor or eating themselves.

There is also an association between food prohibitions and rank, which is found in its most extreme form in the caste system of India. A caste system consists of ranked groups, each with a different economic specialization. In India, there is an association between caste and the idea of pollution. Members of highly ranked groups can be polluted by coming into contact with the bodily secretions, particularly saliva, of individuals of lower-ranked castes. Because of the fear of pollution, Brahmans and other high-ranked individuals will not share food with, not eat from the same plate as, not even accept food from an individual

from a low-ranking caste.

96. According to the passage, the English make clear distinctions between
A) people who eat together. B) the kinds of food served.
C) snacks and hamburgers. D) family members and guests.

97. According to the passage, who will NOT eat together?
A) The English.
B) Americans on their first date.
D) Men and women in Near Eastern societies.
D) Newly-weds on the island of New Ireland.

98. According to the passage, eating together indicates all the following EXCEPT
A) the type of food. B) social relations. C) marital status. D) family ties.

99. The last paragraph suggests that in India _____ decides how people eat.
A) pollution B) food C) culture D) social status

100. Which of the following can best serve as the topic of the passage?
A) Different kinds of food in the world.
B) Relations between food and social units.
C) Symbolic meanings of food consumption.
D) Culture and manners of eating.

PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)

SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 MIN)

It was recently reported in a newspaper that six students who shared a dorm at a local university hired a cleaner to do laundry and cleaning once a week. And each of them paid her 60 yuan a month. This has led to a heated debate as to whether college students should hire cleaners.

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

Should College Students Hire Cleaners?

You are to write in three parts.
In the first part, state clearly what your view is.
In the second part, support your view with appropriate reasons.
In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.
Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 MIN)

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50－60 words based on the following situation:

Your good friend, John, is thinking of organizing an end-of-the-term party. Write him a note telling him that you like his idea and offer to help him. You have to be specific about how you can help him.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

2009年英语专业四级考试真题

TIME LIMIT: 135 min

PART I DICTATION (15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. Mark is unhappy because of

A) his Chemistry homework. B) a girl in his class.

C) Linda's words. D) Friday night's party.

2. Which of the following is CORRECT?

A) Linda is Jane's friend. B) Mark is Jane's boyfriend.

C) John is Jane's boyfriend. D) Mark and John are good friends.

3. Did Mark eventually take Linda's advice?

A) No. B) Partly. C) Completely. D) Not mentioned.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. About the scratch on the product, the shop assistant thinks that

A) the customer made it himself. B) there was definitely not one then.

C) the customer should have checked. D) the customer was making trouble.

5. The customer was _____ when told he might not have worn the headphones properly.

A) annoyed
B) surprised
C) indifferent
D) worried

6. How many complaints did the customer make about the product altogether?
A) Five.
B) Four.
C) Three.
D) Two.

7. The shop could exchange the product if the customer
A) makes no more complaints.
B) can produce the receipt.
C) is still unhappy with it.
D) brings it back within a week.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

8. Joe Smith telephoned Victoria for
A) the menu.
B) the place.
C) the reception.
D) the campaign.

9. When will the lunch be held?
A) Friday next week.
B) Thursday next week.
C) April 30th.
D) This week.

10. All the following information is new to Victoria EXCEPT
A) how many people to attend it.
B) why to hold it.
C) where to hold it.
D) what to cook.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

11. People choose London for post-Christmas shopping because
A) shops open early in the morning.
B) shops stay open for longer hours.
C) they can buy really cheap things.
D) they can shop with their friends.

12. We learn from the passage that
A) people are very keen on sales.
B) post-Christmas sales start at 3:30 am.
C) post-Christmas sales last for a day.
D) sales include only a few items.

13. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A) Some people buy Christmas presents in the sales.
B) Some people shop online during the sales.
C) Some people buy presents for next Christmas.
D) Online retailers offer better post-Christmas sales.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. Ballroom dancing used to be associated with

A) TV shows. B) old people. C) celebrities. D) professional dancers.

15. According to the passage, recent popularity of ballroom dancing is the result of

A) the participation of celebrities. B) the designing of colourful costumes.

C) the benefits it brings. D) a TV programme.

16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the TV show?

A) Performers have to be formally dressed on the show.

B) Each professional dancer dances with a celebrity.

C) People on the show perform a different dance every week.

D) The show runs for about four months.

17. According to the passage, the TV show has the greatest impact on

A) old people. B) middle-aged people.

C) kids and young people. D) all of the above.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

18. According to New Zealand's rules about naming children, which of the following names is NOT acceptable?

A) Spiderman. B) Gandalf. C) 2win. D) Arsenal.

19. According to the passage, unusual names come from

A) popular culture. B) parents' invention. C) sports. D) all of the above.

20. All of the following countries have strict rules about naming children EXCEPT

A) Algeria. B) Germany. C) Japan. D) Argentina.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 23 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

21. Why were the fishing crew stranded on Oct. 10th?

A) They went to a remote area. B) Their fishing boats collided.

C) They tried to repair their boats. D) They decided to stay in the boats.

22. How did they survive during those three months?

A) On supplies they brought with them. B) On supplies sent to them by rescue teams.

C) On supplies left at the military base. D) Not mentioned in the passage.

23. How were the crew rescued eventually?

A) By helicopter. B) By boat.

C) By radio contact.　　D) By a search team.

Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

24. Juan Carlos has been King of Spain
A) since 1981.　　B) for 32 years.
C) for 70 years.　　D) for 17 years.

25. What is the news item mainly about?
A) The King's birthday.
B) The stability of the monarchy.
C) Criticism from both the left and the right.
D) The King's public defense of his reign.

Questions 26 and 27 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

26. The three suicide bombings occurred in
A) November and December.　　B) October and November.
C) November.　　D) December.

27. Did people die in the bombings?
A) No one died in the bombings.　　B) Yes. In one of the bombings.
C) Yes. In two of the bombings.　　D) Yes. In all the bombings.

Questions 28 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

28. What is the purpose of the national survey?
A) To collect data on sources of pollution.　　B) To identify pollution in rivers and lakes.
C) To help control environmental pollution.　　D) To help control industrial wastes.

29. According to the news item, efforts of environmental protection are especially affected by
A) lack of technology.
B) rapid economic growth.
C) unknown pollution sources.
D) shortage of manpower.

30. Which of the following details is CORRECT according to the news item?
A) Census offices are set up by government departments.
B) A main centre receives reports from provinces.
C) A database is set up for each province.
D) Data will be reviewed and analyzed in mid-2009.

PART III　CLOZE　(15 MIN)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

Scientists around the world are racing to learn how to rapidly diagnose, treat and stop the spread of a new, deadly disease. SARS — Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome — was __31__ for the first time in February 2003 in Hanoi, __32__ since then has infected more than 1,600 people in 15 countries, killing 63. At this __33__, there are more questions than answers surrounding the disease.

Symptoms start __34__ a fever over 100.4 degrees F, chills, headache or body __35__. Within a week, the patient has a dry cough, which might __36__ to shortness of breath. In 10% to 20% of cases, patients require __37__ ventilation to breathe. About 3.5% die from the disease. Symptoms __38__ begin in two to seven days, but some reports suggest it __39__ take as long as 10 days. Scientists are close to __40__ a lab test to diagnose SARS. In the meantime, it is diagnosed by its symptoms. There is no evidence __41__ antibiotics or anti-viral medicines help, __42__ doctors can offer only supportive care. Patients with SARS are kept in isolation to reduce the risk of __43__. Scientists aren't sure yet, but some researchers think it's a __44__ dis- covered coronavirus, the family of viruses that cause some common colds.

Most cases appear to have been passed __45__ droplets expelled when infected patients cough or sneeze. Family members of infected people and medical workers who care __46__ them have been most likely to __47__ the illness. But rece- nt developments in Hong Kong suggest that the __48__ might spread through air, or that the virus might __49__ for two to three hours on doorknobs or other __50__. Health experts say it is unlikely, though, that sharing an elevator briefly with an infected person would be enough to pass the virus.

31. A) detected B) caught C) disclosed D) revealed
32. A) but B) and C) or D) yet
33. A) time B) point C) aspect D) instance
34. A) from B) over C) upon D) with
35. A) hurt B) sore C) aches D) feelings
36. A) process B) advance C) progress D) convert
37. A) automatic B) artificial C) mechanical D) controlled
38. A) regularly B) ordinarily C) traditionally D) generally
39. A) will B) might C) should D) must
40. A) cultivating B) fostering C) developing D) designing
41. A) which B) that C) whether D) what
42. A) so B) but C) still D) yet
43. A) communication B) transportation C) transformation D) transmission
44. A) lately B) newborn C) newly D) renewed
45. A) under B) through C) beneath D) from
46. A) for B) over C) after D) about
47. A) acquire B) receive C) obtain D) contract
48. A) ailment B) ill-health C) disease D) infection
49. A) continue B) linger C) delay D) persist
50. A) exteriors B) outside C) surfaces D) coverings

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (15 MIN)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

51. What a nice day! How about the three of us _____ a walk in the park nearby?
A) to take B) take C) taking D) to be taking

52. If there were no subjunctive mood, English _____ much easier to learn.
A) could have been B) would be C) will be D) would have been

53. She _____ fifty or so when I first met her at a conference.
A) had been B) must be C) has been D) must have been

54. _____ the boss says, it is unreasonable to ask me to work overtime without pay.
A) Whatever B) Whenever C) Whichever D) However

55. A new laptop costs about _____ of a second-hand one.
A) the price of three times B) three times the price
C) as much as the three times price D) three times more than the price

56. I was very interested in _____ she told me.
A) all that B) all which C) all what D) that

57. We consider _____ he should have left without telling anyone beforehand.
A) strange why B) it strange what C) it strange that D) that strange

58. It is going to be fine tomorrow.
A) So is it. B) So it is. C) So it does. D) So does it.

59. Little _____ about her own safety, though she herself was in great danger.
A) she cared B) she may care C) may she care D) did she care

60. The couple had no sooner got to the station _____ the coach left.
A) when B) as C) until D) than

61. Aren't you tired? I _____ you had done enough for today.
A) should have thought B) must have thought
C) might have thought D) could have thought

62. "It seems that she was there at the conference." The sentence means that
A) she seems to be there at the conference.
B) she seemed to be there at the conference.
C) she seems to have been there at the conference.
D) she seemed to being there at the conference.

63. Which of the following adverbs can NOT be used to complete "_____ everybody came"?
A) Nearly B) Quite C) Practically D) Almost

64. In "How much do you think he earns?" *how much* is _____ of the sentence.
A) the subject B) the adverbial C) the object D) the complement

65. "The man preparing the documents is the firm's lawyer" has all the following possible meanings EXCEPT
A) the man who has prepared the documents.
B) the man who has been preparing the documents.
C) the man who is preparing the documents.
D) the man who will prepare the documents.

66. During the TV interview, the singer announced that he was going to _____ his new album soon.
A) release B) renew C) relieve D) rehearse
67. After working for the firm for ten years, he finally _____ the rank of deputy director.
A) achieved B) approached C) attained D) acquired
68. Winter is the _____ season at most hotels in this seaside town, because very few tourists come to stay.
A) slowest B) slackest C) lowest D) quietest
69. Come on, Jack, tell me the story. Don't keep me in
A) suspense. B) suspending. C) suspension. D) suspender.
70. The football match was _____ because of the heavy rain.
A) called over B) called up C) called out D) called off
71. We had a good time there, and the food was plentiful and
A) conducive. B) wholesome. C) helpful. D) appreciative.
72. It was strange that she would _____ such an absurd idea.
A) allow B) stick C) take D) entertain
73. The scientists have made an _____ study of the viruses that cause the disease.
A) exhausted B) exhausting C) exhaustive D) exhaustion
74. Do you own your apartment or are you a _____?
A) tenant B) customer C) client D) proprietor
75. Representatives from the companies indicated that they should go on working together in
A) unity. B) entity. C) partners. D) partnership.
76. We all know that Mary has had a strict
A) growth. B) upbringing. C) development. D) cultivation.
77. The drink was packaged in champagne bottles and was being _____ as the real stuff.
A) passed out B) passed by C) passed over D) passed off
78. Last Sunday she came to visit us *out of the blue*. The italicized phrase means
A) unexpectedly. B) unhappily. C) untidily. D) unofficially.
79. The person he interviewed was _____ his former schoolmate.
A) no other than B) no more than C) none other than D) none the less
80. The young employee has a(n) _____ quality — he is totally honest.
A) respectable B) admirable C) decent D) approachable

PART V READING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A), B) C) and D), choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

Do you realize that every time you take a step, the bones in your hip are subjected to forces between four and five times your body weight? When you are running, this force is increased further still. What happens if through disease a hip-joint ceases to be able to resist such forces? For many years hip-joints and other body joints have been replaceable either partially or completely. It is after all a simple ball and socket joint; it has certain loads imposed on it; it needs reliability over a defined life; it must contain materials suitable for the

working environment. Any engineer will recognize these as characteristic of a typical engineering problem, which doctors and engineers have worked together to solve, in order to bring a fresh lease of life to people who would otherwise be disabled.

This typifies the way in which engineers work to help people and create a better quality of life. The fact that this country has the most efficient agricultural industry in the world is another good example. Mechanical engineers have worked with farmers and biologists to produce fertilizers, machinery and harvesting systems. ***This team effort*** has now produced crops uniformly waist high or less so that they are better suited to mechanical harvesting. Similar advances with other crops have released people from hard and boring jobs for more creative work, whilst machines harvest crops more efficiently with less waste. Providing more food for the rapidly increasing population is yet another role for the mechanical engineer.

81. According to the passage, when would most weight be imposed on hip-joints?
A) When one is walking. B) When one is running.
C) When one is standing. D) When one is lying down.

82. Engineers regard the replacement of hip-joints as a(n) _____ problem.
A) mechanical B) medical C) health D) agricultural

83. According to the passage, how do engineers contribute to increasing efficiency of the agricultural industry?
A) By working with farmers.
B) By working in teams.
C) By growing crops of the same height.
D) By making agricultural machinery.

84. According to the context, "***This team effort***" in Paragraph Two refers to
A) mechanical engineers. B) doctors and engineers.
C) biologists, doctors and farmers. D) farmers, biologists and engineers.

TEXT B

Nowadays, a cellphone service is available to everyone, everywhere. Probably thousands of people have already been using it, but I just discovered it, so I'm going to claim it and also name it: Fake Foning.

The technology has been working well for me at the office, but there are infinite applications. Virtually in any public space.

Say you work at a big university with lots of talky faculty members buzzing about. Now, say you need to use the restroom. The trip down the hall will take approximately one hour, because a person can't walk into those talky people without getting pulled aside for a question, a bit of gossip, a new read on a certain line of *Paradise Lost*.

So, a cellphone. Any cellphone. Just pick it up. Don't dial. Just hold that phone to your face and start talking. Walk confidently down the hall engaged in fake conversation, making sure to tailor both the topic and content to the person standing before you whom you are trying to evade.

For standard colleague avoidance, I suggest fake chatting about fake business:

"Yes, I'm glad you called, because we really need to hammer out the details. What's that? Yes, I read Page 12, but if you look at the bottom of 4, I think you can see the problem begins right there."

Be animated. Be engaged in your fake fone conversation. Make eye contact with the people passing, nod to them, gesture keen interest in talking to them at a later time, point to your phone, shrug and move on.

Shoppers should consider fake foning anytime they spot a talky neighbor in the produce department pinching (用手捏) unripe peaches. Without your phone at your face, you'd be in for a 20-minute speech on

how terrible the world is.

One important caution about fake foning. The other day I was fake foning my way past a colleague, and he was actually following me to get my attention. I knew he wanted to ask about a project I had not yet finished. I was trying to buy myself some time, so I continued fake foning with my doctor. "So I don't need the operation? Oh, doctor, that is the best news."

And then: Brrrrrrng! Brrrrrmg! Brrrrrmg! My phone started ringing, right there while it was planted on my face. My colleague looked at me, and I at him, and naturally I gasped. "What is the matter with this thing?" I said, pulling the phone away to look at it, and then putting it back to my ear.

"Hello? Are you still there?"

Oops.

85. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

A) Cellphone service is popular among people.

B) Cellphone has much use in office.

C) Fake foning is a new cellphone service.

D) Fake foning is a new discovery.

86. What is fake foning?

A) A strategy to avoid people.

B) A device newly produced.

C) A service provided everywhere.

D) A skill of communication.

87. In the author's opinion, in order to make fake foning look real one has to

A) talk about interesting matters.

B) behave politely to people passing by.

C) hold the phone while walking.

D) appear absorbed in conversation.

88. What does the last example show?

A) One effective way is to fake fone one's doctor.

B) One has to be careful while fake foning.

C) Fake foning may not deceive people.

D) Fake foning is always quite successful.

89. After his phone suddenly began ringing, the author

A) immediately started talking to the caller.

B) immediately started talking to his colleague.

C) put the phone away and stopped talking.

D) continued with his fake conversation.

90. What is the tone of the passage?

A) Critical.　　B) Humorous.　　C) Serious.　　D) Unclear.

TEXT C

It was late in the afternoon, and I was putting the final touch on a piece of writing that I was feeling pretty good about. I wanted to save it, but my cursor had frozen. I tried to shut the computer down, and it seized up altogether. Unsure of what else to do, I yanked (用力猛拉) the battery out.

Unfortunately, Windows had been in the midst of a delicate and crucial undertaking. The next morning, when I turned my computer back on, it informed me that a file had been corrupted and Windows would not load. Then, it offered to repair itself by using the Windows Setup CD.

I opened the special drawer where I keep CDs. But no Windows CD in there. I was forced to call the computer company's Global Support Centre. My call was answered by a woman in some unnamed, far-off land. I find it annoying to make small talk with someone when I don't know what continent they're standing on. Suppose I were

to comment on the beautiful weather we've been having when there was a monsoon at the other end of the phone? So I got right to the point.

"My computer is telling me a file is corrupted and it wants to fix itself, but I don't have the Windows Setup CD."

"So you're having a problem with your Windows Setup CD." She has apparently been dozing and, having come to just as the sentence ended, was attempting to cover for her inattention.

It quickly became clear that the woman was not a computer technician. Her job was to serve as a gatekeeper, a human shield for the technicians. Her sole duty, as far as I could tell, was to raise global stress levels.

To make me disappear, the woman gave me the phone number for Windows' creator, Microsoft. This is like giving someone the phone number for, I don't know, North America. Besides, the CD worked; I just didn't have it. No matter how many times I repeated my story, we came back to the same place. She was calm and resolutely polite.

When my voice hit a certain decibel (分贝), I was passed along, like a hot, irritable potato, to a technician.

"You don't have the Windows Setup CD, ma'am, because you don't need it," he explained cheerfully.

"Windows came preinstalled on your computer!"

"But I do need it."

"Yes, but you don't have it." We went on like this for a while. Finally, he offered to walk me through the use of a different CD, one that would erase my entire system. "Of course, you'd lose all your e-mail, your documents, your photos." ***It was like offering to drop a safe on my head to cure my headache***. "You might be able to recover them, but it would be expensive." He sounded delighted. "And it's not covered by the warranty (产品保证书) !" The safe began to seem like a good idea, provided it was full.

I hung up the phone and drove my computer to a small, friendly repair place I'd heard about. A smart, helpful man dug out a Windows CD and told me it wouldn't be a problem. An hour later, he called to let me know it was ready. I thanked him, and we chatted about the weather, which was the same outside my window as it was outside his.

91. Why did the author shut down her computer abruptly?

A) She had saved what she had written.

B) She couldn't move the cursor.

C) The computer refused to work.

D) The computer offered to repair itself.

92. Which of the following is the author's opinion about the woman at the Global Support Centre?

A) She sounded helpful and knowledgeable.

B) She was there to make callers frustrated.

C) She was able to solve her computer problem.

D) She was quick to pass her along to a technician.

93. According to the passage, the solution offered by the technician was

A) effective. B) economical. C) unpractical. D) unacceptable.

94. "It was like offering to drop a safe on my head to cure my headache" in the last but one paragraph means that

A) the technician's proposal would make things even worse.

B) the technician's proposal could eventually solve the problem.

C) files stored on her computer were like a safe.

D) erasing the entire system was like curing a headache.

95. It can be inferred from the passage that the differences between the Global Support Centre and the local repair shop lie in all the following EXCEPT

A) efficiency. B) location. C) setup CDs. D) attitude.

TEXT D

Not long ago, a mysterious Christmas card dropped through our mail slot. The envelope was addressed to a man named Raoul, who, I was relatively certain, did not live with us. The envelope wasn't sealed, so I opened it. The inside of the card was blank. Ed, my husband, explained that the card was both from and to the newspaper deliveryman. His name was apparently Raoul, and Raoul wanted a holiday tip. We were meant to put a check inside the card and then drop the envelope in the mail. When your services are rendered at 4 a.m., you can't simply hang around, like a hotel bellboy expecting a tip. You have to be direct.

So I wrote a nice holiday greeting to this man who, in my imagination, fires *The New York Times* from his bike aimed at our front door, causing more noise with mere newsprint than most people manage with sophisticated black market fireworks.

With a start, I realized that perhaps the reason for the 4 a.m. wake-up noise was not ordinary rudeness but carefully executed spite: I had not tipped Raoul in Christmases past. I honestly hadn't realized I was supposed to. This was the first time he'd used the card tactic. So I got out my checkbook. Somewhere along the line, holiday tipping went from an optional thank-you for a year of services to a Mafia-style protection racket (收取保护费的黑社会组织).

Several days later, I was bringing our garbage bins back from the curb when I noticed an envelope taped to one of the lids. The outside of the envelope said MICKEY. It had to be another tip request, this time from our garbage collector. Unlike Raoul, Mickey hadn't enclosed his own Christmas card from me. In a way, I appreciated the directness. "I know you don't care how merry my Christmas is, and that's fine," the gesture said. "I want $30, or I'll 'forget' to empty your garbage bin some hot summer day."

I put a check in the envelope and taped it back to the bin. The next morning, Ed noticed that the envelope was gone, though the trash hadn't yet been picked up: "Someone stole Mickey's tip!" Ed was quite certain. He made me call the bank and cancel the check.

But Ed had been wrong. Two weeks later, Mickey left a letter from the bank on our steps. The letter informed Mickey that the check, which he had tried to cash, had been cancelled. The following Tuesday morning, when Ed saw a truck outside, he ran out with his wallet. "Are you Mickey?"

The man looked at him with scorn. "Mickey is the garbageman. I am the recycling." Not only had Ed insulted this man by hinting that he was a garbageman, but he had obviously neglected to tip him. Ed ran back inside for more funds. Then he noticed that the driver of the truck had been watching the whole transaction. He peeled off another twenty and looked around, waving bills in the air. "Anyone else?"

Had we consulted the website of the Emily Post Institute, this embarrassing breach of etiquette (礼节) could have been avoided. Under "trash recycling / collectors" in the institute's Holiday Tipping Guidelines, it says: "$10 to $30 each." You may or may not wish to know that your pet groomer, hairdresser, mailman and UPS guy all expect a holiday tip.

96. The newspaper deliveryman put a blank card inside the envelope because

A) he forgot to write a few words on it.

B) he wanted the couple to send it back.

C) he used it to ask for a Christmas tip.

D) he was afraid of asking for a tip in person.

97. From the passage, we learn that the author
A) didn't like Raoul's way of delivering the paper.
B) didn't realize why Raoul delivered the paper that way.
C) didn't know that Raoul came very early in the morning.
D) didn't feel it necessary to meet Raoul when he came.

98. According to the passage, the author felt _____ to give Raoul a holiday tip.
A) excited B) delighted
C) embarrassed D) forced

99. Which of the following is CORRECT about Mickey, the garbage collector?
A) He wrote a letter to the couple afterwards.
B) He failed to collect the money from the bank.
C) He wanted the couple to send him a Christmas card.
D) He collected both the cheek and the garbage that day.

100. Ed's encounter with the recycling team shows that
A) Ed was desperate to correct his mistake.
B) Ed only wanted to give money to Raoul.
C) Ed was unwilling to tip the truck driver.
D) Ed no longer wanted to give them money.

PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)

SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 MIN)

Tourism is a booming business in China. However, some people worry that too many tourists may bring harm to the environment, while others don't think so. What is your opinion?

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

Will Tourism Bring Harm to the Environment?

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part , state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, provide one or two reasons to support your opinion.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 MIN)

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50－60 words based on the following situation:

Lily, your roommate, is looking for a part-time job in the coming summer vacation. You saw an ad for a private English tutor for a schoolboy. Write her a note, telling her what the job is and strongly recommending it to her.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

2008 年英语专业四级考试真题

TIME LIMIT: 135 min

PART I DICTATION (15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. When is Anne available for the meeting?

A) The third week of May. B) The third week of June.

C) The eleventh of June. D) The eleventh of May.

2. Their meeting will probably take place in

A) London. B) Toronto. C) Mexico City. D) Chicago.

3. When is Eric calling back?

A) Thursday afternoon. B) Friday afternoon. C) Thursday morning. D) Friday morning.

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. According to the woman, advertisements

A) let us know the best product. B) give us sufficient information.

C) fail to convince people. D) give misleading information.

5. In the woman's opinion, money spent on advertisements is paid

A) by manufacturers. B) by customers. C) by advertisers. D) by all of them.

6. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
A) The woman seems to be negative about advertising.
B) The woman appears to know more about advertising.
C) The man is to be present at a debate on advertising.
D) The man has a lot to talk about on advertising.

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

7. Mr Brown brought with him only a few things because
A) there wasn't enough space in the cupboard.
B) the hospital would provide him with everything.
C) he was to stay there for a very short time.
D) visitors could bring him other things.

8. According to the hospital rules, at which of the following hours can visitors see patients?
A) 2:00 pm. B) 5:00 pm. C) 7:00 pm. D) 6:00 pm.

9. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
A) Patients have breakfast at 8. B) Patients have lunch at 12.
C) There are special alcohol lounges. D) There are special smoking lounges.

10. Which statement best describes Mr. Brown?
A) He knows little about hospital rules. B) He can keep alcohol in the ward.
C) He knows when to smoke. D) He is used to hospital life.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

11. Meeting rooms of various sizes are needed for
A) contacts with headquarters. B) relaxation and enjoyment.
C) informal talks. D) different purposes.

12. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as part of hotel facilities for guests?
A) Restaurants. B) Cinemas.
C) Swimming pools. D) Bars.

13. A hotel for an international conference should have the following EXCEPT
A) convenient transport services. B) competent office secretaries.
C) good sports and restaurant facilities. D) suitable and comfortable rooms.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. *The museum* aims mainly to display
A) the area's technological development.

B) the nation's important historical events.
C) the area's agricultural and industrial development.
D) the nation's agricultural and industrial development.

15. The following have been significant in the area's prosperity EXCEPT
A) the motorways. B) the Roman road. C) the canals. D) the railways.

16. We know from the passage that some exhibits
A) are borrowed from workshops.
B) are specially made for display.
C) reflect the local culture and customs.
D) try to reproduce the scene at that time.

17. The passage probably comes from
A) a conversation on the museum.
B) a museum tour guide.
C) a museum booklet.
D) a museum advertisement.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

18. According to the speaker, safety in dormitory means that you
A) insure all your expensive things.
B) lock doors when going out.
C) lock windows at night.
D) take all necessary precautions.

19. What does the speaker suggest girls do when they are going to be out late?
A) Call their friends.
B) Stay with their friends.
C) Avoid walking in streets.
D) Always take a taxi.

20. What is the speaker's last advice?
A) To take a few self-defense classes.
B) To stick to well-lit streets at night.
C) To avoid walking alone at night.
D) To stay with their friends.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

21. What happened during the New Year celebration in Thailand?
A) Terrorists fought with Government troops.
B) Thai troops killed terrorists.
C) There were shootings.
D) There were explosions.

22. What has led to the violent situation in the south of Thailand?
A) The Muslims wanted independence.
B) Thai troops have been sent there.
C) About 2000 people have been killed.
D) There have been more bombings since 2004.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

23. Under the national oil law, the Iraqi government
A) will give more oil revenues to only a few provinces.
B) will let provinces distribute their oil revenues.

C) will distribute oil revenues according to population size.
D) will distribute oil revenues according to security needs.

24. The construction package is meant to
A) help build more houses.
B) help improve the country's economy.
C) help more children to go to school.
D) help more young people to get education.

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

25. The joint committee will promote co-operation between Egypt and Spain in all the following areas EXCEPT
A) education.
B) industry.
C) investment.
D) technology.

26. What is this news item mainly about?
A) The establishment of a joint committee.
B) The trade relations between Egypt and Spain.
C) The future trade volume between Egypt and Spain.
D) The establishment of a joint business council.

Question 27 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

27. According to the news, Japanese teenage women
A) are less violent than men.
B) are less violent than before.
C) are more violent than before.
D) are more violent than men.

Question 29 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

28. Which of the following statements is CORRECT according to the news?
A) Zimbabweans stayed away from voting.
B) Zimbabweans were enthusiastic about voting.
C) Only a few Zimbabweans turned up to vote.
D) Zimbabweans believed that Mugabe would win.

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

29. The news mentioned _____ reason(s) for the action taken by Indian telecom workers.
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4

30. According to the news, who among the following were NOT affected by telecom workers' action?
A) Banks.
B) Big companies.
C) Long-distance callers.
D) Government officials.

PART III CLOZE (15 MIN)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

Salt, shells or metals are still used as money in out-of-the-way parts of the world today. Salt may seem rather a strange __31__ to use as money, __32__ in countries where the food of the people is mainly vegetable, it is often an __33__ necessity. Cakes of salt, stamped to show their __34__, were used as money in some countries until recent __35__, and cakes of salt __36__ buy goods in Borneo and parts of Africa.

Sea shells __37__ as money at some time __38__ another over the greater part of the Old World. These were __39__ mainly from the beaches of the Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean, and were traded to India and China. In Africa, shells were traded right across the __40__ from East to West.

Metal, valued by weight, __41__ coins in many parts of the world. Iron, in lumps, bars or rings, is still used in many countries __42__ paper money. It can either be exchanged __43__ goods, or made into tools, weapons, or ornaments. The early money of China, apart from shells, was of bronze, __44__ in flat, round pieces with a hole in the middle, called "cash". The __45__ of these are between three thousand and four thousand years old — older than the earliest coins of the eastern Mediterranean.

Nowadays, coins and notes have __46__ nearly all the more picturesque __47__ of money, and __48__ in one or two of the more remote countries people still hold it for future use on ceremonial __49__ such as weddings and funerals, examples of __50__ money will soon be found only in museums.

31. A) object B) article
C) substance D) category
32. A) but B) and
C) so D) even
33. A) abstract B) advantageous
C) abundant D) absolute
34. A) weight B) value
C) role D) size
35. A) times B) events
C) situations D) conditions
36. A) even B) also
C) still D) never
37. A) had been used
B) are used
C) would be used
D) would have been used
38. A) and B) but
C) yet D) or
39. A) collected B) produced
C) grown D) raised
40. A) city B) district
C) community D) continent
41. A) processed B) produced
C) preceded D) proceeded
42. A) in spite of B) instead of
C) along with D) in line with
43. A) against B) as
C) in D) for
44. A) often B) seldom
C) really D) much
45. A) earlier B) earliest
C) better D) best
46. A) replaced B) reproduced
C) reflected D) recovered
47. A) sizes B) shapes
C) formats D) forms
48. A) while B) although
C) because D) if
49. A) events B) gatherings
C) occasions D) assemblies
50. A) original B) primitive
C) historical D) crude

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (15 MIN)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

51. Our association, which has consistently pressed for greater employment opportunities for the disabled, will publish _____ proposals in the near future.

A) their B) our C) his D) its

52. Had Judy been more careful on the maths exam, she _____ much better results now.
A) would be getting B) could have got C) must get D) would get

53. Nine is to three _____ three is to one.
A) when B) that C) which D) what

54. Men differ from animals _____ they can think and speak.
A) for which B) for that C) in that D) in which

55. _____ he wanted to go out with his friends at the weekend, he had to stay behind to finish his assignment.
A) Much though B) Much as C) As much D) Though much

56. I enjoyed myself so much _____ I visited my friends in Paris last year.
A) when B) which C) that D) where

57. Which of the following is INCORRECT?
A) All his lectures were boring.
B) Half his money has gone.
C) Her few friends are all fond of dancing.
D) He invited many his friends to the party.

58. When you have finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on my desk, _____ ?
A) do you B) don't you C) will you D) won't you

59. What does "He wisely refused to spend his money" mean?
A) It was wise of him to refuse to spend his money.
B) He refused to spend his money in a wise manner.
C) He was short of money and didn't want to buy anything.
D) He refused, in a wise manner, to spend his money.

60. They stood chatting together as easily and naturally as
A) it could be. B) could be. C) it was. D) was.

61. The following are all correct responses to "Who told the news to the teacher?" EXCEPT
A) Jim did this. B) Jim did so. C) Jim did that. D) Jim did.

62. Quality is _____ counts most.
A) which B) that C) what D) where

63. In his plays Shakespeare _____ his characters live through their language.
A) would make B) had made C) made D) makes

64. The square itself is five hundred yards wide, five times _____ the size of St. Peter's in Rome.
A) / B) that of C) which is D) of

65. Which of the following sentences expresses "probability" ?
A) You must leave immediately.
B) You must be feeling rather tired.
C) You must be here by eight o'clock.
D) You must complete the reading assignment on time.

66. When he first started in university, he really felt at _____ with his major — economics.
A) shore B) bank C) ocean D) sea

67. On the road motorists should be aware of cyclists and be _____ towards them.
A) considerable B) considering C) considerate D) considered

68. Sally was a bit shy, but the teacher found her quite _____ discussing a recent film with others.

A) at home B) at most C) at house D) at heart

69. The company has capitalized _____ the error of judgment made by its business competitor.
A) in B) over C) with D) on

70. Tim has failed three courses this semester, so he will have to _____ them next semester.
A) remake B) repeat C) reapply D) revise

71. Keep this reference book; it may come in _____ one day.
A) handy B) useful C) convenient D) helpful

72. The questions that the speaker raised were well _____ the average adult.
A) past B) on C) beyond D) through

73. Teachers in this school were encouraged to use drama as a(n) _____ of learning.
A) design B) instrument C) agency D) tool

74. First, we need to find out what his scheme is, and then act
A) sensitively. B) imaginatively. C) efficiently. D) accordingly.

75. At first Jim was not quite clear what he was going to do after university, but now he seems _____ on becoming a computer programmer.
A) fit B) set C) disposed D) decided

76. When invited to talk about his achievements, he refused to blow his own _____ and declined to speak at the meeting.
A) trumpet B) whistle C) bugle D) flute

77. In spite of the treatment, the pain in his leg grew in
A) gravity. B) extent. C) intensity. D) amount.

78. Bus services between Town Centre and Newton Housing Estate will be _____ until the motorway is repaired.
A) discontinued B) suspended C) halted D) ceased

79. The moon, being much nearer to the Earth than the Sun, is the _____ cause of the tides.
A) principal B) basic C) initial D) elementary

80. Teddy came to my _____ with a cheque of $200 to pay my room rate, after I phoned him that my wallet had been stolen.
A) attendance B) assistance C) rescue D) safety

PART V READING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A), B) C) and D), choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

When the sun is up in Amsterdam, the largest city in the Netherlands sits quietly on the Amstel River. You can rent a bicycle, visit the Van Gogh or Anne Frank museum, or take a water taxi.

But when the sun goes down, the partying begins. In the big clubs and in coffee shops, tourists gather to hang out, talk politics and smoke.

Several areas of the city clearly show the two worlds that rule Amsterdam. And they're all within a short cab ride of each other.

For example, Dam Square attracts daytime sightseers to its festivals, open markets, concerts and other events. Several beautiful and very popular hotels can be found there. And there is the Royal Palace and the Magna Plaza shopping mall.

But as evening descends on Dam Square so do the party-seekers. Hip pop or funk music begins blaring from Club Paradiso and Club Melkweg. These are two of the most popular clubs in Europe. So if you come, be ready to dance. The clubs don't shut down until 4 am.

And while you are there, check out the various inexpensive ways to tour the city. Don't worry about getting lost. Although Dutch is the official language, most people in Amsterdam speak English and are happy to help you with directions.

And you'll notice that half the people in the streets are on bicycles. They rent for US$17 to $20 for a whole day.

Amsterdam also has a good canal system. From anywhere between US$2 and $9.50, you can use the canal bus or a water taxi to cruise the "Venice of the North".

You can take in the picturesque canal house architecture: The rows of neat, narrow four-story dwellings of brownstone with large windows are well-worth seeing. Many of them are several centuries old.

You might also want to jump out of the canal bus at the Museum Quarter and start walking. Masterpieces by Dutch artists such as Rembrandt, Bruegel, Van Gogh and others are on display at the Van Gogh Museum, Rembrandt House and others.

The city has an appreciation of its historic past. One place to visit is the Anne Frank House in Nine Streets. It was there that the young Jewish girl wrote her famous diary during World War II. Visitors can view Anne's original diary and climb behind the bookcase to the room where she and her family hid from the Nazis for two years.

81. At the beginning of the passage, the author indicates that
A) Amsterdam is generally known as a quiet city.
B) parties go on all day long in Amsterdam.
C) Amsterdam presents two different pictures.
D) Amsterdam attracts many daytime visitors.

82. Which tourist attraction is cited for elaboration *in Paragraphs Four and Five*?
A) Royal Palace. B) Dam Square. C) Club Paradiso. D) Magna Plaza.

83. According to the passage, the local people have all the following characteristics EXCEPT
A) they are party-goers. B) they show hospitality.
C) they can speak English. D) they are fond of cycling.

84. Which of the following adjectives can best describe Amsterdam as a tourist city?
A) Modern. B) Delightful. C) Quiet. D) Historic.

TEXT B

In an article some Chinese scholars are described as being "tantalized by the mysterious dragon bone hieroglyphics." *Tantalized* is one of many English words that have their origins in myths and legends of the past (in this case, Greek and Roman ones). The meaning of the verb *tantalize* is a very particular one: "to promise or show something desirable to a person and then take it away; to tease by arousing hope." Many (but not all) English dictionaries give you a brief indication of a word's origins in brackets before or after the explanation of the meaning. For *tantalize* the following explanation is given: [> Tantalus]. This means that you should look up the name Tantalus to find out the word's origins, and if you do, you will find out that in Greek mythology, Tantalus was a king who was punished in the lower world with eternal hunger and thirst;

he was put up to his chin in water that always moved away when he tried to drink it and with fruit on branches above him placed just a little bit out of his reach. Can you see why his name was changed into a verb meaning "to tease or torment by arousing desire"?

Another example is the word siren, familiar to us as the mechanical device that makes such an alarming sound when police cars, ambulances, or fire engines approach. This word also has its origins in Greek mythology. The traveler Odysseus (Ulysses to the Romans) made his men plug their ears so that they wouldn't hear the dangerous voices of the sirens, creatures who were half bird and half woman and who lured sailors to their deaths on sharp rocks. So the word came to be associated both with a loud sound and with danger!

When someone speaks of a "jovial mood" or a "herculean effort", he or she is using words with origins in mythology. Look these words up to find their meaning and relationship to myths. Many common words, such as the names for the days of the week and the months of the year, also come from mythology. Wednesday derives from the ancient Norse king of the gods, Woden, and Thursday was originally Thor's Day, in honour of Thor, the god of thunder. As a matter of fact, all the planets, except the one we live on, bear names that come from Roman mythology, including the planet that is farthest away from the sun and for that reason was called after the Roman god of the dead. This god has also given his name to one of the chemical elements. Several other elements have names that come from mythology, too. It seems that myths and legends live on in the English language.

85. The purpose of the first sentence in Paragraph One is
A) to describe the work of some Chinese scholars.
B) to arouse readers' interest in hieroglyphics.
C) to lead readers onto the main theme.
D) to link the preceding part to the present one.

86. We learn from the passage, all English dictionaries include
A) legends. B) mythology. C) word origins. D) word definitions.

87. The example of *tantalize* is to show
A) how the word came into existence.
B) how Tantalus was punished in the lower world.
C) how all English dictionaries show word origins.
D) how the meaning of the word changed over the years.

88. According to the passage, which of the following does NOT have origins in myths or legends?
A) Jovial. B) Wednesday. C) Earth. D) March.

89. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage?
A) Greek and Roman Mythology in Language
B) Mythological Origins of English Words
C) Historical Changes in Word Meanings
D) Mythology and Common Words

TEXT C

My heart sank when the man at the immigration counter gestured to the back room. I'm an American born and raised, and this was Miami, where I live, but they weren't quite ready to let me in yet.

"Please wait in here, Ms. Abujaber," the immigration officer said. My husband, with his very American last name, accompanied me. He was getting used to this. The same thing had happened recently in Canada when I'd flown to Montreal to speak at a book event. That time they held me for 45 minutes. Today we were

returning from a literary festival in Jamaica, and I was startled that I was being sent "in back" once again.

The officer behind the counter called me up and said, "Miss, your name looks like the name of someone who's on our wanted list. We're going to have to check you out with Washington."

"How long will it take?"

"Hard to say ... a few minutes," he said. "We'll call you when we're ready for you."

After an hour, Washington still hadn't decided anything about me. "Isn't this computerized? "

I asked at the counter. "Can't you just look me up? "

Just a few more minutes, they assured me.

After an hour and a half, I pulled my cell phone out to call the friends I was supposed to meet that evening. An officer rushed over. "No phones!" he said. "For all we know you could be calling a terrorist cell and giving them information."

"I'm just a university professor," I said. My voice came out in a squeak.

"Of course you are. And we take people like you out of here in leg irons every day."

I put my phone away.

My husband and I were getting hungry and tired. Whole families had been brought into the waiting room, and the place was packed with excitable children, exhausted parents, even a flight attendant.

I wanted to scream, to jump on a chair and shout: "I'm an American citizen; a novelist; I probably teach English literature to your children." Or would that all be counted against me?

After two hours in detention, I was approached by one of the officers. "You're free to go," he said. No explanation or apologies. For a moment, neither of us moved, we were still in shock.

Then we leaped to our feet.

"Oh, one more thing." He handed me a tattered photocopy with an address on it. "If you weren't happy with your treatment, you can write to this agency."

"Will they respond?" I asked.

"I don't know — I don't know of anyone who's ever written to them before." Then he added, "By the way, this will probably keep happening each time you travel internationally."

"What can I do to keep it from happening again?"

He smiled the empty smile we'd seen all day. "Absolutely nothing."

After telling several friends about our ordeal, probably the most frequent advice I've heard in response is to change my name. Twenty years ago, my own graduate school writing professor advised me to write under a pen name so that publishers wouldn't stick me in what he called "the ethnic ghetto" — a separate, secondary shelf in the bookstore. But a name is an integral part of anyone's personal and professional identity — just like the town you're born in and the place where you're raised.

Like my father, I'll keep the name, but my airport experience has given me a whole new perspective on what diversity and tolerance are supposed to mean. I had no idea that being an American would ever be this hard.

90. The author was held at the airport because

A) she and her husband returned from Jamaica.
B) her name was similar to a terrorist's.
C) she had been held in Montreal.
D) she had spoken at a book event.

91. She was not allowed to call her friends because

A) her identity hadn't been confirmed yet.
B) she had been held for only one hour and a half.
C) there were other families in the waiting room.

D) she couldn't use her own cell phone.

92. We learn from the passage that the author would _____ to prevent similar experience from happening again.
A) write to the agency
B) change her name
C) avoid traveling abroad
D) do nothing

93. Her experiences indicate that there still exists _____ in the US.
A) hatred
B) discrimination
C) tolerance
D) diversity

94. The author sounds _____ in the last paragraph.
A) impatient
B) bitter
C) worried
D) ironic

TEXT D

Public speaking fills most people with dread. Humiliation is the greatest fear; self-exposure and failing to appeal to the audience come a close second. Women hate it most, since girls are pressurized from an early age to be concerned with appearances of all kinds.

Most people have plenty of insecurities, and ***this*** seems like a situation that will bring them out. If you were under pressure to be perfect, you are terrified of falling in the most public of ways.

While extroverts will feel less fear before the ordeal, it does not mean they will necessarily do it better. Some very shy people manage to shine. When I met the British comedian Julian Clary, he was shy and cautious, yet his TV performances are perfect.

In fact, personality is not the best predictor of who does it well. Regardless of what you are like in real life, the key seems to be to act yourself.

Actual acting, as in performing the scripted lines of a character other than yourself, does not do the job. While politicians may limit damage by having carefully rehearsed, written scripts to speak from, there is always a hidden awareness among the audience that the words might not be true.

Likewise, the incredibly perfect speeches of many American academics are far from natural. You may end up buying their book on the way out, but soon afterwards, it is much like fast food, and you get a nameless sense that you've been cheated.

Although, as Earl Spencer proved at his sister Princess Diana's funeral, it is possible both to prepare every word and to act naturally. A script rarely works and it is used as a crutch by most people. But, being yourself doesn't work either. If you spoke as if you were in your own kitchen, it would be too authentic, too unaware of the need to communicate with an audience. I remember going to see British psychiatrist R. D. Laing speak in public. He behaved like a seriously odd person, talking off the top of his head. Although he was talking about madness and he wrote on mental illness, he seemed to be exhibiting rather than explaining it.

The best psychological place from which to speak is an unselfconscious self-consciousness, providing the illusion of being natural. Studies suggest that this state of "flow", as psychologists call it, is very satisfying.

95. Women hate public speaking most mainly because of
A) their upbringing very early on.
B) their inability to appeal to the audience.
C) their sense of greater public pressure.
D) their sense of greater humiliation.

96. "***this***" in Paragraph Two refers to
A) insecurity.
B) sense of failure.
C) public speaking.
D) pressure.

97. Which of the following is NOT the author's viewpoint?
A) Acting like performers spoils the message in a speech.

B) Perfection of scripts is necessary in making good impressions.

C) Acting naturally means less dependence on the prepared script.

D) There should be a balance between actual acting and acting naturally.

98. What is the author's view on personality?

A) Personality is the key to success in public speaking.

B) Extroverts are better public speakers.

C) Introverts have to learn harder to be good speakers.

D) Factors other than personality ensure better performance.

99. The author implies that while speaking R. D. Laing

A) was both too casual and authentic.

B) was acting like a performer.

C) was keeping a good balance.

D) was aware of his audience.

100. In the last paragraph the author recommends that

A) you forget about your nervousness.

B) you feel natural and speak naturally.

C) you may feel nervous, but appear naturally.

D) you may imagine yourself to be natural.

PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)

SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 MIN)

December 15th is International Volunteers Day. Since 1985, when the United Nations announced the special day, tens of millions of people around the world have volunteered to help those in need. China now has 4.5 million registered volunteers who have provided more than 4.5 billion hours of volunteer work. What can you gain from volunteering?

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

The Benefits of Volunteering

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part , state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, support your opinion with appropriate details.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 MIN)

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50－60 words based on the following situation:

Jane, your classmate, is thinking of subscribing to an English-language newspaper. And you would like to recommend one to her. Write a note, telling her which newspaper it is and describing two features of the paper.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

2007年英语专业四级考试真题

TIME LIMIT: 135 min

PART I DICTATION (15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. Which of the following is NOT needed for the Lost Property Form?

A) Name. B) Nationality.

C) Address. D) Phone number.

2. From the conversation we know that Mark Adams comes from

A) Essex. B) Edinburgh. C) London. D) The US.

3. What will Mark Adams do the day after tomorrow?

A) To come to the office again.

B) To wait for the phone call.

C) To call the office.

D) To write to the office.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. Members of the club are required to

A) register when they arrive.
B) bring up to three guests.
C) register their guests.
D) show membership cards on arrival.

5. Which of the following details about the changing rooms in NOT correct?
A) There is a charge for the use of the locker.
B) Showers are installed in the changing rooms.
C) Lockers are located in the changing rooms.
D) Lockers are used to store personal belongings.

6. According to the club's rules, members can play
A) for 30 minutes only.
B) for one hour only.
C) within the booked time only.
D) longer than the booked time.

7. Which of the following details is NOT correct?
A) Players can eat in the club room.
B) Players have to leave the club by ten o'clock.
C) The courts are closed earlier than the club room.
D) Players can use both the club room and the courts.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

8. At the university Mr. Robinson specialized in
A) maths.
B) physics.
C) water management.
D) geography.

9. Mr. Robinson worked for the Indian Government because of
A) university links.
B) government agreements.
C) company projects.
D) degree requirements.

10. After Mr. Robinson returned from India, he
A) changed jobs several times.
B) went to live in Manchester.
C) did similar work as in India.
D) became head of a research team.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following talk. At the end of the talk, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the talk.

11. According to the talk, the owner of a bike has to
A) register his bike immediately.
B) put his bike on a list at once.
C) have it stamped with a number.
D) report to the police station.

12. The speaker in the talk recommends
    A) two locks for an expensive bike.
    B) a good lock for an expensive bike.
    C) cheap locks for cheap bikes.
    D) good locks for cheap bikes.
13. What is the main idea of the talk?
    A) How to have the bike stamped.
    B) How to protect your bike.
    C) How to buy good locks.
    D) How to report your lost bike to the police.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. Which course(s) runs or run for one hour each time?
    A) Conversation class.
    B) Writing Skills class.
    C) Examination Skills class.
    D) All of the three courses.
15. Which course(s) does or do NOT require enrolment beforehand?
    A) Conversation class.
    B) Writing Skills class.
    C) Examination Skills class.
    D) All of the three courses.
16. Which course(s) is (are) designed especially for students of economics and social sciences?
    A) Conversation class.
    B) Writing Skills class.
    C) Examination Skills class.
    D) All of the three courses.
17. Which course(s) is (are) the shortest?
    A) Conversation class.
    B) Writing Skills class.
    C) Examination Skills class.
    D) All language courses.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

18. How old was Leonardo da Vinci when he moved to Milan?
    A) 25.
    B) 30.
    C) 35.
    D) 40.
19. Throughout his life, Leonardo da Vinci worked as all the following EXCEPT
    A) a painter.
    B) an engineer.
    C) an architect.
    D) a builder.
20. Where did Leonardo da Vinci die?
    A) In France.
    B) In Milan.
    C) In Florence.
    D) In Tuscany.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

21. Who had to leave the Gaza Strip and the West Bank?

A) The Israeli army.
B) The Jewish settlers.
C) The Palestinians.
D) The Israeli Prime Minister.

22. How many settlements would have to be removed altogether in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank?
A) 2.
B) 4.
C) 21.
D) 25.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the news?
A) The agreement has to be approved by Romania.
B) The agreement has to be approved by Bulgaria.
C) The agreement has to be approved by some EU states.
D) The agreement has to be approved by all the EU states.

24. Romania and Bulgaria cannot join the EU in 2007 unless they carry out reforms in the following areas EXCEPT
A) manufacturing.
B) border control.
C) administration.
D) justice.

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

25. What is the theme of the forum?
A) Business leadership.
B) Global business community.
C) Economic prospects in China.
D) Business and government in China.

26. According to the news, the first forum was held
A) 10 years ago.
B) 3 years ago.
C) in 1999.
D) in 2001.

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

27. About _____ of the 15,000 visitors on the opening day of Hong Kong Disney land came from the mainland.
A) 4,000
B) 5,000
C) 6,000
D) 7,000

28. According to the news, residents in_____ showed least interest in visiting the theme park.
A) Beijing
B) Guangzhou
C) Shanghai
D) Hong Kong

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

29. What is the news mainly about?
A) Religious violence.
B) Refugee issues.
C) A ferry disaster.
D) A rescue operation.

30. The ferry boat was designed to carry _____ passengers.
A) 198
B) 200
C) 290
D) 500

PART III CLOZE (15 MIN)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

Until I took Dr. Offutt's class in DeMatha High School, I was an underachieving student, but I left that class __31__ never to underachieve again. He not only taught me to think, he convinced me, __32__ by example as words that it was my moral __33__ to do so and to serve others.

__34__ of us could know how our relationship would __35__ over the years. When I came back to Dematha to teach English, I worked for Dr. Offutt, the department chair. My discussions with him were like graduate seminars in adolescent __36__, classroom management and school leadership.

After several years, I was __37__ department chair, and our relationship __38__ again. I thought that it might be __39__ chairing the department, since all of my __40__ English teachers were __41__ there, but Dr. Offutt supported me __42__. He knew when to give me advice __43__ curriculum, texts and personnel, and when to let me __44__ my own course.

In 1997, I needed his __45__ about leaving DeMatha to become principal at another school. __46__ he had asked me to stay at DeMatha, I might have. __47__, he encouraged me to seize the opportunity.

Five years ago, I became the principal of DeMatha. __48__, Dr. Offutt was there for me, letting me know that I could __49__ him. I've learned from him that great teachers have an inexhaustible __50__ of lessons to teach.

31. A) concerned B) worried C) determined D) decided
32. A) as much B) much as C) as such D) such as
33. A) work B) job C) duty D) obligation
34. A) Both B) Neither C) Either D) Each
35. A) evolve B) stay C) remain D) turn
36. A) process B) procedure C) development D) movement
37. A) called B) named C) asked D) invited
38. A) moved B) altered C) went D) shifted
39. A) awkward B) uneasy C) unnatural D) insensitive
40. A) older B) experienced C) former D) /
41. A) / B) still C) even D) already
42. A) through B) throughout C) at the beginning D) all the way
43. A) for B) at C) over D) about
44. A) chart B) head C) describe D) manage
45. A) opinion B) request C) permission D) order
46. A) Even if B) Although C) If D) When
47. A) Naturally B) Instead C) Consequently D) Still
48. A) Once again B) Repeatedly C) Unusually D) Unexpectedly
49. A) count in B) count down C) count out D) count on
50. A) stock B) bank C) wealth D) store

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (15 MIN)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked

A), B), C) and D). Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

51. There are as good fish in the sea _____ ever came out of it.
A) than B) like C) as D) so

52. All the President's Men _____ one of the important books for historians who study the Watergate Scandal.
A) remain B) remains C) remained D) is remaining

53. "You _____ borrow my notes provided you take care of them," I told my friend.
A) could B) should C) must D) can

54. If only the patient _____ a different treatment instead of using the antibiotics, he might still be alive now.
A) had received B) received C) should receive D) were receiving

55. Linda was _____ the experiment a month ago, but she changed her mind at the last minute.
A) to start B) to have started C) to be starting D) to have been starting

56. She _____ fifty or so when I first met her at the conference.
A) must be B) had been C) could be D) must have been

57. It is not _____ much the language as the background that makes the book difficult to understand.
A) that B) as C) so D) very

58. The committee has anticipated problems that _____ in the road construction project.
A) arise B) will arise C) arose D) have arisen

59. The student said there were a few points in the essay he _____ impossible to comprehend.
A) had found B) finds C) has found D) would find

60. He would have finished his college education, but he _____ to quit and find a job to support his family.
A) had had B) has C) had D) would have

61. The research requires more money than
A) have been put in. B) has been put in. C) being put in. D) to be put in.

62. Overpopulation poses a terrible threat to the human race. Yet it is probably _____ a threat to the human race than environmental destruction.
A) no more B) not more C) even more D) much more

63. It is not uncommon for there _____ problems of communication between the old and the young.
A) being B) would be C) be D) to be

64. _____ at in his way, the situation doesn't seem so desperate.
A) Looking B) Looked C) Being looked D) To look

65. It is absolutely essential that William _____ his study in spite of some learning difficulties.
A) will continue B) continued C) continue D) continues

66. The painting he bought at the street market the other day was a _____ forgery.
A) man-made B) natural C) crude D) real

67. She's always been kind to me — I can't just turn _____ on her now that she needs my help.
A) my back B) my head C) my eye D) my shoulder

68. The bar in the club is for the _____ use of its members.
A) extensive B) exclusive C) inclusive D) comprehensive

69. The tuition fees are _____ to students coming from low-income families.

A) approachable B) payable C) reachable D) affordable

70. The medical experts warned the authorities of the danger of diseases in the _____ of the earthquake.
A) consequence B) aftermath C) result D) effect

71. This sort of rude behaviour in public hardly _____ a person in your position.
A) becomes B) fits C) supports D) improves

72. I must leave now. _____, if you want that book I'll bring it next time.
A) Accidentally B) Incidentally C) Eventually D) Naturally

73. After a long delay, she _____ replying to my e-mail.
A) got away with B) got back at C) got by D) got round to

74. Personal computers are no longer something beyond the ordinary people; they are _____ available these days.
A) promptly B) instantly C) readily D) quickly

75. In my first year at the university I learnt the _____ of journalism.
A) basics B) basic C) elementary D) elements

76. According to the new tax law, any money earned over that level is taxed at the _____ of 59 percent.
A) ratio B) percentage C) proportion D) rate

77. Thousands of _____ at the stadium came to their feet to pay tribute to an outstanding performance.
A) audience B) participants C) spectators D) observers

78. We stood still, gazing out over the limitless _____ of the desert.
A) space B) expanse C) stretch D) land

79. Doctors often _____ uneasiness in the people they deal with.
A) smell B) hear C) sense D) touch

80. Mary sat at the table, looked at the plate and _____ her lips.
A) smacked B) opened C) parted D) separated

PART V READING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A), B) C) and D), choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

If you like the idea of staying with a family, living in a house might be the answer. Good landladies — those who are superb cooks and launderers, are figures as popular in fiction as the bad ones who terrorize their guests and overcharge them at the slightest opportunity. The truth is probably somewhere between the two extremes. If you are lucky, the food will be adequate, some of your laundry may be done for you and you will have a reasonable amount of comfort and companionship. For the less fortune, house rules may restrict the freedom to invite friends to visit, and shared cooking and bathroom facilities can be frustrating and row-provoking if tidy and untidy guests are living under the same roof.

The same disadvantages can apply to flat sharing, with the added difficulties that arise from deciding who pays for what, and in what proportion. One person may spend hours on the phone. While another rarely makes calls. If you want privacy with a guest, how do you persuade the others to go out, how do you persuade them

to leave you in peace, especially if you are a student and want to study?

Conversely, flat sharing can be very cheap, there will always be someone to talk to and go out with, and the chores, in theory, can be shared.

81. According to the passage, landladies are

A) usually strict.
B) always mean.
C) adequately competent.
D) very popular with their guests.

82. What is the additional disadvantage of flat sharing?

A) Problems of sharing and paying.
B) Differences in living habits.
C) Shared cooking and bathroom facilities.
D) Restriction to invite friends to visit.

83. What is NOT mentioned as a benefit of flat sharing?

A) Rent is affordable.
B) There is companionship.
C) Housework can be shared.
D) There is peace and quiet.

TEXT B

(1) Traveling through the country a couple of weeks ago on business, I was listening to the talk of the late UK writer Douglas Adams' masterwork "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy" on the radio and thought — I know, I'll pick up the next hitchhikers I see and ask them what the state of real hitching is today in Britain.

(2) I drove and drove on main roads and side roads for the next few days and never saw a single one.

(3) When I was in my teens and 20s, hitchhiking was a main form of long-distance transport. The kindness or curiosity of strangers took me all over Europe, North America, Asia and southern Africa. Some of the lift-givers became friends, many provided hospitality on the road.

(4) Not only did you find out much more about a country than when traveling by train or plane, but there was that element of excitement about where you would finish up that night. Hitchhiking featured importantly in Western culture. It has books and songs about it. So what has happened to it?

(5) A few years ago, I asked the same question about hitching in a column of a newspaper. Hundreds of people from all over the world responded with their view on the state of hitchhiking.

(6) Rural Ireland was recommended as a friendly place for hitching, as was Quebec, Canada — "if you don't mind being criticized for not speaking French".

(7) But while hitchhiking was clearly still alive and well in some places, the general feeling was that throughout much of the west it was doomed.

(8) With so much news about crime in the media, people assumed that anyone on the open road without the money for even a bus ticket must present a danger. But do we need to be so wary both to hitch and to give a lift?

(9) In Poland in the 1960s, according to a Polish woman who e-mailed me. "The authorities introduced the Hitchhiker's Booklet. The booklet contained coupons for drivers, so each time a driver picked somebody, he or she received a coupon. At the end of the season, drivers who had picked up the most hikers were rewarded with various prizes. Everyone was hitchhiking then."

(10) Surely this is a good idea for society. Hitchhiking would increase respect by breaking down barriers between strangers. It would help fight global warming by cutting down on fuel consumption as hitchhikers would be using existing fuels. It would also improve educational standards by delivering instant lessons in

geography, history, politics and sociology.

(11) A century before Douglas Adams wrote his "Hitchhiker's Guide", another adventure story writer, Robert Louis Stevenson, gave us that what should be the hitchhiker's motto: "To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive." What better time than putting a holiday weekend into practice. ***Either put it to the test yourself***, or help out someone who is trying to travel hopefully with his thumb outstretched.

84. In which paragraph(s) does the writer comment on his experience of hitchhiking?

A) (3). B) (4). C) (3) and (4). D) (4) and (5).

85. What is the current situation of hitchhiking?

A) It's popular in some parts of the world.

B) It's popular throughout the west.

C) It's popular only in North America.

D) It's still popular in Poland.

86. What is the writer's attitude towards the practice in Poland?

A) Critical. B) Unclear.

C) Somewhat favourable. D) Strongly favourable.

87. The writer has mentioned all the following benefits of hitchhiking EXCEPT

A) promoting mutual respect between strangers.

B) increasing one's confidence in strangers.

C) protecting environment.

D) enriching one's knowledge.

88. "***Either put it to the test yourself…***" in Paragraph (11) means

A) to experience the hopefulness. B) to read Adams' book.

C) to offer someone a lift. D) to be a hitchhiker.

TEXT C

I am afraid to sleep. I have been afraid to sleep for the last few weeks. I am so tired that, finally, I do sleep, but only for a few minutes. It is not a bad dream that wakes me; it is the reality I took with me into sleep. I try to think of something else.

Immediately the woman in the marketplace comes into my mind.

I was on my way to dinner last night when I saw her. She was selling skirts. She moved with the same ease and loveliness I often saw in the women of Laos. Her long black hair was as shiny as the black silk of the skirts she was selling. In her hair, she wore three silk ribbons, blue, green, and white. They reminded me of my childhood and how my girlfriends and I used to spend hours braiding ribbons into our hair.

I don't know the word for "ribbons", so I put my hand to my own hair and, with three fingers against my head, I looked at her ribbons and said "Beautiful." She lowered her eyes and said nothing. I wasn't sure if she understood me (I don't speak Laotian very well).

I looked back down at the skirts. They had designs on them: squares and triangles and circles of pink and green silk. They were very pretty. I decided to buy one of those skirts, and I began to bargain with her over the price. It is the custom to bargain in Asia. In Laos bargaining is done in soft voices and easy moves with the sort of quiet peacefulness.

She smiled, more with her eyes than with her lips. She was pleased by the few words I was able to say in her language, although they were mostly numbers. And she saw that I understood something about the soft playfulness of bargaining. We shook our heads in disagreement over the price then, immediately,

we make another offer and then another shake of the head. She was so pleased that unexpectedly, she accepted the last offer I made. But it was too soon. The price was too low. She was being too generous and wouldn't make enough money. I moved quickly and picked up two more skirts and paid for all three at the price set; that way I was able to pay her three times as much before she had a chance to lower the price for the larger purchase. She smiled openly then, and, for the first time in months, my spirit lifted. I almost felt happy.

The feeling stayed with me while she wrapped the skirts in a newspaper and handed them to me. When I left, though, the feeling left, too. It was as though it stayed behind in the marketplace. I felt tears in my throat. I wanted to cry. I didn't, of course.

I have learned to defend myself against what is hard; without knowing it, I have also learned to defend myself against what is soft and what should be easy.

I get up, light a candle and want to look at the skirts. They are still in the newspaper that the woman wrapped them in. I remove the paper, and raise the skirts up to look at them again before I pack them. Something falls to the floor. I reach down and feel something cool in my hand. I move close to the candlelight to see what I have. There are five long silk ribbons in my hand, all different colours. The woman in the marketplace! She has given these ribbons to me!

There is no defense against a generous spirit, and this time I cry, and very hard, as if I could make up for all the months that didn't cry.

89. According to the writer, the woman in the marketplace

A) refused to speak to her.
B) was pleasant and attractive.
C) was selling skirts and ribbons.
D) recognized her immediately.

90. Which of the following is NOT correct?

A) The writer was not used to bargaining.
B) People in Asia always bargain when buying things.
C) Bargaining in Laos was quiet and peaceful.
D) The writer was ready to bargain with the woman.

91. The writer assumed that the woman accepted the last offer mainly because the woman

A) thought that the last offer was reasonable.
B) thought she could still make much money.
C) was glad that the writer knew their way of bargaining.
D) was tired of bargaining with the writer any more.

92. Why did the writer finally decide to buy three skirts?

A) The skirts were cheap and pretty.
B) She liked the patterns on the skirts.
C) She wanted to do something as compensation.
D) She was fed up with further bargaining with the woman.

93. When the writer left the marketplace, she wanted to cry, but did not because

A) she had learned to stay cool and unfeeling.
B) she was afraid of crying in public.
C) she had learned to face difficulties bravely.
D) she had to show in public that she was strong.

94. Why did the writer cry eventually when she looked at the skirts again?

A) She suddenly felt very sad.

B) She liked the ribbons so much.

C) She was overcome by emotion.

D) She felt sorry for the woman.

TEXT D

The kids are hanging out. I pass small bands of students on my way to work these mornings. They have become a familiar part of the summer landscape.

These kids are not old enough for jobs. Nor are they rich enough for camp. They are school children without school. The calendar called the school year ran out on them a few weeks ago. Once supervised by teachers and principals, they now appear to be in "self care".

Passing them is like passing through a time zone. For much of our history, after all, Americans arranged the school year around the needs of work and family. In 19th-century cities, schools were open seven or eight hours a day, 11 months a year. In rural America, the year was arranged around the growing season. Now, only 3 percent of families follow the agricultural model, but nearly all schools are scheduled as if our children went home early to milk the cows and took months off to work the crops. Now, three-quarters of the mothers of school-age children work, but the calendar is written as if they were home waiting for the school bus.

The six-hour day, the 180-day school year is regarded as something holy. But when parents work an eight-hour day and a 240-day year, it means something different. It means that many kids go home to empty houses. It means that, in the summer, they hang out.

"We have a huge mismatch between the school calendar and the realities of family life," says Dr. Ernest Boyer, head of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Dr. Boyer is one of many who believe that a radical revision of the school calendar is inevitable. "School, whether we like it or not, is educational. It always has been."

His is not a popular idea. Schools are routinely burdened with the job of solving all our social problems. Can they be asked to meet the needs of our work and family lives?

It may be easier to promote a longer school year on its educational merits and, indeed, the educational case is compelling. Despite the complaints and studies about our kids' lack of learning, the United States still has a shorter school year than any industrial nation. In most of Europe, the school year is 220 days. In Japan, it is 240 days long. While classroom time alone doesn't produce a well-educated child, learning takes time and more learning takes more time. ***The long summers of forgetting take a toll.***

The opposition to a longer school year comes from families that want to and can provide other experiences for their children. It comes from teachers. It comes from tradition. And surely from kids. But the most important part of the conflict has been over money.

95. Which of the following is an opinion of the author's?

A) "The kids are hanging out."

B) "They are school children without school."

C) "These kids are not old enough for jobs."

D) "The calendar called the school year ran out on them a few weeks ago."

96. The current American school calendar was developed in the 19th century according to

A) the growing season on the nation's farm.

B) the labour demands of the industrial age.

C) teachers' demands for more vacation time.

D) parents' demands for other experiences for their kids.

97. The author thinks that the current school calendar

A) is still valid. B) is out of date.

C) can not be revised. D) can not be defended.

98. Why was Dr. Boyer's idea unpopular?

A) He argues for the role of school in solving social problems.

B) He supports the current school calendar.

C) He thinks that school year and family life should be considered separately.

D) He strongly believes in the educational role of school.

99. "***The long summers of forgetting take a toll***" in the last paragraph but one means

A) long summer vacation slows down the progress of learning.

B) long summer vacation has been abandoned in Europe.

C) long summers result in less learning time.

D) long summers are a result of tradition.

100. The main purpose of the passage is

A) to describe how American children spend their summer.

B) to explain the needs of modern working families.

C) to discuss the problems of the current school calendar.

D) to persuade parents stay at home to look after their kids.

PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)

SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 MIN)

Nowadays the Internet has become part of people's life, and millions of young people have made friends online.

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

Is It Wise to Make Friends Online?

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part , state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, provide one or two reasons to support your opinion.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 MIN)

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50－60 words based on the following situation:

Your classmate, Jimmy, is head of the university's swimming club. He has invited you to join the club, but you like some other sport. Write him a note, declining his invitation and explaining why.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

2006年英语专业四级考试真题

TIME LIMIT: 135 min

PART I DICTATION (15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. How did Mark get here?

A) By train and by car. B) By plane and by coach.

C) By train and by bus. D) By bus and by plane.

2. Mark used to wear all the following EXCEPT

A) short hair. B) glasses. C) moustache. D) beard.

3. Where is the meeting for new students to be held?

A) In the third room on the right. B) In the Common Room.

C) In a room at the other end. D) In Room 501.

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. What did Steve originally plan to do?

A) To go to a park near the beach. B) To stay at home.

C) To see a new film.　　D) To do some study.

5. Maggie finally decided to go to see a film because
   A) there was no park nearby.
   B) the weather wasn't ideal for a walk.
   C) it would be easier to go to a cinema.
   D) Steve hadn't seen the film yet.
6. Where did they plan to meet?
   A) Outside the Town Hall.　　B) Near the bank.
   C) In Steve's place.　　D) At the cinema.

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

7. The following details are true about the new device EXCEPT that
   A) it has color.　　B) it has a moving image.
   C) it costs less money.　　D) it is not on the market.
8. Why didn't Bill want one of them?
   A) He wanted to buy one from Japan.
   B) He wasn't sure about its quality.
   C) He thought it was for business use.
   D) He thought it was expensive.
9. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the woman?
   A) She had never read the magazine herself.
   B) She knew who usually read the magazine.
   C) She was quite interested in the new device.
   D) She agreed with Bill at the end of the conversation.
10. The conversation is mainly about
   A) a new type of telephone.　　B) the cost of telephones.
   C) some features of the magazine.　　D) the readership of the magazine.

SECTION B　　PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

11. In the old days dogs were used for the following EXCEPT
   A) hunting other animals.　　B) driving sheep.
   C) guarding chickens.　　D) keeping thieves away.
12. Which of the following is CORRECT?
   A) Dogs are now treated as part of a family.

B) Dogs still perform all the duties they used to do.

C) People now keep dogs for the same reasons as before.

D) Only old people are seen walking their dogs.

13. The passage is mainly about

A) what dogs can do.

B) how to keep dogs.

C) dogs and their masters.

D) reasons for keeping dogs.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

New, listen to the passage.

14. According to the passage, the working conditions in the new place

A) are the same as the speaker is used to.

B) are expected to be rather poor.

C) are just as adequate.

D) are not yet clear.

15. What is the speaker going to do in the new place?

A) Traveling.

B) Studying.

C) Settling down.

D) Teaching.

16. The speaker expects

A) fewer choices of food.

B) many ways to do washing.

C) modern lighting facilities.

D) new types of drinking water.

17. From the passage we can learn that the speaker

A) is unprepared for the new post.

B) is unclear about the conditions there.

C) is ready for all the difficulties there.

D) is eager to know more about the post.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

18. According to the passage, when are children first expected to study hard?

A) Before 6 years of age.

B) Between 6 and 10.

C) After l0 years of age.

D) After 12 years of age.

19. Parents who abuse their children tend to have the following problems EXCEPT

A) religious problems.

B) emotional problems.

C) financial problems.

D) marriage problems.

20. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

A) Boys and girls are equally energetic.

B) Parents have higher expectations for boys.

C) Some parents lack skills to deal with their kids.

D) Some parents are ill-educated and ill-tempered.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

21. What has happened to the Cubans?

A) They set foot in Florida.

B) They were drowned.

C) They were flown to the U.S.

D) They were sent back to Cuba.

22. How did the Cubans try to enter the U.S.?

A) In a small boat. B) In an old truck. C) By swimming. D) By driving.

Question 23 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

23. How many cities will have air quality monitoring systems installed by the end of this year?

A) 42 cities. B) 220 cities. C) 150 cities. D) 262 cities.

Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

24. Altogether how many people were reported ***missing***?

A) 68. B) 90. C) 150. D) 40.

25. Which of the following details is INCORRECT?

A) The two ferries sank on different days.

B) The accidents were caused by storms.

C) The two ferries sank on the same river.

D) More people were rescued from the first ferry.

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

26. What is the news item mainly about?

A) Indonesian government policies.

B) Australia's support to the U.N. assistance mission.

C) Opening of an Australian consulate in East Timor.

D) Talks between Australia and Indonesia.

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

27. The news item is mainly about a joint venture between

A) a U.S. company and a U.K. company.

B) a Swiss company and a U.K. company.

C) two Taiwanese companies.

D) a mainland company and a U.S. company.

28. Who will provide the distribution networks in the joint venture?

A) Unilever. B) Nestle. C) PepsiCo. D) Coca Cola.

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

29. Who staged the protest on Saturday?

A) The soldier. B) The Peace Camp.

C) The militants. D) The hardliners.

30. Which of the following details about the news is INCORRECT?

A) 13 soldiers were killed last week.

B) 100,000 people participated in the protest.

C) The protesters demanded a pullout from Gaza.

D) The Prime Minister rejected the pullout plan.

PART III CLOZE (15 MIN)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most __31__ held is that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder — even if it means __32__ the pavement into a busy street!

__33__ you must pass under a ladder you can __34__ bad luck by crossing your fingers and __35__ them crossed until you have seen a dog. __36__, you may lick your finger and __37__ a cross on the toe of your shoe, and not look again at the shoe until the __38__ has dried.

Another common __39__ is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house — it will either bring __40__ to the person who opened it or to the whole __41__. Anyone opening an umbrella in fine weather is __42__, as it inevitably brings rain!

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some, and when the 13th day of the month __43__ on a Friday, anyone wishing to avoid a bad event had better stay __44__. The worst misfortune that can

31. A) broadly B) widely C) quickly D) speedily
32. A) running from B) jumping off C) stepping off D) keeping from
33. A) If B) As C) Though D) Unless
34. A) erase B) remove C) avoid D) ease
35. A) keep B) keeping C) kept D) to keep
36. A) Consequently B) However C) Comparatively D) Alternatively
37. A) make B) print C) perform D) produce
38. A) label B) symbol C) mark D) cut
39. A) argument B) superstition C) opinion D) idea
40. A) loss B) difficulty C) tragedy D) misfortune
41. A) house B) household C) home D) circle
42. A) unwise B) unintelligent C) unpopular D) unfortunate

happen to a person is caused by breaking a mirror, __45__ it brings seven years of bad luck! The superstition is supposed to __46__ in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods.

Black cats are generally considered lucky in Britain, even though they are __47__ witchcraft. It is __48__ lucky if a black cat crosses your path — although in America the exact opposite belief prevails.

Finally, a commonly held superstition is that of touching wood __49__ luck. This measure is most often taken if you think you have said something that is tempting fate, such as "my car has never __50__, touch wood?"

43. A) falls B) arrives C) drops D) happens
44. A) away B) outdoors C) indoors D) far
45. A) when B) as C) if D) though
46. A) have originated B) be originating C) be originated D) originate
47. A) concerned about B) related with C) associated with D) connected in
48. A) especially B) specially C) frequently D) rarely
49. A) as B) for C) in D) of
50. A) broken up B) broken off C) broken away D) broken down

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (15 MIN)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

51. _____ dull he may be, he is certainly a very successful top executive.
A) Although B) Whatever C) As D) However
52. If only I _____ play the guitar as well as you!
A) would B) could C) should D) might
53. The party, _____ I was the guest of honor, was extremely enjoyable.
A) by which B) for which C) to which D) at which
54. It's high time we _____ cutting down the rainforests.
A) stopped B) had to stop C) shall stop D) stop
55. The student said there were a few points in the essay he _____ impossible to comprehend.
A) ought to have B) was finding C) had found D) would find
56. Loudspeakers were fixed in the hall so that everyone _____ an opportunity to hear the speech.
A) ought to have B) must have C) may have D) should have
57. I am surprised _____ this city is a dull place to live in.
A) that you should think B) by what you are thinking
C) that you would think D) with what you were thinking
58. Susan is very hardworking, but her pay is not _____ for her work.
A) enough good B) good enough C) as good enough D) good as enough
59. It is imperative that the government _____ more investment into the shipbuilding industry.
A) attracts B) shall attract C) attract D) has to attract

60. Land belongs to the city, there is _____ thing as private ownership of land.
A) no such a B) not such C) not such a D) no such

61. My daughter has walked eight miles today. We never guessed that she could walk _____ far.
A) / B) such C) that D) as

62. The statistics _____ that living standards in the area have improved drastically in recent times.
A) proves B) is proving C) are proving D) prove

63. There are only ten apples left in the baskets, _____ the spoilt ones.
A) not counting B) not to count C) don't count D) having not counted

64. It was _____ we had hoped.
A) more a success than B) a success more than C) as much of a success as D) a success as much as

65. There used to be petrol station near the park, _____ ?
A) didn't it B) doesn't there C) usedn't it D) didn't there

66. It is an offence to show _____ against people of different races.
A) distinction B) difference C) separation D) discrimination

67. A great amount of work has gone into _____ the Cathedral to its previous splendour.
A) refreshing B) restoring C) renovating D) renewing

68. The thieves fled with the local police close on their
A) backs. B) necks. C) toes. D) heels.

69. The economic recession has meant that job _____ is a rare thing.
A) security B) safety C) protection D) secureness

70. Many people nowadays save money to _____ for their old age.
A) cater B) supply C) provide D) equip

71. The tone of the article _____ the writer's mood at the time.
A) reproduced B) reflected C) imagined D) imitated

72. This is not the right _____ to ask for my help; I am far too busy even to listen!
A) moment B) situation C) opportunity D) circumstance

73. The job of a student accommodation officer _____ a great many visits to landladies.
A) concerns B) offers C) asks D) involves

74. Our family doctor's clinic _____ at the junction of two busy roads.
A) rests B) stands C) stays D) seats

75. She was so fat that she could only just _____ through the door.
A) assemble B) appear C) squeeze D) gather

76. After the heavy rain, a builder was called to repair the roof, which was
A) leaking. B) trickling. C) dripping. D) floating.

77. The reception was attended by _____ members of the local community.
A) excellent B) conspicuous C) prominent D) noticeable

78. Share prices on the Stock Exchange plunged sharply in the morning but _____ slightly in the afternoon.
A) regained B) recovered C) restored D) revived

79. His _____ brain has worked away on the idea of a universal cure.
A) rich B) quick C) productive D) fertile

80. The couple has donated a not _____ amount of money to the foundation.
A) inconsiderable B) inconsiderate C) inaccurate D) incomparable

PART V READING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A), B) C) and D), choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

In the case of mobile phones, change is everything. Recent research indicates that the mobile phone is changing not only our culture, but our very bodies as well.

First, let's talk about culture. The difference between the mobile phone and its parent, the fixed-line phone, is that a mobile number corresponds to a person, while a landline goes to a place. If you call my mobile, you get me. If you call my fixed-line phone, you get whoever answers it.

This has several implications. The most common one, however, and perhaps the thing that has changed our culture forever, is the "meeting" influence. People no longer need to make firm plans about when and where to meet. Twenty years ago, a Friday night would need to be arranged in advance. You needed enough time to allow everyone to get from their place of work to the first meeting place. Now, however, a night out can be arranged on the run. It is no longer "see you there at 8", but "text me around 8 and we'll see where we all are".

Texting changes people as well. In their paper, "Insights into the Social and Psychological Effects of SMS Text Messaging", two British researchers distinguished between two types of mobile phone users: the "talkers" and the "texters"— those who prefer voice to text messages and those who prefer text to voice.

They found that the mobile phone's individuality and privacy gave texters the ability to express a whole new outer personality. Texters were likely to report that their family would be surprised if they were to read their texts. This suggests that texting allowed texters to present a self-image that differed from the one familiar to those who knew them well.

Another scientist wrote of the changes that mobiles have brought to body language. There are two kinds that people use while speaking on the phone. There is the "speakeasy": the head is held high, in a self-confident way, chatting away. And there is the "spacemaker": these people focus on themselves and keep out other people.

Who can blame them? Phone meetings get cancelled or reformed and camera-phones intrude on people's privacy. So, it is understandable if your mobile makes you nervous. But perhaps you needn't worry so much. After all, it is good to talk.

81. When people plan to meet nowadays, they
A) arrange the meeting place beforehand.
B) postpone fixing the place till the last minute.
C) seldom care about when and where to meet.
D) still love to work out detailed meeting plans.

82. According to the two British researchers, the social and psychological effects are mostly to be seen on
A) talkers. B) the "speakeasy".
C) the "spacemaker". D) texters.

83. We can infer from the passage that the texts sent by texters are

A) quite revealing.
B) well written.
C) unacceptable by others.
D) shocking to others.

84. According to the passage, who is afraid of being heard while talking on the mobile?
A) Talkers.
B) The "speakeasy".
C) The "spacemaker".
D) Texters.

85. An appropriate title for the passage might be
A) The SMS Effect.
B) Cultural Implications of Mobile Phone Use.
C) Changes in the Use of the Mobile.
D) Body Language and the Mobile Phone.

TEXT B

Over the last 25 years, British society has changed a great deal — or at least many parts of it have. In some ways, however, very little has changed, particularly where attitudes are concerned. Ideas about social class — whether a person is "working-class" or "middle-class" — are one area in which changes have been extremely slow.

In the past, the working-class tended to be paid less than middle-class people, such as teachers and doctors. As a result of this and also of the fact that workers' jobs were generally much less secure, distinct differences in life-styles and attitudes came into existence. The typical working man would collect his wages on Friday evening and then, it was widely believed, having given his wife her "housekeeping", would go out and squander the rest on beer and betting.

The stereotype of what a middle-class man did with his money was perhaps nearer the truth. He was — and still is — inclined to take a longer-term view. Not only did he regard buying a house as a top priority, but he also considered the education of his children as extremely important. Both of these provided him and his family with security. Only in very few cases did workers have the opportunity (or the education and training) to make such long-term plans.

Nowadays, a great deal has changed. In a large number of cases factory workers earn as much, if not more, than their middle-class supervisors. Social security and laws to improve job security, combined with a general rise in the standard of living since the mid-fifties of the 20th century, have made it less necessary than before to worry about "tomorrow". Working-class people seem slowly to be losing the feeling of inferiority they had in the past. In fact there has been a growing tendency in the past few years for the middle-classes to feel slightly ashamed of their position.

The changes in both life-styles and attitudes are probably most easily seen amongst younger people. They generally tend to share very similar tastes in music and clothes, they spend their money in having a good time, and save for holidays or longer-term plans when necessary. There seems to be much less difference than in previous generations. Nevertheless, we still have a wide gap between the well-paid (whatever type of job they may have) and the low-paid. As long as this gap exists, there will always be a possibility that new conflicts and jealousies will emerge, or rather that the old conflicts will reappear, but between different groups.

86. Which of the following is seen as the cause of class differences in the past?
A) Life-style and occupation.
B) Attitude and income.
C) Income and job security.
D) Job security and hobbies.

87. The writer seems to suggest that the description of _____ is closer to truth.
A) middle-class ways of spending money
B) working-class ways of spending the weekend
C) working-class drinking habits
D) middle-class attitudes

88. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a typical feature of the middle-class?
A)Desiring for security.
B) Making long-term plans.
C) Having priorities in life.
D) Saving money.

89. Working-class people's sense of security increased as a result of all the following factors EXCEPT
A) better social security.
B) more job opportunities.
C) higher living standard.
D) better legal protection.

90. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
A) Changes are slowly taking place in all sectors of the British society.
B) The gap between working-class and middle-class young people is narrowing.
C) Differences in income will remain but those in occupation will disappear.
D) Middle-class people may sometimes feel inferior to working-class people.

TEXT C

For several days I saw little of Mr. Rochester. In the morning he seemed much occupied with business, and in the afternoon gentlemen from the neighborhood called and sometimes stayed to dine with him. When his foot was well enough, he rode out a great deal.

During this time, ***all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings about the house***, when he would sometimes pass me coldly, and sometimes bow and smile. His changes of manner did not offend me, because I saw that I had nothing to do with the cause of them.

One evening, several days later, I was invited to talk to Mr. Rochester after dinner. He was sitting in his armchair, and looked not quite so severe, and much less gloomy. There was a smile on his lips, and his eyes were bright, probably with wine. As I was looking at him, he suddenly turned, and asked me, "Do you think I'm handsome, Miss Eyre?"

The answer somehow slipped from my tongue before I realized it: "No, sir."

"Ah, you really are unusual! You are a quiet, serious little person, but you can be almost rude."

"Sir, I'm sorry. I should have said that beauty doesn't matter, or something like that."

"No, you shouldn't! I see, you criticize my appearance, ***and then you stab me in the back***! You have honesty and feeling. There are not many girls like you. But perhaps I go too fast. Perhaps you have awful faults to counterbalance your few good points." I thought to myself that he might have too. He seemed to read my mind, and said quickly, "Yes, you're right. I have plenty of faults. I went the wrong way when I was twenty-one, and have never found the right path again. I might have been very different. I might have been as good as you, and perhaps wiser. I am not a bad man, take my word for it, but I have done wrong. It wasn't my character, but circumstances which were to blame. Why do I tell you all this? Because you're the sort of person people tell their problems and secrets to, because you're sympathetic and give them hope."

It seemed he had quite a lot to talk to me. He didn't seem to like to finish the talk quickly, as was the case for the first time.

"Don't be afraid of me, Miss Eyre." He continued. "You don't relax or laugh very much, perhaps because of the effect Lowood school has had on you. But in time you will be more natural with me, and

laugh, and speak freely. You're like a bird in a cage. When you get out of the cage, you'll fly very high. Good night."

91. At the beginning Miss Eyre's Impressions of Mr. Rochester were all EXCEPT
A) busy. B) sociable. C) friendly. D) changeable.

92. In "***… all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings about the house, …*** " (the second paragraph), the word about means
A) around. B) on. C) outside. D) concerning.

93. Why did Mr. Rochester say "***…and then you stab me in the back!"*** (the seventh paragraph)?
A) Because Jane had intended to kill him with a knife.
B) Because Jane had intended to be more critical.
C) Because Jane had regretted having talked to him.
D) Because Jane had said something else to correct herself.

94. From what Mr. Rochester told Miss Eyre, we can conclude that he wanted to
A) tell her all his troubles. B) tell her his life experience.
C) change her opinion of him. D) change his circumstances.

95. At the end of the passage, Mr. Rochester sounded
A) rude. B) cold. C) friendly. D) encouraging.

TEXT D

The ideal companion machine — the computer — would not only look, feel, and sound friendly but would also be programmed to behave in a pleasant manner. Those qualities that make interaction with other people enjoyable would be imitated as closely as possible, and the machine would appear to be charming, and easygoing. Its informal conversational style would make interaction comfortable, and yet the machine would remain slightly unpredictable and therefore interesting in its first encounter it might be somewhat hesitant, but as it came to know the user it would progress to a more relaxed and intimate style. The machine would not be a passive participant but would add its own suggestions, information, and opinions; it would sometimes take the initiative in developing or changing the topic and would have a personality of its own.

Friendships are not made in a day, and the computer would be more acceptable as a friend if it imitated the gradual changes that occur when one person is getting to know another. At an appropriate time it might also express the kind of affection that stimulates attachment and intimacy. The whole process would be accomplished in a subtle way to avoid giving an impression of over-familiarity that would be likely to produce irritation. After experiencing a wealth of powerful, well-timed friendship indicators, the user would be very likely to accept the computer as far more than a machine and might well come to regard it as a friend.

An artificial relationship of this type would provide many of the benefits that people obtain from interpersonal friendships. The machine would participate in interesting conversation that could continue from previous discussions. It would have a familiarity with the user's life as revealed in earlier contact, and it would be understanding and good-humored. The computer's own personality would be lively and impressive, and it would develop in response to that of the user. With features such as these, the machine might indeed become a very attractive social partner.

96. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the ideal companion machine?
A) Active in communication. B) Attractive in personality.

C) Enjoyable in performance.　　D) Unpredictable in behavior.

97. The computer would develop friendships with humans in a (n) _____ way.

A) quick　　B) unpredictable

C) productive　　D) inconspicuous

98. Which of the following aspect is NOT mentioned when the passage discusses the benefits of artificial relationships?

A) Being able to pick up an interesting conversation.

B) Being sensitive to earlier contact.

C) Being ready to learn about the person's life.

D) Having a pleasant and adaptable personality.

99. Throughout the passage, the author is _____ in his attitude towards the computer.

A) favorable　　B) critical

C) vague　　D) hesitant

100. Which might be the most appropriate title of the passage?

A) Artificial Relationships

B) How to Form Intimate Relationships

C) The Affectionate Machine

D) Humans and Computers

PART VI　WRITING　(45 MIN)

SECTION A　COMPOSITION　(35MIN)

Recently a Beijing information company did a survey of student life among more than 700 students in Beijing, Guangzhou, Xi'an, Chengdu, Shanghai, Wuhan, Nanjing and Shenyang. The results have shown that 67 percent of students think that saving money is a good habit while the rest believe that using tomorrow's money today is better. What do you think?

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words.

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part , state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, support your opinion with appropriate details.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

You should supply an appropriate title for your composition.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B　NOTE-WRITING　(10 MIN)

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50－60 words based on the following situation:

You have got to know that your classmate, Michael, is organizing a weekend excursion for the class. And you are thinking of joining the trip. Write him a note expressing your interest in the excursion and asking for information on two details related to the excursion.

Marks will be awarded for content ,organization, grammar and appropriateness.

PART I DICTATION

【听音指导】第一遍，先不要急着把听到的内容写下来。注意听文中的关键词，抓住文章大意，本文的关键词有：marriage, man, woman, work, home, difference(s),等。另外注意文中出现的列举和并列结构：… two major differences… One is… A second difference is…； They may choose to… or… They may choose… or…等。通过以上内容可推知，本文的主题是关于男女的婚姻，涉及不同分工。

第二、三遍：听到一个句子就写一个句子，千万不要因为没有写完前一个句子而漏听了下一个句子，余下没有写完的句子成分可以在听第四遍录音的时候补齐。

第四遍：查漏补缺，补齐前两遍没有写全的内容。

Male and Female Roles in Marriage

In the traditional marriage, the man [1]worked to earn money for the family. / The woman [2]stayed at home to care for the children [3]and her husband. / In [4]the recent years, many couples continue to have a traditional relationship of this kind. / Some people are happy [5]with it, but others think differently. / [6]There're two major differences in male and female roles now. / One is that both [7]men and women have many more [8]choices. / They may choose to marry or stay single. / They may choose to work or [9]to stay at home. / [10]A second difference is that within marriage many decisions [11]are shared. / If the couple has children, the man may take care of them / some of the time, [12]all of the time, or not at all. / The woman may want to stay at home, / or [13]she may want to go to work. / Men and women now decide [14]these things together in [15]a marriage.

【听写提示】

[1] 注意 worked 词尾的失爆，不要漏掉-ed。
[2] 注意 stayed at 的连读，不要漏掉 at。
[3] 注意不要漏掉 and 后面的 her。
[4] 注意不要漏掉弱读的定冠词 the。
[5] 注意 with it 的连读。
[6] 注意 there 和 are 连读，不要误听成 they are。
[7] 注意 men and women 的读音，不要误写成 man and woman。
[8] 注意 choices 词尾的发音。
[9] 注意本句中 or 后面有 to，而前一句中没有。
[10] 注意不要将 a 误听成 the。
[11] 此处用了被动，注意 shared 的发音。
[12] 注意 all of 的连读。
[13] 注意不要漏听 she。
[14] 注意不要将 these 误听成 the。
[15] 注意不要漏掉 a，或将其误听成 the。

【全文翻译】

男女在婚姻中的角色

在传统的婚姻中，男人外出工作赚钱养家。女人在家照顾孩子和丈夫。近些年来，许多夫妇仍旧保持着这种传统的关系。一些人对此表示赞成，而另一些则有相反的看法。现在的男女角色分工跟以往相比主要有两点不同。第一点不同是男人和女人都有了更多的选择。他们可以选择结婚或单身。他们也可以选择工作或待在家里。第二点不同是婚姻中的许多决定是由双方共同来做。如果夫妇有孩子，男人可能会花一些时间来照顾孩子，也可能会全职照顾孩子或根本不管孩子。女人可能想要待在家里，也可能想要出去工作。婚姻中的男女现在都是共同来决定这些事情。

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

Conversation 1

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中反复出现的 the trip to Mars 可推知，对话可能主要是关于火星旅行；第 2 题中题干中的 recruits 提示，对话中涉及对旅行人员的招募要求。

l. Why is the trip to Mars a one-way trip?
A) The return trip is too expensive.
B) There is no technology to get people back.
C) People don't want to return.
D) The return trip is too risky.

【详解】选 B)。题目是问为什么到火星的旅行是单程的，听音时留意因果关系。对话中珍妮弗问卡勒姆火星之旅为什么是单程旅行，卡勒姆回答说，这和技术有关(It's about technology.)，我们现有的知识和技术虽然可以把人们送上火星(have… technology to get people to Mars)，但并不能把他们带回来(can't get them back)，可见答案为 B)。

【避错】录音中并未提及其他三个选项的相关信息，故全部排除。

2. According to the man, what is more important for those recruits?
A) Intelligence.
B) Health.
C) Skills.
D) Calmness.

【详解】选 D)。题目是问据男士所说，对于所招募人员的要求中更重要的是什么，听音时留意对招募要求的阐述以及 more important。对话中男士说有一点要求特别重要(something more important)，那就是性格(character)，接着在女士的追问下，男士进一步介绍说他们想要在糟糕的情况下也能把工作做好(work well when…… bad)以及在危机中也能够保持冷静的人(calm in a crisis)，由此可知他们要求所招募人员具有的更重要的素质是“冷静”，故答案为 D)。

【避错】答对本题的关键是正确审题并抓住 more important。其他三个选项在录音中均有提到，而且也都是对所招募人员的要求，但都不是更重要的要素，故均排除。

3. What is the last part of the conversation about?
A) The kind of people suitable for the trip.

M: Hello, Jennifer.
W: Hello, Callum.
M: Do you like to travel?
W: Oh yes, I love going to new and interesting places.
M: What do you think of the idea of a one-way trip to Mars?
W: You do mean the planet Mars?
M: Well, this is what is being planned at the moment by a company in the Netherlands. They are planning to send people to Mars and the people who go would never be able to come back to Earth.
W: Sounds like quite a trip!
M: What is interesting about it is that this would be a one-way trip.
W: [1①]Why is this a one-way trip?
M: [1②]It's about technology. Although we do have the knowledge and technology to get people to Mars, we can't get them back.
W: That's a big commitment, isn't it? But I imagine some people will jump at the opportunity, [3①]but what kind of person are they going to recruit for this "trip of a lifetime"?
M: [3②]They want smart people, which means clever, intelligent people. These people need to be healthy both physically and mentally. [3③]They also need people with very specific skills.
W: I would think so.
M: [2①]And there is something more important.

男：你好，詹妮弗。
女：你好，卡勒姆
男：你喜欢旅游吗？
女：哦，是的，我喜欢新奇有趣的地方。
男：你怎么看待去往火星的单程旅行这一想法呢？
女：你是说火星么？
男：嗯，这是荷兰一家公司正在计划的项目。他们计划要把一些人送到火星上去，去了的人将永远不能再返回地球。
女：真是不同寻常的旅行！
男：有趣之处就在于它是个单程旅行。
女：[1①]为什么是单程的呢？
男：[1②]那和技术有关。尽管我们的知识和技术能够把人送到火星上去，但是我们却没能力让他们返回。
女：那可真是个重大的承诺，是不是？但我想肯定有一些人会很乐意抓住这个机会的，[3①]不过他们打算招募什么样的人来参加这次“终生之旅”呢？
男：[3②]他们想要招募聪明的人，也就是具有聪明才智的人。这些人身心都要健康。[3③]他们还需“具有专业技能的人。
女：我想也是这样。
男：[2①]而且还有一点特别重要。

B) Interests and hobbies of the speakers.
C) Recruitment of people for the trip.
D) Preparation for the trip to Mars.

【详解】选 A)。题目是问对话的后半部分主要是关于什么，故听音时应注意抓取与各选项主题相关的关键词。对话中间女士问男士主办机构打算招募什么样的人来参加这次火星之旅（what kind of person are they going to recruit for this "trip of a lifetime"?），接着后半部分就一直在讨论参加火星之旅的人所需的品质（They want smart people. They also need people… What other characteristics…? They want people… ），也就是什么样的人适合火星之旅，故答案为 A)。

【避错】B)、D)两项内容在对话中并未出现，故排除；对话中虽提到了 recruit，但说的都是关于招募对象需要具备的素质，并没有谈到招募的其他方面，故排除 C)项。

连上页 W: What's that?
连上页 M: [2②]Character. You need to have the right personality.
W: [3④]What other characteristics are they looking for?
M: [2③][3⑤]They want people who can still work well when things are bad, people who are calm in a crisis. So from what you've heard, does it sound like a job for you?
W: Absolutely not. I don't mind travelling but I think it's a bit far for me. And what about you?
M: No, it's not for me, I have to say. I'm not made of the right stuff.

女：是什么呢？
男：[2②]性格。你需要有健全的人格。
女：[3④]他们还要求其他什么特质呢？
男：[2③][3⑤]他们想要在糟糕的情况下也能把工作做好的人，以及在危机中也能够保持冷静的人。那么听了这么多，你觉得这像是适合你的工作么？
女：绝对不是。我不介意旅行，但我觉得对我来说有点远。那么你怎么样呢？
男：不，那不适合我，我必须得说。我不是太空英雄那块料。

Conversation 2

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中反复出现的 showroom(ing)"展厅体验"以及 shops/shopping, goods, buying/bought, online, ba"gain 等与购物有关的词语可推知，对话主要是关于"展厅体验"的购物方式。

4. What is showrooming?
A) Going to the high street.
B) Visiting everyday shops.
C) Buying things like electrical goods.
D) Visiting shops and buying online.

【详解】选 D)。题目是问什么是"展厅体验"，听音时留意有关 showrooming 的信息。对话中男士问女士是否知道"展厅体验"(showrooming)，女士解释说，就是指购物者先去店里体验产品再进行网购（visit shops… before buying them online），由此可知答案为 D)。

【避错】其他三项都是根据对话中出现的个别词语设置的干扰项。

5. According to the conversation, the man had bought all the following things online EXCEPT _____.
A) shoes　　B) CDs
C) camera　　D) food

【详解】选 A)。题目是问下列哪一项不是对话中提到过的男士在网上买过的商品。对话中男士明确提到，他在网上买过唱片、电子产品和食品（buy CDs, electrical goods and food online）；后面又提到，他还以超低价（knockdown price）网购了一台相机（bought a camera… online），只有 shoes"鞋子"没有提到，故答案为 A)。

【避错】本题考查的是哪一项对话中没有提及，故其中有三个选项都会在对话中出现，解题的关键是捕捉到这三个选项的内容后逐一将其排除。

6. According to the conversation, the percentage of people who showroomed while Christmas shopping was _____.
A) 3%　　B) 33%
C) 42%　　D) 24%

【详解】选 D)。题目是问圣诞节购物时进行过展厅体验的人数比例是多少，听音时留意百分比。对话中明确提到，调查发现，去年有 24%的人在圣诞节购物时先进行了展厅体验（24% percent of people "showroomed" while Christmas shopping），故答案为 D)。

【避错】其他比例在对话中均未出现。

7. One reason for people to showroom is that they _____.
A) want to know more about pricing
B) can return the product later
C) want to see the real thing first
D) can bargain for a lower shop price

【详解】选 C)。题目是问下列哪一项是人们进行展厅体验的原因之一，听音时留意阐述原因的地方。对话中男士提到，人们网购前先进行展厅体验的原因有三点，其中之一是他们想买得安心(reassurance)；接着女士进一步解释说，人们想了解产品真实的样子(want to know what the product really looks like)并确保自己买得正确，由此可知答案为 C)。

【避错】D)是根据女士话中的 but I also want a bargain 设置的干扰，此处所说的低价是指网购的价格低，而并不是 D)项中所说的商店里的价格(shop price)，故排除 D)。

M: Hello, Linda.
W: Hello, Rob.
M: Happy New Year to you, Linda. The festival season is over, so did all that holiday shopping break the bank?
W: You mean did I spend too much money? Well, yes, I did.
M: Well, [4①]do you know about showrooming?
W: Yes, [4②]customers visit shops to see and test products before buying them online.
M: Yeah. You see technology is changing the way we shop and they could spell disaster — or be very bad for the high street.
W: The high street — you mean those everyday shops that we normally see in our town centers? Things like shoe shops, newsagent's, supermarkets?
M: Yes. The high street is competing with the Internet. [5B][5D]I buy things like CDs, electrical goods and food online.
W: Ah, but have you ever "showroomed" before, Rob?
M: Yes. I showroomed and [5C]I bought a camera at a knockdown price online. I know I'm not alone in doing this though. [6]Research found 24% percent of people "showroomed" while Christmas shopping last year.
W: And a market research company also found one third of consumers around the world said they use this type of shopping.
M: Now although people do it to try and save money, there are other reasons for this too.
W: What are they?
M: [7①]Three reasons for people to showroom. They are short on time, short on money and they want reassurance.
W: Yes. [7②]Reassurance. So they want to know what the product really looks like and they want to be confident they are buying the right thing.
M: I think that's true.
W: I like to inspect what I am buying. If you go to a shop and look at the real thing, you get a much better idea of what it's like — but I also want a bargain.
M: We could say we use the Internet to "shop around".
W: That's a good phrase, meaning to look around for the best deal.

男：你好，琳达。
女：你好，罗柏。
男：新年快乐，琳达。节日季结束了，那么那些假日购物让你破产了吧？
女：你是说我花了太多钱么？嗯，是的，我确实破产了。
男：哦，[4①]你知道"展厅体验"么？
女：知道，[4②]顾客先到店里观看并体验产品，然后再去网上购买。
男：对。你看，技术正在改变我们的购物方式，而且它们可能会给商业街带来灾难—— 或是带来非常糟糕的影响。
女：商业街—— 你是说我们通常在市中心看到的那些卖日常用品的店铺么？比如鞋店、报刊亭、超市之类的？
男：对。商业街正在和互联网竞争。[5B][5D]像唱片、电子产品和食品我都在网上买。
女：啊，可是你买之前去"展厅体验"过么，罗柏？
男：是的。我去展厅体验过后，[5C]在网上以超低的价格买了一台相机。[6]调研发现，去年有 24%的人在圣诞节购物时都进行了"展厅体验"。
女：而且市场调研公司也发现，全世界有三分之一的顾客都表示曾经使用过这种购物方式。
男：现在尽管人们这样做是为了试用并省钱，但还有一些其他的原因。
女：是什么原因呢？
男：[7①]人们进行展厅体验有三点原因。他们缺时间，缺钱，还有他们想要买得安心。
女：对。[7②]安心。所以他们想知道这个产品真实的样子，并且想确认他们买对了东西。
男：我觉得是那样的。
女：我想要检验一下我要买的东西。如果你去店里看看实物，你就可以更清楚它是什么样子，而我也想要便宜的价格。
男：我们可以说是用互联网来"货比三家"。
女：那个词不错，意思就是多逛逛以获得最佳交易。

Conversation 3

【听前预测】根据第 2 题题干可知，对话中涉及学生参加考试，而选项中多次出现的 schedule 提示，对话可能与学生考试的时间安排有关。

8. What is the conversation mainly about?
A) How to avoid clashes of exams.
B) How to schedule exams.
C) How to use the faculty lounge.
D) How to choose the courses.

M: Hi. Is that Miss Braithwaite?
W: Yes, speaking.
M: Hello. It's Jim. A freshman from the Medical School.
W: Hello, Jim. How can I help you?
M: [8]Could you please give me some information about the exam schedule?

男：嗨。是布雷斯韦特小姐么？
女：是的，请讲。
男：你好。我是吉姆。医学院的新生。
女：你好，吉姆。有什么我能帮你的？
男：[8]你能给我一些关于考试时间安排的信息么？

【详解】选 B)。题目是问对话谈论的主要内容是什么，听音时要留意对话的开头，并注意抓取能体现同一主题的相关词语。对话开头常规问候之后男士表明打电话的主题，即他想了解一些关于考试安排的信息（information about the exam schedule），接下来整个对话都是围绕这一主题展开，故答案为 B)。如果能够抓住对话中反复出现的关键词 exam(s)和 schedule(ed)即不难判断出对话的主题。

【避错】A)和 C)是根据对话中出现的个别词语设置的干扰项，并不是对话的主要内容。

9. What does the student have to do first in order to take the exams?

A) To choose a date on the draft schedule.
B) To find the information on the bulletin board.
C) To draw up the final schedule.
D) To arrange an invigilator.

【详解】选 A)。题目是问学生要想参加考试首先要做什么。女士告诉男士，下个月初，教职工休息室的布告栏里会贴出登记表，男士可以在这张初步拟定的时间表上挑选具体的一天参加考试（choose a specific day on this draft schedule），故答案为 A)。

【避错】学生是需要在布告栏上的登记表上进行登记，而不是到布告栏中寻找信息，故排除 B)项；起草最终的时间表是教务长要做的事，故排除 C)；安排监考人是系里的工作，故排除 D)。

10. According to the conversation, the Dean will _____.

A) sign the sheet in the faculty lounge
B) take care of the bulletin board
C) consult the students
D) finalize the exam schedule

【详解】选 D)。题目是问教务长要做什么事，听音时要留意与 the Dean 有关的信息。对话中明确提到，学生先自己在初步拟定的时间表上选好具体日期，然后由教务长来制定最终的时间安排表（The Dean… draws up the final schedule），以避免学生在某个时间被同时安排两场考试，故答案为 D)。

【避错】A)项是学生要做的事；B)项和 C)项是针对对话中的个别词语设置的干扰。

W: OK. The dates for the first semester are November 11 to 24. The dates for the second semester are May 17 to 30.
M: I see. And how long are exams?
W: Exams are normally three-hour long. You must book a room for a three-hour exam in advance. The department will arrange an invigilator. [9]Early next month, there will be a sign-up sheet posted on the bulletin board in the faculty lounge. You can choose a specific day on this draft schedule. [10]The Dean then receives it and then draws up the final schedule to avoid students having two exams scheduled at the same time.
M: That's a good idea. So I just have to sign the sheet in the faulty lounge telling when I want my exam.
W: Yes, it is not at all certain when the exam will be, but it gives the Dean a place to start. He still has to do most of it manually, consulting his computer to see which students registered in each course have ordered exams. Doing an exam schedule is quite complex. Quite often, he consults the schedule from the previous year.
M: Thank you very much.
W: You're welcome.

女：好的。第一学期的考试时间是 11 月 11 日至 14 日。第二学期的考试时间是 5 月 17 日至 30 日。
男：我知道了。那么考试持续多长时间呢？
女：正常考试是 3 个小时。你必须预订一个 3 小时的考试房间。系里会安排一个监考人。[9]下个月初，教职工休息室的布告栏里会贴出登记表。你可以在这张初步拟定的时间表上选择一天考试时间。[10]教务长将登记表收上来以后会起草最终的考试时间表以避免学生同时会有两场考试的情况出现。
男：那个办法不错。那么我要做的就是在教职工休息室里张贴的时间表上登记我想要参加考试的时间就行了。
女：是的，登记表上面不会确定什么时间考试，但是那会给教务长提供一个初步安排。他还得人工去做大部分工作，通过计算机查阅每一门课都有哪些学生预约了考试。安排考试时间表是相当复杂的工作。很多时候，他需要查阅去年的时间表。
男：非常谢谢你。
女：不用客气。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Passage 1

【听前预测】根据题干中的 Chinatown, North America, San Francisco, tourists 可推测，本文是关于北美的唐人街，涉及唐人街吸引游客的情况。

11. Which of the following cities has the oldest Chinatown in North America?

A) New York
B) San Francisco.
C) Boston.
D) San Diego.

【详解】选 B)。题目是问北美的哪个城市有最古老的唐人街，听音时要注意识别 oldest。短文中明确提到，加利福尼亚州旧金山的唐人街（The Chinatown in San Francisco, California）据说是北美最古老的（the oldest in North America），故答案为 B)。

【避错】其他三个城市名在文中也均有出现，但并没有提到这些城市拥有最古老的唐人街，故均排除。

12. The Chinatown in San Francisco attracts _____ tourists a year.

A) 20,000
B) 100,000
C) 7 million
D) 17 million

【详解】选 C)。题目是问旧金山唐人街每年吸引游客的数量，听音时留意数字的相关信息。短文中提到，旧金山唐人街每年吸引超过 700 万的游客（drawing more than 7 million tourists a year），故答案为 C)。

【避错】17 million 是故意针对 7 million 设置的干扰项，我们在听音时要尤其注意辨别这类选项。

13. Where can tourists see the fish markets?

A) In Stockton Street.
B) In Grant Avenue.
C) In Portsmouth Square.
D) In Bush Street.

【详解】选 A)。题目是问游客在哪里能看到鱼市，听音时要注意与 fish markets 共同出现的街道名称。短文中明确提到，斯托克顿街上的鱼市、商店和餐馆展现了真实的中国风貌（… Stockton Street, which still presents…with its fish markets, …），故答案为 A)。

【避错】解答本题的关键是抓住 Stockton Street 的名称及随后的关键词 fish markets。其他三项也均在文中出现，但均未涉及 fish markets。

Chinatowns are common in some US cities. In the mid-19th century, they spread along the West Coast from San Diego, California to Victoria, British Columbia. Today, Chinatowns are found in major US cities, New York, Boston and Chicago, to name just three.

[11]The Chinatown in San Francisco, California is said to be the oldest in North America and the largest Chinese community outside of Asia. Its estimated population is more than 100,000 residents. About 20,000 Chinese and Chinese Americans are packed into a 3 by 8 block rectangle. Chinatown is the most densely populated neighborhood in the city and one of the most densely populated neighborhoods in the United States. Few places in America carry as much history in such a small location in San Francisco's Chinatown. [12]It is the closest thing to China in the US, drawing more than 7 million tourists a year to its streets. One major tourist attraction is Grant Avenue. At Grant Avenue and Bush Street, a Pagoda Arch spans the intersection which is the only authentic Chinatown Gate in North America. [13]Another major attraction is Stockton Street, which still presents an authentic Chinese look and feel with its fish markets, stores and restaurants.

A major focal point in Chinatown is Portsmouth Square, known as the heart of Chinatown, where tourists can see Tai Chi and old men playing Chinese chess.

唐人街在美国的一些城市普遍存在。在 19 世纪中叶，唐人街沿西海岸从圣地亚哥、加利福尼亚扩展到不列颠哥伦比亚省的维多利亚。今天，在美国的主要城市都有唐人街，比如纽约、波斯顿和芝加哥，在此不逐一列举。

[11]加州旧金山的唐人街据说是北美最古老的唐人街，也是亚洲以外最大的中国社区。据估计其常住居民超过 10 万人。大约 2 万名中国人和华裔美国人挤住在一个面积为 3 乘 8 的矩形区域中。唐人街是旧金山市人口最密集的地区，也是美国人口最密集的区域之一。美国很少有其他地方像旧金山的唐人街一样在这么小的一个区域内承载着如此多的历史。[12]对于美国的唐人街来说最要紧的事就是每年吸引超过 700 万游客前来参观。主要吸引游客的一个景点是格兰特大道。在格兰特大道和布什大街的交汇处，有一个宝塔形拱桥横跨十字路口，这是北美唯一一个真正的唐人街入口。[13]另一个主要吸引游客的景点是斯托克顿大街，这条大街上的鱼市、商店和餐馆仍然呈现着真正的中国风貌和感觉。

唐人街的一个主要聚焦点是花园角广场，它被看作是唐人街的心脏，游客在那里可以看到太极拳和下象棋的老人。

Passage 2

【听前预测】根据题干中和选项中反复出现的 obesity 以及 study, sleep (time), related 等推测，本文主要是关于肥胖，可能涉及有关肥胖与睡眠的关系以及导致肥胖的因素的相关研究。

14. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A) Obesity can damage one's health.
B) Obesity is a growing problem all over the world.
C) Obesity is directly related to one's habit.
D) Obesity has affected both boys and girls.
【详解】选 C)。题目是问选项中哪一项短文中没有提到。短文开头明确提到，过度肥胖会损害人的健康（damage one's health），A)与此相符；接着又说，对全世界的儿童和成人来说，肥胖问题日益严重（a growing problem…around the world），B)与此相符；短文后面又提到，是男孩还是女孩，与肥胖没有多大关系（It also didn't matter… whether they were boys or girls），肥胖对所有群体的影响是一样的（Obesity struck all of these groups equally），D)项与此相符。只有 C)项内容在文中未提及，故答案为 C)。
【避错】本题考查的是哪一项短文中没有提及，故其中有三个选项都会在短文中出现，解题的关键是捕捉到这三个选项的内容后逐一将其排除。

15. The purpose of the three-year study is to _____.
A) find out why some children find it difficult to go to sleep
B) learn more about the link between sleep and weight
C) identify the ways parents reduce their kids' weight
D) see if there is difference in sleep patterns over the period
【详解】选 B)。题目是问该项为期 3 年研究的目的是什么，听音时注意捕捉能够体现出目的的信息。短文中提到，为了更好地了解究竟是"谁引起谁"的问题（which causes which），研究人员对全国 785 名家长进行了采访，这里的 which causes which 指的就是上文提到的"是超重影响了睡眠，还是睡眠少导致了超重"这一问题（whether…, or whether…）；而由后面提到的 Three years later 可知，该项研究为期 3 年。综合以上可知，该项为期 3 年的研究的目的就是更好地了解睡眠和体重之间的关系，故本题答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三项在文中均未提及。抓住文中出现的 link, relationship, leads to, factor 等关键词也可以帮助确定研究目的与因果关系有关。

16. According to the study, the daily healthy sleep time for the 3rd to 6th graders should be around _____ hours.
A) 8　　B) 9
C) 10　　D) 11
【详解】选 B)。题目是问研究显示三到六年级的孩子的健康睡眠时间是多少，听音时留意数字信息。短文最后提到，在 3 年多的研究期间，孩子们平均每晚的健康睡眠时间是 9 小时（a healthy 9 hours of sleep a night），故答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三个数字在文中均没有出现，因为解题的关键就在于捕捉到与睡眠时间相关的数字信息。

17. According to the passage, obesity is most likely related to _____.
A) sleep time　　B) gender
C) race　　D) parents
【详解】选 A)。题目是问短文显示肥胖最可能与什么因素有关。短文开头就指出，睡眠可能是肥胖问题的起因（Sleep might be…the cause）；后面介绍了相关研究以后，又得出结论，睡眠似乎是一个关键因素（sleep seemed to be the key factor），故答案为 A)。
【避错】短文中明确提到，研究发现，体重和学生的种族以及性别都没有关系（no relationship between weight and… race or gender），与家长的严厉程度以及他们是男孩还是女孩也没有关系（… didn't matter… parents…, or.. boys or girls），由此可排 B)、C)、D)三项。

[14]Weighing too much can damage one's health, and obesity is a growing problem for both kids and adults around the world.

[17①]Sleep might be one answer to the cause of the problem. A new study has found that elementary school students who slept too little were more likely to gain weight.

Past studies have shown a link between sleeping less and weighing more, but scientists have had a tough time determining "which came first, the chicken or the egg?" In other words, [15①]it hasn't been clear whether kids who weigh too much have trouble sleeping, or whether sleeping less leads to weight gain. Both cases seemed equally possible.

[15②]To get a better idea of which causes which, the researchers interviewed the parents of 785 third graders from around the country. The parents answered questions about how well their kids slept that year. [15③]Three years later, the parents answered the same questions. By the sixth grade, 18 percent of kids involved in the study were fat. The scientists found no relationship between weight and the students' race or gender. [14]It also didn't matter how strict their parents were, or whether they were boys or girls. Obesity struck all of these groups equally, even so, [17②]sleep seemed to be the key factor.

[16]Over the 3 years of the study, the children averaged a healthy 9 hours of sleep a night. Some kids, however, slept a lot more or less than others.

[14]超重会危害人的健康，而肥胖越来越成为全世界儿童和成人所面临的问题。

[17①]睡眠可能是问题起因。一项新的研究发现，睡得过少的小学生更容易长胖。

过去已经有研究显示在睡眠时间少和体重超重之间存在联系，但是科学家们在确定"是先有鸡还是先有蛋"的问题上煎熬了很长时间。换句话说，[15①]究竟是超重影响了孩子的睡眠，还是睡眠少导致了孩子体重增加。两种情况似乎都有可能。

[15②]为了更好地了解究竟是谁引起谁的问题，研究人员采访了来自全国各地的 785 名三年级孩子的父母。父母回答了有关他们孩子当年睡眠情况的问题。[15③]3 年以后，这些父母又回答了相同的问题。到了六年级，参与这项研究的孩子中有 18%都出现肥胖问题。科学家们并没有发现体重和学生的种族或性别有关。[14]父母的严厉程度，以及他们是男孩还是女孩，也都和体重没多大关系。肥胖症对所有群体的影响都一样，然而，[17②]睡眠却似乎是一个关键的因素。

[16]在 3 年多的研究期间，这些孩子们平均每晚的健康睡眠时间是 9 小时。然而，其中有些孩子的睡眠时间却比其他人更长，有些却更短。

Passage 3

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 early-age smoking/smokers, factor, features 等推测，本文主要是关于低龄吸烟现象，文中涉及导致低龄吸烟的因素和吸烟者的特征。

18. According to a number of studies, _____ is the main factor for early-age smoking.
A) gender　　B) personality
C) environment　　D) money
【详解】选 C)。题目是问大量的研究显示导致吸烟低龄化的主要因素是什么，听音时留意各选项关键词。短文开头指出，大量研究发现，生活在周围有成年人或其他孩子吸烟的环境中的许多孩子会在很小的年纪就开始尝试吸烟（many of the children living in an environment…experimenting with smoking at a fairly early age）。由此可推断环境是导致吸烟低龄化的主要因素，故答案为 C)。
【避错】其他三项在文中均没有提及。

19. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
A) Very few continue smoking throughout their teenage years.
B) Most early-age smokers soon stop experimenting.
C) Some early-age smokers never go beyond experimenting.
D) Children quickly become regular smokers by carrying cigarettes.
【详解】选 C)。题目是问哪一个选项的内容正确，而各选项基本都是关于孩子吸烟行为的发展情况的描述，听音时留意这方面的相关信息。短文中提到，一些孩子对吸烟仅仅是尝试过就算了，没有进一步发展下去（Some go no further than experimenting），故 C)项正确。
【避错】其他三个选项的相关内容在文中都有出现，但对相关情况的孩子的数量、比例的描述均出现错误，A)项错在 very few，B)项错在 most，D)项错在 children 没有限定范围，过于绝对。

20. All the following are features of smokers EXCEPT _____.
A) strong peer influence
B) low sense of achievement
C) high sense of rebellion
D) close family relationship
【详解】选 D)。题目是问下列哪一项不是吸烟者的特征之一。短文中介绍了区别吸烟者和不吸烟者的四类特征：第一是受环境影响；第二是受低成就感影响（low achievement），第三是受同龄人影响（peer group influences），第四是受强烈的独立和反抗心理的影响（a symbol of independence and rebellion），可见 A)、B)、C)都是吸烟者的特征，只有 D)"紧密的家庭关系"不是，故答案为 D)。
【避错】本题考查的是哪一项短文中没有提及，故其中有三个选项都会在短文中出现，解题的关键是捕捉到这三个选项的内容后逐一将其排除。

There have been a number of studies on smoking among the young. In general, [18]it has been found that many of the children living in an environment in which adults or other children smoke begin experimenting with smoking at a fairly early age.

[19]Some go no further than experimenting. In some cases, a long period goes by before the youngsters return to smoking. But for some, there is a fairly rapid progression through three stages. These three stages are: occasional smoking, on relatively infrequent special occasions; Two, fairly frequent smoking as the social and other occasions for smoking increase; and finally three, regular smoking, usually characterized by carrying cigarettes. Studies on the characteristics that distinguish smokers from non-smokers have found four patterns. First, smoking is commoner in children whose parents smoke and in children who have older brothers or sisters who smoke. Second, [20B]it's a pattern of low achievement. Smoking is commoner among children who do less well at school and set themselves lower goals than among children who do well in school and set themselves higher goals. Third, [20A]it's a pattern of peer group influences. Smokers tend to associate with other smokers. Finally, there is some indication that [20C]smoking for some children is a symbol of independence and rebellion against the requirements set by their family or by their peer group.

关于年轻人的吸烟问题已经有了大量的研究。一般来说，[18]研究发现，生活在周围有成年人或其他孩子吸烟的环境中的许多孩子会在很小的年纪就开始尝试吸烟。

[19]一些孩子就仅仅是尝试过就算了。有些情况下，会经过很长一段时间，这些年轻人才会又开始吸烟。但对于一些孩子来说，很快就会有三个阶段的进展。这三个阶段分别是：偶尔在极个别的特殊场合吸烟；第二阶段是随着社交或其他需要吸烟的场合的增加，开始比较频繁吸烟；最后第三阶段是经常吸烟，通常的特征是随身带烟。研究发现区别吸烟者和不吸烟者的特征存在四种类型。第一，吸烟现象在父母吸烟和家里有哥哥或姐姐吸烟的孩子中更为普遍。第二种是[20B]低成就类型。吸烟现象在那些在学校表现不好和给自己设定目标较低的孩子中要比那些在学校表现好和给自己设定较高目标的孩子中更为普遍。第三种是[20A]同龄群体影响类型。吸烟者往往会和其他吸烟者交往。最后，有迹象表明，[20C]吸烟对于一些孩子来说象征着独立以及对家庭或同龄群体所设定要求的反抗。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

News Item 1

【听前预测】第 21 题题干和选项中的 children, fruit and milk, school lunch 提示，本则新闻中涉及学校为孩子提供水果和牛奶作为午餐；第 22 题题干中的 parents react to the school's way of handling the situation 提示，新闻中还涉及父母对学校做法的反应。

21. Why were some children offered only fruit and milk for lunch?
A) The school stopped providing school lunch.
B) Their parents failed to pay for school lunch.
C) Some parents preferred fruit and milk for lunch.
D) These children chose to have something different.
【详解】选 B)。题目是问为什么一些孩子的午餐仅被提供水果和牛奶。新闻中提到，在犹他州小学午餐托盘被拿走是因为一些学生的午餐支付账户出现欠费（negative balances in their accounts used to pay for lunches）；接着后面又提到，学校不再给这些学生提供常规的午餐，而是换成了水果和牛奶（fruit and milk）。由此可知，学校只给一些孩子提供水果和牛奶作为午餐是因为他们的父母没有支付午餐费，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)项错在范围过大，学校并没有对全体学生停止提供午餐；学校提供学生水果和牛奶作为午餐并非家长的意愿或学生的选择，故排除 C)和 D)。

22. How did parents react to the school's way of handling the situation?
A) They were upset.
B) They were furious.
C) They were surprised.
D) They were sad.
【详解】选 A)。题目是问父母对学校处理问题的方式作何反应，听音时留意能够体现态度、感受的词语。新闻中提到，一位从女儿那里得知学校做法的母亲说，学校的做法让父母们感到难过和失望（tears; upsetting），故答案为 A)。
【避错】furious"狂怒"的情绪在文中没有提到，很容易排除；surprised"吃惊"是针对文中出现的"blindsided"设置的干扰，blindsided 表示"意外"，是表示"受到意外打击"，而并不是"感到惊奇"，故 C)项属于曲解；D)项是针对 tears 设的干扰，此处的 tears 是表示家长们因为孩子没有午餐吃而难过，并不是他们对学校的做法感到"悲痛"，故此处用 sad"悲伤，悲痛"来描述家长对学校做法的反应不恰当，故排除 D)项。

Dozens of children at a Utah elementary school had their lunch trays snatched away from them before they could take a bite this week.

Salt Lake City School District officials say [21①]the trays were taken away at Utah Elementary School Tuesday because some students had negative balances in their accounts used to pay for lunches. But they admit the situation should have been handled differently.

[21②]Instead of regular lunches, the students were given fruit and milk.

"We don't ever let kids go without any food entirely." said Salt Lake City School District spokesman Jason Olsen.

One mother said she was "blindsided" when her daughter described what a school district official told her. "You don't have any money in your account, so you can't get lunch."

[22]"There were a lot of tears," she said, "and it was pretty upsetting for them." The district said it started notifying parents about negative account balances Monday. But the mother said she and other parents were never told about the problem.

本周犹他州小学的数十名孩子午餐还一口都没吃托盘就被夺走了。

盐湖城校区的官员们称，[21①]星期二在犹他州小学午餐托盘被拿走是因为一些学生的午餐支付账户出现欠费。但他们承认对这种情况应该采取其他的处理方式。

[21②]学校不再给这些学生提供常规的午餐，而是换成了水果和牛奶。

"我们并没有完全不给孩子提供食物。"盐湖城校区的发言人杰森·奥尔森说。

一个母亲说，当她听女儿向她描述的校区官员跟她说的话时，她感到"意外"。"你的账户里没钱了，所以你不能吃午餐。"

[22]"很让人难过，"她说，"而且这令他们感到相当失望。"该校区说它星期一就通知了父母账户出现欠费。但是这位母亲说她和其他父母并没有被告知这一问题。

News Item 2

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 digital key, guests, room, hotel company, system 等推测，本则新闻应该是关于酒店的某种新系统，该系统与数字钥匙有关。

23. According to the news, what is the main advantage of the digital key?
A) Guests can pay without going to the front desk.
B) Guests can go direct to their rooms.
C) Guests can check out any time.
D) Guests can make room reservations.
【详解】选 B)。题目是问数字钥匙的主要优点是什么。新闻中提到，酒店将发送数字钥匙到客人的电话上（send digital keys to guest's phone），这样客人就可以绕过前台直接去自己的房间（go straight to their rooms），故答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三项在新闻中均未涉及，故均排除。

24. The hotel company intends to have the system in _____ of its hotels in the next three months.
A) 2　　B) 3
C) 100　　D) 150
【详解】选 A)。题目是问该酒店公司打算在未来三个月内在几家酒店安装该系统，听音时留意数字的相关信息。新闻中明确提到，喜达屋集团计划在未来三个月内在其美国的两家酒店安装此系统（install the system in the next three months at two of its hotels in the USA），故答案为 A)。
【避错】本题问的是几家酒店，故应重点捕捉 hotels 前后的数字，并注意避免受到文中其他数字信息的干扰。

Got a smartphone? Never lose your hotel key, or even have to stop at the registration desk, again.

That's the vision of a hotel chain that plans to send digital keys to guest's phone via an app instead of making them check in and get the traditional plastic swipe cards. [23]Arriving guests could bypass the front desk and go straight to their rooms.

Starwood Hotels & Resorts, which owns more than 1,150 hotels in nearly 100 countries, [24]plans to install the system in the next three months at two of its hotels in the USA.

If all goes well, the company says it could have the feature in all of its hotels by next year.

A spokeswoman said the app will initially be compatible with recent iPhone models (4S and newer) and newer Android phones. The app will use Bluetooth technology to unlock the room with a tap.

您有智能电话么？那么您永远都不会再丢掉酒店钥匙，甚至永远不需要再在前台停留了。

那是一家连锁酒店的愿景，他们计划通过一个应用程序发送数字钥匙到客人的电话上，而不再让他们进行住宿登记而取得传统的塑料磁卡。[23]到达的客人可以绕过前台，直接去自己的房间。

喜达屋酒店和度假村集团，在将近 100 个国家拥有 1 150 多家酒店，[24]它计划在未来三个月内在其美国的两家酒店安装该系统。

如果一切进展顺利，该公司表示到明年其所有酒店都将具备该特征。

一位发言人说，该应用程序首先将和最新的 iPhone 款式（4S 以及更新款）和更新的安卓系统电话进行兼容。该应用程序将使用蓝牙技术，只需简单的敲击就可以打开房间的锁。

News Item 3

【听前预测】根据两道题题干中都出现的(Shrien) Dewani 以及题干和选项中的 court ruling, medical treatment, trial, extradicted, accused of, killed/killing, his wife 等词语推测，本则新闻应该是关于对 Shrien Dewani 的指控和审判，可能涉及对他的治疗、引渡，而其被指控的罪行可能是谋杀妻子。

25. According to the court ruling, Shrien Dewani _____.
A) will return to the U.K. for medical treatment
B) will remain in South Africa for medical treatment
C) will stand trial in South Africa once proved fit
D) will be extradited even if he is unfit to stand trial
【详解】选 C)。题目是问根据法院裁定 Shrien Dewani 将会如何。新闻中提到，法官裁定，只要南非政府做出承诺，如果施 Shrien Dewani 最终被证明不适合受审，他就会将其送返英国，那么他就可以被引渡到南非（can be extradited as long as… return him to the United Kingdom … prove unfit to be tried），由此可知，如果 Shrien Dewani 被证明不适合受审，他将会被送返英国；而一旦 Shrien Dewani 被证明适合受审，他将在南非受审，故答案为 C)，并同时排除 D)。
【避错】新闻中说，Shrien Dewani 的律师认为他正在接受治疗，不应该被引渡到南非，由此可知他现在应该是在英国接受治疗，故排除 A)和 B)。

26. What was Dewani accused of?
A) Having his wife killed.
B) Killing his wife in the U.K.
C) Being involved in a taxi accident.
D) Hiring a crew of hit men.
【详解】选 A)。题目是问 Dewani 被指控犯有什么罪行。新闻开头就提到，一名英国男子（即 Dewani）被指控策划了对其妻子的谋杀（accused of planning his wife's murder by hit men）；新闻最后又明确提到，Dewani 被指控雇用职业杀手杀害新婚妻子（accused of hiring a crew of hit men to kill his wife），故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)项错在谋杀地点；C)项明显与新闻内容不符；D)项错在表述不完整。

[26①]A British man accused of planning his wife's murder by hit men while they were honeymooning in South Africa has lost a High Court appeal to block his extradition there until he is fit to stand trial.

[25]The judges ruled that Shrien Dewani can be extradited as long as the South African government pledges to return him to the United Kingdom should he ultimately prove unfit to be tried.

Dewani's lawyers had urged that he should not be extradited while he was unfit to stand trial. He is being treated for post traumatic stress disorder and a depressive illness.

His legal team can appeal the decision at the Supreme Court.

[26②]Dewani is accused of hiring a crew of hit men to kill his wife, Anni Dewani, during a taxi ride in Cape Town in November 2010, just over two weeks after their wedding.

[26①]一名被指控策划在南非蜜月期间雇用职业杀手对其妻子进行谋杀的英国男子，在其对高等法院的上诉中失败，他在上诉中要求在他适合受审之前阻止将其引渡到南非。

[25]法官裁定，只要南非政府做出承诺，如果施瑞恩·德瓦尼最终被证明不适合受审，他就会将其送返英国。

德瓦尼的律师坚持认为，在他不适合受审的情况下，不应该被引渡。他正在因创伤后压抑症和抑郁症接受治疗。

他的法律团队还可以在最高法院对该决定进行上诉。

[26②]德瓦尼被指控雇用一名职业杀手谋杀其妻子安妮·德瓦尼，谋杀是在 2010 年 11 月安妮在开普敦乘坐出租车时进行的，当时他们婚礼刚刚过去两个多星期。

News Item 4

【听前预测】根据题干中的 The U.N. new vote would allow 和选项中的 force, troops, arms, peacekeeping 等词语可推测，本则新闻是关于联合国安理会的一项有关军事的新决议。

27. The U.N. new vote would allow all the following EXCEPT _____.

A) the use of force by European Union troops

B) the suspension of an existing arms embargo

C) the extension of U.N. peacekeeping mission

D) the ban on travel and freeze of assets

【详解】选 B)。题目是问下列哪一项不是联合国安理会新决议的内容。新闻开头提到，联合国安理会周二通过决议，不仅继续其在动乱的中非共和国的维和任务（continue its peacekeepers' mission），而且授权驻地的欧盟军队在该国使用武力（authorize the use of force by European Union troops），可见 A)、C)都属新决议的内容；接着后面又提到，该项新决议除了维持现有的武器禁运（existing arms embargo），还包括对部分暴动涉事者实施包括旅行限制和资产冻结在内的制裁措施（banning travel and freezing assets），可见 D)也属决议内容。而 B)项说暂停现有的武器禁运措施，与决议内容相反，故答案为 B)。

【避错】本题考查的是哪一项短文中没有提及，故其中有三个选项都会在短文中出现，解题的关键是捕捉到这三个选项的内容后逐一将其排除。

The U.N. Security Council voted Tuesday to not only [27C]continue its peacekeepers' mission in the tumultuous Central African Republic but to [27A]authorize the use of force by European Union troops there.

The U.N. peacekeeping mandate in that country now extends through January 31, 2015. The new vote also includes [27D]banning travel and freezing assets of some involved in the conflict, on top of an existing arms embargo.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the 15-member Security Council.

联合国安理会周二通过决议，不仅[27C]继续其在动乱的中非共和国的维和任务，而且[27A]授权驻地的欧盟军队在该国使用武力。

联合国目前在中非的维和行动将延续至 2015 年 1 月 31 日。除了现有的武器禁运，该项新决议还包括对部分暴动涉事者实施包括[27D]旅行限制和资产冻结在内的制裁措施。

该决议被 15 个安理会成员国一致通过。

News Item 5

【听前预测】根据选项中的 causes, death, alcohol(ics)可推测，本则新闻可能与死亡原因，可能涉及饮酒习惯。

28. What is the news mainly about?

A) Causes of early death in Russia.

B) Behavior of alcoholics.

C) Causes of alcohol poisoning.

D) Number of death over 10 years.

【详解】选 A)。题目是问本篇新闻的主题，应重点留意新闻开头，以及能体现同一主题的相关词语。新闻开头便提到，研究显示，大量俄罗斯人早逝主要是由于人们过度饮酒（early deaths in Russia is mainly due to drinking too much alcohol），接着又具体介绍了俄罗斯人早逝的原因的相关研究及结果，由此可知本篇新闻主要是关于导致俄罗斯人早逝的原因，故答案为 A)。

【避错】其他三项都是针对新闻中的个别信息设置的干扰，并不是新闻的主要内容。如果能够抓住新闻中反复出现的 death(s)/ die(d)以及 due to, down to, causes 等表示原因的词语即不难判断出新闻的主题。

[28①]The high number of early deaths in Russia is mainly due to people drinking too much alcohol, particularly vodka, research suggests.

The study says 25% of Russian men die before they are 55, and [28②]most of the deaths are down to alcohol. The comparable UK figure is 7%.

[28③]Causes of death include liver disease and alcohol poisoning. Many also die in accidents or after getting into fights.

Researchers from Russia, the UK and the World Health Organization tracked the drinking patterns of 151,000 adults in three Russian cities over up to 10 years.

During that time, 8,000 of them died. The researchers also drew on previous studies in which families of 49,000 people who had died were asked about their loved ones' drinking habits.

[28①]研究表明，大量俄罗斯人早逝主要是由于人们过度饮酒，尤其是伏特加。

研究说，25%的俄罗斯人在 55 岁之前死亡，而[28②]其中大多数都要归因于酒精。英国的这一数字仅为 7%。

[28③]死亡原因包括肝病和酒精中毒。也有许多人死于事故或打架斗殴。

来自俄罗斯、英国和世界卫生组织的研究人员对三个俄罗斯城市的 151 000 名成人的喝酒模式进行了长达 10 年的追踪。

在这期间，这些人中有 8 000 人死亡。研究人员也引用了之前的研究，在之前的研究中，有 49 000 名死亡人员的家属被询问有关他们至爱亲人的饮酒习惯。

News Item 6

【听前预测】根据题干中的 film-making in Britain 以及 Hollywood studios… make films in Britain 可推测，本则新闻应该是关于英国的电影制作，涉及好莱坞制片厂在英国的投资。

29. The total investment in film-making in Britain in 2012 was _____.

A) £945 million

B) £1.07 billion

C) £500,000

D) £87,000

【详解】选 A)。题目是问英国 2012 电影制作的投资总额是多少，听音时留意数字的相关信息。新闻中提到，英国电影协会的年度统计数据显示，英国的电影制作投资总额（total investment in film-making）从 2012 年的 9.45 亿英镑增长到了 2013 年的 10.7 亿英镑（rose from £945 million in 2012 to £1.07 billion in 2013），故答案为 A)。

【避错】其他三项都是针对新闻中出现的其他数字设置的干扰，听音时要特别注意捕捉 total investment 和 in 2012 前后的数字，并注意通过与选项中其他数字相关的一些信息进行排除。

30. Hollywood studios prefer to make films in Britain because _____.

A) the UK is a good film location

B) the cast usually comes from Britain

C) Hollywood emphasizes quality

D) production cost can be reduced

【详解】选 D)。题目是问好莱坞电影制片厂喜欢在英国拍摄电影的原因是什么。新闻中提到，英国电影协会说，减税政策促使（tax reliefs helped encourage）好莱坞电影制片厂来英国拍摄了更多的电影（film more productions in the UK）。由此可知，好莱坞电影制片厂喜欢在英国拍电影是因为减税使得在英国制作电影的成本降低，故答案为 D)。

【避错】注意识别 helped encourage 暗含的因果关系。其他三项在新闻中均未提及。

The number of British films being made has declined in the past few years, according to new figures.

In 2013, 62 British films with a budget over £500,000 were produced, compared with 87 in 2011, figures from the British Film Institute (BFI) showed.

The number of low-budget films being shot has also fallen.

The BFI said "a dip in production should not be confused with a decline in quality", adding that Hollywood studios were spending more in the UK.

The BFI's annual statistics said [29]total investment in film-making in Britain rose from £945 million in 2012 to £1.07 billion in 2013.

This was thanks to Hollywood studios choosing the UK as the film location.

[30]The BFI said tax reliefs had helped encourage Hollywood studios to film more productions in the UK.

英国电影的产量过去几年呈下降趋势，根据新的数据显示。

来自英国电影协会(BFI)的数据显示，2013 年，有 62 部预算超过 50 万英镑的英国电影被生产制作，而 2011 年的产量是 87 部。

低预算电影的产量也下降了。

英国电影协会称，"产量的下降不应该和质量下降混为一谈"，并补充说，好莱坞电影制片厂在英国的花费越来越多。

英国电影协会的年度统计数据显示，[29]英国电影制作的投资总额从 2012 年的 9.45 亿英镑增长到了 2013 年的 10.7 亿英镑。

这要归功于好莱坞电影制片厂选择英国作为电影拍摄地。

[30]英国电影协会说，减税政策已经促使好莱坞电影制片厂来英国拍摄制作了更多的电影作品。

PART III CLOZE

【文章大意】本文为说明文，包含一部分记叙的内容，主要阐述了电对于人们生活的重要性，并记述了一次停电事故。第一段阐述了电在现代人生活中随时随处发挥着作用，人们已经把电当成生活中理所当然的一部分，甚至只有出现问题时才会意识到它的存在。第二段讲述了纽约发生的一次停电事故以及该事故给人们带来的巨大影响。

Electricity is such a part of our everyday lives and so much taken for granted nowadays __31__ we rarely think twice when we switch on the light or turn on the TV set. At night, roads are brightly lit, enabling people and __32__ to move freely. Neon lighting used in advertising has become part of the __33__ of every modern city. In the home, many __34__ devices are powered by electricity. __35__ when we turn off the bedside lamp and are __36__ asleep, electricity is working for us, __37__ our refrigerators, heating our water, or keeping our rooms air-conditioned. Every day, trains, buses and subways take us to and from work. We rarely __38__ to consider why or how they run — __39__ something goes wrong.

In the summer of 1959, something __40__ go wrong with the power-plant that provided New York with electricity. For a great many hours, life came almost to a __41__ . Trains refused to move and the people in them sat in the dark, __42__ to do anything; lifts stopped working, so that __43__ you were lucky enough not to be __44__ between two floors, you had the unpleasant task of finding your way down __45__ of stairs. Famous streets like Broadway and Fifth Avenue in a(n) __46__ became as gloomy and uninviting __47__ the most remote back streets. People were afraid to leave their houses, __48__ although the police had been ordered to __49__ in case of emergency, they were just as confused and __50__ as anybody else.

31.	A) so	B) as
	C) thus	D) that
32.	A) car	B) truck
	C) traffic	D) pedestrians
33.	A) appearance	B) character
	C) distinction	D) surface
34.	A) labour-saving	B) time-saving
	C) energy-saving	D) money-saving
35.	A) Only	B) Rarely
	C) Even	D) Frequently
36.	A) quite	B) fast
	C) closely	D) quickly
37.	A) moving	B) starting
	C) repairing	D) driving
38.	A) trouble	B) bother
	C) hesitate	D) remember
39.	A) when	B) if
	C) until	D) after
40.	A) would	B) did
	C) could	D) should
41.	A) standstill	B) terminal
	C) breakdown	D) pause
42.	A) incompetent	B) powerless
	C) hesitant	D) helpless
43.	A) although	B) when
	C) as	D) even if
44.	A) locked	B) placed
	C) positioned	D) trapped
45.	A) steps	B) levels
	C) flights	D) floors
46.	A) instant	B) time
	C) point	D) minute
47.	A) like	B) than
	C) for	D) as
48.	A) for	B) and
	C) but	D) or
49.	A) stand aside	B) stand down
	C) stand by	D) stand in
50.	A) helpless	B) aimless
	C) unfocused	D) undecided

31.【详解】选 D)。本题考查 so… that…固定句型。结合空前的 so…以及空后的句子可判断，本句应该使用的是 so… that…句型，表示“如此……以至于……”，that 后面是结果状语从句。本句是说，电被人们如此理所当然地看作是日常生活的一部分，以致于我们在开灯或开电视的时候几乎不假思索。
【避错】做题时要注意识别固定结构，留意上下文中是否有固定结构的标志词语，比如本题中的 so。

32.【详解】选 C)。所填词与 people 并列，结合选项可推知，此处应该是表示“点亮路灯，使行人和车辆可以自由通行”，C) traffic 泛指“交通，一切车辆”，符合此处语义，故答案为 C)。
【避错】D) pedestrians 意为“行人”，与空前的 people 语义重复，故排除；而 A) car 和 B) truck 放到句中语义上通顺，但两个词均为可数名词，放在句中单独使用应该用复数形式，故也排除。

33.【详解】选 B)。将选项代入句中分析可知，此处应该是说广告霓虹灯已经成为每一个现代城市的特征，B) character 表示“特点，特征”，符合此处语义要求，故为答案。
【避错】A) appearance 意为“外表，外观；出现”，C) distinction 意为“区分，差别”，D) surface 意为“（物体的）表面，表层”，三者一般均不能与空后的 city 连用。

34.【详解】选 A)。分析句意可知，此处是说家里的很多设备都是由电力驱动的，所填词是修饰 devices“设备”，A) labour-saving 意为“节省人力”，符合家用电器的特征，故答案为 A)。
【避错】结合常识可知，家用电器的普遍特征并不是 “节约时间”（time-saving）、“节约能源”（energy-saving）或“省钱”（money-saving），故排除 B)、C)、D)三项。

35.【解析】选 C)。分析句意可知，此处大意是说在我们关灯并入睡以后，电还在为我们工作着。四个选项放入句中只有 C) Even“甚至”能使此处语义通顺，此处是强调电无时无刻不在发挥着作用，甚至在我们睡觉的时候也是。
【避错】A) Only 如果和时间状语从句一起提到句首，会引起句子部分倒装，而此处并没有倒装结构，而且 only 也不能使此处句意通顺，故排除 A)。B) Rarely 意为“很少”，D) Frequently 意为“经常”，二者均明显不能使此处句意通顺，故均排除。

36.【解析】选 B)。fast asleep 是习惯用法，表示“熟睡，酣睡”，符合此处语义需要，故答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三项均不能直接修饰 asleep，故均排除。

37.【详解】选 D)。分析句子结构可知，__37__ our refrigerators 与 heating our water 和 keeping our rooms air-conditioned 为并列的三个现在分词短语，解释前面的 working for us，即描述电力如何发挥作用，四个选项中能接 refrigerators“冰箱”做宾语，又能体现出电力发挥作用的是 D) driving“驱动，为……提供动力”，此处表示让冰箱运行。
【避错】A) moving、B) starting、C) repairing 三项虽然也都能接 refrigerators 做宾语，但并不符合此处描述电力发挥作用的语义场景，故均排除。

38.【解析】选 B)。此处大意是说，火车、汽车、地铁每天都带我们上班下班，所以我们很少会去考虑它们为什么以及如何运行。B) bother 后常接不定式结构，表示“费力或费心去做某事”，与此处句意相符，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) trouble 有时也可以表示“费心，费神”，但一般后面不接 to do 结构，而常接介词 about，故排除。C) hesitate 意为“犹豫”，D) remember 意为“记得”，二者后面都可以接 to do 结构，但无法使此处语义通顺，故均排除。

39.【解析】选 C)。not… until 是固定结构，表示“直到……时，才……”，本句中 rarely 为否定词，相当于 not，故本题答案为 C) until。此处是说，直到出了问题，我们才会去考虑各种电力设施为什么以及如何运行。
【避错】not… until 结构中的 not 也可以是其他否定词（比如此处 rarely），做题时要注意识别。

40.【详解】选 B)。结合句首的时间状语 in the summer of 1959 和句意可推知，此处是描述过去发生的事情，故应该用一般过去时态，故答案为 B) did，此处是对谓语动词进行强调，因为是一般过去时，所以用 did。此处是说，在 1959 年夏天真的出了问题。
【避错】要学会识别对谓语动词的强调，一旦动词前面有 do/ does/ did 出现时，就要结合句意分析是否是强调谓语动词。

41.【解析】选 A)。分析上下文可知，本句是描述停电给人们生活造成的影响。A) standstill 表示“停顿，停止”，放到句中表示“停电使人们的生活几乎停止了”，符合上下文语义，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) terminal 意为“终点，极限”，停电只是让生活中很多事情无法进行，而并不是让生活走到了终点，故排除 B)；C) breakdown 意为“（计划、关系等）失败，破裂；（机械）故障；（精神）崩溃”，与此处语义不符，故排除 C)；D) pause 干扰性较强，该词也可以表示“停顿”，但它强调的是“（短暂的）停顿”，而此处是描述数个小时的情况（For a great many hours），故排除 D)。

42.【解析】选 B)。分析句意可知，此处说的是火车停止前进时车厢里的人坐在黑暗中的状态，B) powerless 后接 to do sth.表示“无力做某事”，powerless to do anything 表示“任何事都做不了”，符合此处语义要求，故为答案。A) incompetent，后接 to do sth.表示“不胜任做某项工作”，C) hesitant，后接 to do sth.表示“迟疑，不愿意做某事”，二者均不能使此处语义通顺，故均排除；D) helpless 意为“无助的，无能为力的”，尽管在语义上符合，但该词后面一般不能接 to do sth.的结构，故排除。

43.【解析】选 D)。本题考查前后的逻辑关系，四个选项中只有 D) even if“即使”能使此处逻辑和语义通顺，even if 表示让步关系。此处大意是说，即使你比较幸运没有……，你也会有不愉快的遭遇。
【避错】A) although 和 C) as 也可以表示让步关系，但二者均意为“尽管”，不能使此处语义通顺。我们要注意理解两种不同让步关系的含义区别。

44.【解析】选 D)。分析上下文句意可知，此处描述的是电梯停止运行给人们带来的不良影响，“在两层电梯之间”（between two floors）很明显是一种“困境”，D) trapped 意为“使陷入困境”，符合此处语义需要，故答案为 D)。此处是说，即使你比较幸运没有被“困在”两层电梯之间，你也会……。
【避错】A) locked 意为“被锁住”，不能表示“困在两层电梯中间”，故排除；B) placed 和 C) positioned 虽然都能表示所处位置，但体现不出“被困住”之意，故均排除。

45.【解析】选 C)。本句考查 flights of stairs 的习惯用法。a flight of stairs 表示“一段楼梯”，flights of stairs 表示“多段楼梯”，符合此处语义，故答案为 C) flights。此处是说，电梯停运以后，你不得不沿着一段一段的楼梯摸索着下楼。
【避错】A) steps 可以表示“台阶”，具有一定的干扰性，steps of stairs 表示“楼梯的台阶”，此处只是说被迫摸索着走楼梯，并不强调要沿着楼梯的每个台阶走，故可排除 A)。B) levels 和 D) floors 都可以表示“楼层”，我们可以说“沿着一段一段的楼梯往下走”，但不能说“沿着一个一个的楼层往下走”，故排除 B)和 D)。

46.【解析】选 A)。分析句意可知，此处描述的是停电时一些著名街道突然变暗的情形，结合选项可知，所填词是表示时间，而结合常识可知，停电变黑应该是“瞬间”的事情，故答案为 A) instant，in an instant 表示“瞬间，刹那间”。
【避错】有些同学可能会受汉语意思的影响误选 D) minute，因为 in a minute 经常翻译成“立即，马上”，但需要注意的是，minute 是表示“分钟”，故 in a minute 所表示的“马上”并不能描述停电的“一瞬间”。

47.【详解】选 D)。本题考查 as… as“和……一样”同级比较结构。分析句意可知，此处是说，（停电以后）百老汇大街和第五大道这些著名的街道也在瞬间就变得和那些最偏僻的后街一样昏暗。
【避错】做题时要注意识别固定结构，留意上下文中是否有固定结构的标志词语，比如本题中的 as。A) like 也可以表示“像……一样”，但却不能和前面的 as 构成合理的搭配，故排除。

48.【解析】选 A)。空前说人们不敢离开家门，空后说警察也感到很茫然（confused），前后存在一种因果关系，故答案为 A) for，表示补充说明原因。此处大意是说，人们不敢离开家门，因为警察也很茫然，也帮不了他们。
【避错】我们要注意识别 for 前后的这种因果关系，它并不是一种直接的因果关系，后面对前面是一种补充说明，有时类似并列关系，所以我们要注意不要将其理解为纯粹的并列关系，而误选 and。

49.【解析】选 C)。本题考查固定短语。C) stand by 意为“做好准备，待命”，符合此处语义，故为答案。此处是说警察接受命令准备好应对紧急情况。
【避错】A) stand aside 意为“不参与，不行动；站到一边”， B) stand down 意为“退出（如竞选中），退职”，D) stand in 意为“代替，代表”，三者均不符合此处语义要求。

50.【解析】选 A)。as confused and __50__ as anybody else 结构表明，所填词与 confused“困惑的，茫然的”并列，描述在停电期间警察和其他人处于同样的状态，A) helpless 意为“无助的”，符合此处语义需要，故为答案。
【避错】B) aimless 意为“漫无目的的”，C) unfocused 意为“不集中的，无焦点的”，D) undecided 意为“未定的，悬而未决的”，三者均不能描述停电后警察和人们的状态，故均排除。

【全文翻译】

电是我们日常生活中如此平常的一部分，我们对它如此习以为常，[31]以至于我们在开灯或开电视时几乎毫不犹豫。晚上，路灯被点亮，使人们和[32]车辆可以自由通行。广告中使用的霓虹灯已经成为每一个现代城市的[33]标志特征。在家里，许多[34]节省劳力的装置都是由电力驱动的。甚至当我们关掉床头灯陷入[36]酣睡时，电还在为我们工作着，[37]给冰箱提供动力，为我们把水加热，使房间的空调运行。每一天，火车、汽车和地铁都带我们上下班。我们很少[38]费力去考虑它们为什么以及如何运行—— [39]直到出现问题。

1959 年夏天，为纽约供电的电厂[40]真的出了问题。有数个小时，生活几乎[41]停止了。火车不再移动，里面的人坐在黑暗中，[42]无力做任何事；电梯停止工作，[43]即使你足够幸运没有[44]被困在两层之间，你也得痛苦地沿着[45]一段一段的楼梯摸索下楼。像百老汇和第五大道这些著名的街道也在[46]瞬间变得[47]和那些最偏僻的后街一样昏暗和毫无吸引力。人们不敢离开房子，[48]因为尽管警察已经接到指令[49]准备应对紧急情况，但他们也和其他人一样茫然[50]无助。

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

51. When you have finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on the shelf, _____?
A) don't you B) do you C) will you D) won't you

52. Mary is _____ hardworking than her sister, but she failed in the exam.
A) no less B) no more C) not less D) no so

53. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
A) Only one out of six were present at the meeting.
B) Ten dollars was stolen from the cash register.
C) Either my sister or my brother is coming.
D) Five miles seem like a long walk to me.

54. Which of the italicized parts expresses a future tense?
A) My friend *teaches* chemistry in a school.
B) I'll give it to you after I *return*.
C) What *is* the matter with you?
D) London *stands* on the River Thames.

55. It is not so much the language _____ the cultural background that makes the film difficult to understand.
A) but B) nor C) like D) as

56. There is no doubt _____ the committee has made the right decision on the housing project.
A) why B) that C) whether D) when

57. *All the President's Men* _____ one of the important books for scholars who study the Watergate Scandal.
A) remains B) remained
C) remain D) is remaining

58. If you explained the situation to your lawyer, he _____ able to advise you much better than I can.
A) will be B) was C) would be D) were

59. Which of the following is a stative verb (静态动词)?
A) Drink. B) Close. C) Rain. D) Belong.

60. Which of the following italicized parts indicates a subject-verb relation?
A) The man has a *large* family *to support*.
B) She had no wish *to quarrel with her brother*.
C) He was the last guest *to leave*.
D) Mary needs a friend *to talk to*.

61. The following are all correct responses to "Who told the news to the teacher?" EXCEPT _____.
A) Bob did this B) Bob did so C) Bob did that D) Bob did

62. Which of the following is INCORRECT?
A) Another two girls. B) Few words.
C) This work. D) A bit of flowers.

63. Which of the following italicized words does NOT indicate willingness?
A) What *will* you do when you graduate?
B) They *will* be home by now.
C) Who *will* go with me?
D) Why *will* you go there alone?

64. When one has good health, _____ should feel fortunate.
A) you B) she C) he D) we

65. There _____ nothing more for discussion, the meeting came to an end half an hour earlier.
A) to be B) to have been C) be D) being

66. Two of her brothers were _____ during the Second World War.
A) called up B) called on C) called for D) called out

51. 【题意】你读完这本书后别忘了把它放回架子上，好吗？
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查祈使句的反意疑问句。祈使句中如果陈述部分为否定式，反意疑问句部分则只用肯定形式 will you，故答案为 C)。
【避错】祈使句的反意疑问句是一种特殊的反意疑问句，存在其特殊的规律，考生需要单独掌握。注意不要按照常规反意疑问句的规律来进行判断而误选 B)。

52. 【题意】玛丽和她姐姐学习一样努力，但她考试却没有及格。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查比较结构。but 前后构成转折，能与“考试失败”在语义上构成转折的应该是“学习努力”，四个选项放入句中能体现出“Mary 学习努力”的应该是 A) no less，no less… than…意为“不比……少，不亚于”，它表示肯定，既肯定其前项，又肯定其后项，意思接近 as… as…“和……一样……”，符合此处语义需要，此处是说玛丽和她姐姐学习一样努力，故答案为 A)。
【避错】no more… than…与 no less… than 相反，它表示否定，既否定其前项，又否定其后项，意为“不比……多，和……一样不……”，如放在此处则表示“玛丽和她姐姐学习一样不努力”，与 but 后内容矛盾，故排除 B)。not less... than...表达 less… than 的相反意思，意为“不如……更不……”，即不如 less 后形容词的反面意思，如放在此处则表示“玛丽不如她姐姐那么不用功”，本身表达就不太符合英文习惯，与 but 后面意思也衔接不上，故排除 C)。而 D) no so 明显与后面的 than 不能连用，故也排除。

53. 【题意】下列哪种陈述不正确？
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查主谓一致。表示时间、距离、价格、度量衡等的复数名词或短语作为一个整体看待时，谓语动词一般用单数形式，由 D)项中的 a long walk 可判断主语 Five miles 为一个整体，故谓语动词应用单数形式，由此可知 D)项用法不正确，故为答案。而同时即可判断 B)项正确，Ten dollars 为一个整体，谓语动词用单数形式。
【避错】分数做主语时，谓语动词的单复数形式要根据分数后面的名词或代词来决定，A)项句意为“只有六分之一的人出席了会议”，显然主语 Only one out of six 指的是人，six 后面其实是省略了一个表示人的复数名词或代词，谓语动词用复数形式，A)项正确。either…or，neither… nor，not only… but also 等连接的名词或代词做主语时，谓语动词形式要采取就近原则，与离其最近的主语保持一致，故 C)项正确。

54. 【题意】下列哪个斜体部分表示将来时？
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查将来时的用法。含有时间状语从句和条件状语从句的主从复合句中，主句用将来时，从句则会用一般现在时代替将来时，来表示将来要发生的动作，B)中 after I return 即为此用法，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)、C)、D)都为一般现在时，表示当前的一般性的事实情况。

55. 【题意】与其说是语言，不如说是文化背景使这部电影晦涩难懂。
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查比较结构。not so much... as...为固定结构，常用于比较两种说法的正确程度，表示 as 后的说法更正确些，意为“与其说……，不如说……”，符合此处语义需要，故答案为 D)。
【避错】其他三项均不能与 not so much 构成合理的搭配关系。

56. 【题意】毫无疑问，委员会已经就建房计划做出了正确的决定。
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查同位语从句。空格后面句子结构和意思完整，不缺少任何成分，而从含义上来看，该句是说明前面 doubt 的内容，由此可判断此处为同位语从句，应该由 that 引导，只起引导作用，在从句中不充当任何成分，There is no doubt that…意为“毫无疑问……”，故答案为 B)。
【避错】需要注意的是，There is no doubt 一般后面只能接 that 引导的同位语；而 There is some doubt 后面则可根据需要表达的具体意思使用 why，whether，when 等引导词。

57. 【题意】《总统班底》对研究水门事件的学者来说仍然是重要的书籍之一。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查时态和对动词 remain 的掌握。从句使用了一般现在时态（study），从意思上来看，整体句子都是陈述一般性的事情情况，故应该用一般现在时。主语 *All the President's Men* 是一本书，故谓语动词应用单数形式，故答案为 A) remains。
【避错】remain 相当于系动词，表示某种持续的状态，该词无被动语态和进行时。

58. 【题意】如果你对你的律师说明情况，他就能给你比我所能给的更好的建议。
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查虚拟语气。结合条件从句谓语动词 explained 的形式和整个句意可知，此处是表达一种虚拟语气，表示对将来情况的一种虚拟假设。根据语法规则，if 从句的谓语动词一般用 was/were/did 的形式，而主句的谓语动词一般用 would/could/should do 的形式，故本题答案为 C) would be。
【避错】判断一个句子是否使用了虚拟语气，一是要根据谓语动词的形式，二是要根据句意，因此考生要牢记 if 虚拟条件句和主句谓语动词的不同形式。

59. 【题意】以下哪个单词是静态动词？
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查动词的分类。Drink“喝，饮”，close“关”和 Rain“下雨”均为表示运动状态的动态动词，只有 belong 不表示运动状态，为静态动词，故答案为 D)。
【避错】英语动词按其词汇意义划分为静态动词和动态动词。静态动词指的是表示相对静止状态的动词，动态动词指的是表示运动状态的动词。

60. 【题意】下列哪个斜体部分表示主谓关系？
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查不定式做定语时所表示的关系。C)项中，to leave 修饰 guest，结合汉语意思“客人离开”可判断，guest 是 to leave 的逻辑主语，即二者是逻辑上的主谓关系，故答案为 C)。
【避错】不定式做定语可表示主谓关系、动宾关系和同位关系。主谓关系，是指所修饰词是不定式的逻辑主语；动宾关系，是指所修饰词是不定式的逻辑宾语；同位关系，是指不定式表示所修饰词的内容。A)项中，to support 做 family 的定语，二者是逻辑上的动宾关系；B)项中，to quarrel with her brother 修饰 wish，说明 wish 的内容，二者是同位关系；D)项中，to talk to 修饰 friend，二者是逻辑上的动宾关系。

61. 【题意】下列选项中不能正确回答“Who told the news to the teacher?”的一项是_____.
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查替代。英语中回答问题时为避免重复经常会用到替代。A)项中，did 使用正确，表示对前面提到过的动词过去式 told 的替代；但回答问题时，替代前面提到过的事物类似一种转述，一般用 that，而不用 this，故 A)项错误，为答案。
【避错】除了 do that 以外，do so 也常用来代替前面的动宾谓语结构，以避免重复，此外 do so 还可以用来替代“动词+状语”结构，故 B)、C)都正确，可排除。D) Bob did 的干扰性较强，此处的 did 是一种“替代+省略”的用法，在口语中回答问题时这种用法也是允许的，故 D)项正确，可排除。

62. 【题意】下列哪项说法是不正确的？
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查限定词的用法。a bit of 意为“一点儿，少量”，后面只接不可数名词，而 flowers 是复数可数名词，故 D) 项是错误表达，为答案。
【避错】another 单独接名词时，只能接单数可数名词，但其后如果有数词或 few 等词时，则可接复数名词，故 A) Another two girls.是正确表达；few 后面接可数名词复数，故 B) Few words.是正确表达；this 后面既可接可数名词单数，也可以接不可数名词，故 C) This work.是正确表达。

63. 【题意】下列哪个斜体部分不表示意愿？
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查 will 的用法。B)项句意为“他现在一定到家了”，此处是表示一种预见或推测，而不是表示意愿，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)项句意为“你毕业后想要做什么？”、C)项句意为“谁愿意和我一起走？”、D)项句意为“为什么你要一个人去那儿呢？”，显然三项均表示某种意愿。

64. 【题意】如果某人身体健康，他应该感到幸运。
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查代词指代。从句中 one 范指任何人，当其再次出现时需要用代词 he 来指代，he 在此表示不分性别的指代，故答案为 C)。
【避错】做题时要注意代词指代的一致性，除了 he，其他三项均不能与前面从句的主语 one 相呼应。

65. 【题意】由于没有更多事情要讨论了，所以会议提前半小时就结束了。
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查独立主格结构。逗号后面是一个完整的句子，而前后没有连接词语，故逗号前面不可以再是一个包含正常主谓结构的句子，由此可判断，空格所在部分应该使用非谓语动词结构。分析句意可知，前后存在一种因果关系，故此处我们用现在分词短语来表示一种原因，故答案为 D)。
【避错】不定式无法体现出前后的因果关系，故排除 A)、B)。

66. 【题意】在第二次世界大战期间，她的两个兄弟应征入伍了。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查短语辨析。call up 意为“征召或招募……入伍”，与 during the Second World War “二战期间”这一语境相符，故答案为 A)。
【避错】call on 意为“访问，拜访；号召“；call for 意为“要求，需要”；call out 意为“召唤……行动，命令……行动”，三者均不能使句意通顺。

67. Bottles from this region sell _____ at about $50 a case.
A) entirely B) totally C) wholesale D) together

68. The product contains no _____ colours, flavours, or preservatives.
A) fake B) artificial C) false D) wrong

69. Davis accepted the defeat in the semi-final with good grace. The underlined part is closest in meaning to _____.
A) cheerfully B) wholeheartedly C) politely D) quietly

70. _____ and business leaders were delighted at the decision to hold the national motor fair in the city.
A) Civil B) Civilized C) Civilian D) Civic

71. The city council is planning a huge road-building programme to ease congestion. The underlined part means _____.
A) calm B) relieve C) comfort D) still

72. His unfortunate appearance was offset by an attractive personality. The underlined part means all the following EXCEPT _____.
A) improved B) made up for
C) balanced D) compensated for

73. The doctor said that the gash in his cheek required ten stitches. The underlined part means _____.
A) lump B) depression C) swelling D) cut

74. During the economic crisis, they had to cut back production and _____ workers.
A) lay off B) lay into C) lay down D) lay aside

75. The university consistently receives a high _____ for the quality of its teaching and research.
A) standard B) evaluation C) rating D) comment

76. To mark its one hundredth anniversary, the university held a series of activities including conferences, film shows, etc. The underlined part means _____.
A) signify B) celebrate C) symbolize D) suggest

77. His fertile mind keeps turning out new ideas. The underlined part means _____.
A) abundant B) unbelievable C) productive D) generative

78. The local newspaper has a _____ of 100,000 copies a day.
A) spread B) circulation C) motion D) flow

79. These issues were discussed at length during the meeting. The underlined part means _____.
A) eventually B) subsequently C) lastly D) fully

80. A couple of young people were giving out leaflets in front of the department store. The underlined part means _____.
A) distributing B) handling C) dividing D) arranging

67. 【题意】该地区的瓶子批发出售，价格大约为 50 美元一箱。
【详解】选 C)。本题考查单词辨析。分析句子结构可知，所填副词修饰 sell，结合后面的 at about $50 a case 可知，此处是表示瓶子以 50 美元一箱的价格出售，四个选项中能修饰 sell 又与这一语义相符合的是 C) wholesale“用批发方式，以批发价”，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A) entirely 意为“完全地，彻底地”，B) totally 意为“完全地，全部地”，D) together 意为“一起”，三者均不能修饰句中的 sell。

68. 【题意】此产品不含人工色素、香料和防腐剂。
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查单词辨析。artificial 意为“人工的，人造的”，修饰后面的 colours，flavours，or preservatives，表示“人工色素、香料和防腐剂”，符合此处语境，故答案为 B)。
【避错】fake 意为“伪造的“；false 意为“错误的，假的”；wrong 意为“错误的，不正确的”，三者均不符合此处语境。

69. 【题意】戴维斯欣然接受了半决赛的失败。与画线部分意思最接近的是_____.
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查语义理解和单词辨析。结合选项分析句意可知，画线短语是描述接受比赛失败的心态。具体来讲，A) cheerfully 意为“高高兴兴的，乐观地”，可以描述一种欣然接受失败的乐观心态；而 with (a) good grace 意为“大方地，欣然地”，显然 A) cheerfully 与 with good grace 意思相近，故答案为 A)。
【避错】对于这种语义理解题，画线单词或短语往往比较生僻，所以考生要学会结合语境进行分析，排除明显不符合句子语境的选项。B) wholeheartedly 意为“全心全意地，全神贯注地”，C) politely 意为“礼貌地，客气地”，**D**) quietly 意为“安静地，平和地，私下地”，三者均不符合此处“接受比赛失败”的语境。

70. 【题意】市政领导和商业领袖对在该城市举办全国汽车博览会的决定感到高兴。
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查单词辨析。所填词与 business 共同修饰限定 leaders，D) civic 意为“市政的；市民的”，civic leaders 指“市政领导，民众领导者”，符合此处语境需要，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A) civil 意为“公民的，国民的，民政的”，比如 civl rights“民权”，civil law“民法”；B) civilized 意为“文明的，有礼貌的”；C) civilian 意为“平民的，民用的”，比如 civilian casualties“平民伤亡”，civilian sector“民用部门”。三个选项均不符合此处语义和修饰需要，故排除。

71. 【题意】市议会正在规划一个大型的公路建设项目以缓解交通拥堵。画线部分的意思是_____。
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查语义理解和单词辨析。所填词需要能够将 road-building programme“公路建设项目”和 congestion“交通拥堵”衔接起来，B) relieve 意为“减轻，解除（痛苦或困难）”，放在句中能够使前后语义形成合理的衔接，与句中的 ease 同义，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) calm 意为“（使）平静，（使）宁静，（使）镇定”；C) comfort 意为“安慰，使……舒适”；D) still 意为“使平静；使安静”。三者均不能够与 congestion“交通拥者”构成合理的语义衔接关系。

72. 【题意】他外表上的不足被他的人格魅力所弥补。与画线部分意思不同的一项是_____。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查语义理解和单词辨析。所填词需要能将 unfortunate appearance“令人遗憾的外表”和 attractive personality“有魅力的人格”衔接起来，A) improved 意为“提高，改善”，我们不能说“人格魅力将外表提升或改善了”，因为外表是客观现实，不能被人格魅力所改变，由此可知 A)项不符合句子语境，与 offset“补偿，抵消”意思不同，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) made up for“弥补，补偿”、C) balanced“抵消，和……相抵；补偿”和 D) compensate for“弥补；补偿”均与 offset 意思相近。

73. 【题意】医生说他脸颊上的伤口需要缝十针。画线部分的意思是_____。
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查语义理解和单词辨析。结合常识分析句意可推知，需要缝针的应该是脸上的“伤口”，D) cut 意为“破口，伤口”，gash 意为“深长的伤口，切痕”，二者含义相同，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A) lump 意为“肿块”；B) depression 意为“洼地，凹地，坑；凹陷”；C) swelling 意为“肿胀处（尤指身体上的肿块）”，三者均与 gash 意思不同，也不符合此处“需要缝针”这一语境。

74. 【题意】在经济危机期间，他们不得不减产和裁员。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查短语辨析。A) lay off 意为“（暂时）解雇”，lay off workers 表示“裁员”，与“减产”并列，符合“经济危机”的语境，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) lay into 意为“狠打；责骂；攻击”；C) lay down 意为“制定，规定”；D) lay aside 意为“把……放在一边；把……搁置一旁”，三者均不符合句子语境。

75. 【题意】该大学一直因其教学和科研质量享有很高的声誉。
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查单词辨析。C) rating 意为“评价，等级，信誉”，receive a high rating for…表示“因……而受到很高的评价或享有很高的声誉”，符合句子语境，故为答案。
【避错】A) standard 意为“标准”，一般不能做 receive 的宾语，也不符合此处语境。B) evaluation 意为“评价，估价，评估”，比如“评估能力、性能、形势等”，一般不用 high 修饰，而常用 fair，positive，objective 等词修饰，由此可知该词与此处“学校享有较高声誉”的语境不符，故排除。D) comment 意为“评论，意见”，一般不用 high 修饰，也不符合此处语义需要，故排除。

76. 【题意】为了纪念建校一百周年，该大学举办了包括会议、影展在内的一系列活动。画线部分的意思是_____。
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查语义理解和单词辨析。分析句意和结构可知，此处是说大学为建校一百周年举办各种活动，而结合常识可知，这些活动应该是为了“庆祝或纪念”建校一百周年，B) celebrate 意为“庆祝”，与句中的 mark 表达相同含义，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) signify 意为“意味，表明，表示”；C) symbolize 意为“作为……符号或标志，象征，代表”；D) suggest 意为“表明，暗示”，三者均与 mark 意思不同，也均不符合此处“为一百周年举办活动”这一语境。

77. 【题意】他足智多谋，不断地冒出新点子。画线部分的意思是_____。
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查语义理解和单词辨析。所填词修饰 mind，由后面的 keeps turning out new ideas“总是会有新的想法”可推测，此处的 fertile 是表示“主意多的，有创造力的”；C) productive 意为“多产的，富有成效的”，可以修饰 mind，与题干中的 fertile 同义，故为答案。
【避错】A) abundant 意为“丰富的”，一般用来形容数量；B) unbelievable 意为“难以置信的”；D) generative 意为“生成的”，三者一般均不能修饰 mind。

78. 【题意】这份当地报纸日发行量为 100 000 份。
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查单词辨析。句中的 newspaper 和 100 000 copies 提示，所填词应该与“报纸的数量”有关，B) circulation 意为“（报纸、书刊的）发行量”，符合此处语境，故为答案。
【避错】A) spread 意为“范围，广度”，C) motion 意为“动作，移动；动议，提议”，D) flow 意为“流动，流量，流速”，三者均明显不符合句子语境。

79. 【题意】在会议期间对这些问题进行了详细的讨论。画线部分的意思是_____。
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查语义理解和单词辨析。短语 at length 主要有两个含义，一是“详尽地，充分地”，二是“最后，终于”，结合 discussed，during the meeting 可知，此处应该是表示“详尽讨论”之意，故与句中 at length 意思相同的应该是 D) fully“充分地，彻底地”。
【避错】有时语义理解题的画线单词或短语会有多个意思，选项中经常会有针对其另外含义设置的干扰项，因此要注意根据句子语境分析画线单词或短语在句中的准确含义，从而选出对应含义的同义词。A) eventually 和 C) lastly 都表示“最后，终于”，与 at length 的另一个意思相同，但与句中的 at length 表达的意思不同，故排除；B) subsequently 意为“随后，后来”，明显与 at length 意思不同。

80. 【题意】几个年轻人在百货商店前面发传单。画线部分的意思是_____。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查语义理解和单词辨析。画线短语接 leaflets“传单”做宾语，A) distributing 意为“分发，分配”，能与 leaflets 构成合理的动宾搭配，表示“发传单”，与题干中的 giving out 同义，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) handling 意为“处理；操作”，C) dividing 意为“分割，分切，分隔”，D) arranging 意为“整理，分类，排列”，均不能与 leaflets 构成合理的动宾搭配，故排除。

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A

【结构分析】本文为议论文，主要探讨了人们现在依赖互联网与智能手机来记忆事实对人们认知习惯的影响。作者首先提出主题：我们越来越依赖机器记忆，这正改变着我们的认知习惯；接着作者具体阐述了记忆和认知习惯改变的事实表现；随后指出这样的改变存在弊端，提醒人们要补充知识储备；最后指出机器可能会失灵，暗示不要过度依赖机器记忆，要加强自己的记忆能力。

Para.1 提出主题：研究表明，我们将记忆推给搜索引擎和智能手机的这种外包记忆行为正在改变着我们的认知习惯。

1 [81]Inundated by more information than we can possibly hold in our heads, we're increasingly handing off the job of remembering to search engines and smart phones. Google is even

81. Google's eyeglasses are supposed to _____.（谷歌的眼镜是为了_____）
A) improve our memory（改善我们的记忆）
B) function like memory（发挥类似记忆的功能）
C) help us see faces better（帮助我们更好地观察面部）
D) work like smart phones（起到类似智能电话的作用）
【定位】根据题干中的 Google's eyeglasses 可定位到第一段第二句。
【详解】选 **C**)。第一段第一句指出，人们日益将记忆这项工作甩手推给搜索引擎和智能手机（handing off… remembering to search engines and smart phones）；接下来第二句进一步举

reportedly working on eyeglasses that could one day recognize faces and supply details about whoever you're looking at. But new research shows that [82①]outsourcing our memory — and expecting that information will be continually and instantaneously available — is changing our ***cognitive habits***.

2 [82②]Research conducted by Betsy Sparrow, an assistant professor of psychology at Columbia University, has identified three new realities about how we process information in the Internet age. First, her experiments showed that when we don't know the answer to a question, we now think about where we can find the nearest Web connection instead of the subject of the question itself. A second revelation is that when we expect to be able to find information again later on, we don't remember it as well as when we think it might become unavailable. [83]And then there is the researchers' final observation: the expectation that we'll be able to locate information down the line leads us to form a memory not of the fact itself but of where we'll be able to find it.

Para.2 引用相关研究结果具体介绍有关我们认知习惯改变的三个全新事实表现，指出对机器的依赖已经使得我们越来越忽视对事实本身的记忆。

3 But this handoff comes with a downside. [84①]Skills like critical thinking and analysis must develop in the context of facts: we need something to think and reason about, after all. And these facts can't be Googled as we go; they need to be stored in the original hard drive, our long-term memory. Especially in the case of children, "factual knowledge must precede skill," says Daniel Willingham, a professor of psychology, at the University of Virginia — meaning that the days of drilling the multiplication table and memorizing the names of the Presidents aren't over quite yet. [84②]Adults, too, need to recruit a supply of stored knowledge in order to situate and evaluate new information they encounter. You can't Google ***context***.

Para.3 阐述我们这种记忆和认知习惯的改变存在的弊端，指出我们需要一定量的事实背景知识储备，以帮助我们培养批判性思维和分析能力，但机器无法为我们提供这样的背景知识。

4 [85①]Last, there's the possibility, increasingly terrifying to contemplate, that our machines will fail us. As Sparrow puts it, "The experience of losing our Internet connection becomes more and more like losing a friend." [85②]If you're going to keep your memory on your smart phone, better make sure it's fully charged.

Para.4 承接第 3 段，进一步阐述依赖机器记忆可能的弊端，即机器可能会失灵，比如断网，最后以幽默提醒人们要注意防范机器失灵，暗示人们应该加强记忆能力。

例说明（even），指出谷歌正在研发一种眼镜，可以帮助人们对所见到的人脸进行面部识别并提供相关信息（Google…eyeglasses that could… recognize faces and supply details），可见谷歌研发的眼镜是为了帮助人们完成记忆人脸及相关信息的工作，故答案为 B)。

【避错】A)属于偷换概念，原文中说的是替我们完成记忆工作，而并不是改善我们的记忆力。C)项错在只从原文的字面意思理解，并没有结合上下文理解句子的真正含义。D)项毫无根据，明显只是针对 smart phones 设置的干扰项。

82. According to the passage, "cognitive habits" refers to _____.（根据文章，"认知习惯" 指的是_____）

A) how we deal with information（我们如何处理信息）
B) functions of human memory（人类的记忆功能）
C) the amount of information（信息的数量）
D) the availability of information（信息的获取）

【定位】根据题干中的 cognitive habits 可定位到第一段结尾。

【详解】选 **A**)。第一段结尾指出，将记忆外包，正在改变我们的认知习惯（changing our cognitive habits）；第二段承接上段进行进一步说明，首句为主题句，该句指出，实验已经发现了人们在互联网时代处理信息的三个全新事实（three new realities about how we process information in the Internet age），也就是有前人们认知习惯改变的三个全新事实。由此可判断所谓的 "认知习惯"（our cognitive habits）指得就是 "处理信息的方式"（how we process information），故答案为 A)。

【避错】第一段结尾指出，将记忆外包正改变着我们的认知习惯，可见，"认知习惯" 与 "人类的记忆" 是两个概念，由此排除 B)。由常识可知，"数量" 和 "习惯" 不可能是一回事，由此排除 C)。D)项是针对第一段结尾句破折号中间的 "信息可持续、随时获取"（information… available）设置的干扰，这是对前面 "外包记忆" 的解释说明，而不是对后面的 "认知习惯" 的说明，由此可排除 D)。

83. Which of the following statements about Sparrow's research is CORRECT?（下面哪一项关于 Sparrow 的研究的说法正确？）

A) We remember people and things as much as before.（我们记得的人和事和以前一样多）
B) We remember more Internet connections than before.（我们记得的网络连接比以前更多）
C) We pay equal attention to location and content of information.（我们对信息的位置和信息的内容给予同样的关注）
D) We tend to remember location rather than the core of facts.（我们往往记住的是事实信息所在的位置而不是事实本身）

【定位】根据题干中的 Sparrow 可定位到第二段。

【详解】选 **D**)。第二段介绍了 Sparrow 的研究发现的三个全新事实，其中最后一句介绍了第三点事实，即我们形成的不是关于事实本身的记忆（form a memory not of the fact itself），而是关于从哪能找到这一事实的记忆（but of where… find it），D)正是对此的同义转述，其中 location 对应 where… find it，the core of facts 对应 the facts itself，rather than 结构对应 not… but 结构。

【避错】A)是针对第二段第三句提到的研究所发现的第二个事实设置的干扰，原文说的是我们现在对信息的记忆力不如以前，A)项与原文相反；B)是针对第二句提到的研究所发现的第一个事实设置的干扰，原文说的是人们如今在面对不知道答案的问题时，思考的是最近的网络连接在哪里，而并不是 B)项说人们记住的网络连接更多了。C)项内容与答案正好相反。

84. What does the author mean by "context"?（作者这里用 "背景" 指什么？）

A) It refers to long-term memory.（它指的是长久记忆）
B) It refers to a new situation.（它指的是一种新的情况）
C) It refers to a store of knowledge.（它指的是对知识的储备）
D) It refers to the search engine.（它指的是搜索引擎）

【定位】根据题干中的 context 可定位到第三段最后一句。

【详解】选 **C**)。第三段倒数第二句提到，成年人也需要有一定量的知识储备（a supply of stored knowledge），最后一句则指出，你是无法从谷歌上搜索到这种背景知识的（can't Google context），由此也可判断作者在这里提到的 context "背景" 指的就是 "知识储备"，故答案为 C)。此外第三段前面第二句也曾指出，像批判性思维和分析这类技能必须在事实的背景下形成（develop in the context of facts），接着第三句指出，这些事实不是我们用谷歌搜索一下就能获得的；它们需要被储存在原始的硬盘驱动器里（be stored in the original hard drive），可见这里所说的 context "背景" 指的就是 "我们对知识长久记忆和储备"。

【避错】A)是针对第三段第三句结尾的 our long-term memory 设置的干扰，此处的 our long-term memory "我们的长久记忆" 是对其前面的 the original hard drive "原始的硬盘驱动器" 的解释说明，而不是对 context 的说明。B)是针对第三段倒数第二句中 situate and evaluate new information 设置的干扰，由 in order to 可知，定位和评估新信息是储备背景知识的目的，而不是说背景知识是 "新的信息或情况"。D)是针对第三段第三句中 these facts can't be Googled 以及最后一句 You can't Google context 设置的干扰项，Google 指的就是搜索引擎，这两句是说 Context "背景" 无法通过 "搜索引擎" 获得，很明显二者是两个概念。

85. What is the implied message of the author?（作者暗示了什么信息？）

A) Web connections aid our memory.（网络连接帮助我们记忆）
B) People differ in what to remember.（人们在记忆内容上存在差异）
C) People keep memory on smart phones.（人们依靠智能电话保存记忆）
D) People need to exercise their memory.（人们需要锻炼记忆力）

【定位】题干表达比较宽泛，结合题干中的 implied message 以及本题为最后一题可将阅读范围重点定位到最后一段，因为最后一段作者往往会提出某种建议或传递某种结论性信息。

【详解】选 **D**)。第四段第一句指出，还存在一种让人害怕的可能性（possibility, …terrifying），即我们的机器也可能会令我们失望（our machines will fail us）；最后一句又幽默地建议，若要用智能手机存储记忆，那最好保证其电量满格。综合两句可知，作者认为依赖机器记忆是有风险的，言外之意是建议人们锻炼自己的记忆力，故答案为 D)。此外，第三段第四句中提到的 "训练乘法表以及记忆总统名字的日子还远没有结束" 以及第五句中提到的 "成年人也需要有一定量的知识储备" 也都暗示了人们应该锻炼自己的记忆力。

【避错】A)是针对第二段第二句设置的干扰，该句指出，在不知道某个问题的答案时，人们如今想的是哪里可以找到最近的网络连接，作者是在阐述人们认知习惯改变的一种表现，并不是在暗示网络连接能帮助人们记忆。B)是针对第二段最后一句设置的干扰，该句指出，人们形成的不是关于事实本身的记忆，而是关于从哪能找到这一事实的记忆，从中并不能推断出人们所记忆的内容不同。C)是针对第四段第三句设置的干扰，此处的 keep your memory on your smart phone "依靠智能电话保存记忆" 只是作者提出的一种记忆方式的假设，并不是作者的什么暗示，故排除。

【语境记忆】

1. inundate *vt.* 淹没；使应接不暇
2. outsource *vt./vi.* 外包
3. instantaneously *adv.* 即刻
4. cognitive *a.* 认知的，认识的
5. revelation *n.* 揭露，透露；被揭露的真相
6. downside *n.* 缺点，不利方面
7. multiplication *n.* 乘法
8. contemplate *vt.* 深思，考虑再三

【难点分析】

1. Inundated by more information than we can possibly hold in our heads, **we're** increasingly **handing off the job** of remembering **to** search **engines and** smart **phones**.（第 1 段首句）
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。过去分词短语 Inundated by… heads 是状语，其中包含一个比较结构 more… than…。

2. **A second revelation is** that when we expect to be able to find information again later on, **we don't remember it** as well as when we think it might become unavailable.（第 2 段第 3 句）
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。That 引导表语从句，其中包含一个两个 when 引导的时间状语从句，由 not… as well as 连接，表示两种情况下记忆效果的比较。

【全文翻译】

1 [81]我们被淹没于越来越多的信息中，其数量已经超出我们大脑的负载量，于是我们渐渐将记忆这项工作甩手推给了搜索引擎和智能手机。据报道，谷歌公司甚至正在研发一种眼镜，将来有一天这种眼镜将可以对你所见的任何人进行面部识别并提供其详细信息。而新的研究表明，[82①]外包我们的记忆—— 以及期望信息可以持续以及随时获取—— 正在改变我们的认知习惯。

2 [82②]哥伦比亚大学心理学副教授贝齐·斯帕罗开展的研究已经发现了有关我们在互联网时代如何处理信息的三个全新事实。首先，她的实验显示，当我们不知道某一问题的答案时，我们现在考虑的是哪里能够找到最近的网络连接，而不是这个问题本身。实验所揭露的另一个事实是，如果我们认为日后还能找到某一信息，我们对该信息的记忆力就会不如我们认为可能再也找不到它时。[83]接着便是研究者的最终研究结果：我们预料到自己完全有能力对信息进行定位，这就导致我们形成的不是关于事实本身的记忆，而是关于从哪能找到这一事实的记忆。

3 然而，这种记忆的转换有其弊端。[84①]像批判性思维和分析这类技能必须在事实的背景下形成：毕竟，我们需要借助一些事实来进行思考和推理。而这些事实不是我们用谷歌搜索一下就能获得的；它们需要被储存在原始的硬盘驱动器里，即我们的长久记忆中。尤其是对于儿童来说，"事实性知识的获取必须先于技能获取"，弗吉尼亚大学心理学教授丹尼尔·威林厄姆说——这意味着操练乘法表以及记忆总统名字的日子还远没有结束。[84②]成年人也需要有一定量的知识储备，以便定位和评估他们遇到的新信息。你是无法从谷歌上搜索到背景知识的。

4 [85①]最后，还存在着一种可能性，越细想起来越发骇人，那就是我们的机器可能会辜负我们的期望。正如斯帕罗所说，"网络连接失败这种经历变得越来越像失去一个朋友的感觉。"[85②]如果你还是打算用智能手机来保存记忆，那最好确保它电量满格。

TEXT B

【结构分析】本文为记叙文。作者主要讲述了 30 年前发生的一件至今依然困扰自己的事：作者在医学院读大二时因为无知而导致一名病人去世。作者首先介绍了事情的相关背景情况；随后讲述了事情发生的经过和结果；最后指出这件事对自己的深刻影响，并表达对当前医学教育体系的担忧。

Para. 1～Para. 3 介绍事件背景：首先交待自己当时的身份和自己所在医学院的教育理念；然后介绍事情发生当天自己所在医疗小组的人员情况和自己当天的工作内容。

1 [86]I was a second-year medical student at the university, and was on my second day of rounds at a nearby hospital. My university's philosophy was to get students seeing patients early in their education. Nice idea, but it overlooked one detail: second-year students know next to nothing about medicine.

2 Assigned to my team that day was an attending — a senior faculty member who was there mostly to make patients feel they weren't in the hands of amateurs. [87①]Many attendings were researchers who didn't have much recent hospital experience. Mine was actually an arthritis specialist. Also along was a resident (the real boss, with a staggering mastery of medicine, at least to a rookie like myself). [87②]In addition, there were two *interns* (住院实习医生). These guys were just as green as I was, but in a scarier way: they had recently graduated from the medical school, so they were technically MDs.

3 I began the day at 6:30 am. An intern and I did a quick check of our eight patients; later, we were to present our findings to the resident and then to the attending. I had three patients and the intern had the other five — piece of cake.

Para. 4～Para. 11 介绍事件起因、经过及结果：具体讲述自己如何因为无知的错误而导致了一位病人的死亡。

4 [88D]But when I arrived in the room of 71-year-old Mr Adams, he was sitting up in bed, sweating heavily and *panting* (喘气). He'd just had a hip operation and looked terrible. I listened to his lungs with my stethoscope, but they sounded clear. Next I checked the log of his vital signs and saw that [88B]his respiration and heart rate had been climbing, [88C]but his temperature was steady. It didn't seem like heart failure, nor did it appear to be pneumonia. So I asked Mr Adams what he thought was going on.

5 "It's really hot in here, Doc," he replied.

6 So I attributed his condition to the stuffy room and told him the rest of the team would return in a few hours. He smiled and feebly waved goodbye.

7 At 8:40 a.m., during our team meeting, "Code Blue Room 307!" blared from the loudspeaker.

8 I froze.

9 That was Mr Adams's room.

10 When we arrived, he was motionless.

11 The *autopsy* (尸体解剖) later found Mr Adams had suffered a massive *pulmonary embolism* (肺部栓塞). A blood clot had formed in his leg, worked its way to his lungs, and cut his breathing capacity in half. [89]***His symptoms had been textbook***: heavy perspiration and shortness of breath despite clear lungs. The only thing was: I hadn't read that chapter in the textbook yet. And I was too scared, insecure, and proud to ask a real doctor for help.

Para. 12 介绍事件影响：作者指出 30 年来该件事一直困扰着自己，并对当前医学教育体系中依然存在同样的问题表示担忧。

12 [90]This mistake has haunted me for nearly 30 years, but what's particularly frustrating is that the same medical education system persists. Who knows how many people have died or suffered harm at the hands of students as naïve as I, and how many more will?

86. Why was the author doing rounds in a hospital?（作者为什么会在医院做查房工作？）

A) He himself wanted to have practice.（他自己想要有一些实践）
B) Students of all majors had to do so.（所有专业的学生都得那么做）
C) It was part of his medical training.（那是他医疗训练的一部分）
D) He was on a research team.（他正在参加一个研究小组）

【定位】根据题干中的 rounds, hospital 可定位到第一段第一句。

【详解】选 C)。第一段第一句作者交待事情发生当天是他在附近一所医院做例行查房工作的第二天（second day of rounds at a nearby hospital），接着第二句作者指出自己大学的理念是让学生在接受教育的早期就见到病人（seeing patients early in their education）。由此可知，作者去医院查房是学校的要求，也就是说那是他所接受的医疗训练的一部分，故答案为 C)。

【避错】D)项具有一定的干扰性，第二段作者介绍了自己所在小组的情况，但浏览全段内容不难判断，该小组只是作者在医院实习工作的临时小组，而并非研究小组。

87. We learn that the author's team members had _____（我们了解到作者的小组成员_____）

A) much practical experience（有许多实践经验）
B) adequate knowledge（有足够的知识）
C) long been working there（已经在那里工作很长时间了）
D) some professional deficiency（在专业上存在一些不足）

【定位】根据题干中的 team members 可定位到第二段。

【详解】选 D)。第二段第二句作者指出，许多主任医师都是并不具有太多近期医院医疗经验的研究员（didn't have much recent hospital experience），接着第三句作者指出自己小组的那位主治医师实际上是一位关节炎专家（arthritis specialist），言外之意是他对于其他疾病也没有什么治疗经验；后面第四、五句作者又指出，另外的两位住院实习医生和他一样都是新手（just as green as I was）。综合可知，作者所在的医疗小组的成员在专业上存在一些不足，故答案为 D)。

【避错】作者在介绍其小组成员时，只在第三段第四句提到一位住院医师对医学精通（mastery of medicine），而且补充说这种 "精通" 是在他那样的菜鸟看来（to a rookie like myself)），由此不足以说明其小组成员有许多实践经验或足够的知识，故排除 A)和 B)。C)项内容在原文中未提及。

88. While the author was examining Mr Adams, all the following symptoms caught his attention EXCEPT _____.（作者给 Mr Adams 做检查时，下面所有症状都引起了他的注意，除了_____）

A) moving difficulty（行动困难）
B) steady temperature（体温稳定）
C) faster heart rate（心律加快）
D) breathing problem（呼吸问题）

【定位】根据题干中的 Mr Adams 可定位到第四段。

【详解】选 A)。第四段第一句作者提到，在他进入 Mr Adams 的病房时，他正坐在床上，大汗淋漓，气喘吁吁（sweating heavily and panting），可见作者注意到了 Mr Adams 的 "呼吸问题"，故排除 D)。后面第四句作者又提到，他查看了 Mr Adams 的生命体征记录，发现他的呼吸频率和心率都在攀升（respiration and heart rate… climbing），但体温稳定（temperature was steady），可见作者注意到了 Mr Adams 的 "心律加快" 和 "体温稳定" 两个症状，故排除 B)、C)。文中并没有提到 Mr Adams 的 "行动困难"，故答案为 A)。

【避错】本题是问选项中哪一个症状作者没有注意到，故应有三个选项都与原文内容相符，我们必须将这三个选项与原文逐一对应并排除。

89. "His symptoms had been textbook" means that his symptoms were _____.（"他的症状已经成课本了" 的意思是说他的症状_____）

A) part of the textbook（是课本的一部分）
B) no longer in the textbook（不再存在于课本中）
C) recently included in the textbook（是最近被课本收录的）
D) explained in the textbook（在课本中有相关解释）

【定位】根据题干中的 His symptoms had been textbook 可定位到第十一段第三句。

【详解】选 D)。第十一段第三句作者指出，他的症状已经编写成课本了（His symptoms had been textbook），接着冒号后列举了这些症状：大量排汗、呼吸急促，但肺部通畅；随后第四句作者又解释说，唯一的问题他还没读到课本上的那个章节（hadn't read that chapter in the textbook）。由此可推断，这里所说的 "His symptoms had been textbook" 是指亚当斯先生的症状在课本的章节里是有讲解的，故答案为 D)。

【避错】A)项具有一定的干扰性，它是对原文内容的曲解，原文中说的是亚当斯先生所患疾病的症状课本中有相关讲解，而并不是说亚当斯先生的症状就是课本内容的一部分。

90. At the end of the passage, the author expresses _____ about the medical education system.（在文章最后，作者对医疗教育体系表示_____）

A) optimism.（乐观）
B) hesitation.（迟疑）
C) concern.（担忧）
D) support.（支持）

【定位】根据题干中的 he end of the passage 可定位到最后一段。

【详解】选 C)。最后一段作者指出，他在亚当斯先生身上所犯的错误已经困扰了他 30 年，接着又通过转折强调，尤其让他感到沮丧的是（particularly frustrating），现样的医学教育体系依然在继续（the same medical education system persists），可见作者担心现在的医疗教育体系还和他当年上学时一样，担心这可能会导致同样的错误继续发生，故答案为 C)。最后一句的问句 "谁知道有多少人曾因遇到像我一样无知的学生而死去或遭受痛苦，又会有多少人将会遇到类似的情况？" 进一步说明了作者的担忧。

【避错】抓住最后一段中的消极词语 haunted，frustrating，died，suffered，harm，naïve 等即可很容易将 A)、D)两个表达积极态度的选项排除；而我们也不难判断这些词语所能体现的态度是 "担忧" 而不是 "迟疑"。

【语境记忆】

1. attending *n.* 主治医师
2. resident *n.* 住院医师
3. staggering *a.* 惊人的，令人惊愕的
4. rookie *n.* 新兵，新手，菜鸟
5. vital signs 生命体征
6. respiration *n.* 呼吸；呼吸作用
7. feebly *adv.* 无力地，虚弱地
8. perspiration *n.* 汗水；流汗

【难句分析】

Assigned to my team that day **was an attending** — a senior faculty member who was there mostly to make patients feel they weren't in the hands of amateurs.

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。本句为了使用了倒装结构，正常语序应该是 an attending was assigned to my team，倒装的原因是为了让主语 an attending 与后面的解释说明衔接更紧密。破折号后面是一个名词短语 a senior faculty member…，是对前面 an attending 的解释说明；其中包含一个 who 引导定语从句，修饰 member；该从句中又包含一个省略 that 的宾语从句 they weren't… amateurs，作 feel 的宾语。

【全文翻译】

1 [86]我当时是医学院的大二学生，那是我在附近的一家医院里做例行查房的第二天。我所在的大学奉行的理念是：让学生在接受教育的早期就见到病人。想法不错，但却忽略了一个细节：二年级学生对医学几乎还一无所知。

2 那天被分配到我们小组的是一位主治医师—— 一位资深的医学教员，在小组中的主要作用就是让病人觉得他们自己不会落入一群外行的手中。[87①]许多主治医师都是并不具有太多近期医院医疗经验的研究员。我们小组的那位主治医师实际上是一位关节炎专家。小组中还有一位住院医师（我们真正的头儿，对医学极其精通，至少在我这样的菜鸟看来是这样）。[87②]除此之外，还有两个住院实习医生。这两个人和我一样都是新手，但是他们这种新手却更加令人提心吊胆：他们刚从医学院毕业，所以从学术意义上来讲，他们是医学博士。

3 我这一天的工作从早上 6:30 开始。我和一位住院实习医生负责对我们的 8 位病人进行快速查看；随后，我们要先向后向住院医师和主任医师汇报检查结果。我负责三位病人，那位住院实习医生负责另外的五位—— 小菜一碟。

4 [88A]但是当我来到 71 岁的亚当斯先生的病房时，他正在床上坐着，大汗淋漓，气喘吁吁。他不久前刚做了一个髋关节手术，他的状态看起来很糟糕。我用听诊器听了他的肺部，但是肺部回音清晰。接下来我查看了一下他的生命体征记录，[88B]发现他的呼吸频率和心率一直在攀升，[88C]而体温却很稳定。看起来并不像是心力衰竭，也不像是得了肺炎。于是我问亚当斯先生觉得如何。

5 "这里真热，医生，" 他回答说。

6 于是我将他的病情归因于闷热的病房，并告诉他，我们小组的其他成员几个小时后会再来看他。他笑了笑，无力地挥了挥手跟我道别。

7 上午 8:40，我们小组正在开会时，广播里传来刺耳的声音："307 病房紧急情况！"

8 我愣住了。

9 那是亚当斯先生的病房。

10 我们赶到的时候，他已经一动不动了。

11 之后的尸体解剖发现，亚当斯先生患的是大块肺部栓塞。先是大腿上出现血块，随后一直发展到他的肺部，最后致使他的呼吸量减少了一半。[89]他的症状在课本里都有：大量排汗、呼吸急促，但肺部通畅。唯一的问题是：我还没读到课本上的那个章节。而且我当时太害怕、太没有安全感、太自负了，以至于我没有向一位真正的医生寻求帮助。

12 [90]这个错误困扰了我近 30 年，但是尤其让我感到沮丧的是，同样的医学教育体系如今仍然在继续。谁知道有多少人曾因遇到像我一样无知的学生而死去或遭受痛苦，又会有多少人将会遇到类似的情况？

TEXT C

【结构分析】本文为说明文。文章主要介绍了美国过去 50 年在对抗吸烟的战争中所做出的努力、取得的成果和仍旧不乐观的局势。首先总体指出美国过去 50 年来在对抗吸烟战争中取得了极大的成功，并指出一些州的情况仍不乐观；之后介绍了美国对抗吸烟战争的开始以及美国所采取的反吸烟措施和取得的成效，并重点介绍了提高烟草税这一措施的有效性；最后指出尽管对抗吸烟的战争已经取得了很大成功，但这场战争还远未结束。

Para. 1～Para. 2 总体指出美国过去 50 年里在对抗吸烟的战争中取得了极大的成功，但有些州的情况仍旧不容乐观。

1 [91][95①]The war on smoking, now five decades old and ***counting***, is one of the nation's greatest public health success stories — but not for everyone.

2 [95②]As a whole, the country has made amazing progress. In 1964, four in ten adults in the US smoked; today fewer than two in ten do. [92①]But some states — Kentucky, South Dakota and Alabama, to name just a few — seem to have missed the message that smoking is deadly.

Para. 3～Para. 4 介绍美国对抗吸烟的战争的开始以及人们对吸烟危害的逐渐认识和对吸烟态度的逐渐转变。

3 [92②]***Their failure*** is the greatest disappointment [95③]in an effort to save lives that was started on Jan. 11, 1964, by the first Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health. Its finding that smoking is a cause of lung cancer and other diseases was major news then. The hazards of smoking were just starting to emerge.

4 [93B] [93C][95④]The report led to cigarette warning labels, a ban on TV ads and eventually an anti-smoking movement that shifted the nation's attitude on smoking. [93A]Then, smokers were cool. Today, many are outcasts, rejected by restaurants, bars, public buildings and even their own workplaces. Millions of lives have been saved.

Para. 5～Para. 7 具体介绍美国采取的阻止吸烟的手段，并指出最有效的手段是提高烟草税，并列举实例证明该措施在降低吸烟率（尤其是青少年）方面的显著效果。

5 [93B] [93D][95⑤]The formula for success is no longer guesswork: Adopt tough warning labels, air public service ads, fund smoking cessation programs and impose smoke-free laws. [94①] But the surest way to prevent smoking, particularly among price-sensitive teens, is to raise taxes. [95⑥] If you can stop them from smoking, you've won the war. Few people start smoking after turning 19.

6 [94②]The real-life evidence of taxing power is powerful. The 10 states with the lowest adult smoking rates slap an average tax of $2.42 on every pack — three times the average tax in the states with the highest smoking rates.

7 New York has the highest cigarette tax in the country, at $4.35 per pack, and just 12 percent of teens smoke — far below the national average of 18 percent. Compare that with Kentucky, where taxes are low (60 cents), smoking restrictions are weak and the teen smoking rate is double New York's. Other low-tax states have similarly dismal records.

Para. 8 驳斥了一些人对高烟草税的反对，指出与高烟草税相比，吸烟给穷人带来的危害更大，进一步强调高烟草税的必要性和作用。

8 Enemies of high tobacco taxes cling to the tired argument that they fall disproportionately on the poor. True, but so do the deadly effects of smoking — far worse than a tax. The effect of the taxes is amplified further when the revenue is used to fund initiatives that help smokers quit or persuade teens not to start.

Para. 9 总结全文：虽然对抗吸烟的战争已经取得了很大成效，但仍旧有很多青少年在吸烟，战争还远未结束。

9 [95⑦]Anti-smoking forces have plenty to celebrate this week, having helped avoid 8 million premature deaths in the past 50 years. But as long as 3,000 adolescents and teens take their first puff each day, the war is not won.

91. What does "counting" mean in the context?（"counting"一词在本文中的含义是什么？）
A) Continuing.（继续） B) Including.（包括） C) Calculating.（计算） D) Relying on.（依赖）
【定位】根据题干中的 counting 可定位到第一段。
【详解】选 A)。第一段只包含一个句子，其中 now five decades old and counting 为插入的定语，修饰主语 the war on smoking"对抗吸烟的战争"，分析句意可知，此处是说对抗吸烟的战争已经持续了 50 年，并且……，将几个选项代入句中发现，只有 continuing"继续"能使句子在结构和句意上都通顺，表示对抗吸烟的战争仍在继续，故答案为 A)。counting 在此处表示"50 年"这个数字还会继续增加。
【避错】其余几个选项均无法使此处语义通顺。

92. According to the context, "Their failure" refers to_____.（根据上下文，"他们的失败"指的是_____）
A) those adults who continue to smoke（继续吸烟的那些成年人） B) those states that missed the message（错过这一信息的那些州）
C) findings of the report（报告的发现） D) hazards of smoking（吸烟的危害）
【定位】根据题干中的 Their failure 可定位到第三段第一句和第二段结尾。
【详解】选 B)。本题考查指代关系，故我们需从上文寻找答案。第二段最后一句提到，有些州似乎没有接收到吸烟致命这一信息（some states… missed the message that smoking is deadly）；接着第三段就承接上文指出，"他们的失败"（Their failure）是最令人失望的的事，由此可知"他们的失败"指的就是"一些州没有接收到吸烟致命这一信息"这件事，their 指代的就是 some states，failure 指代的就是 missed the message，故答案为 B)。
【避错】解答名词或代词指代理解这类题，要注意从紧挨着该名词或代词的信息入手，并注意不要受离其不远的信息的干扰。本题中其他三项都是针对上下文中其他信息设置的干扰，并不是 their failure 的指代内容。

93. The following are all efforts that led to the change of attitude on smoking EXCEPT_____.（下面各项都是导致人们对吸烟态度改变所采取的努力措施，除了_____）
A) rejection by the public（公众的排斥） B) cigarette warning labels（香烟警示标志）
C) anti-smoking campaigns（反吸烟运动） D) anti-smoking legislation（反吸烟立法）
【定位】根据题干中的 the change of attitude on smoking 可定位到第四段第一句。
【详解】选 A)。第四段第一句指出，这份报告带来了香烟警示标志（cigarette warning labels）、电视广告禁令，并最终带来了一场改变美国对待吸烟态度的反吸烟运动（eventually an anti-smoking movement that shifted the nation's attitude on smoking），可见 B)、C)两项都是导致人们对吸烟态度改变的努力措施，故均排除。接下来第四段第二、三句提到，当时，烟民曾经被认为是很酷的，如今，许多烟民成为被驱逐的人（outcasts），被餐馆、酒吧、公共建筑等场所拒之门外（rejected by…），结合上一句中提到的 shifted the nation's attitude on smoking 和此处 then 和 today 的对比可知，这两句描述的是人们态度改变后的表现，而并不是导致人们态度改变的原因，故答案为 A)。
【避错】第五段第一句指出，香烟警示标志（warning labels）和实施无烟法（smoke-free laws）都是防止人们吸烟的成功方法，因此也都是改变人们对待吸烟态度所采取的努力措施，由此可进一步排除 B)项，并同时排除 D)项，anti-smoking legislation 是对 smoke-free laws 的同义转述。

94. According to the author, raising tax on cigarettes_____.（根据作者的观点，提高烟草税_____）
A) is unfair to the poor（对穷人是不公平的） B) is an effective measure（是一个有效的措施）
C) increases public revenue（会增加公共收入） D) fails to solve the problem（不能解决问题）
【定位】根据题干中的 raising tax 可定位到第五段第二句。
【详解】选 B)。第五段第二句通过 but 转折指出，最有效的禁烟手段是提高税收（the surest way to prevent smoking, … , is to raise taxes），由此可知作者认为提高税收是一个有效的手段，故答案为 B) ，an effective measure 对应原文中的 the surest way。此外，第六段首句提到的"税收的力量是非常强大的"（taxing power is powerful）以及随后第六段和第七段所举的实例也都说明提高税收是一个有效措施。
【避错】A)项干扰性较强，第 8 段第 1 句作者指出，烟草税的反对者坚持"高税收对穷人不公平"这一老套说辞，接下来第 2 句作者指出，这种说法有其道理（True），但吸烟的致命影响同样对穷人不利，由此可知"高税收对穷人不公平"是反对者的观点，而作者并不赞同。

95. What is the passage mainly about?（本文主要是关于什么？）
A) How to stage anti-smoking campaigns.（如何主办反吸烟运动） B) The effects of the report on smoking and health.（吸烟与健康报告的影响）
C) Tax as the surest path to cut smoking.（税收作为减少吸烟的最有效方法） D) The efforts to cut down on teenage smoking.（为减少青少年吸烟所做的努力）
【定位】本题考查文章主旨，故定位到全文，重点阅读开头和结尾。
【详解】选 D)。本文采取了总分总结构，文章首段即交待了主旨：对抗吸烟的战争，至今已经持续了 50 年，并且仍在继续；接着后面各段具体介绍了美国为减少吸烟所做的努力和采取的措施，最后一段又做出总结：反吸烟人士在过去的 50 年里已经帮助 800 万人免于过早死亡。而由文中多处内容均可看出，各种努力和措施的主要目标是从源头上减少青少年吸烟，尤其是第 5 段第 3、4 句明确指出，如果能够阻止青少年吸烟，就赢得了战争，因为人们最初开始吸烟大都是在 19 岁之前。综合以上可知，能概括本文主旨的应该是 D)"为减少青少年吸烟所做的努力"。
【避错】第 4 段提到了反吸烟运动，但文章并未就如何开展反吸烟运动展开论述，故排除 A)。第 3、4 段讲述了吸烟与健康报告所带来的积极影响，但其他段落并未提及该报告，故 B)也不是文章主旨。C)项干扰性较强，文章虽然在第 5 段至第 8 段用了较大的篇幅介绍了烟草税这一减少吸烟的有效手段，但它也只是减少吸烟所做努力的一部分，前面几段中提到的 1964 年通过报告以及由此带来的香烟警示标志、电视广告禁令和反吸烟运动等一系列措施都是为减少吸烟所做的努力，因此 C)项不足以概括全文主旨。

【语境记忆】

1. outcast *n.* 被驱逐的人
2. cessation *n.* 停止，中断
3. dismal *a.* 阴沉的，差劲的
4. disproportionately *adv.* 不成比例地
5. amplify *vt.* 放大，增强
6. premature *a.* 过早的，早产的，不成熟的

【难点分析】

1. **Compare that with Kentucky**, where taxes are low (60 cents), smoking restrictions are weak and the teen smoking rate is double New York's.（第 7 段第 2 句）
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。本句为祈使句。Kentucky 后面跟了一个 where 引导的定语从句，该定语从句由 and 连接的三个并列分句组成。
2. The **effect** of the taxes **is amplified** further when the revenue is used to fund initiatives that help smokers quit or persuade teens not to start.
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。when 引导时间状语从句；该从句中还包含一个 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 initiatives，其谓语部分是由 or 连接的并列结构构成。

【全文翻译】

1 [91]对抗吸烟的战争，至今已经持续了 50 年，并且仍在继续，它是美国公共卫生领域取得的最大的成功之一—— 但却并非对每个人而言都是如此。

2 整体上来说，美国已经取得了惊人的进展。1964 年，美国每 10 个成年人中就有 4 个人吸烟；今天，10 个成年人中只有不到 2 个人吸烟。[92①]但有些州—— 肯塔基、南达科他、阿拉巴马，暂且只列举这几个—— 似乎没有接收到吸烟致命这一信息。

3 1964 年 1 月 11 日，第一份《卫生局局长吸烟与健康问题报告》开启了拯救生命的努力，而[92②]这些州的失败无疑是最大的失望。报告中有关吸烟是肺癌和其他一些疾病起因的结论在当时是重大新闻。吸烟的危害在当时才刚刚开始浮现出来。

4 [93B] [93C]这份报告带来了香烟警示标志、电视广告禁令，并最终带来了一场改变美国对待吸烟态度的反吸烟运动。[93A]当时，烟民曾经是很酷的。如今，许多烟民成了被驱逐的人，他们被餐馆、酒吧、公共建筑，甚至自己的工作场所拒之门外。数以百万的生命得到了拯救。

5 [93B] [93D]成功的方法不再是秘密：采用醒目的警示标志、播放公益广告、资助戒烟项目、实施无烟法律。[94①]但最有效的禁烟手段，特别是对在乎价格的青少年来说，则是提高税收。如果你能够阻止这些青少年吸烟，你就赢得了战争。因为人们最初开始吸烟大都是在 19 岁之前。

6 [94②]实例证明税收的力量是非常强大的。在成人吸烟率最低的 10 个州，每包烟强制收取的平均税额为 2.42 美元—— 相当于吸烟率最高的州的三倍。

7 纽约的烟草税全国最高，为每包 4.35 美元，其青少年的吸烟比例只有 12%—— 远低于 18%这一全国平均水平。相比之下，肯塔基的税额很低（60 美分），对吸烟的管制也不严，而青少年吸烟率是纽约的两倍。其他低税额的州的情况同样不容乐观。

8 高烟草税的反对者坚持高税收对穷人不公平这一老套说辞。这种说法有其道理，但吸烟的致命影响同样对穷人不利—— 而且远比高税收带来的影响更糟糕。当烟草税收被用于资助吸烟者戒烟或劝阻青少年吸烟的行动时，税收的作用就能得到进一步发挥。

9 本周，反吸烟人士有很多值得庆祝的事情，在过去的 50 年里，他们已经帮助 800 万人免于过早死亡。但只要每天仍有 3000 名青少年吸进他们人生中的第一口香烟，这场战争就尚未取得胜利。

TEXT D

【结构剖析】本文是说明文。文章对比分析了“亲密育儿法”与另外五种教养方式的不同教育理念，介绍了“亲密育儿法”正确的教育理念。文章逐一将亲密育儿法与放纵型教育方式、“惧怕眼泪”型教育方式、依赖型教育方式、自私型和无私型教育方式和直升机型教育方式进行对比介绍，详细说明了亲密育儿法的各种教育理念，并在文章最后进一步强调亲密育儿法的科学性及其核心理念。

Para. 1 对比说明亲密育儿法与放纵型教育方式的区别。

1 [100①]Attachment Parenting is not Indulgent Parenting. Attachment parents do not “spoil” their children. Spoiling is done when a child is given everything that they want regardless of what they need and regardless of what is practical. Indulgent parents give toys for *tantrums* (发脾气), ice cream for breakfast. Attachment parents don’t give their children everything that they want, they give their children everything that they need. [96]Attachment parents believe that love and comfort are free and necessary. Not sweets or toys.

Para. 2 对比说明亲密育儿法与“惧怕眼泪”型教育方式的区别，指出采取亲密育儿法的父母不惧怕孩子的眼泪，他们会在孩子哭泣时给孩子爱和安抚，他们会让孩子知道当他们受伤时，父母会在身边抚慰和帮助他们。

2 [100②]Attachment Parenting is not “afraid of tears” parenting. Our kids cry. The difference is that we understand that tantrums and tears come from emotions and not manipulation. And our children understand this too. They cry and have tantrums sometimes, of course. But they do this because their emotions are so overwhelming that they need to get it out. They do not expect to be “rewarded” for their strong negative emotions; they simply expect that we will listen. [97]We pick up our babies when they cry, and we respond to the tears of our older children because we believe firmly that comfort is free, love is free, and that when a child has need for comfort and love, it is our job to provide those things. We are not afraid of tears. We don’t avoid them. We hold our children through them and teach them that when they are hurt or frustrated we are here to comfort them and help them work through their emotions.

Para. 3 对比说明亲密育儿法与依赖型教育方式的区别，指出采取亲密育儿法的父母允许孩子依恋，但却不会黏着孩子，他们会在放养孩子的同时做孩子的大本营。

3 [100③]Attachment Parenting is not Clingy Parenting. [98]I do not cling to my children. In fact, I’m pretty ***free-range***. As soon as they can move they usually move away from me and let me set up a chase as they crawl, run, skip and hop on their merry way to explore the world. Sure, I carry them and hug them and chase them and kiss them and rock them and sleep with them. But this is not me following them everywhere and pulling them back to me. This is me being a home base. The “attachment” comes from their being allowed to attach to us, not from us attaching to them like parental leeches.

Para. 4 对比说明亲密育儿法与自私型教育方式和无私型教育方式的区别。

4 [100④]Attachment Parenting is not Selfish Parenting. It is also not selfless parenting. We are not doing it for us, and we are not doing it to torment ourselves.

Para. 5 对比说明亲密育儿法与直升机型教育方式的区别，指出采取亲密育儿法的父母不会围在孩子身旁打转，而是会在旁边指导他们，他们会让孩子放心地满足自己探索世界的好奇心。

5 [100⑤]Attachment parenting is not Helicopter Parenting. [99B]I don’t hover. I supervise. I follow, I teach, I demonstrate, I explain. [99A]I don’t slap curious hands away. [99C]I show how to do things safely. [99D]I let my child do the things that my child wishes to do, first with help and then with supervision and finally with trust. I don’t insist that my 23 month old hold my hand when we walk on the sidewalk because I know that I can recall him with my voice because he trusts me to allow him to explore and he trusts me to explain when something is dangerous and to help him satisfy his curiosities safely.

Para. 6 强调亲密育儿法的科学性，并总结其核心理念：以孩子需要为中心，注重孩子和父母之间的伙伴关系。

6 Most of the negative things that I hear about “attachment parents” are completely off-base and describe something that is entirely unlike Attachment Parenting. Attachment Parenting is child-centric and focuses on the needs of the child. Children need structure, rules, and boundaries. Attachment Parents simply believe that the child and the parent are allies, not adversaries. And that children are taught, not trained.

96. What makes attachment parents different from indulgent parents is that they_____.（采取亲密育儿法的父母与采取放纵型教养方式的父母的不同点在于他们_____）

A) show more love to their children（给孩子更多的爱）

B) think love is more important（认为爱是更重要的）

C) prefer both love and toys in parenting（教养孩子时既喜欢给予爱也喜欢给予玩具）

D) dislike ice cream or sweets（不喜欢冰激凌和糖果）

【定位】根据题干中的 indulgent parents 可定位到第一段。

【详解】选 B)。第一段对比分析亲密育儿法与放纵型教育方式的不同，最后两句提到，采用亲密育儿法的父母相信，爱与抚慰是无偿而又必需的（love and comfort are… necessary），而甜食或玩具不是（Not sweets or toys），即他们认为爱比甜食或玩具更重要，故答案为 B)。同时可排除 C)项。

【避错】文中提到，采用放纵型教育方式的父母会溺爱孩子，而采用亲密育儿法的父母也认为爱很重要，可见两种父母都爱孩子，只是方式不同，不能说谁付出的爱更多，故排除 A)项。文中是没有说亲密育儿法的父母讨厌冰激凌和糖果，只是说他们不会无条件地给孩子提供这些东西，故排除 D)。

97. According to the author, what should parents do when their kids cry?（根据作者，孩子哭时，父母应该做什么？）

A) Providing comfort and love.（给他们抚慰和爱）

B) Trying to stop kids crying.（努力让他们停止哭）

C) Holding them till they stop.（抱着他们一直到他们不哭为止）

D) Rewarding kids with toys.（奖励孩子玩具）

【定位】根据题干中的 kids cry 可定位到第二段。

【详解】选 A)。第二段对比分析了亲密育儿法与“惧怕眼泪”型教育方式的不同。倒数第四句提到，孩子如果哭了，我们会回应他们，因为我们坚信抚慰应该是无偿给予的（comfort is free），爱应该是无偿给予的（love is free），当孩子需要抚慰和爱时（need for comfort and love），我们的职责就是给予他们这些东西（it is our job to provide）。由此可知作者认为孩子哭的时候父母应给予他们抚慰和爱，故答案为 A)。

【避错】第 2 段倒数第 2、3 句提到，我们不害怕眼泪，我们也不回避眼泪，可见作者认为孩子哭是正常的，作者并不主张阻止孩子哭，故排除 B)。由第 2 段例数四句和最后一句都可知，我们抱孩子是给他们抚慰和爱的一种方式，并非是要一直抱到他们不哭为止，故排除 C)。第 2 段第 6、7 句指出，孩子们哭是因为他们需要宣泄情感，而不是想要获得“奖励”，由此排除 D)。

98. What does “free-range” mean according to the passage?（根据文章，“free-range”是什么意思？）

A) Fond of providing a home base.（喜欢提供一个大本营）

B) Ready to play games with my kids.（准备好和孩子玩游戏）

C) Curious to watch what games they play.（好奇地去看孩子们玩什么游戏）

D) Willing to give kids freedom of movement.（愿意给孩子活动自由）

【定位】根据题干中的 free-range 可定位到第三段第三句。

【详解】选 D)。第三段对比分析了亲密育儿法和依赖型教育方式的不同。第二句作者指出自己不会黏着孩子不放（not cling to my children），接着第三句指出，实际上自己非常“free-range”，由前后的转折关系（in fact）可推断，“free-range”应该与前面的“not cling to my children”意思接近，而“不黏着孩子”也就是给孩子空间和自由，由此已可基本判断答案为 D)。后面第四句又对“free-range”做了进一步解释：他们只要会自己活动了就经常离开我的身边，自己去探索世界，可见“free-range”就是指愿意给予孩子活动的自由。

【避错】A) 是针对第三段倒数第二句设置的干扰，由其前后句内容可知，这里所说的 a home base“大本营”指的是给予孩子活动自由的同时允许他们依恋自己，因此 a home base 与“free-range”是相对应的两件事，故排除 A)。第三段第四句后半句提到，孩子们做爬行、奔跑等探索世界的活动时，会让父母在后面追，而这句要表达的是孩子们离开父母身边自己探索世界的表现，而不是说父母准备好和孩子玩游戏，或是父母对孩子玩什么游戏感到好奇，由此可排除 B)、C)两项。

99. Which of the following is NOT attachment parenting?（下面哪一项不是亲密育儿法的教养方式？）

A) Fostering their curiosity.（培养孩子的好奇心）

B) Standing by and protecting.（站在一旁保护孩子）

C) Showing them how things are done.（告诉孩子如何做事）

D) Helping them do the right thing.（帮助孩子做正确的事）

【定位】本文通篇都是在介绍“亲密育儿法”，故根据题干无法定位；由选项 A)中的 curiosity 和 C) Showing… how things are done 我们可将阅读重点定位到第五段。

【详解】选 B)。第五段对比分析了亲密育儿法和直升机式教育方式的不同。第二句作者指出：我从不会在孩子身边打转（don’t hover），我会在旁边指导（supervise），可见作者不会一直在孩子身边守着保护他们，故 B)项不是亲密育儿法主张的教育方式，故为答案。本段后面所举的作者允许自己 23 个月大的孩子走人行道时不拉着自己的手的做法也印证了采取亲密育儿法的父母不会一直守在孩子身边。

【避错】第五段第五句提到采用亲密育儿法的父母从来不会抑制孩子的好奇心，A)与此相符，故排除。第五段第六句提到，采用亲密育儿法的父母会告诉孩子怎样安全地做事情，C)与此相符，故排除。第五段第七句提到采用亲密育儿法的父母会让孩子去做想做的事情，并给予帮助和指导，D)与此相符，故排除。

100. What does the passage mainly discuss?（本文主要讨论了什么？）

A) How to foster love in children.（如何培养对孩子的爱）

B) How to build child confidence.（如何建立孩子的自信）

C) Different types of parenting.（不同类型的教养方式）

D) Parent-child relationships.（亲子关系）

【定位】本题考查主旨，故定位到全文。

【详解】选 C)。本文以亲密育儿法为主线，第 1 到 5 段分别将其与放纵型教养方式、“惧怕眼泪”型教育方式、依赖型教育方式、自私型和无私型教育方式和直升机型教育方式进行对比介绍，由此可知本文主要讨论了几种不同类型的教育方式，故答案为 C)。

【避错】亲密育儿法强调爱的重要性，但并不是通篇都在讨论这一点，故排除 A)。文中未提及有关孩子自信心的内容，故排除 B)。文中只在最后一段强调父母和孩子是伙伴关系，前面主要讲的是父母如何教育孩子，而不是如何培养亲子关系，故排除 D)。

【语境记忆】

1. indulgent *a.* 放纵的，纵容的
2. manipulation *n.* 操纵；控制
3. overwhelming *a.* 强悍而令人难以对付的；（数量）压倒性的
4. leech *n.* 依赖他人生活的人，寄生虫
5. torment *vt./ n.*（精神上）折磨
6. hover *vi.* 盘旋，徘徊
7. adversary *n.* [正式]对手，敌手

【难句分析】

1. **We pick up our babies** when they cry, **and we respond to the tears** of our older children because we believe firmly that comfort is free, love is free, and that when a child has need for comfort and love, it is our job to provide those things.(第 2 段第 4 句)

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。本句包含 and 连接的两个并列分句，前一个分句比较简单，包含一个 when 引导的时间状语从句。后一个分句中第一层包含一个 because 引导的原因状语从句；该从句中又包含一层宾语从句，由 and 连接的两个并列的 that 宾语从句组成；其中第二个宾语从句中又包含一层 when 引导的时间状语从句，其对应的主句主语是形式主语 it，真正的主语是不定式 to provide those things。

2. **I don't insist** that **my 23 month old hold my hand** when we walk on the sidewalk because I know that I can recall him with my voice because he trusts me to allow him to explore and he trusts me to explain when something is dangerous and to help him satisfy his curiosities safely.（第 5 段末句）

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干，宾语是 that 引导的宾语从句，该宾语从句中包含一个 when 引导的时间状语从句。 because 引导原因状语从句是第一层从句，与主句 I don't insist…相对应；该原因状语从句中，又包含一个 that 引导的宾语从句。该宾语从句结构比较复杂，其中首先包含一层 because 引导的原因状语从句；该原因状语从句由 and 连接的两个并列分句构成：he trusts… and he trusts…；其中后一个分句中，又包含一个 and 连接的并列结构：to explain… and to help，共同在句中充当宾语补足语；而前面的不定式短语中，explain 后面还接了一个 when 引导的宾语从句。

【全文翻译】

1 [100①]亲密育儿法不是放纵型教育方式。采用亲密育儿法的父母并不会“溺爱”孩子。父母溺爱孩子时，会不管孩子需要什么，也不管他们的需要是否切合实际，而无条件地满足孩子的一切要求。放纵型的父母会因为孩子发脾气而给孩子玩具，会在早餐时给孩子吃冰激凌。采用亲密育儿法的父母并不会满足孩子的一切要求，而是只给孩子提供他们所需要的一切。[96]采用亲密育儿法的父母相信，爱与抚慰是无偿而又必需的。糖果或玩具则不是。

2 [100②]亲密育儿法不是“惧怕眼泪”型教育方式。我们的孩子会哭。不同的是，我们知道愤怒和眼泪都来源于情绪，而不是控制欲。而我们的孩子也清楚这一点。当然，他们会时不时地哭泣或者发脾气。但是他们这样做是因为他们的感情如此强烈，以至于需要宣泄出来。他们并不是想利用这种强烈的负面情绪来获得“奖励”；他们只是希望我们可以倾听。[97]当婴儿哭的时候，我们会把他们抱起来，而大一点的孩子哭了，我们也会回应他们，因为我们坚信抚慰应该是无偿给予的，爱应该是无偿给予的，当孩子需要抚慰和爱时，我们的职责就是给予他们这些东西。我们并不害怕眼泪。我们也不会回避眼泪。我们会抱住他们并告诉他们，当他们受伤或者受挫时，我们会在身边抚慰他们，帮助他们走出情绪的低谷。

3 [100③]亲密育儿法不是依赖型教育方式。[98]我从来不会黏着孩子不放。实际上，我是在放养他们。他们一旦会自己活动了，通常就会离开我的身边，他们会爬行，奔跑，跳跃，用他们特有的欢乐方式去探索世界，然后让我在后面追他们。当然，我也会背他们，抱他们，追他们，亲吻他们，轻轻地摇晃他们，和他们一起睡。不过我并不会到处都跟着他们，也不会把他们强拉回我身边。我要做一个大本营。“亲密”是指允许孩子依恋我们，而不是我们像寄生虫一样黏着孩子。

4 [100④]亲密育儿法不是自私型教育方式。它也不是无私型教育方式。我们教育孩子不是为了自己，同时也不是为了折磨自己。

5 [100⑤]亲密育儿法不是直升机型教育方式。[99B]我从来不围在孩子身旁打转。我会在旁边指导他们。我关注他们，教导他们，给他们做示范，给他们做解释。[99A]我不会盲目打击他们的好奇心。[99C]我告诉他们怎样安全地做事情。[99D]我允许我的孩子做自己想做的事情，最初我会伸出援手，后来便给予指导，最后施予信任。我不会坚持让我 23 个月大的孩子走人行道时必须拉着我的手，因为我知道我能通过声音把他唤回来，因为他相信我允许他探索世界，他相信如果遇到危险我会告诉他，他相信我会帮助他在安全的情况下满足他的好奇心。

6 我听过的有关“亲密育儿法”的大部分负面信息都是完全没有根据的，他们所形容的根本不像亲密育儿法。亲密育儿法以孩子为中心，专注于孩子的需要。孩子需要体系、规则和界限。采用亲密育儿法的父母完全相信，孩子和父母是好伙伴，而不是对手。并且他们相信孩子需要教育，而不是训练。

PART VI WRITING

SECTION A COMPOSITION

【审题】本题题目中指出，最近对大学生精神状况的一次调查发现，20%的大学生都承受着各种压力，人际交往、找工作以及学习是导致学生焦虑和压力的主要因素。题目要求考生以 How I Deal with Stress 为题结合自身情况阐述如何应对压力。提纲要求本文包含三个部分：第一部分描述自己经历过的压力；第二部分阐述自己是如何应对压力的；第三部分自然得出结论，总结全文。

【思路】第一段：描述自己遇到的压力和表现以及带来的不良影响。
第二段：阐述自己为应对压力采取了哪些措施或方法，列举两至三点；
第三段：得出结论，给出建议，总结全文。

【范文】

How I Deal with Stress

Today's college students experience varous kinds of stress, and as a member of them, [1]I am no exception. My problems are mainly from my parents' high expectation and today's severe employment situation. [2]Although sometimes those stress gives me motivation, it mostly leads to my negative emotions like anxiety and tention. [3]There was a time when I lost confidence in my study and future. I [4]couldn't concentrate on anything but to play online games day and night.

[5]Considering the seriousness of my problems, I turn to the psychiatrist in our school. [6]With the help of the teacher, I began to learn how to deal with stress. First, I had an objective evaluation of myself by [7]taking into account the opinions of parents and teachers. Then, according to the evaluation, I set a clear and practical goal [8]within my capability. It made me feel no longer uncertain about my future. I had more confidence and motivation to work hard to achieve my goal. Besides, I took active part in more collective activities [9]instead of playing games by myself. I had more conmmunication with my friends and parents. Gradually, I found those stress [10]having confused me had been relieved greatly.

Nowadays, I sometimes still face some stress, but I have learned how to deal with it. I suggest those students [11]under stress should take effective measures to reduce it [12]before it produces greater harm on your mentle and physical health.

【点评】

[1] 表示“我也不例外”。
[2] although 引导让步状语从句，体现出 sometimes 和 mostly 的对比。
[3] 表示“曾经有一段时间”，when 引导定语从句。
[4] couldn't do anything but 表示“除了……不能做任何事”。
[5] 引出解决办法时常用短语，表示“鉴于或考虑到问题的严重性”。
[6] 介词短语 with the help of…表示“在……的帮助下”。
[7] take… into account 表示“将……考虑在内”。
[8] 表示“在能力范围内”。
[9] 表示“代替，而不是”。
[10] 现在分词短语做后置定语。
[11] 介词短语做后置定语。
[12] before 引导时间状语从句，表示“趁……之前”，体现出建议尽早采取行动之意。

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

【审题】本题要求给朋友写一个便条，告诉朋友自己给朋友寄书的理由，语气可以比较随意，但陈述理由时条理要清晰，表述要符合逻辑。

【思路】首先点明写便条的目的是要告诉对方自己为什么会快递给他那本书，然后具体给出两点理由，最后希望该书能给对方帮助。

【范文】

April 20, 2013

Dear John,

[1]I'm going to send you a reference book for CET 6 by express mail. [2]I know you have been ready for CET 6 and you need reference materials. [3]This book is recommended by my brother, who passed the exam with the help of this book. So I hope this book can do some help to you.

Yours,
Mary

【点评】

[1] 点明主题，告诉对方自己要快递一本书给他。
[2] 解释快递该书的第一点原因。
[3] 解释快递该书的第二点原因。
[4] 希望该书对对方有所帮助。

PART I DICTATION

【听音指导】第一遍，先不要急着把听到的内容写下来。注意听文中的关键词，抓住文章大意。关键词：technology, altered, physical features, transformed, modified, results, pollution, danger, gases, vehicles, smoke, unhealthy, harmful, pollution, killing，limit 等。另外注意文中出现的并列句：He has...He has...以及转折词：However。通过这些可知，本文的主题是关于科技发展的影响，涉及有利影响和不利影响。

第二、三遍：听到一个句子就写一个句子，千万不要因为没有写完一个句子而漏听下一个句子的录音，余下的句子成分可以在第四遍读音的时候补齐。

第四遍：查漏补缺，补齐前两遍没有写全的内容。

Limiting the Growth of Technology

Throughout history man has changed [1]his physical environment to improve his way of life. / With the [2]tools of technology, / man has [3]altered many physical features of the earth. / He has transformed woodland into farmland. / He has modified the face of the earth / by cutting through mountains to build roads and railways. / However, [4]these changes in the physical environment / have not always had beneficial results. / Today, pollution of [5]the air and water is a danger to the health of the planet. / Each day thousands of tons of gases come [6]out of vehicles. / Smoke from factories pollutes the air of [7]industrialized areas and the surrounding countryside. / The air in cities is becoming increasingly unhealthy. / The [8]pollution of water is equally harmful. / In the sea, pollution from oil is killing [9]a lot of sea plants and fish. / It is now necessary for man to limit the growth of technology in order to survive on earth.

【听写提示】

[1] his 弱读，注意结合语法核查。
[2] tools of 连读，不要漏掉 tools 词尾的/s/音。
[3] altered 词尾/d/不完全爆破，注意结合语法核查。
[4] these 注意不要写成 this。
[5] 注意 the 在 air 前发/ ði/音。
[6] 注意 out of 连读，不要漏掉 of。注意根据语法核查。
[7] 拼写较为复杂，注意检查。
[8] 注意 pollution of 连读，不要漏写。
[9] a 弱读，注意不要漏写。

【全文翻译】

限制科技的发展

在人类历史上，人类通过改变其周围的环境来改进生活方式。在科技工具的帮助下，人类已经改变了地球的很多自然环境。人类将林地转变成了耕地，劈开高山来建造公路和铁路，已经改变了地球的面貌。但是，自然环境中的这些变化并不总能产生有利的结果。如今，空气和水资源的污染对地球健康构成了威胁。每天，数千吨气体从汽车中排出。工厂排出的浓烟污染了工业区和周围农村地区的空气。城市的空气变得越来越差。水污染也同样有害。在海洋中，石油造成的污染杀害了很多海洋植物和鱼类。现在人类要想在地球上生存，就有必要限制科技的发展。

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

Conversation 1

1. A) Transport.
   B) Customers.
   C) Relocation.
   D) Restaurants.

2. A) More office space.
   B) Convenient parking.
   C) Fewer office workers.
   D) A near-by train station.

3. A) It is much colder there.
   B) There are few activities.
   C) There are no good restaurants.
   D) There is no cinema or theatre.

M: [1]We have to move the company to a new office.
W: I think that's a great idea, Tim.
M: Good.
W: We should be in the center of town. We'll be nearer to our customers.
M: Jane, I…
W: The transport is better.
M: Jane, I…
W: And there are lots of good restaurants.
M: Jane, I think we should move to the country.
W: Oh!
M: For! Against! [2]For: cheaper rent, cheaper houses, cleaner air; it's quieter; there's not so much noise，and parking is easier. Do you agree that these are all good reasons for moving?
W: Yes, I agree. But let's talk about the things against moving. No. 1: a long way from some clients.
M: Yes, but that's not a problem.
W: What about communications?
M: There's an airport near the new location as well as a motorway. And there are fast trains to everywhere from there.
W: So communications are better than they are from here.
M: I think so.
W: [3]But what do we do with our spare time? I know we can go for walks in the country, perhaps go horse riding. But we can only do that in summer. What do we do in winter, when it's cold and wet? It's not like here in the city, is it?
M: I agree. But in the town over there, 20 minutes by car, there are cinemas, theatres, good restaurants, and there's a jazz club. So I think our company should move to the country. Do you agree?
W: I'm afraid I don't.

男：[1]我们必须得把公司搬到新办公室了。
女：我觉着这是个很好的主意，蒂姆。
男：是的。
女：我们应该搬到市中心。这样离客户就更近了。
男：简，我……
女：交通也更便利。
男：简，我……
女：还有好多不错的餐厅。
男：简，我想我们应该搬去乡村。
女：噢！
男：优点！缺点！[2]优点是：租金更便宜，房子更便宜，空气更洁净；更安静；没有太多噪音，找停车位也更容易。你同意我说的这些对搬去乡村来说不错的理由吗？
女：是的，我同意。但是让我们说说搬迁不利的地方。第一：离一些客户太远了。
男：是的，但是这不是问题。
女：那么交通设施呢？
男：在新地方附近有个飞机场，还有一条高速公路。从那里有快车通往各地。
女：所以交通设施比这里要好。
男：我认为是这样。
女：[3]但是我们的休闲时间怎么办？我知道我们可以在乡村散步，或许可以去骑马。但是我们只能在夏天这样做。在又冷又湿的冬天能做什么？那里并不像在城里，是吧？
男：我同意。但是在那里的镇上，开车 20 分钟就可以到电影院、剧院、不错的餐厅，还有爵士乐俱乐部。所以我觉得我们公司应该搬去乡村。你同意吗？
女：我恐怕不能同意。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 moving 和选项中的 office 可知，对话围绕公司搬迁办公地点展开。根据第 3 小题中的 much colder, few activities, no good restaurants, no cinema or theatre 等可推测，对话中可能涉及新办公地点不好的方面。

1. What are they mainly talking about in the conversation?

【详解】选 **C**)。本题是问对话的主题。对话一开始，男士就说必须要把公司搬到新办公室去，并且下文多次出现 moving，由此可知对话主要是关于办公室的搬迁，C)是对原文的归纳概括，故为答案。

【避错】其他三项均是对话中提到的关于搬迁涉及的细节，不能概括全文。

2. Which of the following is mentioned by Tim as a good reason for moving?

【详解】选 **B**)。本题是问搬迁的优点。对话中，男士说搬去乡村的优点是租金更便宜，房子更便宜，空气更洁净；更安静；没有太多噪音，找停车位也更容易。B)是其中一个优点，故为答案。

【避错】A)、C)在对话中没有提到；D)是根据对话中的 motorway 设置的干扰。

3. Why is Jane worried about winter in the new location?

【详解】选 **B**)。本题是问女士对新的办公地点的担忧。对话中女士说，在乡下，夏天的时候还可以散步、骑马。随后反问冬天时该干什么。由此可推断，女士认为在乡下，冬天的时候没有娱乐活动，故答案为 B)。

【避错】对话中并没有比较城里和乡下冬天的天气情况，只是提到乡下冬天冷这一事实，故可排除 A)。女士只是在对话开头指出，在市中心有很多不错的餐厅，但并没有说乡下没有好的餐厅，故可排除 C)。D)是根据男士的话设置的干扰。

Conversation 2

4. A) before she worked for the media company
   B) when she was on holiday five years ago
   C) after she went to therapists and classes
   D) after her friend recommended it to her

M: So, Miss Parkinson, you organize fitness training and beauty treatments for working women?
W: That's right, Mr. Cruise.
M: Could you tell me how you first got the idea for the business?
W: Certainly. [4]I suppose it all started about five years ago. I was in

男：所以，帕金森小姐，你是为职业女性安排健身训练和美容吗？
女：是的，克鲁斯先生。
男：你能谈谈你一开始如何有从事这个行业的想法的吗？

【听前预测】根据第 4 题题干中的 her own business 和第 7 题题干中的 leave her job 可推测，对话是关于帕金森小姐辞职创业的。再根据各题选项可推测，对话中可能涉及帕金森小姐之前的工作情况。

4. Miss Parkinson became interested in her own business

holiday and had a very bad skin accident. I found that the only thing that helped the pain was massage and gentle exercise, like yoga or stretching exercises. So I used to go to therapists and classes after work.

M: Where did you work at that time?

W: In the training department of a media company.

M: I see.

W: [5]But then, I got a promotion to training manager. That meant I worked longer hours and it was difficult to get to classes. I asked some of my teachers if they would come to my house instead. And most of them agreed. It was more expensive but I thought it was worth it. Lots of my friends liked the idea, too. So I recommended people to them. That's when I began to realize that maybe I could make a business out of it.

M: Did you give up your job, then?

W: [6]No, not immediately. The idea was too scary. I had a good job with a good salary and starting my own business seemed a bit risky. So I just did it as a hobby really.

M: So why did you leave your job in the end?

W: [7]Well, the decision was made for me really. My company decided to relocate to a different town. They offered me the choice of relocating with them or quite a large sum of money if I preferred to leave. I know an opportunity when I see it. So I took the money.

M: Good for you.

5. A) She was busier than before.
   B) It was more convenient.
   C) She liked to exercise at home.
   D) She was given a promotion.

6. A) She recommended people to take classes.
   B) She was willing to pay more for classes at home.
   C) She left her job immediately after her promotion.
   D) She regarded the business as a pastime at first.

7. A) She got bored with her job.
   B) She saw an opportunity.
   C) She needed the money.
   D) She was forced to leave.

女：当然。[4]我想大约五年前就开始有了这个想法。那时我正在休假，皮肤问题非常糟糕。我发现唯一能减轻痛苦的就是按摩和适度运动，比如瑜伽或拉伸运动。所以我常常在下班后去看理疗师，去上课。

男：那时你在哪里工作？

女：在一家媒体公司的培训部。

男：我知道了。

女：[5]但是那时，我刚晋升为培训经理。那就意味着我要工作更长时间，所以很难去上课。我就问几个老师是否能到我家里给我上课。他们中大多数人都同意了。这样，费用会更高，但我认为这是值得的。我的很多朋友也都喜欢这个主意。所以我就向这些老师推荐学员。就在那时，我开始意识到或许我可以做这行生意。

男：那时你辞职了吗？

女：[6]没，没有立即辞。这个想法有点太吓人了。那时我的工作很好，薪水也不错，自己创业看起来有点冒险。所以我其实是把它当作业余爱好来做。

男：那么你最后为什么辞了职？

女：[7]嗯，其实决定已经帮我做出了。我的公司决定搬迁到另一个城镇。他们给了我两个选择，要么随公司一起搬迁，要么我自愿离开拿一大笔补偿金。看到这，我知道这是一个机会。所以我拿了钱。

男：你真行。

【详解】选 **B**)。本题问帕金森小姐从什么时候起开始对自己所从事的行业感兴趣。对话中男士问女士创业的想法从何而来，女士回答说这个想法从五年前就有了，当时她在休假，皮肤问题非常糟糕，只有按摩和适度运动能减轻痛苦，所以下班后就去看理疗师、去上课。B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

【避错】对话中提到在创业之前，帕金森小姐在一家媒体公司工作，A)与原文不符；C)是帕金森小姐在皮肤出现问题后采取的措施，并不是她创业的原因；帕金森小姐是在皮肤出现问题后自己去治疗的，并不是朋友推荐，故可排除 D)。

5. Why did she ask her teachers to teach her at home?

【详解】选 **B**)。本题问帕金森小姐要求老师去她家授课的原因。对话中，女士指出她在公司晋升为培训经理，工作时间更长，所以就没办法去上课，只好让老师去她家里授课。B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

【避错】A)的干扰性很强，对话中提到的“工作时间更长”在某种程度上也表明女士比以前更忙，但是不如 B)项更加直观。

6. Which of the following is NOT true according to the conversation?

【详解】选 **C**)。本题问根据对话哪项不正确，所以在听音之前要先浏览选项，掌握选项大意，以便在听音时一一对应。对话中，女士说自己得到晋升后，并没有立刻辞职去创业，因为她觉得那样做有点冒险，C)与此不符，符合题目要求，故为答案。

【避错】对话中女士提到，自己觉得在家上课的主意不错，就向朋友推荐，A)与原文相符；对话中女士提到，虽然在家上课比较贵，但她觉得这是值得的，B)与原文相符；对话中，女士提到一开始，她并没有立刻辞职来创业，只是将它当作业余爱好来做，D)与原文相符。

7. Why did she finally leave her job?

【详解】选 **B**)。对话结尾处，女士说公司打算搬到别的地方，给了她两个选择，要么随公司一起搬迁，要么拿补偿金离开公司。女士觉得这是一个机会，所以就选择了后者。B)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

【避错】A)、C)在对话中无法体现；公司给了女士两个选择，是女士自己选择离开公司，并不是被迫这样做，故可排除 D)。

Conversation 3

M: Good afternoon, Madam.

W: Good afternoon. I'd like to buy a camera.

M: We have all kinds of cameras here, Madam. What sort of camera are you thinking of buying?

W: Well, I don't know anything about cameras. But my friend tells me that 35mm cameras are the best.

M: Well, they are certainly the most popular. Would you like a rangefinder type or a single-lens reflex?

W: What's the difference?

M: [8①]With a single-lens reflex, you actually look through the lens when you are taking the photo, so you can see exactly what you are taking.

W: That seems a good idea.

M: [8②]Yes, focusing is easier, too. Try this one. It's a good make.

W: Yes, I see what you mean. The image is very clear and bright.

M: That's right.[8③]Moreover, you can use a number of different lenses. Let me put a telephoto lens on for you to try.

W: My word! That's very good. I can see the people across the street as if they are inside the shop.

M: [9]Being able to change the lens is very important in my opinion. You can't do that with most rangefinder cameras, though they are smaller and cheaper.

W: How much is this camera?

M: The list price is 5,000. But I can let you have it for 4,500.

W: [10①]That's far too much. Did you say that rangefinder cameras are cheaper?

M: Yes, they are much cheaper.

W: [10②]Good. Show me some, please.

8. A) Different lenses can be used.
   B) Focusing is easier.
   C) You can see what you are taking.
   D) It is cheaper and lighter.

9. A) lens
   B) price
   C) weight
   D) size

10. A) a single-lens camera
    B) nothing
    C) a rangefinder camera
    D) several lenses instead

男：下午好，女士。

女：下午好。我想买一部照相机。

男：女士，我们这里有各种款式的照相机。你想买哪种？

女：嗯……我对照相机一窍不通。但是朋友告诉我 35 毫米照相机是最好的。

男：嗯……它们确实是最受欢迎的。你是想要旁轴相机还是单反相机？

女：两个的不同点在哪里？

男：[8①]在用单反相机拍照时，你实际上是通过镜头来看，这样你就能清楚地看到你正在拍的东西。

女：听起来不错。

男：[8②]是的，聚焦也更容易。试试这部。品牌不错。

女：是的，我明白你的意思了。图像非常清晰明亮。

男：是的。[8③]并且，你可以用的镜头有多个。我调一个远距镜头给你试试。

女：哎呀！真是太棒了。我能看到街对面的人，就好像他们就在店里。

男：[9]在我看来，可调节镜头是非常重要的。大多数旁轴相机都做不到这一点，尽管它们较小，也比较便宜。

女：这部相机多少钱？

男：标价是 5 000。但是我可以以 4 500 的价格卖给你。

女：[10①]太贵了。你是说旁轴相机更便宜一些是吧？

男：是的，它们更便宜。

女：[10②]好的，请给我看看……

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 the single-lens reflex, the two types of cameras, the customer is more likely to buy, a rangefinder camera 等可推测，对话可能围绕顾客买相机及售货员进行介绍展开。其中可能提及两种相机的比较以及顾客的最终决定。

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the single-lens reflex?

【详解】选 **D**)。题目问关于单反相机哪项在对话中没有提到。对话中，男士在介绍单反相机时说，拍照者可以通过镜头清楚地看到自己正在拍摄的东西，调焦更容易，可以更换镜头。A)、B)、C)均与原文相符，只有 D)不符合男士对单反相机的描述，故为答案。

9. According to the shop assistant, the main difference between the two types of cameras lies in _____ .

【详解】选 **A**)。题目问旁轴相机和单反相机的主要不同点。对话中，男士提到能够转换镜头是非常重要的，大多数旁轴相机做不到这一点。A)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

【避错】B)和 D)虽然在文中提到，但并不是男士重点说明的内容；C)在对话中没有提及。

10. It can be inferred from the conversation that the customer is more likely to buy _____ in the end.

【详解】选 **C**)。本题问女士最后可能会买哪款相机。对话结尾处，女士说单反相机价格太贵，想要看一些便宜的旁轴相机。由此可推断，女士很可能会买旁轴相机，故答案为 C)。

【避错】其他三项在对话中找不到依据。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Passage 1

This is a picture. In the foreground, there is a house built into the side of a bare hill. [11]The house is actually cut out of the rock, and the front is painted white. There's a single window with a pink curtain

这是一张照片。在前景中，有一幢房子与光秃秃的小山的一侧融为一体。[11]房子实际上由岩石砌成，正面被粉刷成白色。只有一扇窗户，挂着粉红色窗帘，房

【听前预测】根据题干中的 the house, the small town, the picture 可知，本文是围绕照片中的房子和小镇展开的。根据问题以及各选项可推测，文中可能描述了房子和小镇的具体细节。

11. A) The front is pink.
    B) The curtain is drawn.
    C) No window can be seen.

D) There are two doors.

12. A) A washing line.
B) Another house.
C) A flat area.
D) A chimney.

13. A) Between two hills.
B) Further to the left of the house.
C) At the back of the house.
D) At the side of a hill.

across it and a wooden door. This rock house is clearly inhabited because in front of the house, there is washing hanging on a washing line in what looks like the front yard. Then, above the painted front of the house, they've built a chimney. It's quite possible that at the back of this same hill there's another door — or the front of another house, perhaps. [12]At the side of the house, to the left, there's a flat area. They've got chairs there and one person appears to be serving food. They are wearing casual summer clothes. Further to the left is another chimney, which probably belongs to a different house. [13]In the background of the picture, a long way from this particular bare hill, there's another hill. Then, in between, there's a relatively flat plain. And then there's a small town. It looks like a town because there are a lot of white houses and each one is quite close to the next building. This must be a hot country because the sky is blue and there isn't much vegetation. I should think that rock houses are actually really cool and pleasant to live in.

门是木制的。这幢岩石建造的房子很明显有人在居住，因为在房前，在看似前院的晾衣绳上挂着洗好的衣服。然后，在被粉刷了的房子正面的上方，砌了一个烟囱。这座小山的背面非常可能还有另一扇门——或者可能是另一幢房子的正面。[12]在房子左边有一块空地。那里有椅子，一个人好像在上菜。他们穿着夏天休闲服装。左边再往里一点又有一个烟囱，可能是另一幢房子的。[13]在照片的后景处，离这座光秃秃的小山很远的地方有另一座小山。在两者之间，有一块相对平整的空地。那里有个小镇。之所以说它看起来像是个城镇是因为那里有很多幢白色的房子，每一幢都离另一幢非常近。这个城镇肯定非常热，因为这里的天空是蓝的，没有很多植被。我想，那些岩石砌成的房子肯定很凉快，住在里面会很愉悦。

11. Which of the following details about the front of the house is CORRECT?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问关于房子的正面哪项不正确。短文一开始提到，房子由岩石砌成，正面被粉刷成白色，只有一扇窗户，挂着粉红色窗帘，有一扇木门。B)与原文的描述相符，故为答案。
【避错】其他三项与原文明显相反。
12. What is to the immediate left side of the house?
【详解】选 **C**)。本题问离房子左边最近的是什么。短文中提到，在房子的左侧，有一块平地。故答案为 C)。
【避错】晾衣绳在前院中；另一幢房子在小山后面；烟囱在房子上方。故 A)、B)、D)三项均不正确。
13. Where is the small town in the picture?
【详解】选 **A**)。本题问小镇在照片中的什么位置。短文结尾处指出，在照片的后景处，离前景处的小山很远的地方还有一座小山，在两座山之间有一块相对平整的空地，那里有个小镇，故答案为 A)。
【避错】在房子左侧较远处有一个烟囱，故可排除 B)；C)是根据原文中的 at the back of this same hill 设置的干扰；在小山的一侧是一座房子，故可排除 D)。

Passage 2

14. A) When he grew up.
B) When he learned Mongolian.
C) When he returned home.
D) When he was nine years old.

15. A) In Mongolia.
B) In the Arab world.
C) In his hometown.
D) In some other regions.

16. A) became interested in classical Mongolian
B) learned classical and modern Mongolian
C) gave up modern Mongolian
D) mastered modern Mongolian

17. A) Ben wants to visit Mongolia when the weather is warm.
B) Ben considers the travel expense reasonable.
C) The trip today is expensive considering inflation.
D) Ben was unable to travel to Mongolia in 1971.

[14]Ben became interested in Mongolia early in life. When he was 9 years old, he read a book about Marco Polo, about how Marco Polo traveled with his uncles on the ultimate business trip to the Mongol Empire at its height. Marco Polo's trip lasted almost a quarter of a century, during which he grew up, mastered Mongolian, gained the confidence of the Mongol emperor, and then eventually returned home with fantastic tales of strange lands and stranger people. The story of Marco Polo fascinated Ben. Ben tried to save money from his first job delivering newspapers with an eye toward a $3,000 trip to Mongolia. But in those days, it would take him years to have the money ready. [15]So he continued to read about Mongolia in the meantime but spent most of his teenage years in the Arab world, where he learned the language and became interested in journalism. [16]He took courses in classical and modern Mongolian while studying for his master's degree and found it very difficult. But he still wants to visit Mongolia in the spring or summer. He said, "Mongolian winters, when temperatures drop to -30°C are not for me. The price today with an upscale company is reasonable," Ben said, [17]"Compared to the $3,000 it was back in 1971, today the same trip is around $5,000, which, though still a large sum, is, in terms of inflation, a good bargain."

[14]本在很小的时候就对蒙古感兴趣。9 岁的时候，他读了一本关于马可·波罗的书，书中介绍了马可·波罗如何和他的叔伯们踏上了通往鼎盛时期的蒙古帝国的终极商务之旅。马可·波罗的旅行持续了几乎四分之一个世纪，在那段时间，他长大了，学会了蒙古语，取得了蒙古帝王的信任，最终回到了家乡，带回了关于这些陌生土地和更为陌生的人们的奇闻轶事。马可·波罗的故事令本着迷。他努力通过第一份送报纸的工作攒钱，就是为了攒够 3 000 美元去蒙古的路费。但是，在那个年代，他得花上好几年的时间才能攒够钱。[15]所以他继续了解蒙古，同时却在阿拉伯国家度过了大部分的青少年时期，在那里，他学习阿拉伯语，对新闻业有了兴趣。[16]在为取得硕士学位学习的同时，他选修了有关传统蒙古和现代蒙古的课程，发现很难。但他仍然想在春天或夏天去参观蒙古。他说："蒙古冬天气温会下降到零下 30℃，我受不了。"本说："如今，跟随高级旅游公司去蒙古的价格很合理。[17]1971 年价格是 3 000 美元，现在同样的旅途价格是 5 000 美元，虽然仍然是一大笔钱，但是考虑到通货膨胀，也算是便宜的了。"

【听前预测】根据题干中的 become interested in Mongolia, teenage years, Ben, master's degree 可推测，本文可能围绕本对蒙古的兴趣以及他的成长经历或学习展开。
14. When did Ben first become interested in Mongolia?
【详解】选 **D**)。本题问本从什么时候起对蒙古感兴趣。短文一开始就指出，本在 9 岁时读了一本关于马可·波罗的书之后就开始对蒙古感兴趣了，故答案为 D)。
【避错】其他三项均与短文明显相反。
15. Where did he spend most of his teenage years?
【详解】选 **B**)。本题问本的大部分青少年时期是在哪里度过的。短文中提到，本在阿拉伯国家度过了大部分的青少年时期，故答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三项在文中均没有提及。
16. We learn from the passage that Ben _____ while doing his master's degree.
【详解】选 **B**)。本题问本在为取得硕士学位而学习的同时做了什么。短文中提到，本在为取得硕士学位学习的同时，选修了有关传统蒙古和现代蒙古的课程。故答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三项均是根据原文细节设置的干扰。
17. Which of the following details is NOT true according to the passage?
【详解】选 **C**)。短文结尾处指出，现在去蒙古旅游的价格是 5 000 美元，虽然仍然是一大笔钱，但考虑到通货膨胀，也算是便宜的了，C)与原文相反，符合题干要求，故为答案。
【避错】本想在春天或夏天去参观蒙古，A)与此一致；对话结尾处本指出，跟随高级旅游公司去蒙古的价格很合理，B)与此一致；短文结尾处指出 1971 年去蒙古旅游的价格是 3 000 美元，而结合短文前半部分，在那时，本要攒够这些钱需要好几年，所以后来本就继续了解蒙古，由此可推断，本在 1971 年因为没钱而没去蒙古旅游，D)与此一致。

Passage 3

18. A) 9 meters.
B) 20 meters.
C) 100 meters.
D) 40 meters.

19. A) The farm sells its vegetables to a local supermarket.
B) The farm uses less water and energy to grow vegetables.
C) The farm causes less pollution in its production.
D) The farm sells at the same price as imported produce.

20. A) local climate
B) local support
C) plan for expansion
D) closeness to the city

Less than 20 miles from Singapore's skyscrapers is a completely different set of high-rise towers. [18]Much smaller in scale but with a big ambition, over 100 nine-meter-tall towers at Sky Greens vertical farm offer a new vision of urban sustainability. Green vegetables like Chinese cabbage are grown, stacked in greenhouses, and sold at local supermarkets. The farm was built in 2009 and since October this year the fully operating farm has been supplying one of the city's supermarkets with weekly deliveries of its greens. [19]The Sky Greens produce costs around 40% more than an imported equivalent. However, the small amount of energy and water needed to grow the vegetables, and the close proximity to the consumer, means that carbon dioxide emitted in production and transportation is kept to a minimum. [20]The Sky Greens venture is supported by the Singaporean government and has another advantage over other urban farms around the world: abundant natural heating and light. Singapore has year-round temperatures of around 30℃ and the farm is set in an open area designated by the government as an agro-technology park, miles away from the shadow of city skyscrapers. And there are plans for the current site to expand to produce up to two tons of greens a week next year and build over 2,000 towers in the next few years.

离新加坡摩天大楼不到 20 英里的地方是一个与其完全不同的高层建筑景象。这些建筑规模更小，但是目标却很高，[18]新加坡"天鲜垂直农场"上的 100 栋 9 米高的高楼向我们展示了一幅城市可持续发展的新景象。像大白菜这样的绿色蔬菜在这里种植，堆放在温室里，在当地超市出售。这个农场建于 2009 年，从今年 10 月起，这个完全投入运营的农场每周为这个城市中的一家超市供应绿叶蔬菜。[19]"天鲜农场"的农产品大约比同类进口产品贵 40%。但是种植这些蔬菜只需少量的能量和水，与消费者极为接近，这就意味着在生产和运输过程中，二氧化碳排放量能保持在最低水平。[20]"天鲜农场"公司得到新加坡政府的支持，与世界上其他的城市农场相比有另一个优势：充足的自然热量和光照。新加坡全年气温大约在 30℃，农场建在政府指定作为农业科技公园的一块空地上，离城市高楼大厦投射的阴影几英里远。明年，目前的地点计划进行扩展，扩展后每周将生产 2 吨绿叶蔬菜，在接下来的几年中将会继续建造 2 000 多座高楼。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Sky Greens vertical farm, sells its vegetables, local supermarket…, advantage 等可推测，本文围绕"天鲜垂直农场"的优势展开。
18. What is the height of towers at Sky Greens vertical farm?
【详解】选 **A**)。本题问"天鲜垂直农场"上楼的高度。短文一开始指出，新加坡"天鲜垂直农场"上的 100 栋 9 米高的高楼向我们展示了一幅城市可持续发展的新景象，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)是农场与摩天大楼之间的距离；C)是根据原文中的"100 栋楼"设置的干扰；D)是根据原文中的"'天鲜农场'上的农产品比同类进口产品贵 40%"设置的干扰。
19. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
【详解】选 **D**)。本题问根据原文哪个选项不正确。短文中提到，"天鲜农场"的农产品大约比同类进口产品贵 40%，D)与此相反，符合题目要求，故为答案。
【避错】短文中提到，"天鲜农场"的农产品在当地超市出售，A)与此一致；短文中提到，"天鲜农场"上种植蔬菜只需少量的能量和水，B)与此一致；短文中提到，因为种植蔬菜所需的能量和水较少，并且与消费者也极为接近，这就意味着在生产和运输过程中，二氧化碳的排放量能保持在最低水平，也就是说能减少污染，C)与此一致。
20. According to the passage, one particular advantage of the Sky Greens is
【详解】选 **A**)。本题问"天鲜农场"的优势。短文结尾处指出，"天鲜农场"与世界上的其他城市农场相比有另一个优势：充足的自然热量和光照，而这明显与气候有关。故答案为 A)。
【避错】其他三项都不是短文明确指出的优势，故可排除。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

News Item 1

21. A) when the woman was killed
B) the main cause of her death
C) the woman's identity
D) why she failed to return home

22. A) 9.
B) 19.
C) 22.
D) 33.

The family of Sarai Sierra, an American woman who went missing in Istanbul nearly two weeks ago, is in mourning after learning that Turkish police found her body Saturday. Turkish police found the woman's body near ancient stone walls in Istanbul's Sarayburnu district. Police suspected she had been killed at another location. [21]Police told CNN's sister network CNN Turk that the body of the 33-year-old mother of two showed signs of stab wounds. However, the police chief of Istanbul, Huseyin Capkin, said Sierra died from a blow to her head. [22]Nine suspects had been detained in connection with the woman's disappearance and death. Sierra's family and friends first sounded the alarm last week after she did not arrive on a return flight from Istanbul on January 22.

Sarai Sierra 是一名美国妇女，大约两周前在伊斯坦布尔失踪，她的家人在得知土耳其警察周六发现她的尸体后，陷入悲痛之中。土耳其警察在伊斯坦布尔萨拉基里奥角地区的古老石墙附近发现了这名女性的尸体。警察推测她在另一个地点被杀害。[21]警察告诉 CNN 的姐妹网络 CNN Turk 说，这名女性 33 岁，是两个孩子的母亲，有被刀戳的痕迹。但是，伊斯坦布尔的警察局长 Huseyin Capkin 说，Sierra 死于头部重击。[22]9 名与这名女性的失踪和死亡有关的嫌疑人被逮捕。Sierra 没有于 1 月 22 日登上从伊斯坦布尔返程的飞机，上周她的家人和朋友在第一时间内报了警。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Turkish police, the woman, killed, death, detained 可推测，新闻与一名女性在土耳其遇害及警察逮捕嫌疑人有关。

21. According to the news, Turkish police were unsure about
【详解】选 **B**)。本题问土耳其警察不确定什么。新闻中指出，警察告诉 CNN Turk 说，这名女性有被刀戳的痕迹，但是伊斯坦布尔的警察局长却说，这名女性死于头部重击。由此可知，警察对这名女性的死因并不确定，故答案为 B)。
【避错】新闻中提到，警察在周六发现了这名女性的尸体，故可排除 A)；新闻中提到，这位美国女性 33 岁，是两个孩子的母亲，故可排除 C)；发现这名女性时，她已经死亡，所以她没能回家的原因已经确定，故可排除 D)。

22. How many people had been detained by Turkish Police?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问土耳其警方抓捕了几名嫌疑人。新闻中提到，9 名与这名女性的失踪和死亡有关的嫌疑人被逮捕，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)是想通过读音干扰考生；C)和 D)分别利用新闻中出现的数字设置干扰，注意结合问题排除。

News Item 2

23. A) Islamist militants are still in control of the town.
B) French forces have entered the town.
C) French forces are going to land at the airport.
D) Islamist militants are attacking the airport.

24. A) To control Kidal airport.
B) To protect the town.
C) To protect the capital Bamako.
D) To fight against Islamist militants.

[23]French forces say they have entered Kidal in the north of Mali, the last major town they have yet to secure in their drive against Islamist militants. French forces now control Kidal airport after a number of aircraft, including helicopters, landed there last night. Islamist militants were reported to have already left the town and it was unclear who was in charge. [24]France, the former colonial power in Mali, launched a military operation this month after Islamist militants appeared to be threatening the south. French army spokesman confirmed that French troops were deployed overnight in Kidal. One original security source told the press that French aircraft had landed at Kidal and that protection helicopters are in the sky. Kidal, 930 miles north-east of the capital Bamako, was until recently under the control of the Islamist militants.

[23]法国军方表示他们已进入马里北部基达尔城，在打击伊斯兰武装分子的努力中，这是最后一个他们还没有给予保护的主要城镇。昨晚包括直升机在内的几架飞机降落后，法军控制了基达尔机场。报道称，伊斯兰武装分子已经离开该城，目前还不清楚谁在管辖该城。[24]法国之前是马里的殖民国家，本月在伊斯兰武装分子威胁南方之时发动了军事行动。法国军方发言人证实，法国军队被连夜派往基达尔。最初一位安全部门消息人士对新闻界说法国飞机已经降落在基达尔，护卫直升机现在已经在基达尔上空。基达尔，位于首都巴马科东北部 930 英里处，直到最近一直处于伊斯兰武装分子的控制之下。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Kidal, Islamist militants, the French launch the military operation 可推测，新闻与伊斯兰武装分子控制基达尔城及法国军方对其发动军事行动有关。

23. What is the situation now in Kidal according to the news?
【详解】选 **B**)。本题问基达尔目前的形势。新闻一开始提到，法国军方表示他们已经进入马里北部基达尔城，故答案为 B)。
【避错】新闻中提到伊斯兰武装分子已经离开基达尔城，故可排除 A)和 D)；新闻中提到，法国直升机已经于昨晚降落在基达尔机场，C)中的一般将来时与此不一致。

24. Why did the French launch the military operation?
【详解】选 **D**)。新闻中提到，法国之前是马里的殖民国家，本月在伊斯兰武装分子威胁南方之时发动了军事行动，由此可知，法国发动军事行动是为了打击伊斯兰武装分子，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)只是法国军方采取的行动，并不是原因；B)的干扰性非常强，根据新闻一开始很容易误选该项，但 D)在原文中的出处与题目更加接近；C)在文中没有提及。

News Item 3

25. A) It was proposed by a group of senators.
B) Mr. Obama had carried out the reform.
C) Illegal immigrants would soon be given citizenship.
D) The reform failed to improve the current system.

26. A) Eight years.
B) Five years.
C) Thirteen years.
D) Eleven years.

US President Barack Obama has said the time has come for a review on the US immigration system. [25]He made his case at a high school in Las Vegas, Nevada, a day after a group of senators outlined a framework for reform. The White House and senators envision a path to citizenship for many of an estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants in the US. He noted that the current system was out of date and badly broken. Mr Obama's case for an immigration reform reflects a blueprint he rolled out in 2011, though that did not go far. Mr Obama now backs the Senate plan including making illegal immigrants pay taxes and fines, and sending them to the back of the queue before they can become American citizens. His 2011 blueprint also focused on a path to permanent residency and eventual citizenship. [26]After 8 years, individuals would be allowed to become legal permanent residents and would eventually become citizens 5 years later, according to his 2011 blueprint.

美国总统巴拉克·奥巴马已经表示，是时候重新审视美国的移民体系了。[25]他在内华达州拉斯维加斯的一所中学说明了这一观点，在此前一天，一个参议员小组概述了改革的框架。白宫和参议员们预想了一条使美国估计 1 100 万非法移民中的很多人取得公民身份的道路。他指出，目前的体系已经过时，而且已被严重破坏。奥巴马先生对移民改革的主张是对他在 2011 年推出的计划的反映，虽然该计划并没有起多大作用。奥巴马先生现在支持参议员的计划，包括使非法移民交税和罚款，在他们能成为美国公民之前将其送至等候队列的最后。他 2011 年的计划也把注意力放在永久居住权和最终获得美国国籍这方面上。[26]根据他 2011 年的计划，人们在 8 年后可以成为合法的永久居住者，再过 5 年就可以最终成为美国公民。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 the immigration reform, Mr. Obama, senators, Obama's 2011 blueprint, illegal immigrants to gain citizenship 等可推测，新闻与奥巴马的移民改革以及非法移民获得公民身份所需的时间有关。

25. Which of the following is TRUE about the immigration reform?
【详解】选 **A**)。本题问关于移民改革正确的是哪个选项。新闻一开始指出，奥巴马在一所中学说明了要重新审视美国的移民体系，而在此之前一天，一个参议员小组概述了改革的框架。由此可知，改革实际上是由参议员小组提出的，故答案为 A)。
【避错】改革目前只是有框架，并没有付诸实施，故可排除 B)；根据新闻可知，奥巴马在 2011 年的计划中指出非法移民需要 8 年才可以成为合法的永久居住者，再过 5 年才能最终成为美国公民，所以并不是“很快”，故可排除 C)；最新改革还没有实施，所以并不知道其结果，D)中的 failed 不符合原文。

26. According to Obama's 2011 blueprint, how long would it take for illegal immigrants to gain citizenship?
【详解】选 **C**)。本题问根据奥巴马 2011 年的计划，非法移民需要多长时间才能成为公民。新闻最后指出，根据奥巴马 2011 年的计划，人们在 8 年后可以成为合法的永久居住者，再过 5 年就可以最终成为美国公民。也就是说需要 13 年才能取得美国公民身份，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)是获得永久居住权所需的时间；B)忽略了前 8 年的时间；D)在文中没有提及。

News Item 4

27. A) Running a plastic surgery clinic.
B) Arranging for surgery and safaris.
C) Providing consultancy to local people.
D) Organizing trips to UK and America.

28. A) Local African clients helped keep her business going.
B) Her clients were unable to pay her the money.
C) Her business was affected by the

In a suburb in northern Johannesburg, South Africa, Lorraine Melvill is running around, trying to organize hospital visits for her clients staying in her guest house. [27]She started her business, "Surgeon and Safari", back in 2000 and since then she has had people from all over the world come to her to facilitate their cosmetic procedures, and perhaps go on safari too. "For most people in the first-world economies like the UK, and especially in America, their biggest desire is to go on African safari," she explains, "and yet their greatest want in their life was to have plastic surgery, so why not put the two together?" Like most companies, however, "Surgeon and

在南非约翰内斯堡北部的一个郊区，Lorraine Melvill 四处奔波，尝试为她宾馆里的顾客安排医院就诊。[27]她在 2000 年的时候开始了这个“外科手术和狩猎之旅”业务，从那时起，就有世界各地的人为了更容易进行整容手术或许也是为了狩猎旅行来找她。她解释说：“对像英国，尤其是美国这样的第一世界国家中的大多数人来说，最大的诱惑力就是去非洲狩猎了，然而他们生命中的最大需求却是进行整容手术，所以为什么不把两者合二为一？”但是就像大多数公司一样，“外科手术和狩

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Lorraine Melvill's business，plastic surgery, safaris, Local African clients helped…, Her clients were unable 等可推测，新闻与 Lorraine Melvill 的业务有关，其中可能提及业务的内容以及业务受到的影响。

27. What is Lorraine Melvill's business?
【详解】选 **B**)。本题问 Lorraine Melvill 的业务是什么。新闻中提到，Lorraine Melvill 在 2000 年的时候开始从事“外科手术和狩猎之旅”这项业务，从那时起，就有世界各地的人为了更容易进行整容手术或许也是为了狩猎旅行来找她。由此可知，Lorraine Melvill 为人们安排手术和狩猎旅行，故答案为 B)。
【避错】新闻一开头指出，Lorraine Melvill 四处奔波，尝试为她宾馆里的顾客安排医院就诊，所以并不是 Lorraine Melvill 自己开了一家整形外科诊所，而是帮助顾客安排去医院就诊，故可排除 A)；Lorraine Melvill 主要是向外国人提供咨询，所以可排除 C)；Lorraine Melvill 安排世界各地的人来非洲旅行，故可排除 D)。

global financial crisis.
D) She still had as many European clients as before.

Safari" was hit by the global financial crisis, particularly as a number of Melvill's clients were borrowing money to afford their procedures. [28]However, whilst the United States and Eurozone economies may have languished, Melvill says that she has benefited from the growth of some African countries' economies. "There is a huge emergence of local Africans that chose to come to South Africa for elective surgery, whether it be breast reduction, tummy tucks," she says.

猎之旅"受到全球经济危机的冲击，尤其是她的一些顾客，都借钱来支付整容手术。[28]但是，可能在美国和欧元区国家的经济失去活力的时候，Melvill 说她受益于一些非洲国家经济的发展。她说"现在有大量的非洲本地人来南非接受选择性手术，不管是乳房缩小术还是整腹术。"

28. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the news item?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问根据新闻哪项不正确。新闻中提到，Lorraine Melvill 的业务受到全球经济危机的冲击，美国和欧元区国家经济失去活力，由此可推断，Lorraine Melvill 的欧洲顾客不会像以前那么多，D)与原文相反，符合题目要求，故为答案。
【避错】新闻中提到，在美国和欧元区国家经济失去活力的时候，非洲国家经济的发展为她带来了大量非洲本地顾客，A)与原文一致；新闻中提到，受全球经济危机的冲击，她的很多顾客都借钱来支付整容手术，由此可知，这些顾客自己没钱付款，B)与此一致；新闻中提到，就像大多数公司一样，"外科手术和狩猎之旅"受到全球经济危机的冲击，C)与此一致。

News Item 5

29. A) Foreign investment in unstable regions.
B) BP's presence in North Africa.
C) Security concerns in risky countries.
D) Protection for foreign oil workers.

[29①]The bloodshed at In Amenas has left the oil and gas industry struggling to come to terms with what it might mean for investment in risky countries. Bob Dudley, BP's chief executive says the company is "reviewing security" at its facilities in the region and around the world. The attack is the worst tragedy of its kind in living memory despite the energy industry's presence in many unstable regions. "BP has never experienced an attack on this scale before," Mr Dudley says. [29②]Security remains a top priority in countries such as Iraq, where there have been instances of workers being kidnapped. The perception of risk for foreign oil workers and their families in North Africa, has soared.

[29①]英纳梅纳斯的流血事件使石油天然气行业终于认识到在高风险国家投资可能意味着什么。Bob Dudley 是英国石油公司的首席执行官，他表示公司正在对该地区和世界其他地区的设备进行"安全审核"。尽管这家能源企业在许多不稳定的地区都存在，但此次攻击仍是有记忆以来最严重的悲剧。Dudley 先生说，"英国石油公司从来没有经历过这种程度的攻击。"[29②]在像伊拉克这样的国家中，安全仍然是最重要的问题，在这些地方，不断有工人被绑架的事件发生。对在北非工作的外国石油工人和他们的家人的风险认知猛增。

【听前预测】根据选项中的 unstable regions, foreign investment, security concerns, protection 等可推测，新闻与外国投资公司的员工在不安定地区的安全问题有关。

29. What is the main idea of the news item?
【详解】选 **C**)。本题问新闻的主题。新闻以发生在英纳梅纳斯的流血事件引出主题：在不安定国家投资会使员工和其家人的安全面临威胁。并指出在像伊拉克这样的国家中，安全仍然是最重要的问题。由此可知，新闻主要是关于在不安定国家的人身安全问题，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)、B)是原文中的细节信息，不足以概括新闻主题；D)在新闻中没有提及。

News Item 6

30. A) London attracts shoppers from all over the world.
B) Most people in Nigeria live in poverty.
C) Wealthier Nigerians become a big spender.
D) People from the Middle East are the most wealthy.

Shopping is a serious business in London whatever the season — but it doesn't get much more serious than this time of year. The UK's capital January sales sees throngs of dedicated shopaholics cram its countless department stores, quirky boutiques and market stalls, keen to get their hands on the latest fashion trends and product offers. But it's not just domestic spending that's keeping the tills ringing in London. [30]While the vibrant city's high-end stores are no strangers to overseas visitors, with those from the Middle East typically spending the most, a surprising new contender has emerged in recent times as a big spender in the international market —Nigeria. Nigeria's economic growth has averaged about 7.4% annually over the past decade, creating a wealthier Nigerian elite with a large spending power. At the same time, however, robust economic growth has not reduced poverty in the country, with about two thirds of its population living on less than $1 per day.

不管在哪个季节，购物都是伦敦一项重要的业务——但是从来没有像今年这个时候这么重要。英国首都一月份销售见证了成群忠诚的购物狂挤满不计其数的百货公司、古怪的精品店、市场摊位，他们热衷于抓住产品提供的最新时尚潮流。但是并不是国内消费一直将现金引进伦敦。[30]这个动力十足的城市中的高档商店对海外游客来说不再陌生，那些来自中东国家的人通常消费最多，但是尼日利亚作为国际市场上较大的消费者已经出现，成为中东国家消费者的一个新的竞争者，这十分令人惊讶。在过去十年中，尼日利亚经济平均每年增长大约 7.4%，产生了一个更富有的尼日利亚精英阶层，有较强的消费能力。但是同时，旺盛的经济增长并没有减轻这个国家的贫穷，该国大约三分之二的人每天消费不到 1 美元。

【听前预测】根据选项中的 London, shoppers, Nigeria, in poverty, Wealthier Nigerians, spender, People from the Middle East 等可推测，新闻与伦敦购物者有关，其中可能提及尼日利亚和中东国家的人去伦敦购物的情况。

30. What is the main message of the news item?
【详解】选 **C**)。本题问新闻传达的主要信息是什么。新闻开始指出，伦敦吸引了大量的购物者，随后指出中东国家的人通常消费最多，但最近新出现了一个群体——尼日利亚的富人。并具体介绍了尼日利亚的经济发展情况。由此可知，新闻前面主要是为了引出尼日利亚这一消费群体所做的铺垫，新闻想要传递的主要是尼日利亚的情况，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)主要是为引入主题所做的铺垫，故可排除；新闻中虽然提到尼日利亚大多数人生活贫困，但与新闻有关购物的语境不符，故可排除 B)；新闻中只是提到来自中东国家的人消费最多，但并没有说他们最富，故可排除 D)。

PART III CLOZE

【文章大意】本文为说明文。文章指出，人类对速度的追求使得对产业和商业更多、更快制造产品的需求也增加。新的蒸汽动力使这一需求成为可能，并且也永久性地改变了工作和生活。以前，工作受到自然力量的支配，而现在则不受季节和日照的限制。以前，人们在周一不上班，而现在人们则会工作到周六中午，周一早上就开始上班，这促使板球、足球等观赏性运动发展起来，也促使新兴工人阶级中出现了新的娱乐方式。

The Victorians had become addicted to speed and they wanted to go ever faster. Time was money and efficiency became __31__ important. Although division of labour had been __32__ by Adam Smith and illustrated by a pin factory in The Wealth of Nations in 1776, __33__ could now become fully realised. This specialisation of labour was in __34__ contrast to the rural means of production, in __35__ the family was the means of production, consumption and socialisation.

__36__ greater speed came a greater need for industries and businesses to make more and make it quicker. Steam made this __37__ and changed working life forever. __38__ were the days when work was __39__ by natural forces: steam

31. A) increasingly B) surprisingly C) slowly D) obviously
32. A) contributed B) informed C) spread D) conceived
33. A) he B) it C) these D) those
34. A) clear B) marked C) apparent D) firm
35. A) that B) what C) where D) which
36. A) Upon B) Over C) With D) For
37. A) possible B) practical C) worthwhile D) useful
38. A) Passed B) Lost C) Pone D) Missed
39. A) defined B) controlled C) limited D) dictated

31.【详解】选 **A**)。所填词应表示"important"的程度。结合前一句可知，维多利亚时代的人对速度非常痴迷，由此不难理解对他们来说效率的重要性会很大，A) increasingly"越来越多地"符合语境，故为答案。
【避错】B) surprisingly"令人吃惊地"；C) slowly"缓慢地"；D) obviously"明显地"均不符合句意。
32.【详解】选 **D**)。根据常识可知，亚当·斯密提出了劳动分工理论，D) conceived"构想到，提出"符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】A) contributed"贡献"，B) informed"通知"，C) spread"传播，展开"均不符合句意。
33.【详解】选 **B**)。本句中 although 引导让步状语从句，其主语是 division of labour，该从句指出亚当·斯密在 1776 年提出劳动分工理论，所以主句应是关于该理论的实现情况。故主语应为 B) it。
【避错】其他三个代词均无法使句子逻辑关系通顺。
34.【详解】选 **B**)。该句主要指出劳动专业化与农村地区的生产方式不同，所填词应修饰"不同"的程度。B) marked"显著的"能使句意通顺，故为答案。
【避错】A) clear"明显的"，C) apparent"显然的"，D) firm"坚定的"均不能使句意通顺。
35.【详解】选 **D**)。分析句子结构可知，in _____ 在句中做状语，所填词引导的定语从句修饰 the rural means of production。故答案为 D) which。
【避错】A) that 引导定语从句时，其前不能有介词；B) what 引导定语从句时，充当成分，而本句中不缺少主语或宾语；C) where 不能与 in 构成搭配。
36.【详解】选 **C**)。本句是一个倒装句，因主语太长而将状语提前，其正常语序是 a greater need…came _____ greater speed。分析句意可知，对各个产业和商业更多、更快地制造产品的需求是随着对速度的更高要求而出现的，所以状语应表示伴随，C) with 符合要求，故为答案。
【避错】其他三项均无法使语句通顺。
37.【详解】选 **A**)。this 指代第一句提到的"对各个产业和商业更多、更快地制造产品的需求"。由此可知本句是说"蒸汽使这一需求……"。根据本段下文可知，这一需求得到实现。A) possible"可能的"，用在句中能使句意通顺，故为答案。
【避错】B) practical"实用的"；C) worthwhile"有价值的"；D) useful"有用的"，均不符合句意。
38.【详解】选 **C**)。本句为倒装句，因修饰主语 the days 的定语从句过长而将表语提前至句首，正常语序为 the days were _____ 。根据下文可知，蒸汽机使工作不受季节或日照的影响，也就是说以前工作受到自然因素影响的日子因为蒸汽机的出现而消失。C) Gone"一去不复返的"符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】其他三项均无法使句子通顺，故可排除。

engines were servant __40__ neither season nor sunshine. Factories had foremen and life became correspondingly more __41__. The clocking-on machine was __42__ in 1885 and time and motion studies to increase efficiency would be introduced only __43__ twenty years later. __44__ it was not all bad news. Agricultural incomes depended on variable harvests and weather. Factories provided __45__ and predictable income, but long hours.

Working life was becoming increasingly regulated, and the working __46__ was reorganised to promote ever-greater efficiency. The old __47__ of St. Monday — when no work was done — was gradually phased out and to __48__, work stopped around midday on Saturday and did not resume __49__ Monday morning. A new division between "work" and "leisure" emerged, and this new block of weekend leisure time coincided with the development of spectator sports like cricket and football, and the __50__ of music hall entertainment for the new working classes.

40. A) over B) on
C) by D) to
41. A) standard B) controlled
C) difficult D) dreadful
42. A) designed B) created
C) invented D) bought
43. A) some B) certain
C) these D) those
44. A) For B) But
C) Consequently D) Accordingly
45. A) safe B) good
C) continuous D) secure
46. A) week B) period
C) pattern D) practice
47. A) culture B) behaviour
C) custom D) habit
48. A) repair B) compensate
C) mend D) moderate
49. A) before B) until
C) on D) after
50. A) rise B) increase
C) trend D) presence

39. 【详解】选 **D**)。根据前一句"蒸汽改变了工作生活"可推断，以往工作受到自然因素(比如季节或日照)的限制，D) dictated"决定；对……有决定性影响"能使句意通顺，故为答案。
【避错】A) defined"明确；定义"不能使句意通顺；B) controlled"控制"，用在句中不符合语言习惯，自然因素无法控制人类的行为活动，只是会影响而已；C) limited"限制"表示对程度或数量进行限制，不符合本句语境。
40. 【详解】选 **D**)。选项中能与 servant 构成合理搭配的为 D) to，be servant to 意为"是……的仆人"，引申义为"受……支配"。
【避错】其他三项均无法与 servant 构成合理搭配。
41. 【详解】选 **B**)。and 前的分句指出，工厂现在有了工头，很明显，工头是对工人进行管理的，也就是说工人的生活也相应受到更多控制，B) controlled"受控制的"符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】A) standard"标准的"；C) difficult"困难的"；D) dreadful"可怕的"，均与语境不符，故可排除。
42. 【详解】选 **C**)。本分句大意为"打卡机在 1885 年被 _____ "，能使句意通顺的为 C) invented"发明"。
【避错】A) designed"设计"和 D) bought"购买"明显不符合语境；B) created"创造"通常接某种观点、思想等，不与具体实物连用，故可排除。
43. 【详解】选 **A**)。所填词修饰 twenty years，通常用来表示约数的为 A) some"大约"，故为答案。
【避错】B) certain"某些，某几个"，后通常不接时间名词；C) these 和 D) those 均指代前文提到的时间，而上文并无与其对应的信息。
44. 【详解】选 **B**)。前文指出蒸汽机使工人的工作发生了永久性的变化，工人生活受到更多管制，上班必须打卡。后文则指出这并不是坏消息。前后语义明显相反，故答案为 B) But。
【避错】A) For"因为"、C) Consequently"因此"和 D) Accordingly"相应地"均不能使句意通顺。
45. 【详解】选 **D**)。根据空后的 predictable 可知，所填词应表示工资的特点。一般情况来说，工资较为稳定，也能知道每个月能拿多少钱。D) secure"有保障的"能使句意通顺，故为答案。
【避错】A) safe"安全的"与 incomes 无法构成合理搭配；B) good"不错的"和 C) continuous"连续的"不能使句意通顺。
46. 【详解】选 **A**)。根据下文可知，以前周一不上班，现在则要上班，而周六下午和周日休息。由此可知此处是说工作周期发生了改变，故答案为 A) week。working week 为固定搭配，意为"工作周"。
【避错】其他三项均无法使语义通顺。
47. 【详解】选 **C**)。St. Monday 表示"圣星期一"，在这一天人们都不工作，很明显这是以前的一种传统，C) custom"风俗"能使句意通顺，故为答案。
【避错】A) culture"文化"涵盖范围太广，不能确切地表达本文语境；B) behaviour 和 D) habit 明显不能使句意通顺。
48. 【详解】选 **B**)。以前人们在周一不工作，而现在人们周一需要工作，但周六下午和周日休息。很明显，工厂让人们周六、周日休息是为了补偿人们在周一上班。B) compensate"弥补"能使句意通顺，故为答案。
【避错】A) repair"修补"，C) mend"改善，好转"和 D) moderate"缓和"均无法使句意通顺。
49. 【详解】选 **B**)。根据常识，人们周一早上要上班。选项中的词用在句中能使句意通顺的为 B)until。not…until 意为"直到……才"。
【避错】其他三项均无法使句子逻辑关系通顺。
50. 【详解】选 **A**)。分析句子结构可知，the _____ 与 the development 并列做 with 的宾语，根据 development 可知，所填词也应该有"出现，发展"之意，选项中符合要求的为 A) rise"出现，增加"。
【避错】B) increase 通常表示数量增多，后通常不接抽象名词；C) trend"趋势"，无法使句意通顺；D) presence"出现"，与 development 无法构成对应。

【全文翻译】

维多利亚时代的人就已经对速度十分痴迷，他们想要变得更快。时间就是金钱，所以效率变得[31]愈加重要。尽管亚当·斯密在 1776 年出版的《国富论》中已经对劳动分工进行了[32]构思，并通过一家图钉厂对其做出诠释，但现在[33]它才终于可以被完全实现。劳动的专业化与农村生产方式[34]明显不同，在[35]农村地区，家庭是生产、消费和社会化的方式。

[36]伴随更快速度而来的是对各种产业和商业更多、更快地制造产品的更大需求。蒸汽使其成为[37]可能，并永久性地改变了工作状态。工作受自然力量[39]支配的日子[38]一去不复返了：蒸汽机既[40]不受季节限制，也不受日照限制。工厂中有了工头，生活也相应地更受[41]管制。1885 年，[42]发明了打卡机，针对提高效率进行的时间和行为研究仅在[43]大约 20 年之后就被引进。[44]但这也并不全是坏消息。农业收入所依赖的收获量和天气有所变化。工厂提供[45]有保障、可预测的收入，但是要求更多的工作时间。

工作变得越来越受到管制，工作[46]时间被重新调整，以便促成越来越高的效率。圣星期一的[47]传统——那天不做工——慢慢被淘汰，为了[48]弥补这一损失，通常会在周六中午停工，直到周一早上才[49]开工。"工作"和"休闲"之间出现了一个新的分隔，在这种新的周末休闲时间出现的同一时段，板球、足球等观赏性运动发展起来，在新兴工人阶级中，[50]出现了进音乐厅的娱乐方式。

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

51. It is essential that he _____ all the facts first.
A) is examining B) will examine C) examines D) examine
52. Which of the following sentences express a future action?
A) Lucy is continually finding fault with her sister.
B) We are meeting the visitors after the performance.
C) The coach is now crossing the Garden Bridge.
D) I'm hoping that you'll give us some advice.
53. Which of the following italicized parts is used as an object complement?
A) The front door remained *locked*.
B) The boy looked *disappointed*.
C) Nancy appeared *worried*.
D) He seemed to have no money *left*.
54. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) Physics is an important school subject.
B) The Niagara Falls is in North America.
C) The United States borders Canada.
D) Mumps is a kind of infectious disease.
55. Which of the following sentences indicates POSSIBILITY?
A) The moon *cannot* always be at the full.
B) You *cannot* smoke inside the building.
C) He *cannot* come today.
D) She *cannot* play the piano.
56. The boys in the family are old enough for
A) schools. B) school. C) the school. D) the schools.
57. Which of the following italicized parts indicates a predicate-object relationship?
A) He was reading *Mary's letter* in the room.
B) You can buy *men's shoes* in this shop.
C) *Mrs. Blake's passport* was lost.
D) *The enemy's defeat* brought the war to an end.
58. Please pardon _____ you.

51. 【题意】他有必要首先核查一下事实。
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查虚拟语气的用法。在"It is + adj. + that 从句"结构中，如果是表示建议、请求、命令、必要性或愿望等时，则从句使用虚拟语气，谓语动词用"should + do"的形式，其中 should 可省。本题中 essential 表示"必要性"，故谓语动词应为(should) examine，答案为 D)。
【避错】其他类似的形容词有 necessary, important, imperative, urgent, preferable, advisable 等。
52. 【题意】下列哪个句子表达未来动作？
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查进行时表将来的用法。"be + 动词 ing 形式"表示按计划或安排要发生的事，意为"预定要……"。这一结构常用趋向动词 go, arrive, come, leave, start, return 和 play, do, have, work, wear, spend, see, meet 等。B)表示表演结束后的计划安排，表将来的动作，故为答案。
【避错】A)表示习惯性动作；C)表示正在进行的动作；D)虽然含有一般将来时，但其表示愿望，并不是将来的动作。
53. 【题意】下列哪个斜体部分做宾语补足语？
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查宾语补足语。宾语补足语通常和宾语一起构成复合宾语，使句子意思更加完整。该复合宾语的第一部分通常由名词或代词充当，第二部分表示第一部分的名词或代词发出的动作、身份或特征等。D)中 left 修饰 money，为其补足语，故为答案。
【避错】其他三项中的斜体部分均在句中做表语。
54. 【题意】下列哪个句子不正确？
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查主谓一致的用法。群岛、山脉、海峡、瀑布等做主语时，通常当作复数，所以谓语应用复数形式，B)项中 is 错误，故为答案。需要注意的是，其他语法书对此有不同看法。
【避错】A)中 physics 意为"物理学"，是单数形式；C)中 The United States 表示"美国"，是单数形式；D)中 Mumps 意为"流行性腮腺炎"，是一种疾病，是单数形式。
55. 【题意】下列哪个句子表示可能性？
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查 can 的用法。A)中 can 表示"可能"，常用于否定句和疑问句中，表示"月亮不可能永远是圆的"，故为答案。
【避错】B)中的 can 表示"可以"，指许可或请求做某事；C)和 D)中的 can 表示"能，会"，指体力或脑力方面的能力。
56. 【题意】这个家里的男孩子们够大了，应该上学了。
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查零冠词的用法。有些可数名词抽象化后表示活动，其前通常用零冠词。本句中 school 并不是指具体的场所，而是表达抽象含义"上学"，所以其前不用冠词，答案为 B)。
【避错】其他类似的词有 bed, church, class, college, university, work, hospital, market, sea, town 等。
57. 【题意】下列哪个斜体部分表示动宾关系？
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查名词属格的用法。名词属格有两种形式，即-'s 属格和 of 属格。可以表示"所有关系"、"主谓关系"、"动宾关系"、"事物的来源"和"同位关系"等。其中 D)表示"动宾关系"，the enemy's defeat 相当于(sb.) defeat the enemy，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)表示"事物的来源"，B)表示"类别"，C)表示"所有关系"。
58. 【题意】请原谅我打扰你。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查动名词的复合结构。动名词的复合结构通常有两种形式：名词所有格/形容词性物主代词+动名词；名词通格/人称代词宾格+动名词。A)属于第一种形式，故为答案。
【避错】B)用在句中语义明显不通，故可排除；pardon 后接名词或动名词(短语)，C)、D)不符合其用法，故可排除。
59. 【题意】下列哪个反意疑问句不正确？

A) my disturbing　　B) disturbing
C) me to disturb　　D) that I disturb

59. Which of the following tag question is INCORRECT?
A) Carry this parcel for me, will you?
B) Nobody wants to go there, does he?
C) Few people know him, don't they?
D) Everything is ready, isn't it?

60. Which of the following reflexive pronouns (反身代词) is used as an object?
A) I spoke to the president himself.
B) Frank is not quite himself today.
C) Linda herself will play the violin.
D) You must pull yourself together.

61. The research team can handle _____ needs to be handled.
A) whenever　B) whichever　C) wherever　D) whatever

62. Which of the following italicized parts modifies an adverb?
A) I *rather* like my teacher.　　B) That was a *very* funny film.
C) Do it *right* now.　　D) We walked *about* 6 miles.

63. When the sentence "They had made a mess of the house" is turned into passive voice, which of the following is CORRECT?
A) A mess had been made in the house.
B) A mess had been made by them.
C) The house had been made a mess of.
D) The house had been made a mess.

64. Fool _____ Michael is, he could not have done such a thing.
A) as　B) who　C) that　D) like

65. When the sentence "Shall I drive you to the airport first?" is turned into indirect speech, which of the following is most appropriate?
A) He agreed to drive me to the airport first.
B) He offered to drive me to the airport first.
C) He advised me to go to the airport first.
D) He suggested that I drive to the airport first.

66. The interviewers were impressed by the high calibre of the applicants for the job. The underlined part means
A) criterion　B) quality　C) qualification　D) level

67. Her career has _____ a number of activities — composing, playing and acting.
A) held　B) produced　C) embraced　D) combined

68. The operation could _____ her life by two or three years.
A) prolong　B) increase　C) expand　D) continue

69. All her cousins and their children have fair hair. The underlined part means
A) fine　B) dark　C) thick　D) light

70. John always feels sluggish first thing in the morning. The underlined part means
A) sick　B) inactive　C) dizzy　D) drowsy

71. The family of the victim had to endure a long wait before the case came to trial. The underlined part means
A) tolerate　B) keep　C) face　D) hold

72. The chief of surgery became committee chairman by virtue of
A) seniority　B) service　C) age　D) rank

73. He turned his back on them when they most needed him. The underlined part means
A) criticized　B) ignored　C) betrayed　D) deceived

74. Our school did not _____ for Christmas until mid-December.
A) break out　B) break down　C) break up　D) break in

75. The flags in the stadium _____ in the wind.
A) flapped　B) moved　C) shook　D) stirred

76. His mother retired early on account of poor health. The underlined part means
A) despite　B) with　C) according to　D) because of

77. The whole country was in _____ over the result of the elections.
A) suspension　B) suspense　C) suspending　D) suspender

78. There is no conceivable reason why there should be any difficulty during the project. The underlined part can be replaced by all the following EXCEPT
A) thinkable　B) imaginable　C) possible　D) observable

79. The employers prepared, with all due _____ for conference with the Trade Unions.
A) caution　B) concern　C) certainty　D) consideration

80. Our experiment was conducted under optimal conditions. The underlined part means
A) perfect　B) proper　C) possible　D) proposed

【详解】选 C)。本题考查反意疑问句的用法。反意疑问句的陈述部分带有 little, few, never, hardly, seldom, nobody, nothing, barely, scarcely 等否定意义的词时，问句部分用肯定式，C)违反了这一原则，符合题干要求，故为答案。
【避错】当陈述部分为一般祈使句时，疑问部分用 will you 或 won't you 都可以，故 A)符合语法；当陈述部分的主语为不定代词 somebody(someone), anybody(anyone), nobody(no one), everybody(everyone)时，问句部分的主语用 he 或 they，这时问句动词的数应和 he 或 they 一致，B)符合语法；陈述部分的主语为不定代词 something, anything, nothing, everything 时，问句部分的主语用 it，D)符合语法。

60.【题意】下列哪一个反身代词做宾语？
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查反身代词的用法。D)项中的 yourself 做动词 pull 的宾语，故为答案。
【避错】A)、C)中的反身代词均做同位语；B)中的反身代词做主语补足语。

61.【题意】研究团队可以处理任何需要处理的问题。
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查关系代词的用法。分析句子结构可知，所填词在句中既需要做 handle 的宾语，也需要做从句 needs to…的主语，选项中符合要求的为 D) whatever，故为答案。
【避错】其他三项用在句中均不能使句子结构完整。

62.【题意】下列哪个斜体部分修饰副词？
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查副词的用法。副词可以用来修饰动词、形容词和副词等，选项 C)中的 now 为时间副词，被 right 修饰，故为答案。
【避错】A)中 rather 修饰动词 like；B)中 very 修饰形容词 funny；D)中 about 修饰名词 6 miles。

63.【题意】当句子"They had made a mess of the house"变为被动语态时，下列哪一项是正确的？
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查带介词的动词短语变被动语态时的用法。动词短语本身自带的介词在变被动语态时不能省略，故答案为 C)。
【避错】其他类似短语有 take care of, pay attention to 等。

64.【题意】迈克尔太傻了，否则他不能做出这样的事来。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查 as 的用法。as 在引导让步状语从句时，常需要倒装。其基本用法包括：名词+as+主语+动词；形容词+as+主语+动词；副词+as+主语+动词；动词原形+as+主语+动词(助动词或情态动词)。本题中 fool 为形容词，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)、C)均不符合语法要求；D)like 为介词，后不接句子。

65.【题意】当句子"Shall I drive you to the airport first?"变成间接引语，下列哪个最合适？
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查间接引语的用法。直接引语中是"另一个人"向"我"主动提议，要先送我去机场。B)中的 offered 表示"愿意做某事，自愿"，与原句表达意思相似，故为答案。
【避错】A)中的 agreed 表明是"我"先提出请求，"他"才同意，与原句不符；原句并没有"建议"的含义，故可排除 C)；D)中的 I drive…与原句不符。

66.【题意】这份工作的应聘者们出色的能力给面试官们留下了深刻印象。画线部分意思是
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查单词的用法。本句语境与面试有关，面试者的能力给面试官留下深刻印象。B) quality 意为"an essential and distinguishing attribute of something or someone"，符合语境，故为答案。
【避错】A) criterion 意为"a basis for comparison"或"a reference point against which other things can be evaluated"，相当于 standard, measure 等；C) qualification 意为"an attribute that must be met or complied with and that fits a person for something"；D)level 意为"a position on a scale of intensity or amount or quality"。

67.【题意】她的职业是一系列活动的结合体——作曲、演奏和表演。
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查单词的用法。根据句子大意可知，她需要从事的工作是作曲、演奏和表演，而这三方面构成了她的职业，D) combined 表示"combine so as to form a whole; mix"，符合语境，故为答案。
【避错】A) held 和 B) produced 不符合句意；C) embraced 意为"to include something as a part of something larger"，不符合语境。

68.【题意】手术能将她的寿命延长两三年。
【详解】选 **A**)。prolong 意为"lengthen in time; cause to be or last longer"，符合语境，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) increase 意为"become bigger or greater in amount"；C) expand 意为"become larger in size or volume or quantity"；D) continue 意为"keep or maintain in unaltered condition; cause to remain or last"。

69.【题意】她所有的表兄妹以及他们的孩子都有一头淡黄色头发。画线部分的意思是
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查词语的用法。fair 在修饰头发或皮肤时，常表示"pale or light-colored"，故答案为 D)。
【避错】其他三项均与 fair 的含义不符。

70.【题意】约翰早上起床时总是会感到懒散乏力。画线部分意思是
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查单词的用法。sluggish 意为"with little movement; very slow"，B) inactive 意为"lacking activity; lying idle or unused"，与 sluggish 表达意思相符，故为答案。
【避错】A) sick 意为"affected by an impairment of normal physical or mental function"；C) dizzy 意为"having or causing a whirling sensation; liable to falling"；D) drowsy 意为"half asleep"。

71.【题意】受害者的家人在案件提交法庭审判前必须忍受漫长的等待。画线部分意思是
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查单词的用法。根据语境可知，endure 在本句中意为"put up with something or somebody unpleasant"。A) tolerate 意为"put up with something or somebody unpleasant"，与 endure 同义，故为答案。
【避错】B) keep 意为"continue a certain state, condition, or activity"；C) face 意为"deal with (something unpleasant)"；D) hold 意为"keep in a certain state, position, or activity"，均无法符合原文语境。

72.【题意】这个外科主任因为其资历而成为委员会主席。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查单词的用法。by virtue of 意为"由于；凭借"。A) seniority 意为"higher rank than that of others especially by reason of longer service"，表示"老资格；资深"，能使句意通顺，故为答案。
【避错】B) service 和 D) rank 表达含义不够准确；C) age 不符合常识。

73.【题意】在他们最需要他的时候他却弃他们于不顾。画线部分意思是
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查单词的用法。turn one's back on 意为"对……掉头不顾；不理睬"。选项中 B) ignored 意为"give little or no attention to；refuse to acknowledge"，与其表达意思相近，故为答案。
【避错】A) criticized 意为"find fault with"；C) betrayed 意为"reveal unintentionally；disappoint, prove undependable to; abandon"；D) deceived 意为"be false to; be dishonest with；cause someone to believe an untruth"，均与原文语境不符，故可排除。

74.【题意】我们学校直到 12 月中旬才放假。
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查短语的用法。break up 意为"(学校等)期末结束，期终放假，散学"，能使句意通顺，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A) break out 意为"(战争、火灾、疾病、争吵等)突然发生、爆发"；B) break down 意为"发生故障；失败"；D) break in 意为"打断；闯入"。

75.【题意】体育场上的旗帜迎风飘扬。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查单词的用法。flap 意为"move(something) quickly up and down or from side to side, often making a noise"，能形象地描绘旗帜迎风飘扬这一场景，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) moved 意为"change location"；C) shook 意为"move or cause to move back and forth"；D) stirred 意为"move very slightly"，均不符合语境。

76.【题意】他的母亲因为身体不佳而提早退休。画线部分的意思是
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查单词的用法。on account of 意为"由于；因为"，D) because of 含义与此相同，故为答案。另外，本题也可以采用代入法，将各个选项代入原句，排除不能使句意通顺的选项。
【避错】A) despite"尽管"，引导让步状语，不能使句子逻辑通顺；B) with 表示伴随，不符合句子逻辑；C) according to"根据"，不能使句意通顺。

77.【题意】整个国家都在等待选举的结果。
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查近形词的辨析。suspense 意为"悬念；悬疑"；in suspense 为固定搭配，意为"悬而未决"，能使句意通顺，故答案为 B) suspense。
【避错】A) suspension 是 suspend 的名词形式，表示"悬浮，暂停，停职"；C) suspending 是 suspend 的分词形式；D) suspender 意为"悬挂物"。

78.【题意】想不到有什么原因能解释这个项目中出现的困难。画线部分可以被下列选项替换，除了
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查近义词的用法。conceivable 意为"可能的，想得到的"，选项中只有 D) observable"显著的，看得见的"与其含义不一致，符合题干要求，故为答案。
【避错】其他三项都是 conceivable 的近义词。

79.【题意】为了与工会的这次会议，雇主们准备充分、考虑周全。
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查单词的用法。due 在此处为形容词，表示 appropriate 或 proper。D) consideration 意为"the process of giving careful thought to something"时，符合本句语境以及句意，故为答案。
【避错】A) caution"谨慎；警告"；B) concern"关心；关心的事"和 C) certainty"必然；确实"，均无法使句意通顺，故可排除。

80.【题意】我们的实验是在最佳条件下进行的。画线部分意思是
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查单词的用法。optimal 意为"the best or most suitable"，表示"最佳的，最理想的"，A) perfect 与其意思相近，故为答案。
【避错】B) proper 意为"appropriate for a condition"；C) possible 意为"capable of happening or existing"；D) proposed 意为"planed for the future"，均无法使句意通顺。

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A

【结构分析】本文节选自小说《人性的枷锁》。文章首先描述了菲利普的学校的基本情况，随后描述了菲利普因为腿上有残疾在学校被同学取笑的遭遇，指出菲利普因此受到了伤害。

Para.1 描述菲利普的学校以及班级情况。

After breakfast the boys wandered out into the play-ground. Here the day-boys were gradually assembling. They were sons of the local clergy, of the officers at the depot, and of such manufacturers or men of business as the old town possessed. Presently a bell rang, and they all trooped into school. [81]This consisted of a large, long room at opposite ends of which two under-masters conducted the second and third forms, and of a smaller one, leading out of it, used by Mr. Watson, who taught the first form. To attach the preparatory to the senior school these three classes were known officially, on speech days and in reports, as upper, middle, and lower second. Philip was put in the last. [82]The master, a red-faced man with a pleasant voice, was called Rice; he had a cheerful manner with boys, and the time passed quickly. Philip was surprised when it was a quarter to eleven and they were let out for ten minutes' rest.

Para.2 描述菲利普和同学一起玩游戏，但因为腿上有残疾被同学取笑，导致他受到惊吓。

The whole school rushed noisily into the playground. The new boys were told to go into the middle, while the others stationed themselves along opposite walls. They began to play *Pig in the Middle*. The old boys ran from wall to wall while the new boys tried to catch them: when one was seized and the mystic words said — one, two, three, and a pig for me — he became a prisoner and, turning sides, helped to catch those who were still free. [83]Philip saw a boy running past and tried to catch him, but his limp gave him no chance; and the runners taking their opportunity, made straight for the ground he covered. Then one of them had the brilliant idea of imitating Philip's clumsy run. Other boys saw it and began to laugh; then they all copied the first; and they ran round Philip, limping comically, screaming with shrill laughter. They lost their heads with the delight of their new amusement, and choked with helpless merriment. One of them tripped Philip up and he fell, heavily as he always fell, and cut his knee. They laughed all the louder when he got up. A boy pushed him from behind, and he would have fallen again if another had not caught him. [84]The game was forgotten in the entertainment of Philip's deformity. [85①]Philip was completely scared. He could not make out why they were laughing at him. His heart beat so that he could hardly breathe, and [85②]he was more frightened than he had ever been in his life. He stood still stupidly while the boys ran round him, mimicking and laughing; they shouted to him to try and catch them; but he did not move. He did not want them to see him run any more. He was using all his strength to prevent himself from crying.

81. From the beginning of the passage we learn that (从文章开头我们知道)
A) some pupils came from the local area. (一些学生来自当地)
B) the school only accepted day-boys. (学校只接收走读生)
C) the school had only three classes. (学校只有三个班级)
D) Philip's class was part of the senior school. (菲利普的班级是高级学校的一部分。)
【定位】根据题干中的 the beginning of the passage 可定位到第一段。
【详解】选 **C**)。该段第五句指出，学校有一个大房间和一个小套间，在大房间的两头，两位老师教中、低班的课；在小套间，沃森先生教高班的课。由此可知，该学校只有高、中、低三个班级。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。第六句可进一步证明这一点。
【避错】A)在文中没有提及；根据第一、二句可知 B)项错误；第六句中指出，菲利普所上的学校只是预备学校，还不属于高级学校，故可排除 D)项。

82. What was Philip's reaction to his class? (菲利普对课程的反应是什么？)
A) He thought class was too short. (他觉得上课时间太短了。)
B) He found his class surprising. (他觉得课程很令人吃惊。)
C) He seemed to have enjoyed it. (他看似很喜欢这堂课。)
D) He wanted to change class. (他想要换班级。)
【定位】根据题干中的 class 定位到第一段最后两句。
【详解】选 **C**)。这两句中指出，菲利普所在班级的老师叫赖斯，上课时活泼而风趣，以至于下课时，菲利普觉得时间过得太快。由此可推断，菲利普喜欢赖斯老师上的课，所以才会觉得时间过得很快。故答案为 C)。
【避错】“菲利普觉得时间过得快”与“菲利普觉得上课时间短”并不是一个概念，A)是对原文的误解；B)是根据原文中的 surprised 设置的干扰；D)在文中没有提及。

83. In the game Philip lost his ground because (在游戏中，菲利普失去了自己的场地是因为)
A) the game wasn't fit for new boys like him (游戏并不适合像他一样新来的孩子)
B) the playground wasn't big enough for the game (对这个游戏来说，操场不够大)
C) he did not know the rules of the game (他不了解游戏的规则)
D) he could not run as quickly as other boys (他不能像其他孩子一样跑得快)
【定位】根据题干中的 lost his ground 定位到第二段第五句。
【详解】选 **D**)。该句指出，菲利普想要上前抓住一个从身边跑过的孩子时，因为自己一瘸一拐没有成功，这样，奔跑着的孩子们就趁机全向他管辖的地盘跑来。D)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。
【避错】其他三项均在文中没有提及。

84. What did the boys do after Philip lost his ground? (在菲利普失去自己的场地后，孩子们做了什么？)
A) They continued with the game. (他们继续做游戏。)
B) They stopped to make fun of him. (他们停下来取笑他。)
C) They changed to another game. (他们改玩另一个游戏。)
D) They stopped and went inside. (他们不玩游戏了，进了教室。)
【定位】根据题干中的 after Philip lost his ground 定位到第二段第十二句。
【详解】选 **B**)。结合上文可知，在菲利普失去自己的场地后，其他孩子都停下来模仿菲利普走路的样子，拿他取乐，连做游戏都给忘了。B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。
【避错】A)与原文明显不符；C)、D)在文中没有提及。

85. How did Philip feel in the end? (菲利普最后有什么感觉？)
A) He was ashamed of himself. (他为自己感到羞愧。)
B) He was very nervous. (他非常紧张。)
C) He was really horrified. (他受到很大惊吓。)
D) He felt himself stupid. (他觉得自己很蠢。)
【定位】题目针对菲利普的感觉提问，故可定位于第二段倒数第四、六句。
【详解】选 **C**)。这两句中都明显提到，菲利普受到很大惊吓，C)中的 horrified 对应文中的 scared, frightened，故为答案。
【避错】A)、B)从原文中找不到依据；D)是根据倒数第三句中的 stood still stupidly 设置的干扰，该句中的 stupidly 是指“不知所措地”，而不是指“愚蠢地”。

【语境记忆】

1. preparatory *n.*预科，预备学校
2. deformity *n.*残疾
3. mimic *v.*模仿

【难句分析】

This consisted of a large, long room at opposite ends of which two under-masters conducted the second and third forms, **and of a smaller one**, leading out of it, used by Mr. Watson, who taught the first form.
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为句子主干。which 引导定语从句，修饰 room；leading out of it 做伴随状语，修饰 one；used by…做后置定语，修饰 one；who 引导定语从句，修饰 Mr. Watson。

【全文翻译】

早餐后，孩子们都到外面操场上去溜达。走读生也陆续到校。他们的父亲或是当地的牧师，或是兵站的军官，再不就是定居在这座古城里的工厂主和商人。不一会儿，铃声大作，孩子们争先恐后拥向学校。[81]学校包括一个长长的大房间和一个小套间。大房间的两头，由两位教师分别教中、低班的课；小套间是沃森先生授课用的，他教高班。为了表示这所学校是高级预备学校，在一年一度的授奖典礼上，在公文报告里，这三个班级一律正式称为预科高班、预科中班和预科低班。菲利普被安排在低班。[82]这个班的老师名叫赖斯，他满脸红光，有一副悦耳动听的嗓子，给孩子们上课时活泼而风趣。时间不知不觉地溜了过去，一会儿已是十点三刻，时间过得如此之快，使菲利普感到惊讶。课间，孩子们被放到教室外面去休息 1 分钟。

全校学生一下子吵吵嚷嚷地涌到操场上。新来的学生被吩咐站在操场中央，其他学生沿墙分立在左右两侧。他们开始玩起“逮清”的游戏。老同学从这一堵墙跑到另一堵墙，中间的新同学这时便设法上去拦截，如果逮住一个，就念声咒语：“一、二、三，猪归咱。”于是，那个被逮住的孩子便成了俘虏，反过来帮新同学去捉那些还在逍遥奔跑的人。[83]菲利普看见一个男孩打身边跑过，想上前将他抓住，可他一瘸一拐，眼睁睁让他溜了；这一下，奔跑着的孩子趁机全朝他管辖的地盘跑来。其中有个男孩灵机一动，模仿起菲利普奔跑的怪样子。其他孩子见状都咧嘴大笑，接着他们也学那男孩的样，在菲利普周围怪模怪样地拐着腿奔跑，尖着嗓门又是叫又是笑。他们陶醉在这种新玩意儿的欢快之中，乐得透不过气来。有一个孩子上前绊了菲利普一跤，而菲利普就像平常摔倒时那样，实实地摔个正着，膝盖也跌破了。菲利普挣扎着从地上爬起，孩子们笑得更欢了。一个男孩从背后猛推了菲利普一把，要不是另一个男孩顺手将他拉住，他保准又是扑的一跤。[84]大伙儿光顾拿菲利普的残疾取乐，连做游戏也给忘了。[85①]菲利普吓得目瞪口呆，他实在不明白大伙儿为什么要这般嘲弄他。他的心怦怦乱跳，几乎连气也透不过来。[85②]菲利普出娘胎以来，还从未受到过这么大的惊吓。他站在那儿，呆若木鸡，任凭孩子们在他周围大声哄笑，模仿他的步态，奔来跑去。他们冲着他大声喊叫，逗他去抓他们，但是菲利普纹丝不动。菲利普不愿让他们再看到自己奔跑。他使出全身气力，强忍着不哭出来。

TEXT B

【结构分析】本文为说明文。文章首先指出大学生面临诸多压力，而他们并没有学会如何应对这些压力。随后指出每个大学生都应该知道的关于压力的五个事实，又介绍了过多压力的不利影响以及该如何应对压力。

Para.1～Para.2 指出大学生面临着诸多压力。

For parents who send their kids off to college saying, "These will be the best years of your life," it would be very appropriate to add, "If you can handle the stress of college life."

[86]Freshmen are showing up already stressed out, according to the latest research study that reported students' emotional health levels at their lowest since the survey started in 1985. While in school, more students are working part-time and near-full-time jobs. At graduation, only 29 percent of seniors have jobs lined up.

86. The author cites the latest research study in order to show that (作者引用最新一项研究是为了表明)
A) students are studying harder in college (学生们在大学学习更加努力)
B) most students have part-time jobs now (更多学生现在从事兼职工作)
C) stress continues to the time of graduation (压力一直延续到毕业)
D) students only feel stressed while in school (学生只有在学校会感到有压力)
【定位】根据题干中的 the latest research study 定位到第二段。
【详解】选 **C**)。该段指出，根据最新一项研究，大学新生已经表现出承受了过多压力。在上学的同时，更多学生会兼职或找一份近乎全职的工作，即使这样，在毕业的时候也只有 29%的人能找到工作。由此可知，大学生的压力从刚进大学就开始了，一直持续到毕业时。C)是对该段的归纳概括，故为答案。
【避错】该段主要提到学生工作和压力的情况，并没有提及学习，故可排除 A)；B)只是研究发现的事实，并不是研究目的；D)中的 only 与事实不符。

Para.3～Para.9 指出每个大学生都应该知道的关于压力的五个事实，介绍了过多压力的不利影响以及该如何应对压力。

Pressure to excel often creates stress, and many students are not learning how to effectively handle this stress. Let me share five facts that I believe every college student should know about stress.

First, stress can make smart people do stupid things. Stress causes what brain researchers call "cortical inhibition." In simple terms, [87①]stress hinders a part of the brain responsible for decision-making and reaction time and can adversely affect other mental abilities as well.

Second, the human body doesn't discriminate between a big stressful event and a little one. Any stressful experience will create about 1,400 biochemical events in your body. [87②]If any amount of stress is left unchecked, many things can occur within the body, including premature aging, impaired cognitive function and energy drain.

Third, stress can become your new pattern. [87③]When you regularly experience negative feelings and high amounts of stress, your brain recognizes this as your normal state. This then becomes the new pattern, or baseline for your emotional state.

[88]Fourth, stress can be controlled. Countless studies demonstrate that people can restructure their emotional state using emotion-refocusing techniques. These techniques help you recognize how you are feeling and shift to a more positive emotional, mental and physical state.

One technique involves slowing your thoughts and focusing on your heartbeat, breathing slowly and deeply, and focusing on the positive feeling that you receive.

[89]Finally, stress can be lessened if you love what you study. Barbara Frederickson, a leading international authority on the importance of positive emotions, says humans are genetically programmed to seek positive emotions such as love and joy. It's suggested to choose a major or career path you love and enjoy. Otherwise, you could end up fighting against *your own biology*.

87. According to the passage, stress might cause all the following negative effects EXCEPT (根据文章，压力会导致以下负面影响，除了)
A) social (社会的)　B) mental (心智的)　C) emotional (情感的)　D) physical (身体的)
【定位】题目针对压力的负面影响提问，故应定位于第四段至第六段。
【详解】选 **A**)。第四段第三句指出，压力会对心智能力带来不利影响，B)与此相符；第五段第三句指出，如果压力得不到抑制的话，身体内会发生很多事情，包括过早老化、认知功能受损以及精力消耗，D)与此相符；第六段第二、三句指出，当你经常产生消极情绪和经受大量压力时，大脑就会将它认知为正常状态，使这些消极情绪和压力成为情感状态的新模式或基准线，C)与此相符。选项中只有 A)在原文中没有提及，符合题干要求，故为答案。

88. In the author's opinion, stress can be controlled by (在作者看来，压力可以受到_____的控制。)
A) doing what you prefer (做自己喜欢的事)
B) identifying your present emotional state first (首先识别自己目前的情感状态)
C) finding a more positive feeling first (首先找到一种更加积极的情绪)
D) focusing on your emotional state (专注于你的情感状态)
【定位】根据题干中的 controlled 定位到第七段。
【详解】选 **B**)。该段指出，压力可以得到控制。研究表明人们可以利用情感聚焦技巧来重塑自己的情感状态。这些情感技巧能帮助你认识自己的感觉如何，然后将这种情绪转换到更加积极的情感、心理和身体状态。通过 recognize how you are feeling 可知，人们只有首先认识到自己目前的情绪，才能通过一些技巧来将其转换成更为积极的情绪。B)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。
【避错】A)是减轻压力的方法；C)混淆了逻辑顺序，应首先识别目前的情绪，然后再将这种情绪转化为更积极的情绪；D)是根据第七段中的 focusing on your heartbeat 和 focusing on the positive feeling 设置的干扰。

89. According to the context, what does "your own biology" mean in the last paragraph? (根据语境，最后一段中的 "your own biology" 意味着什么？)
A) Your current major. (你目前的专业。)　B) Your future job. (你未来的工作。)　C) Your future research. (你未来的研究。)　D) Your preference. (你的爱好。)
【定位】根据题干中的 your own biology, the last paragraph 定位到最后一段。
【详解】选 **D**)。该段中指出，如果你热爱自己所学习的东西，压力就会减轻。所以建议你选择自己喜爱或能从中得到乐趣的专业或职业道路。由此可推断，如果选择了自己不喜欢、也无法从中得到乐趣的专业或职业道路，你会一直感到压力，并且一直会渴望自己所喜欢、能从中得到乐趣的专业或职业道路。所以"your own biology"表示的是"你所喜欢的专业或职业道路"。D)符合原文语境，故为答案。
【避错】其他三项均与该段中出现的 love, joy, enjoy 等语境不符，故可排除。

90. Which of the following is the best as the title of the passage? (下列哪个是文章的最佳标题？)
A) Causes of Stress. (压力的起因。)　B) Types of Stress. (压力的类型。)
C) College Life and Stress. (大学生活和压力。)　D) Stress and Control Methods. (压力和控制方法。)
【定位】本题针对文章主旨提问，故应定位于全文。
【详解】选 **C**)。文章第一至三段指出大学生面临着诸多压力，第三至九段则提到大学生所应该知道的关于压力的五个事实。由此可知，文章所述的压力的不利影响或控制压力的方法均是围绕大学生的大学生活展开的，C)最能概括全文，故为答案。
【避错】其他三项均是文中的细节，不足以概括全文，故可排除。

【语境记忆】

1. stress out 过度紧张
2. line up 排起队来；得到
3. hinder *vt.* 阻碍，抑制
4. adversely *ad.* 不利地
5. impaired *a.* 受损的

【难句分析】

Freshmen are showing up already stressed out, according to the latest research study that reported students' emotional health levels at their lowest since the survey started in 1985.
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为句子主干。according to…做状语；that 引导定语从句，修饰 research study；since 引导时间状语。

【全文翻译】

送孩子去大学的父母们会说"大学将会是你人生中最美好的时光"，但要是再加上一句"如果你能应付得来大学生活的压力的话"则更为合适。

[86]根据最新一项研究，大学新生已经表现出承受了过多的压力。这项研究报告指出，自从 1985 年调查开始起，学生的情感健康水平一直处于最低值。在上学的同时，更多的学生会兼职，甚至找一份近乎全职的工作。毕业时，只有 29%的毕业生能找到工作。

希望超过别人的压力经常会造成紧张，许多学生并没有学会如何有效地处理这种紧张情绪。让我分享五个事实，即我相信每位大学生都应该知道的关于压力的事实。

首先，压力会使聪明的人去做愚蠢的事情。压力会产生大脑研究者所谓的"皮质性压抑"。简单来说就是，[87①]压力会干扰大脑中负责做出决定和反应时间的部分，也会对其他心智能力带来不利的影响。

其次，人类身体分辨不清较大的压力事件和较小的压力事件。任何具有压力性的经历都会在你的身体里产生大约 1 400 个生物化学反应。[87②]如果任何压力都得不到抑制的话，身体内会发生很多事情，包括过早老化、认知功能受损以及精力消耗。

第三，压力会成为你新的模式。[87③]当你经常产生消极情绪和经历大量压力时，你的大脑会将它认知为正常状态。然后，这就会成为你的情感状态的新模式或基准线。

[88]第四，压力可以得到控制。无数研究表明，人们可以利用情感聚焦技巧来重塑自己的情感状态。这些技巧能够帮助你意识到自己感觉如何，将情绪转换到更加积极的情感、心理和身体状态。

其中一个技巧包括放缓思考速度，专注于心跳，慢慢地深呼吸，集中精力于你所接收到的积极情绪。

[89]最后，如果你热爱所学的东西，压力会减轻。芭芭拉·弗里德里克森是积极情感重要性方面的国际顶级权威，她说，基因决定了人类会去寻找像爱、欢乐之类的积极情绪。建议你选择一个自己热爱和能从中得到乐趣的专业或职业道路。否则，你可能最终会与自己的爱好背道而驰。

TEXT C

【结构分析】本文为说明文。文章首先通过青年人和成年人发短信数量增多引入主题，说明短信革命已经发生。并分析了短信爆炸的原因及其带来的影响。最后转折指出，短信爆炸虽然已成定局，但打电话交流不会完全成为过去式。

Para.1 通过青年人和成年人发短信的数量引入主题：短信革命已经发生。

[91①]For anyone who doubts that the texting revolution is upon us, consider this: The average 13- to 17-year-old sends and receives 3,339 texts a month — more than 100 per day, according to the Nielsen Co., the media research firm. Adults are catching up. People from age 45 to 54 sent and received 323 texts a month in the second quarter of 2010, up 75% from a year ago, Nielsen says.

Para.2～Para.4 分析短信爆炸的原因：社交媒体的流行和经济学的影响。

[91②]Behind the texting explosion is a fundamental shift in how we view our mobile devices. [92]That they are phones is increasingly ***beside the point***.

[93①]Part of what's driving the texting surge among adults is the popularity of social media. Sites like Twitter, with postings of no more than 140 characters, are creating and reinforcing the habit of communicating in micro-bursts.

[93②]Economics has much to do with texting's popularity. Text messages cost carriers less than traditional mobile voice transmissions, and so they cost users less. Sprint Nextel has reconceived its Virgin Mobile brand to cater to heavy texters in a difficult economy. For $25 per month, users get unlimited texting, email, social networking and 300 talk minutes; for another $15, they get an additional 900 talk minutes. The name of the brand's new wireless plan: 'Beyond Talk.'

Para.5～Para.6 指出短信爆炸带来的影响：改变社交方

[94]Texting's rise over conversation is changing the way we interact, social scientists and researchers say. We are now inclined to text to relay difficult information. We stare at our phone when we want to avoid eye contact. Rather

91. At the beginning of the passage, the author uses figures for the purpose of (文章开头，作者使用数据是为了)
A) introduction. (引入)　B) comparison. (对比)　C) explanation. (解释)　D) transition.(过渡)
【定位】根据题干中的 the beginning of the passage, figures 定位到第一段。
【详解】选 **A**)。该段通过具体数字说明青年人和成年人每月发送和接收短信的数量非常大，第二段中提到的 texting explosion (短信爆炸)与其对应。下文则分别提及短信爆炸的原因和带来的影响。由此不难推断，作者引用数据是为了引出短信爆炸这一主题，故答案为 A)。
【避错】其他三项均明显不符合原文语境，故可排除。

92. According to the context, which of the following is closest in meaning to "***beside the point***"? (根据语境，下列哪个选项与 "beside the point" 意思最接近？)
A) Unimportant. (无关紧要的。)　B) Unacknowledged.(不被承认的。)　C) Underestimated. (被低估的。)　D) Undeniable. (不可否认的。)
【定位】根据题干中的 beside the point 定位到第二段。
【详解】选 **A**)。结合上文可知，人们越来越多地利用手机来发短信。由此不难推断，手机作为通话工具的作用就会相应下降，A)符合语境，故为答案。
【避错】其他三项在文中均找不到依据。

93. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause for texting's popularity? (下列哪一项不是短信流行的原因？)
A) Promotion of cheaper wireless packages.(便宜的无线套餐的促销。)　B) Increase in the number of adult texters. (发短信的成年人数量的增多。)
C) Redesign of mobile devices. (移动设备的重新设计。)　D) Rise of social media. (社交网络的出现。)
【定位】根据题干中的 cause for texting's popularity 定位到第三、四段。
【详解】选 **C**)。第三段第一句指出，成年人短信使用频率大大增加的部分原因在于社交媒体的流行，B)、D)与之相符；第四段指出，经济学与短信的日益流行也大有关系，人们每月只需付很少的钱就可以无限量地发短信、上网，并有几百分钟的通话时间，A)与此相符。选项中只有 C)不是短信流行的原因，符合题干要求，故为答案。

94. According to the passage, texting can help people to (根据文章，发短信能帮助人们)
A) face difficult situations (面对困难环境)　B) make appointments in advance (提前预约)

式，占据人们用于安静思考的时间。

than make plans in advance, we engage in what researchers have named 'micro-coordination' — 'I'll txt u in 10 mins when I know wh / restrnt.'

Texting saves us time, but it steals from quiet reflection. 'When people have a mobile device and have even a little extra time, they will communicate with someone in their life,' says Lee Rainie, Director of the Pew Internet and American Life Project.

Para.7 指出虽然短信日益受到欢迎，但打电话交流并不会完全成为过去式。

And the phone conversation will never be completely out. Deal makers and other professionals still spend much of the day on the phone. Researchers say people are more likely to use text-based communication at the preliminary stages of projects. The phone comes into play when there are multiple options to consider or important decisions to be made.

C) communicate with strangers (与陌生人交流)　　D) avoid awkward situations (避免尴尬处境)

【定位】题目针对发短信的作用提问，故可定位于第五段。

【详解】选 **D**)。该段指出，短信的应用超过通话这一现实正在改变我们的交际方式，我们通常会依靠短信来传递较难处理的信息，想要避免眼神接触时，也会紧盯手机，D)根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

【避错】A)是根据原文中的 relay difficult information 设置的干扰；B)与原文中的 Rather than make plans in advance 相反；C)在文中没有提及。

95. What is the passage mainly about? (文章主要是关于什么的？)

A) Texting's popularity and effect. (发短信的流行和影响。)　　B) Role of texting to business. (发短信对商业的作用。)

C) Preference to texting over thinking. (发短信受喜爱程度超过思考。)　　D) Innovation of mobile devices. (移动设备的创新。)

【定位】本题针对文章主旨提问，故应定位于全文。

【详解】选 **A**)。文章第一段通过数据说明发短信日益流行；第三、四段解释原因；第五、六段则分析影响。第七段指出虽然发短信日益流行，但不会完全取代打电话。A)最能概括全文，故为答案。

【避错】其他三项均为文中的细节信息，不足以概括全文，故可排除。

【语境记忆】

1. reconceive *vt.* 重新定位；重新构思
2. relay *vt.* 逐级传达；转述
3. reflection *n.* 沉思
4. preliminary *a.* 初级的
5. come into play 开始起作用

【难句分析】

For anyone who doubts that the texting revolution is upon us, **consider this**: The average 13- to 17-year-old sends and receives 3,339 texts a month — more than 100 per day, according to the Nielsen Co., the media research firm.

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为句子主干。本句为祈使句，冒号后的内容补充说明 this 的内容。for anyone…做状语；who 引导定语从句，修饰 anyone，其中包含一个 that 引导的宾语从句，做 doubts 的宾语；the media research firm 做 the Nielsen Co.的同位语。

【全文翻译】

[91①]怀疑短信革命已经来临的人，请看以下数据：媒体研究公司尼尔森发现，13 至 17 岁的年轻人平均每月发送和接收 3 339 条短信——每天超过 100 条。成年人也不甘示弱，尼尔森公司表示，45 至 54 岁的人在 2010 年第二季度每人每月平均发送和接收的短信数为 323 条，较一年前增加了 75%。

[91②]在短信爆炸的背后是我们对手机看法的根本性转变。[92]手机作为通话工具的作用越发变得无关紧要。

[93①]成年人短信使用频率大大增加的部分原因在于社交媒体的流行。规定每次发帖字数不超过 140 字的推特(Twitter)等网站正在培养并强化人们通过简短文字进行交流的习惯。

[93②]经济学与短信的日益流行也大有关系。对通信商来说，短信比传统的移动通话传输费用要低，因此用户使用起来也更经济。Sprint Nextel 公司已经对旗下的维珍移动品牌进行了重新定位，以迎合经济困难时期大量使用短信的用户的需求。每月缴纳 25 美元，用户就可以无限制地发送短信和邮件，登录社交网络，还拥有 300 分钟的通话时间；再缴纳 15 美元，还可以得到额外 900 分钟的通话时间。该品牌新推出的这款无线套餐的名字是："超越通话"。

[94]社会学家和研究人员们表示，短信的应用超过通话这一现实正在改变着我们的交际方式。我们依靠短信来传递较难处理的信息。我们在想要避免眼神接触时会紧盯手机。我们用研究人员所说的"微协调"方式进行沟通，而不是事先制订计划——比如，"我 10 分钟后给你发短信，告诉你去哪家餐厅。"

发短信可以为我们节省时间，但却占用了我们用于安静思考的时间。皮尤互联网与美国生活项目的主管李·雷尼表示，当人们有了移动通话装置以后，即使是只有一丁点儿空余的时间，他们也会与别人联系。

当然，打电话永远不会完全地成为过去式。生意人和其他专业人士依旧把一天的大部分时间用来进行电话沟通。研究人员说，人们更有可能在项目初期使用以短信为主的沟通方式。当有多种选择需要考虑或者需要做出重要决定时，打电话就派上用场了。

TEXT D

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章首先指出，健康的青少年男女喜欢做实事，而不愿意学习理论，并通过原始社会以及 19 世纪的学徒制度来指出目前的教育体系并不是自然的学习方式，也不是最好的方式。文章最后给出建议，使青少年有机会在承担责任的过程中学习，而不是让他们在承担责任之前学习。

Para.1 指出青少年男女喜欢做实事，而不愿意学习理论。并指出我们目前的教育体系秉持的原则是让学生在做事之前先学理论，这与学生的喜好相违背，因此在作者看来这并不是自然的、也不是最好的教育方式。

The healthy adolescent boy or girl likes to do the *real* things in life, to do the things that matter. He would rather be a plumber's mate and do a real job that requires doing than learn about hydrostatics sitting at a desk, without understanding what practical use they are going to be. A girl would rather look after the baby than learn about child care. [96]Logically we should learn *about* things before *doing* them and that is presumably why the experts enforce this in our educational system. But it is not the natural way — nor, I venture to think, the best way. The adolescent wants to do things first for only then does he appreciate the problems involved and want to learn more about them.

96. According to the author, what is the natural way of education? (在作者看来，教育的自然方式是什么？)

A) Doing things while learning. (在学习的同时做事。)　　B) Doing things as an apprentice. (以学徒身份做事。)

C) Doing things before learning. (学习之前做事。)　　D) Learning practical knowledge first. (先学习实用知识。)

【定位】根据题干中的 the natural way of education 定位到第一段倒数第二、三句。

【详解】选 **C**)。这两句中指出，逻辑上，在做事之前我们应该先学习，而这或许就是教育系统中如此执行的原因。但这并不是自然的方式，也不是最好的方式。也就是说先学习、后做事并不是自然的方式，通过该段第一、二句可知，自然的方式应是先做事、后学习。C)与此相符，故为答案。

【避错】A)颠倒了原文中的顺序；B)是根据第三段设置的干扰；D)是根据 practical use 设置的干扰。

Para.2～Para.3 分别介绍原始社会和 19 世纪对青少年的教育方式，指出该教育方式符合青少年的特点。

[98①]They do these things better in primitive life, for there the adolescent boy joins his father in making canoes and going out fishing or hunting. He is serving his apprenticeship in the actual accomplishments of life. It is not surprising that anthropologists(人类学家) find that the adolescents of primitive communities do not suffer from the same neurotic(神经质的) "difficulties" as those of civilized life. This is not, as some assume, because they are permitted more freedom, [97①]but because they are given more natural outlets for their native interests and powers and allowed to grow up freely into a full life of responsibility in the community.

[98②]In the 19th century ***this*** was recognized in the apprenticeship system, which allowed the boy to go out with the master carpenter, thatcher to engage in the actual work of carpentry or roof-mending, and so to learn his trade. In some agricultural colleges at the present time young men have to do a year's work on a farm ***before*** their theoretical training at college. [97②]The great advantage of this system is that it lets the apprentice see the practical problems before he sets to work learning how to solve them, and he can therefore take a more intelligent interest in his theoretical work.

97. The main advantage of the natural way of education, whether in primitive or modern times, is that learners (不论是在原始社会还是在现代社会，自然的教育方式的主要优势在于学习者)

A) can learn the trade through solving problems at work (能通过在工作中解决问题学到手艺)

B) can work with their masters throughout their learning (能在学习中与他们的师傅一起工作)

C) are given more freedom in doing things and learning (在做事和学习中有更多自由)

D) are given opportunities to develop their interest first (有机会先培养自己的兴趣)

【定位】根据题干中的 main advantage, primitive 定位到第二、三段。

【详解】选 **D**)。第二段最后一句指出，原始社会的青少年不会像文明社会的青少年那样遭遇神经"磨难"，因为他们有更多机会来释放自己与生俱来的兴趣爱好和力量。第三段最后一句指出，学徒制度的较大优点在于它能使学徒在开始学习如何解决问题之前就发现实际问题之所在，从而能够对理论学习产生琢磨的兴趣。这两种教育方式都提到了学习者的兴趣，D)与此相符，故为答案。

【避错】A)、B)是根据第三段第一句设置的干扰；C)是根据第二段第四句设置的干扰。

98. According to the context, "***this***" in the third paragraph refers to (根据语境，第三段中的 "this" 是指)

A) the way of learning in primitive communities (原始社会的学习方式)　　B) the difficulties modern adolescents experience (现代青少年所经历的困难)

C) the amount of freedom in learning in primitive life (原始生活中学习过程中的自由)　　D) the kind of skills boys learned from their father (孩子从父亲那里学到的技术种类)

【定位】根据题干中的 the third paragraph 定位到第三段。

【详解】选 **A**)。第三段第一句指出"this"在 19 世纪的学徒制度中有所体现。this 指代前文提到的内容，前一段指出在原始社会，青少年是通过实际的生活成就完成学徒期的，即青少年通过解决实际问题学到技巧。第三段中提到学徒制度，而该制度也是通过使学徒在解决实际问题中学到技巧。两者十分相似。由此可知 this 是指原始社会青少年学到技巧的方式，故答案为 A)。

【避错】this 指代上文提到的内容，根据这一特点可知，this 主要指的是原始社会青少年的学习情况，与现代无关，故可排除 B)；第三段中并没有提到关于自由的信息，所以 this 如果指代自由则与第三段语境不符，故可排除 C)；第二、三段中都没有着重说明技术种类，故可排除 D)。

[99]Since more knowledge of more things is now required in order to cope with the adult world, the period of growing-up to

99. According to the author, learning should now be done in school for all the following reasons EXCEPT that (根据作者，现在学习在学校中进行有如下原因，除了)

A) more subjects are to be covered (更多学科需要学习)　　B) more parents should be involved in teaching (更多父母应该参与到教学中来)

C) there should be a deeper understanding of a subject (对学科应该有更深刻的了解)　　D) more time is needed for becoming independent (要变的独立需要更多时间)

【定位】根据题干中的 learning should now be done in school 定位到第四段。

【详解】选 **B**)。该段第一句指出，现在青少年为了应付成年人的世界，需要掌握更多事物的更多知识，而且他们独立所需的时间也更长，所以教育的责任就必然由学校专家们承担。A)、C)、D)均与此相符，B)与原文不符，符合题干要求，故为答案。

Para. 4 指出目前的社会中，青少年需要学习更多知识，所以由学校的专家来担起教育的责任无可厚非，但我们也不能忽略青少年学习的特点。

independence takes much longer than it did in a more primitive community, and the responsibility for such education, which formerly was in the hands of the parents, is now necessarily undertaken by experts at school. [100]But that should not make us lose sight of the basic principle, namely the need and the desire of the adolescent to engage responsibility in the real pursuits of life and *then* to learn how — to learn *through* responsibility, not to learn before responsibility.

100. Which of the following best sumps up the author's main point? (下列哪项能最好地归纳作者的主要观点？)
A) The apprenticeship system was effective in learning. (学徒制度在学习过程中是有效的。)
B) Students should be given more freedom in learning. (学生在学习中应得到更多自由。)
C) Students develop their interest through learning. (学生应该在学习中培养兴趣。)
D) Learning to solve problems is learning through responsibility. (通过在承担责任的过程中学习能学会解决问题。)

【定位】题目针对文章主旨提问，故应定位于全文。
【详解】选 **D**)。通读文章可知，作者赞同的教育方式是让学生在学习理论知识之前先做事。文章最后一句再次说明了这一点，该句指出，我们不应该忽略青少年承担责任以及学习如何去承担起责任的需求和愿望，他们应该通过承担责任来学习，而不是在承担责任之前学习。D)的表述与此相符，故为答案。
【避错】A)是文中的细节信息，不足以概括全文；B)、C)均不是作者表达的观点，故可排除。

【语境记忆】

1. hydrostatics *n.* 流体静力学
2. presumably *ad.* 假设，大概
3. trade *n.* 手艺，技巧
4. undertake *vt*.承担
5. lose sight of 忽略

【难句分析】

1. **This is not**, as some assume, **because** they are permitted more freedom, **but because** they are given more natural outlets for their native interests and powers and allowed to grow up freely into a full life of responsibility in the community.
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为句子主干。not…but…意为“不是……而是……”，连接并列的原因状语从句；as some assume 做插入语。第二个原因状语从句中，有两个并列的谓语 are given…and allowed。
2. Since more knowledge of more things is now required in order to cope with the adult world, **the period of growing-up to independence takes much longer** than it did in a more primitive community, **and the responsibility for such education**, which formerly was in the hands of the parents, **is now necessarily undertaken by experts at school**.
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为句子主干。该句由 and 连接的两个并列分句构成。since 引导原因状语从句；than 引导比较状语从句；which 引导定语从句，修饰 the responsibility。

【全文翻译】

健康的青少年男女喜欢做一些生活中的真实的事，喜欢做那些重要的事。他宁愿成为一名管道工，去做一件需要亲自动手的真实工作，也不愿在课桌前学习流体静力学，却根本不知道它们的实际作用是什么。女孩宁愿照顾婴儿，也不愿学习婴儿护理。[96]逻辑上，在做事之前我们应该先学习，这大概就是为什么专家们在教育系统中如此执行的原因。但这并不是自然的方式——冒昧地想，也不是最好的方式。青少年想要先做事，只有那时他才会意识到其中蕴含的问题，然后才想要了解更多的知识。

[98①]在原始生活中，青少年能更好地做事，因为在那时，少年男子可以和父亲一起制造独木舟，出去钓鱼或狩猎。他是在实际的生活成就中完成自己的学徒期的。所以，人类学家发现原始社会的青少年并不会像文明社会的青少年那样，遭遇神经“磨难”，这并不是一件奇怪的事。这并不是像某些人认为的那样，这是因为他们拥有更多的自由，[97①]而是因为他们与生俱来的兴趣爱好和力量得到更多自然释放的机会，还因为他们被允许在原始社会充满责任感的生活中自由成长。

[98②]在 19 世纪，这在学徒制度中得到体现。这一制度允许少年男子和高级木匠、盖屋匠一起出去参与木工或屋顶修补的实际工作，然后在这个过程中学到手艺。现在在一些农业类院校，年轻男子在入校接受理论培训之前必须在农场工作一年时间。[97②]这项制度的一个较大的优点在于它能使学徒在开始学习如何解决之前就发现实际问题之所在，因此能够对理论学习产生琢磨的兴趣。

[99]因为现在要想应付成年人的世界，就需要掌握更多知识，要成长为独立自主的人所需的时间比原始社会时的要更长，所以这种教育的责任就必然地由学校专家们承担，以前则是由父母们承担。[100]但是，这不应该使我们忽略基本的原则，即青少年在真实的生活追求中承担责任以及学习如何去承担起责任的需求和愿望——通过承担责任来学习，而不是在承担责任之前来学习。

PART VI WRITING

SECTION A COMPOSITION

【审题】本题指出一名英语专业的大学生给校长写信，反映英语专业的学生学数学没用，参加完考试就忘了。要求考生对此观点发表自己的看法，由此可知本文为观点论证类作文。提纲要求本文包含三部分：第一部分要求表明自己的观点；第二部分要求给出一至二条相应的理由；第三部分要求总结自己的观点。
【思路】第一段：描述英语专业学生的这种想法存在的普遍性，表明自己的看法：英语专业的学生应该学数学。
第二段：给出理由支持自己的看法。
第三段：得出结论，给出建议，总结全文。

【范文】

Should English Majors Study Maths?

The opinion that “Maths is useless” [1]must be prevalent among English majors. [2]To some extent, this may be reasonable because maths does not [3]apparently play a big role in our major or even the future profession. However, students with this view have [4]missed the bigger picture.

There are some arguments to support this opinion. First and foremost, [5]as the saying goes “knowledge is no burden”, all kinds of knowledge function in their unique way for us whether we recognize it or not. Those who say against maths may tend to [6]voluntarily renounce the opportunity to enrich themselves, which would possibly result in the loss of greater chances in their life. Moreover, maths study could help to cultivate learners' comprehensive quality, including logical thinking ability, imagination, and analytical ability, all of which [7]are indispensable to [8]every walk of life.

All in all, maths study should not be [9]weeded out of the compulsory courses for English majors. But in the meantime, reforms should be carried out in the curriculum. [10]The pressure on the major courses should be relieved within a reasonable range so as to ensure that students would not reject maths just because of the time limit. [11]Only through this can be it possible for students to shift their opinion on maths to a more positive one.

【点评】
[1] 表肯定推测，加强语气。
[2] “在一定程度上”，使表达更加客观。
[3] 暗示数学的作用不容易被发现，从而能合理解释学生们为什么认为数学无用。
[4] “看不到更大的图景”，表明学生观念的局限性，是片面的。
[5] 通过俗语“艺多不压人”阐述理由，体现了作者较深的语言功底。
[6] “自愿放弃”。
[7] “不可或缺的”。
[8] “各行各业”。
[9] “淘汰”，体现了作者较深的语言功底。
[10] 长难句，so as to…表示目的；that 引导宾语从句，做 ensure 的宾语；because of 引导原因状语。
[11] 倒装句式，为英语中的重点句式，应重点记忆。

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

【审题】本题要求给朋友写一个便条，请求朋友帮忙去火车站接一名校友。因为是请求，语气应更为有礼貌。注意题目中要求写明自己无法去接校友的原因，并要求简单描述一下校友的外貌。
【思路】首先点明写便条的目的是请朋友帮忙，然后指出需要请朋友帮什么忙，之后描述朋友要去接的人的外貌，最后表达谢意。

【范文】

April 20, 2014

Dear Lily,

[1]I am writing to see if you could do me a favor. My former schoolmate will arrive on the railway station [2]when I am taking an exam. [3]I will be much obliged if you could help pick her up. [4]She is a beautiful young girl with fair skin, tall and thin, and has blonde hair and blue eyes. [5]Thanks again.

Yours,
Mary

【点评】
[1] 点明写便条的目的是请求帮忙。
[2] 解释自己不能亲自去接的原因。
[3] 希望对方能帮忙去接校友。
[4] 描述校友的外貌，便于朋友辨别。
[5] 再次表达感谢。

PART I DICTATION

【听音指导】第一遍，先不要急着把听到的内容写下来。注意听文中的关键词，抓住文章大意。关键词：theory, dream(s), desires, problem, solution 等。另外注意文中出现的列举：One theory is… Another theory is…The modern image is。通过这些可知，本文的主题是关于梦，涉及有关梦的理论。

第二、三遍：听到一个句子就写一个句子，千万不要因为没有写完一个句子而漏听了下一个句子的录音，余下的句子成分可以在第四遍朗读的时候补齐。

第四遍：查漏补缺，补齐前两遍没有写全的内容。

What are dreams for?

One theory is that we dream to release the deep secret desires. / We do not express [1]these desires in real life [2]because of the rules of polite society. / Another theory is that [3]dreams allow us to solve problems / that we can't solve in real life. / We go to sleep [4①]with the problem and wake up [4②]with the solution. / This may be a way to [5①]use our dreams rather than a purpose [5②]of dreaming. / If you believe that your dreams are important, / then analyzing them may help you to focus on the problem / and help you to find the solution. / The modern image is that dreams are the [6]brain's way / of cleaning up the computer's hard disc. / Dreams organize [7]the events of the day into folders / [8]and delete what is not needed. / But we all know that very little of what we dream /is [9]concerned with what [10]happened to us that day.

【听写提示】

[1] 注意 express 后面的 these 的弱读，此处 desires 是第二次提到，由此也可推测出其前面是 these。
[2] 注意 because of 的连读，不要漏听 of。
[3] 注意 dreams allow us 的连读，不要漏掉 dreams 词尾的/s/音；不要将 allow us 误听成 allows。
[4] 注意不要漏掉 with 后面的 the，或将其误听成 with a。
[5] 注意 use our 的连读，不要漏掉 our；注意不要因为前面的 our 而将 of dreaming 误听成 of our dreaming。
[6] 注意不要将 brain's 误写成 brains 或 brains'。
[7] 注意 the 在 events 前发/ ði/音。
[8] 注意 and 词尾的失爆，不要将 and delete 误听成 undelete。
[9] 注意 concerned 词尾的不完全爆破。
[10] 注意 happened 词尾的失爆，不要漏掉-ed。

【全文翻译】

做梦是为了什么？

有一种理论认为，我们做梦是为了释放内心深处的秘密欲望。由于文明社会的各种规则，我们在现实社会中不会表达出这些欲望。另一种理论则认为，梦允许我们解决我们在现实生活中解决不了的问题。我们带着问题入睡，醒来时就有了解决办法。这或许是我们利用梦的一种方式而不是做梦的目的。如果你相信你的梦是重要的，那么分析它们可以帮助你集中问题并找到解决办法。现在人将梦想象成大脑清理计算机硬盘的方式。梦把一天的事情放进文件夹里，并删除不需要的内容。但是我们都知道，我们的梦中只有很少一部分与我们当天实际发生的事有关。

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

Conversation 1

1. A) presents.
   B) fruits.
   C) sauce.
   D) meat.

2. A) roast turkey.
   B) sweet potatoes.
   C) meat.
   D) carrots.

3. A) She wanted to talk to Rob.
   B) She had come to help Rob.
   C) She had been invited to lunch.
   D) She was interested in cooking.

M: Hello, Helen. Merry Christmas!
W: Merry Christmas, Rob. You always get so excited on Christmas Day.
M: Come in, come in.
W: Thank you. Wow!
M: So, what do you think?
W: That's amazing! So many decorations, and what a beautiful Christmas tree! You must've spent ages doing this. It's beautiful.
M: I like to do Christmas with all the trimmings.
W: All the trimmings? I don't understand.
M: All the trimmings. It means all the extra things that traditionally come with something to make it more special.
W: I see. Like all these decorations.
M: Yes. [1] In my family, we've always had Christmas with all the trimmings. So we have the Christmas tree, decorations, gifts, Christmas songs, silly Christmas games, and most importantly, Christmas lunch. Come this way!
W: A turkey for lunch?
M: No, that is a roast turkey with all the trimmings. [2] Not only is it a turkey, but we're eating it with all the things you traditionally eat with Christmas roast turkey—cranberry sauce, roast potatoes, gravy, stuffing, carrots…
W: I think I understand what "all the trimmings" means now.
M: It's an expression usually used with food, especially at Christmas, and for the big roast dinners we like to eat. I adore Sunday lunch with all the trimmings. Roast meat, along with lots of vegetables and sauces, and other traditional accompaniments.
W: Hmm…
M: Anyway, enough talk. Let's eat.
W: [3] Delicious! Thank you for inviting me.
M: Well, cheers to that and Merry Christmas with all the trimmings.
W: Merry Christmas.

男：你好，海伦。圣诞快乐！
女：圣诞快乐，罗伯。你对圣诞节总是这么有激情。
男：进来，快进来。
女：谢谢。哇！
男：那么，你觉得怎么样？
女：真是太棒了！这么多的装饰，还有这么漂亮的圣诞树！你一定花了很多时间做这些。真是太漂亮了。
男：我想让圣诞节带上所有的配套装饰。
女：所有的配套装饰？我不明白。
男：所有的配套装饰。就是带上传统中所有会让圣诞节变得特别的那些额外的东西。
女：我明白了。就像所有这些装饰品。
男：是的。[1]在我家里，我们一直都是让圣诞节带上所有的配套装饰。所以我们会有圣诞树、装饰品、礼物、圣诞歌、愚蠢的圣诞游戏，还有最重要的：圣诞午餐。到这边来！
女：午餐吃火鸡？
男：不，那是带有所有配餐的烤火鸡。[2]不仅吃火鸡，我们还会吃所有传统中与烤火鸡搭配来吃的食物——红莓酱、烤马铃薯、肉汤、填料、胡萝卜……
女：我想我现在明白什么是"所有的配套装饰"了。
男：那是一种表达，通常是用食物，尤其是在圣诞节，而且也是为了我们想要吃的大餐。我超爱星期日带有全部配餐的午餐。烤肉，还有许多蔬菜和酱料，以及其他传统的配菜。
女：嗯……
男：总之，说的够多了。我们吃吧。
女：[3]真好吃！谢谢你邀请我。
男：哦，让我们为此干杯。圣诞快乐，有了所有的配套装饰。
女：圣诞快乐。

【听前预测】根据各题题干中的 Christmas trimmings, Christmas lunch 及选项中出现的各种食物名称推测，对话可能主要是关于圣诞餐。第 3 题题干中的 Helen come to Rob's house 提示，对话内容可能涉及 Helen 拜访 Rob，对话可能是在 Helen 和 Rob 之间展开。

1. According to the conversation, an example of "Christmas trimmings" could be

【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问哪一项能作为"Christmas trimmings"的一个例子。男士告诉女士，他们家总是用所有的装饰物来装饰圣诞节(have Christmas with all the trimmings)，并列举说有 Christmas tree, decorations, gifts, Christmas songs, Christmas games, Christmas lunch，A) presents 与其中的 gifts 同义，表示"圣诞礼物"，故为答案。

【避错】对话中提到 sauce 和 meat 是作为 lunch with all the trimmings 讲的，它们只是圣诞午餐的一部分，而不能算是 Christmas trimmings 的一个例子。

2. A Christmas lunch would include all the following EXCEPT

【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问圣诞午餐不包括下列哪一部分。男士介绍说他的圣诞午餐不仅有火鸡(turkey)，还有很多传统配菜(with all the trimmings)，比如 cranberry sauce, roast potatoes, gravy, stuffing, carrots，由此可知 A)、B)、D)都包含在圣诞午餐中，故答案为 C)。

【避错】后面的对话中，男士又提到他很喜欢星期日的配餐齐全的午餐，其中有烤肉(roast meat)、许多蔬菜……由此可知 meat 是在星期日的午餐中会包括的，并不是圣诞午餐。

3. Why did Helen come to Rob's house?

【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问 Helen 为什么来 Bob 家。对话最后男士介绍完他的圣诞大餐后说开始吃饭(let's eat)，女士称赞食物很美味，并感谢男士邀请她来(Thank you for inviting me)，由此可知 Helen 拜访 Rob 是因为 Rob 请她来吃午餐，故答案为 C)。

【避错】听音时注意结合选项，我们在对话中并没有听到有关"Helen 想和 Bob 谈话"、"Helen 帮助 Bob"或"Helen 对 cooking 感兴趣"的相关内容，故排除 A)、B)、D)。

Conversation 2

4. A) She wanted to know more about it.
   B) She was a new comer and felt lonely.
   C) She wanted to learn a new language.
   D) She was interested in social activities.

5. A) mainly organizes language activities.
   B) accepts members from local students.
   C) has been set up for a long time.
   D) is increasing its membership.

M: Hello, International Students' Club. Can I help you?
W: Oh, hello. [4] I saw your advertisement in the students' Union today. And I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.
M: Yes, certainly. Well, we're sort of social and cultural activity club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club. [5]We have about 18 members at the moment, but we are growing all the time.
W: Right, that sounds interesting. I'm Australian actually, and I came here about a month ago. So I'm looking for ways to meet some new people. Hmm…

男：你好，国际学生俱乐部。我能帮你什么？
女：哦，你好。[4]我今天在学生会看到了你们的广告。我想打电话来详细询问一下。
男：是的，当然可以。嗯，我们可以说是面向不同国家人群的社交文化俱乐部。[5]我们目前有大约 18 个会员，不过我们的会员一直在不断增加。
女：好的，听起来挺有趣。我其实是澳大利亚人，我是大约一个月以前才来到这里的。所以我正在寻找一些方式来认识些新的朋友。嗯……你们都组织些什么活动呢？

【听前预测】根据第 4 题题干中的 phone the club 推测，对话可能与打电话咨询俱乐部的情况有关；而第 6 题题干中的 practice German 提示，该俱乐部的活动可能与练习语言有关。

4. Why did the woman phone the club?

【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问女士打电话给俱乐部的目的。对话开头男士接起电话后问有什么可以帮到女士，女士回答说她在学生会看到他们的广告，想打电话来了解更多的信息(phone to find out a bit more)，由此可知答案为 A)。

【避错】女士确实是个 new comer，但她只是想认识新朋友(meet new people)，并没说自己很孤独，也没有提到她对社交活动感兴趣，故排除 B)、D)。女士提到她想练习法语和德语，但这是她对俱乐部的语言活动感兴趣的原因而不是打电话的原因，故排除 C)。

5. We learn from the conversation that the club

what kind of activities do you organize?
M: Well, we have a range. Cultural, sports, social, and language activities.
W: Could you tell me something about the language activities?
M: Yes. Every day except Thursday, we have a language evening, where people can come and practice their languages. You know, over a drink or a bite to eat. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday, Spanish; Tuesday, Italian; [6]Wednesday, German and Friday French. On Thursday we usually arrange a meal in the restaurant for anyone who wants to come.
W: Wow, that sounds great. I really need to practice my French and German.
M: OK. Well, [7]if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more details.
W: Thank you! That's great. My name is …

6. A) Wednesday.
B) Tuesday.
C) Monday.
D) Friday.

7. A) Call up the woman for her address.
B) Wait for the woman to call him again.
C) Mail the woman some information.
D) Wait for the woman to pick up a form.

男：哦，我们有很多种类的活动。文化方面、体育方面、社交方面，以及语言方面的活动。
女：你能给我介绍一下语言活动方面的情况吗？
男：好的。除星期四以外，每天我们都有语言之夜，人们可以来练习口语。你知道，不止是吃吃喝喝。我们在不同的夜晚有不同的语言。星期一是西班牙语；星期二是意大利语；星期三是德语；星期五是法语。在星期四，我们通常安排一次餐馆聚餐，任何想来的都可以参加。
女：哇，听起来真棒。我真的需要练习法语和德语。
男：不错。那么，[7]如果你能够告诉我你的名字和地址，我会给你寄相关表格和更多的详细资料。
女：谢谢你！太好了。我的名字是……

【详解】选 **D**)。题目问从对话中能够了解到俱乐部的什么信息。男士介绍说他们是一家新成立的俱乐部(new club)，现在只有 18 位会员，但是一直在壮大(growing all the time)，由此可知俱乐部正在增加会员，故答案为 D)。
【避错】对话中确实着重介绍了俱乐部的语言活动(language activities)，但那只是俱乐部的活动之一，男士明确提到他们有一系列活动，包括 cultural, sports, social, and language activities，故排除 A)。

6. According to the conversation, the woman might come to practice German on
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问女士可能会星期几来练习德语。男士在介绍语言活动时明确提到德语是在星期三晚上(Wednesday, German)，故答案为 A)。
【避错】听音时要留意每天晚上对应的是什么语言。

7. What is the man going to do after the conversation?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问男士打算在对话结束后做什么。对话结尾处，男士请女士把姓名和地址留给他，说会给她寄相关表格和更多的详细资料(send you the form and some more details)，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)、D)都是根据结尾处的个别词语设置的干扰；B)属于无中生有。

Conversation 3

M: So, [10①]you've been in graduate recruitment for five years.
W: Yes.
M: OK. Can I ask you a few questions about your work in graduate recruitment?
W: Sure.
M: What do you find difficult about the job?
W: [8]One problem is I don't have a background in IT, and sometimes I get asked difficult technical questions during interviews, which I just can't answer. That can be a bit embarrassing.
M: So how do you deal with it?
W: I find honesty is the best policy. I just tell them it's not my area, and promise to contact one of our people from that field and email them back.
M: And they are happy with that?
W: Yes, it usually works.
M: OK. [10②]I see you have a lot of job-fair experience. How useful do you think they are?
W: Yes. [9]Attending job fairs at universities is an important part of my job. I think they're really useful for making contact with careers development staff, and prospective candidates. It can be pretty tiring though. And it means you are out of office a lot in the autumn and the spring. So we try to share the work between the three of us.
M: That's fine. Now I'd like to know whether you've ever worked independently.

8. A) Difficult questions from interviewers.
B) Embarrassing requests from interviewers.
C) Lack of professional background.
D) Lack of interviewing skills.

9. A) prospective.
B) useful.
C) important.
D) tiring.

10. A) works better at job fairs.
B) prefers honest people.
C) often works on her own.
D) is experienced in her work.

男：那么，[10①]你已经在毕业生招聘处五年了。
女：是的。
男：好的。关于你的工作我能问几个问题吗？
女：当然。
男：你觉得工作中什么比较困难呢？
女：[8]其中一个问题就是我没有 IT 方面的专业背景，有时在面试时会被问到一些难的技术问题，我没法回答。那会让我觉得有些尴尬。
男：那么你是怎么处理的呢？
女：我觉得诚实是最好的处理方法。我就告诉他们那不是我的专业领域，并且答应联系我们的专业人员并给他们回复邮件。
男：那么他们满意么？
女：是的，通常都会满意。
男：好的。[10②]我看到你有很多招聘会的经验。你认为招聘会有多大用处呢？
女：是的，参加大学里的招聘会是我工作中重要的一部分。我认为招聘会确实有用，因为可以直接接触到职业发展人员和潜在的应聘者，不过会很累。而且意味着在秋天和春天要经常出差。所以我们会三个人分担这份工作。
男：很好。现在我想要了解一下你是否曾经独立工作过。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 the woman, her job, attending job fairs 推测，对话可能主要是关于女士的工作。

8. According to the woman, what actually makes her job difficult?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问根据女士所说，她实际工作中的难点是什么。男士问女士工作的难点是什么(what do you find difficult)，女士回答说一个问题就是她没有 IT 方面的专业背景，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)据有较强的干扰性，女士确实提到有时候面试时会被问到一些她回答不出的问题，但要注意的是，她是作为面试官(interviewers)，问她问题的应该是被面试者(interviewees)。

9. The woman uses all the following adjectives when talking about attending job fairs EXCEPT
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问女士在谈到招聘会时没有用到下列哪一个形容词。女士说参加高校招聘会(attending job fairs)是她工作的重要组成部分(important)，并认为招聘会很有用(useful)，尽管很累(tiring)，由此排除 B)、C)、D)，选 A) prospective，该词是女士用来形容 candidates 的，而不是招聘会。
【避错】对于“except”类型的题目，尤其要注意将选项与听力原文一一对号入座，漏掉一个都没法得出答案。

10. We learn from the conversation that the woman
【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问从对话中我们能了解到女士什么。对话开头男士就说女士已经在毕业生招聘处工作了 5 年(five years)，后来又提到女士有很多招聘会经验(a lot of job-fair experience)，综合可知，女士在她的工作领域很有经验，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)具有较强的干扰性，女士确实提到她参加了很多招聘会，但并没有将其在招聘会上的工作与其他方面相比较，故排除 A)。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Passage 1

Now the weather forecast. It's a mixed picture over the next few days. Today, very wet and windy in northern Europe. You can see from the satellite picture that [11]the highest temperatures, as they so often are, are in the southern parts of Europe, where is also quite dry, particularly over the eastern parts of the Mediterranean. The forecast suggests that it's going to be quite cold over northwestern parts of Europe for the rest of the day, even some snow on the Scandinavian Mountains. So that's today's weather, with showery conditions in many parts of northern Europe, but the best of the sunshine in the south and throughout the Mediterranean, and [12]pretty good but cool in the eastern parts of Europe too.

Now let's look at tomorrow's weather chart. [13]Very much the same in the south, except that the rain is starting to push down into the northern parts of the Mediterranean there. Elsewhere, staying fine in Eastern Europe, and fine in central and eastern parts of the Mediterranean as well, but still wet and windy in many northwestern parts of Europe, including southern parts of Scandinavia and a bit cool too.

11. A) Scandinavian mountains.
B) Northwestern Europe.
C) Northern Europe.
D) Southern Europe.

12. A) Southern Europe.
B) Northern Europe.
C) Eastern Europe.
D) Northwestern Europe.

13. A) Northern parts of the Mediterranean.
B) Eastern parts of the Mediterranean.
C) Central parts of the Mediterranean.
D) Southern parts of the Mediterranean.

现在播放天气预报。接下来的几天是一幅好坏参半的天气图景。今天，北欧地区非常湿润和多风。从卫星云图上可以看到，[11]最高的气温，像往常所看到的一样，是出现在欧洲南部，而且那里也非常干燥，特别是地中海中部地区。预报显示，今天的其余时间，欧洲西北部将非常寒冷，在斯堪的纳维亚山脉地区甚至可能会出现降雪。今天的天气情况就是这样：北欧的许多地方都有阵雨，但是南部和整个地中海地区却有最好的阳光，而[12]欧洲东部的天气也是既好又凉爽。

现在，让我们来看看明天的气象图。[13]南部大致与今天相同，只是雨水开始向地中海北部地区推进。至于其他地方，欧洲东部天气保持晴好，地中海中部和东部的天气也一样晴好，但是欧洲西北部的许多地区依然会刮风下雨，包括斯堪的纳维亚山脉南部地区，并且那里的天气也有一点凉。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 weather forecast, dry weather 等与天气有关的词语以及 Southern Europe, Northern Europe 等地区词语可推测，本文是一篇欧洲的天气预报。

11. According to today's weather forecast, which part of Europe has dry weather?
【详解】选 **D**)。题干是问根据今天的天气预报欧洲的哪一部分天气干燥。短文中提到，从卫星云图上看，最高温照例是出现在欧洲南部(the southern parts of Europe)，而那里也非常干燥(quite dry)，由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】名词后面的定语从句常设题，听音时要留意。

12. In which part of Europe does the weather stay both fine and cool?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问欧洲哪一部分的天气既晴好又凉爽。短文中明确提到，今天欧洲东部天气既好又凉爽(pretty good but cool in the eastern parts of Europe too)，由此可知答案为 C)。
【避错】需要注意的是，此处描述欧洲东部的天气情况时是将地点名词放在后面，因此很容易受前面的地点名词(in the south)影响而误选 A)。

13. In which region will the weather change tomorrow?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问明天哪一个地区的天气会发生变化。短文中提到，明天南部的天气大致与今天相同，除了雨水开始向地中海北部地区推进(the rain is starting to push down the northern parts of the Mediterranean)，由此可知地中海北部地区的天气会改变，会迎来降雨，故答案为 A)。
【避错】本题的关键在于抓住表示变化的词语，the same… except…“保持相同……除了……”句式说明，except 后面要描述的是“改变”，而后面句中的进行时(is starting to…)也表示一种改变。

Passage 2

Once upon a time, societies were organized around religion, farming, trade or industry. In many parts of the world today, this is still true. But something else is becoming more important — [14]the exchange of information, and the technology that we use to do this — 24-hour news, e-commerce, mobile phones, global positioning systems. All these are making the world smaller and faster. The

14. A) Closer contact with modern devices.
B) Greater changes in social organization.
C) Better understanding of mass media.
D) More useful information to better their life.

从前，社会是围绕着宗教、农耕、贸易或工业来组织的。在今天世界的许多地方，仍然如此。但是其他的事情正变得更加重要——[14]信息的交流，以及我们信息交流时所使用的技术——24 小时新闻、电子商务、

【听前预测】根据题干中和选项中的 benefit… technology bring, modern devices, access to technological advances, technology, information society 等推测，短文可能是关于科技进步对人们的影响。

14. According to the passage, what benefit can technology bring to people?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问根据短文技术带给人们什么好处。短文中提到，信息的交流，以及我们信息交流时所使用的技术，比如 24 小时新闻、电子商务、移动电话、全球定位系统等这些科技使世界变得更小更快(smaller and faster)，通讯的发展让更多的人有机会接触科学，这些科学会帮助他们的国家发展或是获取抵抗疾病的医疗知识(develop or to acquire the medical knowledge that can fight disease)，综合可知，科学技术

15. A) illiteracy.
B) poverty.
C) food shortage.
D) ignorance.

16. A) giving everyone a radio or TV.
B) starting to carry out the scheme in ten years.
C) offering internet service to more people.
D) providing more job opportunities.

17. A) Growth in the telecommunications.
B) Technology and the developing world.
C) Education and medical care.
D) Building an information society.

growth in telecommunications is giving more and more people access to the science that will help their country to develop or to acquire the medical knowledge that can fight disease. [15]But how can everybody in the world share the recent technological advances? Millions of people can not read these words, because they don't have access to a computer. They don't understand English, either. They don't even have a telephone. They're more worried about how far they will have to walk today to get clean water, or if they can feed themselves and their families. For most people on this planet, information is not a priority. The United Nations is now trying to make the information society a reality for more of the developing world. [16]Ten years from now, the plan is everybody in the world will have a radio or a television, and 15% of the world's population would have access to the internet, from schools and universities, health centers and hospitals, libraries and museums. This will improve medical care and education, science and agriculture, business opportunities and employment.

移动电话以及全球定位系统，所有这些都正在使世界变得越来越小、越来越快。通讯方面的发展正使得越来越多的人有机会接触科学，这些科学会帮助他们的国家发展或是获得抵抗疾病的医疗知识。[15]但是怎样才能让世界上的每一个人都能够享受到最新的技术进步呢？数以百万的人不能读到这些文字，因为他们接触不到计算机。他们也不懂英语。他们甚至没有电话。他们更担心今天要走多远去获得干净的水，或者是否他们能够养活自己和家人。对于这个星球上的大多数人，获得信息并不是首要问题。联合国现在正在努力使信息社会在更多的发展中国家成为现实。[16]今后的 10 年，联合国计划使全世界每个人都拥有一台收音机或一台电视机，并使全世界 15%的人从学校和大学、健康中心和医院、图书馆和博物馆都能够连接上互联网。这将改进医疗和教育、科学和农业，并创造更多的商业机会和就业机会。

能够给人们提供更多有用的信息来改善生活，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)“更密切地接触现代设备”是针对 mobile phones, global positioning systems 设置的干扰项，这只是技术带来的一小部分，而且文中也没有体现出“更密切地接触”，故排除。C)“更好地了解大众媒体”是针对 exchange of information, 24-hour news 设置的干扰，属于过度推断。

15. The speaker questions about everybody's access to technological advances. The main reason is
【详解】选 **B**)。题目是问说话者为什么会对所有人都能够接触到先进科技表示质疑。说话者先是提出质疑：如何能让所有人都能接触到先进的科技？(how can everybody… share the recent technological advances?) 接着陈述一系列事实：数百万人读不到这些，因为他们没有电脑；他们也不懂英文，甚至连电话也没有；他们更担心的是他们今天还要走多远才能获得干净的水或者他们是否能让自己和家人吃饱饭，综合可推知，说话者对所有人都能够接触到先进科技表示质疑，这是因为现在还有很多人很贫穷(poverty)，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) illiteracy“没有文化”、 C) food shortage“缺少食物”、D) ignorance“无知”都只是贫穷带来的一方面，故都可排除。

16. According to the UN plan, all the following will be achieved within ten years EXCEPT
【详解】选 **B**)。题目是问下列哪一项不在联合国计划 10 年内实现的目标之内。短文后面提到，今后的十年，联合国计划使全世界每个人都拥有一台收音机或一台电视机(对应 A))，并使全世界 15%的人从学校和大学、健康中心和医院、图书馆和博物馆都能够连接上互联网(对应 C))，这将改进医疗和教育、科学和农业，并创造更多的商业机会和就业机会(对应 D))，由此可知只有 B)不是计划的内容，故答案为 B)。
【避错】EXCEPT 类题目一般较难，因为它往往要求考生能够将短文中提到的三项内容全部抓住才能够得出答案。

17. What could be the topic of the passage?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问下列哪一项可以作为本文的标题。短文首先介绍了信息和科技给人们带来的好处，接着转折指出很多人因为受各种条件限制而不能享受到先进的技术，最后阐述了联合国正在努力使信息社会在更多的发展中国家成为现实，综合可知短文主要讲述的是建立一个信息化社会，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)“通讯的发展”、B) “科技和发展中国家”、C)“教育和医疗”都只是文中提到的小部分内容，都不全面。

Passage 3

18. A) new
B) red
C) white
D) yellow

19. A) Throwing old dishes.
B) Wearing something red.
C) Wearing something white.
D) Eating round fruits.

20. A) Watching TV at home.
B) Going to bed early.
C) Visiting friends.
D) Running and shouting outside.

People worldwide celebrate New Year in different ways. In Latin America, people express their hopes through the color of their underwear. [18]If you wore yellow, that supposedly enhances your chances for abundance and earning more money. If it was red, then you'll more likely find love in the New Year. And if you are wearing white underpants, preferably new and clean, then peace will be your top priority for the coming year. In the Philippines, people eat round fruits to bring good fortune, while they are noisily banging together, parts and pants. However, some new year's traditions have nothing to do with luck. [19]In Denmark, people throw their old dishes at the doors of their friends' homes each New Year's eve. Thus, a front door step covered with broken plates suggests that the person inside has a lot of friends. Still, for all those who take part in grand New Year's events, there are many more who make their own traditions. [20]It may be a small gathering of family and friends, watching New York's Time Square Ball-drop on TV, or loudly running through the neighborhood. Some may simply go to sleep early, so they can be energized for an early New Year's Day hike, perhaps while wearing underwear that suits their mood, and wishes for the New Year.

全世界的人以不同的方式庆祝新年。在拉丁美洲，人们通过内衣的颜色来表达希望。[18]如果你穿黄色，那就是想要增多变富和赚更多钱的机会。如果你穿红色，那么你将更有可能在新年找到爱。如果你穿白色内裤，而且宁愿穿新的和洗过的，那么和平将是你对未来一年的最大愿望。在菲律宾，人们会吃圆形的水果来祈求好运，同时他们还会聚在一起吵闹着敲敲打打，穿着随意。然而，一些新年的传统和运气毫无关系。[19]在丹麦，人们会在每年新年的前夜向朋友家的门口扔旧盘子，前门台阶洒满盘子碎片说明住在里面的人有很多朋友。然而，对于所有那些参加盛大的新年活动的人来说，有更多的人有他们自己的传统。[20]可能是小型的家庭或朋友聚会，一起在电视上观看纽约时代广场的落球仪式，或是大喊着跑过街区。一些人可能会早早就上床睡觉，以便可以精力充沛地迎接新年第一天的远足——或许同时穿着符合他们心情和对新年愿望的内衣。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 the New Year, hopes, wear, traditions 等推测，短文可能与新年愿望和传统有关。

18. People in Latin America wear something ____ to express their hopes for wealth in the New Year.
【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问在拉丁美洲人们新年穿什么颜色的衣服来表达对财富的希望。短文中提到，在拉美，人们通过内衣的颜色来表达希望，如果穿黄色(wore yellow)，就表示想要增多变富有或赚更多钱的机会(abundance and earning more money)，由此可知拉美人们穿黄色来表达对财富的希望，故答案为 D)。
【避错】听音时要注意不同的颜色对应的不同希望。

19. Which of the following New Year's traditions signals friendship?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问下面哪一个新年传统代表友谊。短文中提到，在丹麦人们在新年前夜会向朋友家门口扔旧盘子(throw their old dishes)，前门台阶洒满盘子碎片说明这家人有很多朋友(has a lot of friends)，由此可见扔旧盘子象征着友谊，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)“穿红色”表示拉美人对爱情的希望。C)“穿白色”表示拉美人对和平的希望。D)“吃圆形水果”是菲律宾人表示祈求好运，故都排除。

20. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one's own New Year's tradition?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问下列哪一项不属于文中提到的个人新年传统活动。短文中提到，更多的人有自己的新年传统活动，可能是小型的家庭或朋友聚会，一起在电视上观看纽约时代广场的落球仪式(对应 A))，或是大喊着跑过街区(对应 D))，一些人还可能会早早的上床睡觉，以便……(对应 B))，只有 C)“拜访朋友”没有提到，故为答案。
【避错】要注意的是 visiting friends“拜访朋友”和文中提到的 gathering of… friends“朋友聚会”是不同的概念，不要混淆。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

NEWS ITEM 1

21. A) 15 schools have started social studies.
B) 15 schools have used digital textbooks.
C) Students are ready to use electronic resources.
D) Digital textbooks are used for social studies.

22. A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4

Digital textbooks are transforming the way many students learn. All the Fairfax County Public Schools have begun using online course material for their middle-and high-school students. [21]This school year, the schools shifted from hard cover to electronic textbooks for social studies in its middle and high schools. The switch came after digital books were used in 15 schools last year. "Our students come to us technologically ready to use resources from a variety of different places," says Assistant Superintendent Peter Noonan. "The world is changing consistently. The online textbooks can change right along with the events that are happening." There's a significant financial benefit as well. [22]"Usually it is between $50 and $70 to buy a textbook for each student," Noonan says, "which adds up to roughly $8 million for all of our students. We actually have purchased all of the online textbooks for our students for just under $6 million."

电子教科书正在改变许多学生的学习方式。所有费尔法克斯县的公立学校都已经开始让初、高中学生使用网络课程材料。[21]这一学年，学校把其初中和高中的社会学科的教材都从硬皮本转向了电子版本。这一转变是在去年 15 所学校试点使用电子教材之后开始的。“我们的学生入学时就在技术上准备好接受来自各方的资源了，”助理监管 Peter Noonan 说。这也有巨大的财政收益。[22]“通常每个学生买一本教材需要 50 至 70 美元，”Noonan 说，“所有的学生加起来就是大约 800 万美元。我们实际购买全部学生的网络教材只花了不到 600 万美元。”

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中重复出现的 digital textbooks 可推知，新闻可能与学校使用电子教材有关。

21. What is happening to the schools in Fairfax County this school year?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问 Fairfax County 的学校这一学年发生了什么事。新闻中提到，Fairfax County 的所有公立学校都已经开始让初、高中学生使用网络课程材料，这一学年，学校把其初中和高中的社会学科的教材都从硬皮本转向了电子版本 (shifted from hard cover to electronic textbooks for social studies)，D)是对此信息的转述，故为答案。
【避错】A)明显是信息的胡乱拼凑。B)说的 digital textbooks 在 15 所学校试点使用是发生在 last year，故排除。C)说学生准备好使用电子资源在新闻中确实有提到，但这并不是 this school year 发生的事情，故也排除。

22. With digital textbooks, schools have saved about ____ million dollars.
【详解】选 **B**)。题目是问有了电子教材，学校节约了大概多少百万美元。新闻最后提到，每个学生买一本教材需要花 50 至 70 美元，那么所有学生加起来大约就是 800 万美元，而我们实际购买网络教材只花了不到 600 万美元，由此可知学校节省了大约 200 万美元，故答案为 B)。
【避错】本题答案需要简单的运算来得出，听音时要注意抓取相关数字信息。

NEWS ITEM 2

23. A) TSA agents.
B) FBI agents.
C) The police.

A man was arrested on suspicion of attempting to carry explosives through a security checkpoint at an airport, authorities said. [23]Trey Scott Atwater was taken into custody Saturday morning after Transportation

官方称，一名男子因被怀疑试图携带爆炸物通过机场安检遭到逮捕。[23]星期六早上运输安全管理局工作人员发现了他们所谓的可疑物品，之后 Trey

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 the suspicious item at the airport, FBI, police, search inside the airport, safe, explosives 等推测，本则新闻应该是关于在机场发现可疑物品，该物品很可能是爆炸物。

D) Passengers.

Security Administration agents spotted what they described as a suspicious item. The item was in his carry-on during X-ray screening at a security checkpoint at the Airport, an FBI spokesman said in a statement.

Scott Atwater 就被带到了联邦拘留局。该物品是在机场安检 X 光扫描时从他身上发现的，一名 FBI 发言人在声明中说。

24. A) The terminal was closed temporarily afterwards.
B) There was a thorough search inside the airport.
C) Passengers at the airport were safe and sound.
D) The security authorities identified the explosives.

[24①]Neither the FBI nor the TSA identified the explosives, though an airport spokeswoman said the items were "wrapped in military grade wrapping" and are in the possession of the police.

[24①]FBI 和 TSA 都没有明确到底是何种爆炸物，尽管机场发言人说这些物品的包装是军用级别，并为警方所有。

[24②]At no time was there any danger to the people at the Airport. The airport terminal was temporarily evacuated while authorities "conducted a sweep, and deemed all clear," said a city spokeswoman. Atwater has been arrested on a federal count of attempting to get on an aircraft with an explosive.

[24②]机场的人们决没有任何危险。机场候机楼的人员被暂时疏散，有关部门"进行了清查，并断定排除了危险，"一名市政女发言人说。Atwater 已经被逮捕，联邦法院指控其试图携带爆炸物登机。

23. Who found the suspicious item at the airport?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问是谁在机场发现了可疑物品。新闻中提到，星期六早上运输管理局工作人员(transportation Security Administration agents)发现了他们所谓的可疑物品(suspicious item)，之后 Trey Scott Atwater 就被带到了联邦拘留局，由此可知是 TSA agents 发现的可疑物品，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)具有一定的干扰性，新闻中确实提到了 FBI，但并不是它的工作人员发现的可疑物品，故排除 B)。

24. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问下面哪一项说法是不正确的。新闻中提到 FBI 和 TSA 都没有明确到底是何种爆炸物(Neither the FBI nor the TSA identified the explosives)，故 D)项与原文不符，为答案。
【避错】C)项虽在新闻中没有直接提到，但新闻中说，有关部门进行了清查(conducted a sweep)并断定排除危险(deemed all clear)，由此可知在机场的乘客是安全的，故 C)项内容与原文是相符的。

NEWS ITEM 3

In Dakar, psychiatric patients attend regular art therapy classes to help treat mental disorders. The therapy can be a useful technique to complement traditional forms of psychotherapy. Psychiatrists in the Senegalese capital's main hospital see it as an essential part of the healing process. Art as psychotherapy is still relatively new in Senegal. [25]Dr. Tabauro Schiele, the hospital's chief psychiatrist, uses art therapy, medication and classical forms of psychotherapy in her practice, treating everything from chronic depression to alcohol abuse and schizophrenia. [26]At first, the project started as a way to keep patients busy in the afternoon rather than have them sitting around smoking. It soon became clear that art was creating a communication bridge between patient and doctor. "More and more now", she says, "art workshops have become essential therapy"—so much that she can not imagine this psychiatric unit without them."

在达喀尔，精神病患者们参加定期的艺术疗法课来帮助治疗精神疾病。这种疗法可能是弥补传统心理治疗形式的一种有用的技术。塞内加尔首都的主要医院的精神病医师把该疗法看作是治疗过程中必要的一部分。把艺术作为一种心理疗法在塞内加尔仍然还比较新。[25]医院的首席精神病医师 Tabauro Schiele 在临床实践中运用艺术疗法、药物及传统的心理治疗方法治疗慢性抑郁、酗酒和精神分裂等各种心理疾病。[26]最初，这个项目是为了使病人在下午保持忙碌状态，而不是无所事事地坐到一边去抽烟。艺术正在病人和医生之间创建一个沟通桥梁，这一点很快就显而易见。她说，"现在越来越多的艺术工作室已经越来越变成治疗中必要的部分。"她不能想象没有它们的精神科会是什么样子。

25. A) alcohol abuse.
B) smoking.
C) depression.
D) schizophrenia.

26. A) To prevent patients from smoking.
B) To better understand patients.
C) To get patients occupied.
D) To teach patients some skills.

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 doctors, art therapy, patients 等推测，本则新闻应该是关于治疗疾病的某种疗法。

25. According to the news item, doctors use art therapy to treat the following problems EXCEPT
【详解】选 **B**)。题目是下列哪一项不是新闻中提到的医生使用艺术疗法治疗的问题。新闻中提到，Tabauro Schiele 医生在临床实践中运用艺术疗法及其他方法治疗慢性抑郁、酗酒和精神分裂(chronic depression to alcohol abuse and schizophrenia)，可见唯一没有提到的问题是 smoking，故答案为 B)。
【避错】EXCEPT 类题目往往是有三项内容都在文中出现过，因此听音要格外仔细，漏掉任何一项都可能会造成误选。

26. Why did doctors introduce art therapy in the first place?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问最初医生们引入艺术疗法是什么原因。新闻中提到，这个项目最初是为了使病人在下午保持忙碌状态(keep patients busy)，C) get patients occupied 与此相符，故为答案。
【避错】A)具有较强的干扰项，文中提到不让病人坐到一边去抽烟，只是用来表示改变病人无所事事的状态，而并不是说要阻止病人吸烟，故排除 A)。

NEWS ITEM 4

The Federal Aviation Administration, or FAA, the government agency that regulates civil aviation in the United States, announced new rules this month to combat pilot fatigue. [27]The new guidelines, which will go into effect in two years, call for reducing the number of pilots' on-duty hours and giving them a 10-hour rest period between shifts, so they can get at least 8 hours of uninterrupted sleep.

The new rules apply to only pilots of passenger airlines. FAA determined that including pilots who fly cargo planes—a large segment of the aviation industry—would add too much to the cost of implementing the changes. [28]But the Independent Pilots Association has filed a lawsuit asking the government to set one level of safety for all pilots.

美国联邦航空管理局，或者叫 FAA，是管理美国民航的政府机构，它这个月宣布了对抗飞行员疲劳的新规定。[27]这些新规定将会在两年之后生效，要求减少飞行员的当班时间并给他们在换班间隙留出 10 个小时的休息时间，以保证他们能有至少 8 个小时不受打扰的睡眠时间。

新规定只适用于客运航空飞行员。FAA 认定，如果也包括占民航业大部分的货运飞机的飞行员，新规定执行起来代价会太过昂贵。[28]但是独立飞行员协会已经发起了法律诉讼，要求政府对所有飞行员设定同一安全标准。

27. A) To reduce the number of pilots on duty.
B) To prevent pilots from working overtime.
C) To ensure an adequate amount of sleep.
D) To fix the amount of work for each pilot.

28. A) had only covered cargo plane pilots.
B) had failed to cover all the pilots.
C) would be put into effect in two years.
D) would be too costly if implemented.

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 new rules, pilots 等推测，本则新闻是关于针对飞行员的新规定。

27. What is the main purpose of the new rules?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问新规定的主要目的是什么。新闻中提到，新规定要求减少飞行员的值班时间并给他们在换班间隙留出 10 个小时的休息时间，以保证他们能至少有 8 小时不受打扰的睡眠时间，由此可知新规定的主要目的是保证飞行员有充足的睡眠时间，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)项干扰性较强，新规定要求减少的是 the number of pilots' on-duty hours，而不是 the number of pilots on-duty。

28. The Independent Pilots Association was unhappy about the new rules because they
【详解】选 **B**)。题目是问 Independent Pilots Association 对新规定不满是因为什么。Independent Pilots Association 向政府提起诉讼要求对全部飞行员实行统一的安全等级政策，所以 B)"新规未能包括全部宇航员"为正确答案，故选 B)。"两年后生效"和"执行代价昂贵"不是 Independent Pilots Association 提出诉讼的原因，所以 C)、D)不正确。
【避错】新闻中提到，新规定只适用于客运航空飞行员，如果也包括货运飞行员，新规执行起来代价会太过昂贵，由此可知，新规定不适用于货运飞行员的，排除 A)；而实施代价昂贵，是在假设包括货运飞行员的情况下，而不是说实施新规定时代价昂贵，排除 D)。

NEWS ITEM 5

[29①]The world would need to double food production within the next three decades in order to feed a rapidly growing and increasingly affluent population, which is projected to grow from 7 billion today to 9 billion. [29②]A United Nation report says reaching that goal will require major increases in intensive, high-efficiency livestock operations for both meat and dairy production. The report also says that intensive livestock operations can pose serious ecological risks. And that's why environmental critics are calling instead for reductions in global livestock production, and urging people to consume less, not more, meat in their diets. Feeding today's population is a challenge for an already-stressed environment. [30]The challenge is how to ensure food without increasing animal numbers and having an impact on fragile lands and our resource basis. More than half of the agricultural land in the world is used to raise and feed livestock. Those farm animals are also responsible for 18 percent of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere every year. Experts agree that the next few decades will present a puzzle: how to feed 9 billion people without wrecking the planet in the process.

[29①]世界需要在今后的 30 年内使食品产量翻一番来供养快速增长并日益富裕的人口，预计人口会从今天的 70 亿增加到 90 亿。[29②]联合国的一份报告指出，要实现那一目标主要需要增加集中、高效的畜牧业经营规模，既包括肉类也包括乳制品。报告还指出，集中的畜牧业经常可能会造成严重的生态风险，那就是为什么环境批评家们会反过来要求减少全球的畜牧业产品并呼吁人们在饮食中减少而不是增加肉类的消费。供养当今世界的人口对于已经备受压力的环境是一种挑战。[30]这种挑战在于如何确保食物供应的同时又不会增加动物数量，还不能对脆弱的土地和自然资源基础造成影响。世界上超过一半的农业用地被用于饲养牲畜。那些农场的动物也要对每年释放到大气中的 18%温室气体负责。专家们都认为在接下来的几十年里将会出现一个难题：如何供养 90 亿人口的同时还不对地球造成破坏。

29. A) Because livestock production is highly efficient.
B) Because more people will become wealthier.
C) Because it may help double food production.
D) Because it has fewer ecological risks.

30. A) Balance between human survival and ecology.
B) Conflict between less land and more production.
C) Difference between present and future needs.
D) Calls by environmental critics to consume less meat.

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 livestock production, food production, ecological, challenge, human survival and ecology, environmental 等推测，本则新闻可能与食品产量、生产环境方面的挑战或问题有关。

29. Why is increase in livestock production necessary?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问为什么增加畜牧业产量是必需的。新闻开篇就提到，世界需要在今后的 30 年内使食品产量翻一番(double food production)来供养快速增长并日益富裕的人口，接着借助联合国的一份报告指出，要达到这一目标主要需要增加畜牧业的规模(major increases in… livestock operations)，综合可知有必要增加畜牧业产量是因为它有助于实现使食品产量翻一番的目标，故答案为 C)。
【避错】B)项具有一定的干扰，"更多的人变富"是需要增加食品产量的原因，而不能说是增加畜牧业产量的原因。

30. What does the word "challenge" mean in the news item?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问新闻中 challenge 一词指什么。新闻中提到，供养当今世界的人口对于已经备受压力的环境是一种挑战(challenge)，这种挑战在于如何确保食物供应的同时又不会增加动物数量，还不能对土地和自然资源基础造成影响，由此可知，新闻中所说的 challenge 是指如何寻求人类生存和生态环境之间的平衡，故答案为 A)。
【避错】其他三项都是根据文中的部分词语编造的干扰项。另外，文中最后一句话"接下来的几十年里将会出现一个难题：如何供养 90 亿人口的同时还不对地球造成破坏"对解答本题也有提示。

Part III CLOZE

【文章大意】本文为说明文。主要介绍了税收的必要性和两种主要的税收。第一段指出税收的必要性。第二段指出人们对如何征税存在不同看法。第三、四段分别介绍了直接税和间接税。

Everyone knows that taxation is necessary

31. A) can B) may

31.【详解】选 **D**)。分析句子结构可知，without it 表示一种与事实相反的假设，相当于一个虚拟条件句，故后面的句子应该用虚拟语气，谓语动词应该用 would do 的形式，故答案为 D) would。

in a modern state: without it, it __31__ not be possible to pay the soldiers and policemen who protect us; __32__ the workers in government offices who __33__ our health, our food, our water, and all the other things that we cannot do for ourselves. __34__ taxation, we pay for things that we need just __35__ we need somewhere to live and something to eat.

But __36__ everyone knows that taxation is necessary, different people have different ideas about __37__ taxation should be arranged.

In most countries, a direct tax on __38__, which is called income tax, __39__. It is arranged in such a __40__ that the poorest people pay nothing, and the percentage of tax grows __41__ as the taxpayer's income grows. In some countries, for example, the tax on the richest people __42__ as high as ninety-five percent!

__43__ countries with direct taxation nearly __44__ have indirect taxation too. Many things imported into the country have to pay taxes or "duties". Of course, it is the men and women who buy these imported things in the shops __45__ really have to pay the duties, in the __46__ of higher prices. In some countries, __47__, there is a tax on things sold in the shops. If the most necessary things are taxed, a lot of money is __48__ but the poor people suffer most. If unnecessary things __49__ jewels and fur coats are taxed, less money is obtained but the tax is __50__, as the rich pay it.

C) could D) would
32. A) nor B) neither
C) never D) not
33. A) look into B) look over
C) look after D) look through
34. A) In accordance with B) By means of
C) With reference to D) On account of
35. A) as well as B) as good as
C) as such as D) as much as
36. A) if B) when
C) though D) as
37. A) when B) how
C) why D) which
38. A) persons B) sectors
C) communities D) classes
39. A) remains B) stays
C) exists D) happens
40. A) form B) way
C) measure D) method
4l. A) quicker B) speedier
C) more D) larger
42. A) grows up B) increases up
C) goes up D) lifts up
43. A) But B) Consequently
C) Similarly D) And
44. A) periodically B) almost
C) often D) always
45. A)which B) who
C) what D) whom
46. A) manner B) form
C) means D) way
47. A) either B) also
C) too D) often
48. A) lent B) saved
C) borrowed D) collected
49. A) alike B) like
C) as D) for
50. A) heavier B) fairer
C) finer D) better

【避错】could 也可以用于虚拟语气，但句中已经有了表示"可能"的 possible，故排除 C) could。
32.【详解】选 **A**)。由前后句意和分号可知，本空所在句是对分号前否定句的延续，表示"不可能给那些军人和警察付报酬，也不可能给工人付报酬"，由此可知所填词应表达"也不"的含义，故答案为 A) nor，分号后面的句子省略了谓语部分。
【避错】neither 也可以表示否定，但一般表示"两者都不"，并常用于 neither...nor...的结构，表示"既不……也不……"，而不能单独使用表示"也不"。
33.【详解】选 **C**)。分析句子结构可知，所填短语是定语从句的谓语动词，其逻辑主语为 workers，将四个选项代入句中，能使此处语义通顺的应该是 C) look after"照料"，表示"照料我们的健康、食物、……的工人们"，与前面的 policemen who protect us"保护我们的警察"相照应。
【避错】A) look into 意为"调查，审查"，B) look over 意为"查看，检查"，D) look through 意为"快速查看，浏览"，三者均不符合此处语义。
34.【详解】选 **B**)。前面提到，没有 taxation"税收"，就不能给士兵、警察、……付报酬，由此可推知，此处应该是说 taxation 是我们购买我们所需要的东西的"手段"，故答案为 B) By means of"凭借，通过"。
【避错】A) In accordance with 意为"与……一致，依照"，C) With reference to 意为"关于"，D) On account of 意为"由于"，三者均不符合此处语义。
35.【详解】选 **D**)。空格后面 we need somewhere to live and something to eat 是空格前面 things that we need 的具体化，空格处所填词与 just 搭配，just as much as 表示"正像，正如"，符合此处语义要求。
【避错】其他几项与 just 搭配都不符合此处语义。
36.【详解】选 **C**)。空格所在句说每个人都知道税收是必要的，后一句则说不同的人们对税收……有不同的看法，前后构成"让步—转折"关系，故答案为 C) though。
【避错】其他三项代入句中，均不能使此处逻辑通顺。
37.【详解】选 **B**)。分析句子结构可知，空格所在句为 about 的宾语从句，而该从句中主、谓、宾齐全，不缺少主干成分，再分析句意可知，此处应该是表示"税收应该如何安排"，故答案为 B) how。
【避错】A) when、C) why 不符合此处语义要求；D)既不符合语义要求，也不符合结构要求。
38.【详解】选 **A**)。由空格所在句后面的 income tax 以及随后句中的 the poorest people 和 the richest people 可知，空前的 a direct tax 应该是对"人"征收的，故答案为 A) persons。
【避错】B) sectors 意为"部门"，C) communities 意为"团体"，D) classes 意为"阶层"，都不符合此处语义。
39.【详解】选 **C**)。分析句子结构可知，空格所填词为本句谓语，其主语为 a direct tax，分析句意可知，此处应该是说，大多数国家都会征收直接税，也就是说直接税在大多数国家都"存在"，故答案应为 C) exists"存在"。
【避错】A) remains 表示"保持，依然存在"，此处前文没有提到 a direct tax，故用 remains 不合适。B) stays 表示"停留，坚持"，明显不符合此处语义。D) happens 意为"发生"，一般是表示事件或情况发生，故也排除。
40.【详解】选 **B**)。分析句意可知，that 从句的内容(the poorest people pay nothing, …)是个人所得税的安排方式，故答案应为 B) way。
【避错】A)form 意为"形式"，虽也能与介词 in 连用，但不符合句意。C) measure 意为"措施，方法"，D) method 意为"方法"，二者一般都不与 in 连用。
41.【详解】选 **D**)。结合选项可知，空格处所填词是形容税收百分比的"增大"，故答案应为 D) larger。
【避错】形容百分比，一般是"大小"，而不是"多少"，故排除 C) more。
42.【详解】选 **C**)。根据上下文可知，本句是说对富人所征收的税"一直上升"至高达 95%，C) goes up 表示"(价格、税率、数量等）上升"，与此处文意相符。
【避错】A) grows up 意为"长大，出现"，不符合句意。B) increases up 意为"增加"，它不能表示"增加到某种高度"，故排除。D) lifts up 意为"举起，提起"，不符合句意。
43.【详解】选 **A**)。上一段讲的是大多数国家征收 a direct tax"直接税"，本段话锋一转，开始讲征收 an indirect tax"间接税"，"直接"和"间接"存在对比关系，故答案应为 A) But。
【避错】B) Consequently 表示因果，很容易排除。C) Similiarly 表示并列，意为"同样"，表示前后的情况类似，也不符合此处逻辑关系。
44.【详解】选 **D**)。空前的副词 nearly"几乎"修饰所填词，故答案应为 D) always"总是"，表示征收直接税的国家也几乎总是会征收间接税。
【避错】A) periodically 意为"周期性地，偶尔"，不符合此处语义。B) almost 意为"几乎"，与 nearly 之意重复，故排除。C) often 意为"经常"，与空前的 nearly 在语义上不能形成合理衔接，故排除。
45.【详解】选 **B**)。分析句子结构可知，此处是强调句型，强调的是主语 the men and women, who buy these…shops 是该主语的定语从句，故答案应为 B) who，其基本结构是 it is the men and women …who really have to pay the duties。
【避错】注意不要误将该句理解为定语从句。
46.【详解】选 **B**)。根据句意及所给选项可知，此处是说购买进口商品的人以高昂价格的"形式"承担进口商品的关税，故所填词应该表示的是"具体的表现形式"，故答案为 B) form。
【避错】A) manner 表示"风格，方式"，多指举止或作品特点。C) means 表示"方式，方法"。D) way 表示"方式"。
47.【详解】选 **C**)。结合上下文可知，此处承接上文，接着介绍对商店销售的商品征税的情况，与上文是并列关系，空前后都有逗号，C) too 可作为副词，用在肯定句中，表示"也"，其位置比较灵活，可用在句中，也可用在句末，用在句中时，前后都可用逗号隔开，故答案为 C)。
【避错】B) also 是强干扰项，该词也可以表示"也"，也是用在肯定句中，但其位置比较固定，一般是用于 be 动词、情态动词后，实义动词前，且前后一般都不加逗号，故排除。A) either 表示"也"时，用于否定句中，故排除。D) often 表示"经常"，语义上不符，且其前后一般也不加逗号。
48.【详解】选 **D**)。根据上下文可知，本句与下句结构类似，空处所填词与下文 obtained 为同义词，都表示"收集"税款，故答案为 D) collected"收集"。
【避错】A) lent 表示"借出"，B) saved 表示"攒，节省"，C) borrowed 表示"借来"，虽都能与 money 连用，但均与此处语义不符。
49.【详解】选 **B**)。分析句子结构可知，空后的 jewels and fur coats 是对空前的 unnecessary things 的具体化，所填词应表示前后的举例关系，故答案应为 B) like，like 在此为介词，意为"比如……"。
【避错】C) as 也可以表示"正如"，但词性应为连词或副词，不符合此处结构，故排除。
50.【详解】选 **B**)。前面提到，"对必需品征税"会让穷人受到最大伤害(the poor people suffer most)，而此处是"对非必需品征税"会让富人交税（as the rich pay it)，相比较而言，后者更"公平"，故答案为 B) fairer。
【避错】A) heavier"更重"，C) finer 和 D) better 意为"更出色"，均与此处语义不符。

【全文翻译】

每个人都知道税收在现代国家是十分必要的：没有税收，我们[31]将不可能给保护我们的士兵和警察提供报酬，[32]也不能为[33]负责我们的健康、食物、水以及其他一切我们不能自己照管的事物的政府工作人员提供报酬。[34]通过税收的方式，我们购买必需品，[35]就像我们需要地方去住，需要食物来吃那样。

但是，[36]尽管每个人都知道税收是必要的，但是不同的人对应该[37]如何来征税有不同的看法。

在大多数国家，都[39]有针对[38]个人的直接税，叫作个人所得税。它通常以这样的[40]方式来安排：收入最低的人不需要交税，而且税收的比例是随纳税人的收入增长而[41]加大的。比如，在一些国家，对最富的人征收的税会[42]高达 95%！

[43]但是征收直接税的那些国家几乎也[44]总是会征收间接税。许多进口的东西都必须要交税或"关税"。当然，实际上是在商店里购买这些东西的[45]人们以"高价"的[46]形式为这些关税买单。在一些国家，[47]还会对商店里出售的商品征税。如果对占大多数的必需品进行征税，[48]收集上来的税款会相当可观，但穷人会受最大伤害。如果对[49]像珠宝、皮衣等非必需品进行征税，则税收会大大减少，但这种税却更[50]公平，因为是由富人来付。

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

51. Facing the board of directors, he didn't deny _____ breaking the agreement.
A) him B) it C) his D) its
52. Xinchun returned from abroad *a different man*. The italicized part functions as a(n)_____ in the sentence.
A) appositive(同位语) B) object

51.【题意】当着董事会的面，他没有否认自己违背了协议。
【详解】选 **C**)。deny 后面要求接动名词做宾语，本句中动名词短语 breaking the agreement 有其自己的逻辑主语 he，故应该用动名词的复合结构来表达，即"形容词性物主代词 his+动名词"。
【避错】构成动名词的复合结构，有时也可以用人称代词宾格，但一般是在口语中，而且其逻辑主语跟句子主语不是同一个，如 Do you mind me coming back later?
52.【题意】Xinchun 从国外回来了，和原来不一样了。斜体部分在句中起的作用是主语补足语。

C) adverbial D) complement

53. Which of the following is a compound word(复合词)?
A) Nonsmoker. B) Deadline. C) Meanness. D) Misfit.

54. Which of the following sentences contains subjunctive mood?
A) Lucy insisted that her son get home before 5 o'clock.
B) She used to drive to work, but now she takes the city metro.
C) Walk straight ahead, and don't turn till the second traffic lights.
D) Paul will cancel his flight if he cannot get his visa by Friday.

55. The following determiners(限定词) can be used with both plural and uncountable nouns EXCEPT
A) more. B) enough. C) many. D) such .

56. Which of the italicized parts indicates CONTRAST?
A) She opened the door *and* quietly went in.
B) Victoria likes music *and* Sam is fond of sports.
C) Think it over again *and* you'll get an answer.
D) He is somewhat arrogant, *and* I don't like this.

57. Which of the following CANNOT be used as a nominal substitute(名词替代词)?
A) Much. B) Neither. C) One. D) Quarter.

58. All the following sentences definitely indicate future time EXCEPT
A) Mother is to have tea with Aunt Betty at four.
B) The President is coming to the UN next week.
C) The school pupils will be home by now.
D) He is going to email me the necessary information.

59. Which of the following sentences is grammatically INCORRECT?
A) Politics are the art or science of government.
B) Ten miles seems like a long walk to me.
C) Mumps is a kind of infectious disease.
D) All the furniture has arrived undamaged.

60. Which of in the following phrases indicates a subject-predicate relationship?
A) The arrival of the tourists. B) The law of Newton.
C) The occupation of the island. D) The plays of Oscar Wilde.

6l. Which of the following italicized parts serves as an appositive?
A) He is not the man *to draw back*. B) Tony hit back the urge *to tell a lie*.
C) Larry has a large family *to support*. D) There is really nothing *to fear*.

62. Which of the following is NOT an imperative sentence?
A) Let me drive you home, shall I? B) You will mind your own business!
C) Come and have dinner with us. D) I wish you could stay behind.

63. If it _____ tomorrow, the match would be put off.
A) were to rain B) was to rain C) was raining D) had rained

64. Which of the following sentences expresses a fact?
A) Mary and her son must be home by now.
B) Careless reading must give poor results.
C) It's getting late, and I must leave now.
D) He must be working late at the office.

65. The following are all dynamic verbs(动态动词) EXCEPT
A) remain. B) turn. C) write. D) knock.

66. _____ to school life was less difficult than the pupil had expected.
A) Adhering B) Adopting C) Adjusting D) Acquainting

67. He is fed up with the same old dreary routine, and wants to quit his job. The underlined part means
A) dull. B) tiring. C) long. D) hard.

68. At last night's party Larry said something that I thought was beyond me. The underlined part means
A) I was unable to do. B) I couldn't understand.
C) I was unable to stop. D) I couldn't tolerate.

69. The couple _____ their old house and sold it for a vast profit.
A) did for B) did in C) did with D) did up

70. Sally contributed a lot to the project, but she never once accepted all the____ for herself.
A) credit B) attention C) focus D) award

71. The child nodded, apparently content with his mother's promise. The underlined part means
A) as far as one has learnt. B) as far as one is concerned.
C) as far as one can see. D) as far as one is told.

【详解】选 **D**)。"Xinchun returned from abroad"无论在结构和意思上都是一个完整的句子，a different man 明显是对主语 Xinchun 的补充说明，故应该是主语补足语。
【避错】A)"同位语"是强干扰项，如果是同位语，它与 Xinchun 应该在意思上指的是同一个人，本句中的 a different man 表示的却是 Xinchun 发生了很大的变化，并不是指同一个人；此处，同位语一般是紧跟在名词之后，且常用逗号隔开，故排除 A)。a different man 显然不是谓语 returned 的宾语，故排除 B)。而状语是修饰谓语或整体句子的，不能修饰主语，故排除 C)。

53.【题意】下列哪一项是复合词？
【详解】选 **B**)。复合词是由两个或两个以上的单词合在一起构成的。只有 B) deadline 是由"形容词 dead+名词 line"构成的复合名词，意为"截止期限"。
【避错】A)、C)、D)都是在词根上加前缀或后缀构成的派生词。

54.【题意】下列哪一句中含有虚拟语气？
【详解】选 **A**)。insist 表示"坚持要求"时，其后面的宾语从句常用虚拟语气，谓语动词用 should do 的形式，其中 should 可以省略。
【避错】D)项虽然是一种假设，但并不是与事实相反的假设，因此不是虚拟语气。

55.【题意】下列限定词都既能与复数名词连用又能与不可数名词连用，除了
【详解】选 **C**)。many 用来修饰可数名词复数，但不能修饰不可数名词，故答案为 C)。
【避错】many 和 much 的比较级都是 more，因此其后可以接可数名词复数也可以接不可数名词；enough 表示"足够的"，其后可以接可数名词复数，也可以接不可数名词；such 表示"如此的，这样的"，其后可以直接接可数名词复数，也可以直接接不可数名词，此外加上不定冠词，such 也可以与可数名词单数连用。

56.【题意】下列哪一句中的斜体部分表示对比？
【详解】选 **B**)。B)项句意为"Victoria 喜欢音乐；Sam 喜欢运动"，句中的 and 显示出 Victoria 和 Sam 不同爱好之间的对比。
【避错】A)项中的 and 表示动作的先后承接关系；C)项表示条件与结果的关系；D)项表示因果关系。

57.【题意】下列哪一项不能用作名词替代词？
【详解】选 **D**)。在一定的上下文中，为了避免名词的重复使用，常使用替代词。四个选项中只有 D) Quarter"四分之一，一刻钟"不能用作名词替代词。
【避错】A)项可用于替代不可数名词；B)项表示"两者都不"，可用于对提到过的两个名词进行否定替代；C)项可用于替代可数名词单数。

58.【题意】下列句子都明确表示将来时，除了
【详解】选 **C**)。C)项中的时间状语 by now 不是表示将来的时间，句中虽有 will，但该句是表示对现在情况的一种推测，而不是明确表达一般将来时态。
【避错】A)项中使用的 be to do 结构，表示 "计划或安排好要做事"；B)项是进行时表将来的一种用法；D)项中使用的 be going to do 结构，表示"打算做某事"。

59.【题意】下列哪一句的语法有误？
【详解】选 **A**)。A)项中的主语 politics 虽然是以-s 结尾，但它并不是复数名词，而是一个表示抽象含义的不可数名词，其谓语动词应该用单数 is。
【避错】B)项中 Ten miles 虽然是复数形式，但它表示的是整体概念，其谓语动词用单数，正确。C)项中的主语 mumps 意为"流行性腮腺炎"，它是不可数名词，其谓语动词用单数，正确。D)项中的主语 furniture 表示"家具的总称"，是一个表示单数概念的集体名词，其谓语动词用单数形式，正确。

60.【题意】下列哪个短语中的 of 表示主谓关系？
【详解】选 **A**)。of 表示主谓关系，则表示 of 前后两个名词之间具有逻辑上的主谓关系，A)项中 of 后面的名词 tourists 是 of 前名词 arrival 所表示的动作的发出者，两者存在逻辑上的主谓关系，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)中 of 表示的是同位关系；C)中 of 表示动宾关系；D)中 of 表示所属关系。

61.【题意】下列哪一项中的斜体部分充当同位语？
【详解】选 **B**)。B)项中的不定式短语 to tell a lie 是 the urge 的同位语，解释其内容，表示"说谎的渴望"。
【避错】A)项中的不定式是 the man 的定语，二者是逻辑上的主谓关系；C)项中的不定式是 a large family 的定语，二者是逻辑上的动宾关系；D)项中的不定式是 nothing 的定语，二者是逻辑上的动宾关系。

62.【题意】下列哪一项不是祈使句？
【详解】选 **D**)。用于表达命令、请求、劝告、警告、禁止等的句子叫作祈使句，祈使句因对象（即主语）是第二人称，所以通常省略。D)项的主语是 I，是一个陈述句，表达"我"的希望，不是祈使句。
【避错】A)、C)两项是典型的省略主语 you 的祈使句。而祈使句也常把主语"You"表达出来，主要是强调对象，B) 项就是一个典型的例子，表示一种警告。

63.【题意】要是明天下雨的话，比赛就会被推迟了。
【详解】选 **A**)。主句中谓语的形式 would be put off 及 if 从句中的时间状语 tomorrow 表明，本句是表示对将来情况的虚拟假设，故 if 条件状语从句的谓语形式可以用一般过去式或用 were to do 或 should do 的形式，故答案为 A)。
【避错】不管主语是什么人称，虚拟语气中谓语中的 be 都用 were 而不用 was，故排除 B)。进行时可以表示将来，但是虚拟条件句中则没有这种用法，故排除 C)。D)项是表示对过去的虚拟，故排除。

64.【题意】下列哪一句是表达一个事实？
【详解】选 **B**)。B)项通过 must 表示一种事实结果，意为"粗心的阅读效果一定很差"。
【避错】A)项是表示对现在事实的一种主观推测，意为"现在一定……"；C)项是表示一种主观意愿，意为"现在必须离开"；D)项是表示对将来事实的一种主观推测，意为"一定会在办公室工作到很晚"。

65.【题意】下面的词汇都是动态动词，除了
【详解】选 **A**)。A) remain 意为"保持"，是表示一种表态动作的静态动词，故为答案。
【避错】动态动词表示一种运动状态，英语中大多数的动词都是动态动词，其中包括表示持续动作的动词，如 C) write；表示短暂动作的动词，如 D) knock；表示位置移动的动词，如 B) turn。

66.【题意】适应学校生活没有学生预想得那么难。
【详解】选 **C**)。adjust to 意为"适应"，与 school life 形成合理的搭配，故答案为 C)。
【避错】adhere to 意为"坚持，拥护"，不符合此处语境，故排除 A)；adopt 是及物动词，意为"采取"，不与 to 搭配，故排除 B)；acquaint 意为"熟悉"，意思上符合语境，但它也是及物动词，其后不接 to，故排除 D)。

67.【题意】他对一成不变的乏味的日常工作感到厌烦了，想辞去工作。划线部分的意思是
【详解】选 **A**)。所填词与 same old 一起修饰 routine"日常工作"，后面说他想辞去工作，再结合 routine 前面的修饰语 same old"老套的"可推测，这份工作应该是"沉闷的，枯燥的"，故与 dreary 意思接近的应该是 A) dull"无趣的，单调的"。
【避错】B) tiring 表示"累人的"，虽然也可以作为辞去工作的理由，但是不如 dull 更能与 fed up with, same old 构成合理的语义场。

68.【题意】在昨晚的聚会上，Larry 说了一些让我难以理解的事情。划线部分的意思是
【详解】选 **B**)。beyond sb.是一个习惯表达，表示"超出某人的想象、理解或估计"，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)"我不能做"可以用 beyond my ability 表达；D)"我不能忍受"可以用 beyond my tolerance 表达。

69.【题意】这对夫妇修缮了他们的老房子，卖了一大笔钱。
【详解】选 **D**)。do up 意为"修缮"，与 old house 构成合理的搭配，符合本句语境，故答案为 D)。
【避错】do for 意为"损坏，代替"；do in 意为"使筋疲力尽"；do with 意为"处理，忍受"，均不符合本句语境。

70.【题意】Sally 为这一项目做了很大贡献，但是她从来没有把所有的功劳都归于自己。
【详解】选 **A**)。A) credit 可以用作不可数名词，表示"荣誉，功劳"，符合本句语境，故为答案。
【避错】B) attention 意为"注意力"，常和 to 连用，故排除；C) focus 意为"焦点"，常和 on 连用，故排除；D) award 意为"奖品，奖励"时为可数名词，用在此处不符合语法要求，而该词作为不可数名词时意为"裁定，决定"，在语义上不符。

71.【题意】孩子点了点头，看来很满意母亲的承诺。划线部分的意思是
【详解】选 **C**)。"孩子对母亲的承诺满意"是从"孩子点头"这一动作判断出来的，由此可推测 apparently 应该与 C)项含义相符，即"就某人看来"。

72. The _____ that sport builds character is well accepted by people nowadays.
A) issue B)argument C) point D) sentence

73. Everyone in the office knows that Melinda takes infinite care over her work. The underlined part means
A) limited B) unnecessary C) overdue D) much.

74. The new measure will reduce the chance of serious injury in the event of an accident. The underlined part means
A) if an accident happens. B) if an accident can be prevented.
C) before an accident. D) during an accident.

75. Traditionally, local midwives would ____ all the babies in the area.
A) handle B) produce
C) deliver D) help

76. No Food or drink is allowed on the premises. The underlined part means
A) proposition. B) advertisement.
C) building. D) street.

77. The court would not accept his appeal unless _____ evidence is provided.
A) conclusive B) definite
C) eventual D) concluding

78. As soon as he opened the door, a ____of cold air swept through the house.
A) flow B) movement
C) rush D) blast

79. She really wanted to say something at the meeting, but eventually _____ from it.
A) prevented B) refrained
C) limited D) restricted

80. The couple told the decorator that they wanted their bedroom gaily painted. The underlined part means
A) brightly. B) light-heartedly.
C) cheerfully. D) lightly.

【避错】A)表示“就某人所了解”；C)表示“就某人认为”；D)表示“就某人被告之的”，三者均不符合语境。

72.【题意】运动塑造性格这一观点现在被广泛接受。
【详解】选 **C**)。“运动塑造性格”是一种观点，C) point 可以表示“观点，见解”，符合此处语义，故为答案。
【避错】A) issue 表示“要讨论或有争议的问题、议题”，与 well accepted 矛盾；B) argument 表示“争论；论据，理由”，也与 well accepted 矛盾；D) sentence 表示“判决”，明显与此处语义不符。

73.【题意】办公室里的每个人都知道 Melinda 对她的工作特别认真。划线部分的意思是
【详解】选 **D**)。take care over 表示“认真对待”，再结合整个句意推测，这里的 infinite 应该表示积极含义，故答案应为 D) much，infinite 意为“极大的，无限的”，修饰 care 表示“特别认真”。
【避错】A) limited 意为“有限的”；B) unncecessary 意为“不必要的”；C) overdue 意为“到期未付或未完成的”，三者均不符合此处语境。

74.【题意】新措施会降低发生事故时严重受伤的概率。划线部分的意思是
【详解】选 **D**)。in the event of 是惯用搭配，表示“如果……发生，万一”，相当于 if，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)、C)两项明显与句意不符。D)项具有一定的干扰性，但 during 是强调事故发生的这一段时间内，与此处语境并不相符，故排除。

75.【题意】传统上，当地的助产师会给该地区的所有婴儿接生。
【详解】选 **C**)。midwives 意为“助产士”，她们应该是对 babies“接生”，故答案为 C) deliver“接生”。
【避错】B) produce 有“生育”之意，虽能与 babies 搭配，但“生育所有的婴儿”不符合逻辑，因此即使不认识 midwifes 一词，也可以将 B)项排除。

76.【题意】不允许携带食物或饮料进入该建筑。划线部分的意思是
【详解】选 **C**)。premises 意为“营业场所，房屋建筑”，故答案为 C)。
【避错】B) advertisement“广告”和 D) street“街道”两者放入句中均不符合常识逻辑，故排除。而 A) proposition 意为“提议，主张”，放在句中也不通顺。

77.【题意】除非有确凿的证据，否则法庭不会接受他的上诉的。
【详解】选 **A**)。A) conclusive 指“(事实、证据等)令人信服的，确凿的”，修饰 evidence，表示“确凿的证据”，符合此处语境。
【避错】B) definite 意为“确切的，有把握的”，也可以修饰 evidence，但该词常指主观把握大，与“法庭接受上诉”的语境不太相符，故排除。C) eventual 意为“最终的”，D) concluding 意为“结束的，最后的”，二者明显不符合此处语境。

78.【题意】他一打开门，一阵冷空气迅速传遍整个屋子。
【详解】选 **D**)。a blast of 意为“一阵”，常修饰 wind, air，强调程度较强，与句中的 swept through“迅速传遍”构成合理的语义场，故答案为 D)。
【避错】a flow of 指“源源不断的流动”，一般是修饰液体，不能修饰 air，故排除 A)。a movement of 可以和 air 构成搭配，但它表示“空气的运动或移动”，不符合此处语境，故排除 B)。a rush of “一阵，一股”，常指感情等的强烈迸发，一般不与 air 搭配，故排除 C)。

79.【题意】她的确想在会上说点什么，但最终还是忍住了。
【详解】选 **B**)。refrain from (doing) something 表示“故意克制或忍住想要做的事“，符合此处语境，故答案为 B)。
【避错】prevent 常用于 prevent sb./ sth. from doing sth.结构，表示“阻止或预防某事的发生”，与此处的结构和语境均不符合，故排除 A)。limit 表示“限定或限制”，一般不与 from 搭配，但可用于 limit sb./ sth. to sth.的结构，故排除 C)。restrict 与 limit 意思接近，表示“限制或约束某人或某事物”，与 limit 一样，也可与 to 搭配，用于 restric sb./ sth. to sth.结构。

80.【题意】这对夫妇告诉油漆工他们想要卧室刷成亮丽的颜色。划线部分的意思是
【详解】选 **A**)。句中 gaily 修饰动词 paint“粉刷”，由此可推测，该词应该是描述卧室粉刷的色彩，故答案只能为 A) brightly“亮丽地”。
【避错】B) light-heartedly 意为“轻松地，无忧无虑地”，C) cheerfully 意为“高兴地”，D) lightly 意为“轻松地，不费力地”，三者均不符合此处语境。

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A

【文章大意】本文为说明文。文章主要介绍了演讲的重要作用，指出演讲不仅在世界性的重大事件中起着至关重要的作用，而且在人们的日常生活中也有很大帮助。文章最后还指出优秀的演讲能力不是与生俱来的，需要锻炼和学习。

Para.1～Para.2 指出尽管现在有各种各样的交流方式，演讲依然有着不可替代的作用。

1 The art of public speaking began in ancient Greece over 2,000 years ago. Now, twitter, instant messaging, e-mail, blogs and chat forums offer rival approaches to communication – but none can replace the role of a great speech.

2 [81]The spoken word can handle various vital functions: persuading or inspiring, informing, paying tribute, entertaining, or simply introducing someone or something or accepting something.

Para.3～Para.7 举例说明演讲在许多重大事件中的重要作用（环保会议、战争、流行病、死亡等）。

3 Over the past year, the human voice has helped guide us over the ups and downs of what was certainly a stormy time.

4 Persuasion is used in dealing with or reconciling different points of view. When the leaders met in Copenhagen in December 2009, persuasive words from activists encouraged them to commit themselves to firmer action.

5 Inspirational speeches confront the emotions. They focus on topics and matters that are close to people's hearts. [82①]During wars, generals used inspiring speeches to prepare the troops for battle.

6 A speech that conveys knowledge and enhances understanding can inform us. The information must be clear, accurate, and expressed in a meaningful and interesting way. When the H1N1 pandemic(流行病) was announced, the idea of "swine flu"(猪流感) scared many people. Informative speeches from [82②]World Health Organization officials helped people to keep their panic under control so they could take sensible precautions.

7 Sad events are never easy to deal with but [82③]a

81. The author thinks the spoken word is still irreplaceable because(作者认为演讲仍然不可替代是因为)
A) it has always been used to inspire or persuade people.(它总是被用于鼓舞或劝说人们)
B) it has a big role to play in the entertainment business.(它在娱乐业中起着巨大的作用)
C) it plays important roles in human communication.(它在人类的交流中起着重要的作用)
D) it is of great use in everyday-life context.(它在日常生活中起着巨大的作用)
【定位】根据题干中的 the spoken word, irreplaceable 可定位到第一、二段。
【详解】选 **C**)。文章首段指出，尽管现在有其他的交流方式，但是公共演讲还是不可替代的(none can replace the role of a great speech)，接着第二段阐述了原因：因为讲话有着许多重要的作用(can handle various vital functions)，由此可推知，作者之所以认为演讲不可替代，原因在于其在人类交流中起到的重要作用，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)、B)、D)都是第二段中所介绍的演讲的重要功能中的一方面，不够全面。

82. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the role of public speaking?(关于公共演讲的作用下面哪一种说法不正确？)
A) Speeches at world forums can lead to effective solutions to world problems.(世界论坛上的演讲能够为世界问题找到有效的解决办法)
B) Speeches from medical authorities can calm people down in times of pandemics.(医疗权威机构的演讲能够帮助人们在流行病期间冷静下来)
C) The morale of soldiers before a battle can be boosted by senior officers' speeches.(战前士兵们的士气能够被长官的演讲鼓动起来)
D) Speeches paying tribute to the dead can comfort the mourners.(向死者表达敬意的演讲能够安慰哀痛者)
【定位】题干问哪一项与原文不符，故其中有三项与原文相符，因此需要将选项一一在原文中定位。
【详解】选 **A**)。A)中的 world forums 只在第八段首句中出现，文中只是说公共演讲在世界论坛中起到了重要的作用，但并没有提到演讲为世界性的问题找到了有效的解决办法，由此可知 A)项说法是不正确的。
【避错】B)项与第六段末句相符；C)项与第五段第三句相符；D)项与第七段首句相符。

83. Public speaking can play all the following roles EXCEPT(公共演讲能够起到下面所有的作用，除了)
A) to convince people in a debate.(在辩论中说服人们)
B) to inform people at a presentation.(在发言中向人们传递信息)
C) to advise people at work.(在工作中给人们提供建议)
D) to entertain people at a wedding.(在婚礼上给人们带来快乐)
【定位】本题与上一题一样，仍然需要将选项一一在原文中定位。
【详解】选 **C**)。C)项中的 at work 仅在第九段的第三句中出现，该句提到，工作中的演讲可以让人了解某一重要的领域(inform the others about an area)，而并没有提到可以给他人提供建

连下页

Para.8～Para.10 举例说明演讲在日常生活中也有意想不到的重要作用（辩论赛、体育运动、上学发言、朋友需要安慰时等）。

Para.11 最后指出优秀的演讲能力不是与生俱来的，需要锻炼和学习。

speech that pays tribute to the loss of a loved one and gives praise for their contribution can be comforting. Madonna's speech about Michael Jackson, after his death, highlighted the fact that he will continue to live on through his music.

8 [82④] It's not only in world forums where public speaking plays an important role. It can also be surprisingly helpful in the course of our own lives.

9 [83①]If you're taking part in a debate you need to persuade the listeners of the soundness of your argument. In sports, athletes know the importance of a pep talk(鼓舞士气的讲话) before a match to inspire teammates. [83②]You yourself may be asked to do a presentation at college or work to inform the others about an area of vital importance.

10 On a more personal level, a friend may be upset and need comforting. Or you might be asked to introduce a speaker at a family event or to [83③]speak at a wedding, where your language will be needed to move people or make them laugh.

11 Great speaking ability is not something we're born with. Even Barack Obama works hard to perfect every speech. [84]For a brilliant speech, there are rules that you can put to good use. To learn those rules you have to practice and learn from some outstanding speeches in the past.

连上页 议(advise people)，由此可知 D)项不是公共演讲的作用。

【避错】A)项与第九段第一句相符；B)项与第九段第三句相符；D)项与第十段第二句相符。

84. According to the passage, which of the following best explains the author's view on "great speaking ability"?(根据这篇文章，下面哪一项可以最好地解释作者关于"优秀的演讲能力"的看法？)

A) It comes from observing rules.(它来自遵守规则)

B) It can be perfected with easy effort.(它能够轻松地被完善)

C) It can be acquired from birth.(它是天生的)

D) It comes from learning and practice.(它来自学习和锻炼)

【定位】根据题干中的 great speaking ability 可定位到最后一段。

【详解】选 **D**)。最后一段指出，优秀的演讲能力(great speaking ability)并不是与生俱来的，要做出一场精彩的演讲，你可以利用许多规则，而要掌握这些规则，你就必须多加练习并从过去的一些优秀演讲中学习经验(practice and learn from some outstanding speeches)，由此可知，优秀的演讲能力来自于学习和锻炼，故答案为 D)。

【避错】A)项是对最后一段中所讲的 rules 的错误理解，原文是说可以利用 rules 做出好的演讲，而不是说好的演讲来自于遵守规则。B)项与与最后一段第二、四句不符。D)项与最后一段首句内容相反。

85. What is the main idea of the passage?(本文的主题是什么？)

A) Public speaking in international forums.(国际论坛上的公共演讲)

B) The many uses of public speaking.(公共演讲的各种作用)

C) Public speaking in daily life context(公共演讲在日常生活中的作用)

D) The rules of public speaking.(公共演讲的规则)

【定位】本题是问全文的主题，故应该从整篇文章来分析。

【详解】选 **B**)。文章开头就指出，演讲在今天依然有着不可替代的作用，接着举例说明了演讲在各方面的重要作用，由此可知本文的主题就是关于"公共演讲的各种作用"。

【避错】A)、C)都属于公共演讲的一方面作用，是文章的一部分内容，是以偏概全。D)项只是在最后一段有所提及，只是文章的小细节。

【语境记忆】

1. reconcile *vt.* 使和解，使一致，调停	2. inspirational *a.* 鼓舞人心的
3. precaution *n.* 预防(措施)，警惕	4. highlight *vt.* 强调，突出，使显著
5. soundness *n.* 稳固，可靠，公正	6. outstanding *a.* 杰出的

【难句分析】

Madonna's **speech** about Michael Jackson, after his death, **highlighted the fact** that he will continue to live on through his music.

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。after his death 为插入语，是时间状语。that 引导同位语从句，修饰 the fact。

【全文翻译】

公共演讲艺术始于 2000 多年前的古希腊。现在，推特、即时通讯、电子邮件、博客、聊天论坛提供了各种有竞争性的交流方式——但是没有一种方式能代替一场伟大的演讲的地位。

[81] 口头语言能够起到各种重要的作用：劝说或鼓舞、通知、致敬、娱乐，或者只是简单地介绍一些人、一些事情或接受一些事情。

过去的一年里，人类的声音已经帮助我们渡过了许多个充满暴风骤雨的跌宕起伏。

劝说被用于处理和调节不同的观点。2009 年的 12 月，当各国领导人在哥本哈根集会时，行动主义者们那些有说服力的话语鼓舞他们承诺会采取更坚定的行动。

励志的演讲可以触发情感。它们专注于与人的心灵密切相关的话题和问题。[82①]在战争期间，将军们用鼓舞人心的演讲帮助军队准备应战。

那些传递知识、增进了解的演讲可以传递给我们信息。信息必须清楚、准确，并且以有意义、有趣的方式表达出来。当甲型 H1N1 流感被公布后，关于"猪流感"的猜想使很多人害怕。[82②]世界卫生组织官员做出的相关知识的演讲帮助人们控制住恐慌，使得人们可以采取合理的预防措施。

悲伤的事情从来都是不容易处理的，但是[82③]发表演讲对别人失去的至亲表达敬意，并对他们的贡献予以赞扬，是令人安慰的。麦当娜在迈克尔·杰克逊死后发表演讲，强调了一个事实：迈克尔·杰克逊的生命通过他的音乐得以延续。

[82④]公开演讲不仅在世界论坛中起着重要的作用。它在我们自己的生活中也能有意想不到的帮助。

[83①]如果你在参加辩论赛，你就需要说服你的听众信服你的论点。在体育方面，运动员们都了解赛前鼓舞士气的演讲的重要性。[83②]上大学时或工作时，你也可能会被要求做个演讲来让别人了解某个重要领域。

从更加私人的层面上来讲，朋友也许会很沮丧，需要你来安慰。或者你可能会被要求在一次家庭聚会或[83③]在婚礼上介绍发言人，这时你的语言就需要能感动大家或让大家开怀大笑。

伟大的演讲能力并不是与生俱来的。甚至连巴拉克·奥巴马都要努力去使每一次演讲完美。[84]要做出一场精彩的演讲，你可以利用许多规则。要掌握这些规则，你就必须多加练习并从过去的一些优秀演讲中学习经验。

TEXT B

【文章大意】本文为记叙文。文章讲述了 Alden 创建及发展 Skullcandy 头戴式耳机的过程。包括 Skullcandy 耳机诞生的原因、设计理念、资金来源、销售渠道及其发展壮大。

Para.1～Para.2 讲述 Skullcandy 耳机诞生的背景和原因。

Para.3～Para.5 讲述 Alden 最初的设计和经营理念以及遇到的生产和资金问题及解决办法。

1 Every business needs two things, says Skullcandy CEO Rick Alden: inspiration and desperation. In 2001, Alden had both. He'd sold two snowboarding businesses, and he was desperately bored. But he had an idea: He wanted to make a new kind of headphone.

2 [86①]"I kept seeing people missing their cell phone calls because they were listening to music," he explains. "Then I'm in a chairlift(索道), I've got my headphones on, and I realize my phone is ringing. As I take my gloves off and reach for my phone, [86②]I think, 'It can't be that tough to make headphones with two plugs, one for music and one for your cell phone.' "Alden described what he wanted to a designer, perfected a prototype, and outsourced(外包) manufacturing overseas.

3 [87]Alden then started designing headphones into helmets, backpacks — anywhere that would make it easy to listen to music while snowboarding. "Selling into board and skate shops wasn't a big research effort," he explains. "Those were the only guys I knew!"

4 Alden didn't want to be a manufacturer. And by outsourcing, he'd hoped he could get the business off the ground without debt. But he was wrong. [88①]So he asked his wife, "Can I put a mortgage (抵押贷款) on the house? She said, 'What is the worst thing that can happen? We lose the house, we sell our cars, and we start all over again.' I definitely married the right woman!"

5 [88②]For the next two years, Alden juggled mortgage payments and payments to his manufacturers. "Factories won't ship your product till they get paid," he says. "But it takes four or five

86. Alden came up with the idea of a new kind of headphone because he (Alden产生要发明一种新型头戴式耳机的想法是因为他)

A) was no longer in snowboarding business.(不再做滑板生意)

B) had no other business opportunities.(没有其他的商业机会)

C) was very fond of modern music.(非常喜欢现代音乐)

D) saw an inconvenience among mobile users.(看到了移动电话用户的不便之处)

【定位】根据题干中的 the idea of a new kind of headphone 可定位到第一段末尾。

【详解】选 **D**)。第一段末尾提到，Alden 想发明一种新型的头戴式耳机，接着第二段引用他的话给出了原因："我总是看见人们因为戴着耳机听音乐而错过了电话，……我想，'让耳机有两个插头应该不会太难，一个听音乐，一个接电话。'" ，由此可知，Alden 是因为看到大家听音乐时接电话不方便才产生了发明新型耳机的想法，故答案为 D)。

【避错】A)是针对第一段第二句设的干扰，作者卖掉了两家滑板公司，不能由此推断出他已经退出滑板界。B)是针对第一段第三句后半部分设的干扰，文中只是说作者极度无聊，想找事做，这并不能说明他没有其他商业机会。C)是针对文中所提到 listening to the music 做出的过度推断。

87. The new headphone was originally designed for(新耳机最初被设计是为了)

A) snowboarders.(滑雪者)　　B) motor cyclists.(骑摩托车者)

C) mountain hikers.(登山者)　　D) marathon runners.(马拉松运动员)

【定位】根据题干中的 originally designed 可定位到第三段。

【详解】选 **A**)。第三段第一句提到，Alden 开始将耳机的设计融入所有能让人们在滑雪时(while snowboarding)轻松听音乐的地方，由此可知 Alden 的新型耳机最初是为滑雪者设计的，故答案为 A)。

【避错】由第六段开头可知，非滑雪者(non-snowboarders)也开始注意到这种耳机了，也就是说后来 motor cyclists、mountain hikers 和 marathon runners 才慢慢开始使用这种耳机，故排除 B)、C)、D)。

88. How did Alden solve the money problem? (Alden是如何解决资金问题的？)

A) He sold his house and his cars.(他把房子和车都卖了)

B) Factories could ship products before being paid.(工厂没收到钱也会发货)

C) He borrowed money from a mortgage company.(他从一家抵押贷款公司借钱)

D) He borrowed money from his wife's family.(他从妻子家人那里借钱)

【定位】根据题干中的 money problem 可定位到第四段。

【详解】选 **C**)。第四段提到，Alden 本来想通过外包生产避免负债(without debt)，但行不通，于是他问妻子能不能用房子做抵押贷款(Can I put a mortgage on the house？)。妻子赞同；

Para. 6 讲述 Skullcandy 耳机的日益流行及面临的挑战。

Para. 7 讲述 Skullcandy 公司在市场站稳脚跟及 Alden 对耳机的定位。

Para. 8 简单描述 Skullcandy 的良好现状。

months to get a mortgage company so upset that they knock on your door. So we paid the factory first."

6 Gradually, non-snowboarders began to notice the colourful headphones. In 2006, the company started selling them in l,400 FYE (For Your Entertainment) stores. "We knew that nine out of ten people walking into that store would be learning about Skullcandy for the first time. [89]Why would they look at brands they knew and take home a new brand instead? We had agreed to buy back anything we didn't sell, but we were dealing with huge numbers. It'd kill us to take back all the products. "

7 Alden's fears faded as Skullcandy became the No. 1 headphone seller in those stores and tripled its revenue to $120 million in one year. [90]His key insight was that headphones weren't gadgets; they were a fashion accessory. "In the beginning," he says, "that little white wire that said you had an iPod — that was cool. But now wearing the white bud means you're just like everyone else. Headphones occupy this critical piece of cranial real estate and are highly visible."

8 Today, Skullcandy is America's second-largest headphone supplier, after Sony. With 79 employees, the company is bigger than Alden ever imagined.

89. What did Alden do to promote sales in FYE stores? (Alden做了什么来促进产品在FYE商店的销售？)
A) He spent more money on product advertising. (他花更多的钱做广告)
B) He promised to buy back products not sold. (他承诺回购卖不出去的耳机)
C) He agreed to sell products at a discount. (他承诺降价销售产品)
D) He improved the colour design of the product. (他改进了产品的颜色设计)
【定位】根据题干中的 FYE stores 可定位到第六段。
【详解】选 **B**)。第六段第二句提到，2006 年，公司开始在 FYE 商店销售新耳机。接着提出问题：人们为什么会看着他们熟悉的品牌却把一个新品牌带回家呢？之后给出了对策：Alden 的公司同意回购所有卖不出去的耳机(buy back anything we didn't sell)，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)、C)在文中都找不到依据。D)是针对第六段第一句中的 colourful 设的干扰。

90. Alden sees headphones as(Alden把耳机看作)
A) a sign of self-confidence. (自信的标志) B) a symbol of status. (地位的象征)
C) part of fashion. (时尚的一部分) D) a kind of device. (一种设备)
【定位】根据题干中的 see headphones as 可定位到第七段。
【详解】选 **C**)。第七段第二句提到，Alden 认为耳机不是一种电子设备(排除 D))，而是一种时尚配饰(fashion accessory)，故答案为 C)。
【避错】第七段结尾提到，Alden 说，以前白色的耳机线说明你很酷，而现在新型的头戴式耳机很抢眼，这既不能说明耳机是"自信的标志"，也不能说明是"地位的象征"，故排除 A)、B)。

【语境记忆】

1. prototype *n.* 雏形，模型
2. get … off the ground 指（活动、事业等）顺利开始
3. definitely *ad.* 当然，肯定地
4. juggle *v.* 尽力对付，尽量兼顾
5. accessory *n.* 配件，配饰

【难句分析】

Alden then **started designing headphones** into helmets, backpacks — anywhere that would make it easy to listen to music while snowboarding.
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。破折号后面的 anywhere that…是对前面的 helmets, backpacks 的概括说明，其中 that 引导定语从句。It 充当形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的不定式短语 to listen….。while snowboarding 是省略的时间状语从句。

【全文翻译】

Skullcandy 的首席执行官 Rick Alden 说过，每一家企业都需要两样东西：灵感和绝望。2001 年，Alden 这两样都有了。他已经卖掉了两家滑雪板公司，并且无聊得快要绝望了。不过他有了一个想法：他想发明一款新型头戴式耳机。

[86①]"我总是看见人们因为听着音乐而错过电话。"他解释道。"当时我在索道里，戴着耳机，发现手机响了。我把手套摘下来伸手去拿手机时便想，[86②]'让耳机有两个插头应该不会太难，一个听音乐，一个接电话。'"Alden向设计师描述了他的要求，在雏形的基础上不断完善，最后外包给海外的公司进行生产。

[87] Alden接下来开始将耳机的设计融入头盔、背包——所有能让人们在滑雪时轻松听音乐的地方。"将产品卖给那些滑板和溜冰鞋商店并不需要大量的调研工作，"他解释道。"我只认识那些人！"

Alden其实并不想自己生产耳机。而且，通过外包，他本希望可以不用负债便可让公司运转起来。但是他错了。[88①]于是他问妻子："我能不能用房子抵押贷款呢？"妻子说，'这么做最糟糕的结果会是什么呢？无非是我们失去房子，卖掉汽车，一切又从头开始。'我真是娶对了老婆！"

[88②] 接下来的两年，Alden想办法还贷款，给生产商付款。"你只有付钱，工厂才会给你发货。"他说道。"但是，贷款公司会忍四五个月才上门来找你。所以我们总是先把钱给工厂。"

渐渐地，不滑雪的人也开始注意到这些绚丽的头戴式耳机。2006年，Alden的公司开始在1 400家FYE(娱乐为你)商店销售这种耳机。"我们知道，走进店里的人中，十有八九都会是第一次听说Skullcandy。他们为什么会看着自己熟悉的品牌却把一个新品牌的耳机买回家呢？[89] 我们向商店承诺回购所有卖不出去的耳机，但是我们销售的耳机数量巨大。如果把所有的产品都收回会要了我们的命。"

随着Skullcandy在那些FYE商店耳机销量成为第一以及公司利润在一年内增长三倍，达1.2亿美元，Alden的担心终于烟消云散了。[90] 他的主要见地是耳机不是电子产品；它们是一种时尚配饰。他说，"最初，那根小小的白线标志着你拥有一部iPod——说明你很酷。但是现在，戴着那个白色的耳机也只是表示你和大家一样。耳机占据了头上的关键部位，非常抢眼。"

如今，Skullcandy已成为美国第二大耳机供应商，仅次于索尼。公司现在拥有79名员工，这超出了Alden当初的想象。

TEXT C

【文章大意】本文为记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者和朋友们存款被骗的经历以及他们对这次经历的感受。

Para.1～Para.5作者以朋友的一个电话，引出自己和朋友在伯纳德·麦道夫"庞氏骗局"中遭受财产损失这一事件。

Para.6～Para.10作者和朋友们事后针对财产被骗事件交流感受，大部分受害者觉得与财产比起来，财产损失给他们带来的教训更重要，这使他们认识了全新的自己。

1 I was standing in my kitchen wondering what to have for lunch when my friend Taj called.

2 "Sit down," she said.

3 I thought she was going to tell me she had just gotten the haircut from hell. I laughed and said, "It can't be that bad."

4 But it was. [91]Before the phone call, I had 30 years of retirement saving in a "safe" fund with a brilliant financial guru (金融大亨). When I put down the phone, my savings were gone. [92①]I felt as if I had died and, for some unknown reason, was still breathing.

5 Since Bernie Madoff's arrest on charges of running a $65 million Ponzi scheme, I've read many articles about how we investors should have known what was going on. I wish I could say I had reservations about Madoff before "the Call", but I did not.

6 On New Year's Eve, three weeks after we lost our savings, six of us Madoff people gathered at Taj's house for dinner. As we were sitting around the table, someone asked, "If you could have your money back right now, but it would mean giving up what you have learned by losing it, would you take the money or would you take what losing the money has given you?"

7 My husband was still in financial shock. He said, "I just want the money back." I wasn't certain where I stood. [92②]I knew that losing our money had cracked me wide open. I'd been walking around like what the Buddhists call a hungry ghost: always focused on the bite that was yet to come, not the one in my mouth. [93]No matter how much I ate or had or experienced, it didn't satisfy me, because I wasn't really taking it in, wasn't absorbing it. Now I was forced to pay attention. Still, I couldn't honestly

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91. What did the author learn from Taj's call? (作者从Taj的电话中了解到什么？)
A) Taj had got an awful haircut. (Taj 刚刚剪了一个糟糕的发型)
B) They had lost their retirement savings. (他们损失了退休金存款)
C) Taj had just retired from work. (Taj 刚刚退休)
D) They were going to meet for lunch. (他打算一起吃午饭)
【定位】根据题干中的 Taj's call 可定位到第一段。
【详解】选 **B**)。文章开头作者通过 Taj 的电话引出主题，后面第四段中才间接交待了电话的内容：打电话之前，我把 30 年的退休金(retirement saving)存到了一个"安全"基金中，放下电话后，我的退休金就没了，由此可知作者从 Taj 的来电中得知，他的退休金存款没了，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)项是针对第三段首句设置的干扰，那只是作者的一种幽默猜想，并非事实。C)项是针对第四段中的 retirement 设的干扰。D)项是针对文章首句设的干扰。

92. How did the author feel in the following weeks? (接下来的几个星期作者的感受如何？)
A) Angry. (生气)
B) Disappointed. (失望)
C) Indifferent. (漠不关心)
D) Desperate. (绝望)
【定位】根据题干中的 feel in the following weeks 可定位到第四段结尾和第六段。
【详解】选 **D**)。第四段结尾提到，作者得知自己损失了存款之后的感受是觉得自己好像已经死了(as if I had died)，由此可知作者当时十分绝望(desperate)。接着后面第六段提到，事情发生后三个星期(three weeks after…)，作者和朋友们相互交流感受，在第七段第四到六句作者具体描述了自己的感受：失去存款给我打击很大(cracked me wide open)，我就像个饿鬼一样四处游荡，吃多少也不满足，这充分显示出作者的绝望，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)"生气"属于主观猜测，文中并没有体现。B)"失望"程度太轻。C)"漠不关心"与作者的感受相反。

93. According to the passage, to which was she "forced to pay attention"? (根据这篇文章，她即作者"被迫去认真考虑"什么？)
A) Her friends. (她的朋友)
B) Her husband. (她的丈夫)
C) Her lost savings. (她失去的存款)
D) Her experience. (她的这次经历)
【定位】根据题干中的 forced to pay attention 可定位到第七段。
【详解】选 **D**)。第七段中作者提到，失去存款给了她很大打击，自己不管吃多少、有多少、经历多少，都不满足，因为实际上她没有真的理解这件事，也没有接受这件事(wasn't really taking it in, wasn't absorbing it)，而现在她得认真想想这件事了，其中的 it 指的就是损失存款这件事。而接着作者在该段末句又提到，如果有人把那些钱还给她，她仍然不敢坦然地说她会拒绝。综合可知，作者现在不得不认真考虑的是她损失存款的这次经历。
【避错】C)具有较强的干扰性，作者的确是因为失去存款而受到打击，但作者要认真考虑的并不是存款本身，而是失去存款这件事情。

94. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about her friends? (关于她即作者的朋友下列哪一项说法是正确的？)
A) Her friends valued their experience more. (她的朋友们更加珍视他们所获得的经验教训)
B) Her friends felt the same as she did. (她的朋友们和她的感受一样)

say that if someone had offered me the money back, I would turn it down.

8 [94①][95①]But the other four all said that what they were seeing about themselves was incalculable, and they didn't think it would have become apparent without the ground of financial stability being ripped out from underneath them.

9 [94 ②][95 ②]My friend Michael said, "I'd started to get complacent. It's as if the muscles of my heart started to atrophy(萎缩). Now they're awake, alive — and I don't want to go back."

10 These weren't just empty words. Michael and his wife needed to take in boarders to meet their expenses. Taj was so broke that she was moving into someone's garage apartment in three weeks. Three friends had declared bankruptcy and weren't sure where or how they were going to live.

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95. What is the message of the passage? (这篇文章传递了什么信息？)
C) Her friends were in a better financial situation. (她的朋友们的财政状况比她要好)
D) Her friends were more optimistic than she. (她的朋友们比她更乐观)
【定位】根据题干中的 her friends 以及出题顺序可定位到第八段。
【详解】选 **A**)。第六段提到作者和朋友们一起聊对失去存款这件事情的感受，第七段描述了作者和丈夫的感受，第八段则通过 but 转折描述了作者的四个朋友的感受(the other four)：他们从这次经历中认识到的自己是无法估量的，由此可知作者的朋友们更加珍视这次失去存款的经历所带来的教训(这其实是对第六段中一个朋友提出的选择问题做出的回答)，故答案为 A)。第九段引用的 Michael 的话进一步说明了答案。
【避错】第七段作者说自己不知道该如何选择，第八段则通过 but 转折指出她的四个朋友更珍视失去存款带来的教训，故作者和朋友们的感受并不相同，故排除 B)。最后一段作者描述的朋友现在的生活状况表明他们的经济状况并不比她的好，故排除 C)。文中虽然提到这次损失给作者的打击很大，但并未说她就此就会悲观下去，而且文中也没有提到她的朋友们就没有受到打击，所以我们不能判断出是否她的朋友们就比她乐观，D)项属于无根据比较。

【语境记忆】

1. crack	*v.* (使)屈服、垮掉；(使)开裂	2. incalculable	*a.* 无法估量的，不可计算的
3. apparent	*a.* 明显的	4. rip out	扯掉，撕开
5. underneath	*prep.*在……下面	6. complacent	*a.* 自满的，得意的
7. boarder	*n.* 寄宿生	8. bankruptcy	*n.* 破产

【难句分析】

I'd been walking around like what the Buddhists call a hungry ghost: always focused on the bite that was yet to come, not the one in my mouth.
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。what 引导宾语从句，做介词 like"像"的宾语，what 在从句中充当动词 call 的宾语。冒号后面是解释说明 a hungry ghost，其中 that 引导定语从句，修饰 the bite；not 连接并列的宾语 the bite…和 the one，表示"是……，而不是……"；the one 代替 the bite，避免重复。

【全文翻译】

我正站在厨房里想午饭吃什么，这时朋友Taj打来电话。
她说"你先坐下"。
我以为她要跟我说她刚刚从地狱剪了个头发。我大笑着说："没那么糟吧。"
但是，真的有那么糟糕。[91]打电话之前，我把我存了30年的退休金存到了一个杰出的金融大亨的"安全"基金中。放下电话后，我的退休金就没了。[92①]我感觉好像我已经死了，不知道为什么，却还在呼吸。
自从Bernie Madoff因操纵金额达6 500万美元的庞氏骗局被捕以后，我已经读了很多关于我们投资者应该如何了解情况的文章。我真希望我可以说在"这通电话"之前，我就怀疑过Madoff，但事实上我没有。
除夕夜，也就是我们失去存款的三个星期后，我们六个在Madoff那里存钱的人聚在Taj家吃晚饭。我们围坐在桌子旁边，有人问道："如果说你们现在能把钱拿回来，但意味着要放弃你们因失去存款而得到的教训，你们是会要存款还是会要教训？"
我丈夫仍因失去存款而惊魂未定。他说："我就想把钱拿回来。"我不确定自己会如何选择。[92②]我知道失去存款给我的打击也很大。我就像佛教徒们所说的饿鬼一样一直四处游荡：总是想着还没有吃到的东西，而不是已经在嘴里的。[93]不管吃多少、有多少、经历多少，都不能让我满足，因为我其实并没有理解这件事，也没有接受它。现在我却不得不认真思考一下了。然而，我不能特别坦然地说，如果有人把那些钱还给我，我真的会拒绝。
[94①][95①]但是其他四个人都说，他们通过这件事对自己的了解是无法估量的，他们认为，如果不是突然间失去了经济上的稳定基础，他们就不会看清自己。
[94②][95②]我朋友Michael说："之前我已经开始自满了。就好像我心脏的肌肉开始萎缩一样。现在这些肌肉苏醒了，活过来了——我不想再回到从前。"
这些不只是空话。Michael和妻子需要接收一些寄宿生来满足开销。Taj破产了，以至于三周后就要搬到一个朋友的带车库的公寓去住。三个朋友已经宣告破产，接下来去哪里生活，怎样生活，他们都还不确定。

TEXT D

【文章大意】本文为说明文。文章介绍了一种新的指导行为模式，该模式强调通过操控内在的神经系统来改变人的行为。

Para.1～Para.3 介绍了19 世纪盛行的行为指导模式，分析了这种模式不再适用的原因。

1 In the 19th century, there used to be a model of how to be a good person. There are all these torrents of passion flowing through you. Your job, as captain of your soul, is to erect dams to keep these passions in check. Your job is to just say no to laziness, lust, greed, drug use and the other sins.

2 [96①]These days that model is out of fashion. You usually can't change your behaviour by simply resolving to do something. Knowing what to do is not the same as being able to do it. Your willpower is not like a dam that can block the torrent of self-indulgence. It's more like a muscle, which tires easily. Moreover, you're a social being. If everybody around you is overeating, you'll probably do so, too.

3 [96 ②]The 19th-century character model was based on an understanding of free will. [97]Today, we know that free will is bounded. People can change their lives, but ordering change is not simple because many things, even within ourselves, are beyond our direct control.

Para.4～Para.7 介绍了杜克大学研究者发现的一种新的行为指导模式，并说明这种模式如何通过操控神经系统来改变人的习惯行为。

4 Much of our behaviour, for example, is guided by unconscious habits. [98]Researchers at Duke University calculated that more than 40 percent of the actions we take are governed by habit, not actual decisions. Researchers have also come to understand the structure of habits — cue, routine, reward.

5 [99①][100①]You can change your own personal habits. If you leave running shorts on the floor at night, that'll be a cue to go running in the morning. Don't try to ignore your afternoon snack craving. Every time you feel the cue for a snack, insert another routine. Take a walk.

6 [99②][100②]Their research thus implies a different character model, which is supposed to manipulate the neural(神经系统的) networks inside.

7 To be an effective person, under this model, you are supposed to coolly examine your own unconscious habits, and the habits of those under your care. You are supposed to devise strategies to alter the cues and routines. Every

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96. Which of the following is a key element in the 19th-century character model? (下面哪一个是19世纪行为模式的关键因素？)
A) Passion. (情感)　　B) Action. (行动)
C) Capability. (能力)　　D) Determination. (决心)
【定位】根据题干中的 19th-century character model 可定位到第一、二、三段。
【详解】选 **D**)。文章前三段主要介绍了 19 世纪的行为模式，第一段后两句指出，在 19 世纪，人们靠自己来控制情感(as captain of your soul…keep these passions in check)、拒绝懒惰等罪恶行为；接着第二段指出，19 世纪的那种模式已经过时了，你无法简单地通过做某事的决心(by simply resolving)来改变你的行为，你的意志力(willpower)也不能够阻止自我放纵；之后第三段开头又提到，19 世纪的行为模式是基于对自由意志(free will)的理解，综合分析可知，19 世纪的行为模式的关键就在于一个人的意志力和决心，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A) passion 和 B) Action 都是人们要努力控制的东西，而不是行为模式中的关键因素。C) Capability 在文中没有体现。

97. The 19th-century model supposedly does not work because (19世纪的行为模式可能不起作用是因为)
A) there were many other factors beyond one's control. (有许多其他的因素超出人们的控制)
B) it has worked unsatisfactorily most of the time. (大多数时候它都达不到令人满意的效果)
C) the comparison of free will to a dam is groundless. (将自由意志比作大坝是无根据的)
D) what one wishes to do should be considered carefully. (一个人希望做的事情应该被认真考虑)
【定位】根据题干中的 19th-century model does not work because 可定位到第二、三段。
【详解】选 **A**)。第二段提到，19 世纪的那种模式已经过时了，光有决心和意志力是不够的，接着第三段中继续指出 19 世纪模式的缺陷：19 世纪模式是基于对自由意志的理解，而自由意志是有界限的，改变并不那么简单，因为现在许多事情是超出我们的控制的(because many things… beyond our direct control)，由此可知 19 世纪的模式可能不起作用的原因就是有很多因素超出我们的控制，故答案为 A)。
【避错】文中说 19 世纪的模式赖以为基础的自由意志通常不足以改变人的行为，但并没有说大多数时候 19 世纪的模式都不能让人满意，B)属于曲解；C)是针对第二段第四句设的干扰，该句说意志力并不像能够阻拦自我放纵洪流的大坝，意思是意志力并不像大坝那么容易建立，这并不能说明将意志力比作大坝是无根据的，故排除 C)。D)是针对第二段第二句设的干扰，该句是说下决心做某事也不一定就能做成，与 considered carefully"认真考虑"没什么关系，故排除 D)。

98. What is the main implication of the research at Duke University? (杜克大学的研究的主要暗示了什么？)
A) Habit is key to one's behaviour. (习惯对一个人行为十分关键)
B) One's behaviour is difficult to change. (一个人的行为很难改变)
C) Both habit and will power are important. (习惯和意志力都很重要)
D) Habit has an unidentified structure. (习惯的结构没有被识别)
【定位】根据题干中的 the research at Duke University 可定位到第四段。
【详解】选 **A**)。第四段第二句提到。杜克大学的研究人员计算出，我们超过 40%的行为都受习惯的支配(governed by habit)，由此可推知，杜克大学的研究说明习惯对一个人的行为十分关键，故答案为 A)。
【避错】杜克大学的研究中并没有说人的行为很难改变，故排除 B)。杜克大学的研究并没有提到意志力很重要，故排除 C)。D)与第四段末句内容矛盾，该句提到杜克大学的研究者已经了解了习惯的构成。

99. According to the new character model, personal behaviour could be altered through(根据新的行为模式，个人行为能够通过什么改变？)
A) cues to stop all the former unconscious habits. (阻止所有以前的无意识习惯的心理暗示)
B) cues to manipulate the habitual neural responses. (操控习惯性的神经反应的心理暗示)
C) techniques to devise different physical cues. (设计不同的身体信号的技巧)
D) techniques to supplement old routines. (填补旧有的日常惯例的技巧)

Para.8～Para.9 指出杜克大学研究者们的新的行为模式存在的问题。

relationship becomes slightly manipulative, including your relationship with yourself. [99③]You're trying to arouse certain responses by implanting certain cues. 连上页

8 This is a bit disturbing, because the important habitual neural networks are not formed by mere routine, nor can they be reversed by clever cues. They are burned in by emotion and strengthened by strong yearnings, like the yearnings for admiration and righteousness.

9 If you think you can change your life in a clever way, the way an advertiser can get you to buy an air freshener, you're probably wrong. As the Victorians understood, if you want to change your life, don't just look for a clever cue. Commit to some larger global belief.

100. We learn from the passage that the new character model (从文章中我们了解到新的行为模式)

A) stresses the neural and psychological aspects of habit change. (强调神经系统和心理方面的习惯改变)

B) can bring about changes in one's life like what advertisers do.(能够像广告一样对人们的生活造成改变)

C) has been used to change behaviour successfully.(已经成功地用于改变行为)

D) deals better with emotional aspects of behaviour. (对行为的情感方面处理得更好)

【定位】根据题干中的 the new character model 可定位到第六段。

【详解】选 **B**)。第五段列举了两个例子来说明，人们可以通过心理暗示(cues)来改变自己的习惯，接着第六段指出，杜克大学的研究由此(thus)就暗示了一种不同的行为模式(a different character model)，它要求操控内在的神经系统(manipulate the neural networks inside)，由此可知，按照新的行为模式，我们是可以通过心理暗示来操控习惯性的神经反应从而改变我们的行为的，故答案为 B)。而第七段其实也进一步说明了这一点。

【避错】A)是针对第七段首句设的干扰，文中是说你应该审视以前的无意识习惯，并找到方法来改变(导致这些无意识习惯)的心理暗示和日常惯例，从而改变这些习惯，但并不是要用心理暗示阻止从前的所有无意识习惯，第七段第三句“对每种关系都稍加控制”也说明了这一点，故排除 A)。文中所说的 cues“暗示”主要应该是心理上的，而不是身体上的，故排除 C)。D)是针对第五段末尾两句设的干扰，文中是建议人们在感觉到心理暗示时，增加另一项日常活动，而不是用旧有的习惯来填补，故排除 D)。

【定位】根据题干中的 the new character model 和出题顺序可将本题定位在后几段。

【详解】选 **A**)。其实通过上一题的分析，我们已经了解到，新的行为模式要求人们操控内在的神经系统，它建议人们通过心理暗示来改变习惯，由此可知，新的行为模式强调人的神经系统和心理对习惯改变的作用，故答案为 A)。

【避错】B)与末段第一句矛盾。由倒数第二段可知，这种新的行为模式还存在问题，能否起作用还不一定，故排除 C)。D)在文中找不到依据。

【语境记忆】

1. torrent *n.* 奔流；迸发	2. self-indulgence *n.* 自我放纵
3. bounded *a.* 有界限的	4. unconscious *a.* 无意识的
5. craving *n.* 渴望，欲望	6. manipulate *vt.* 操纵，控制
7. devise *vt.* 想出，设计出，发明	8. implant *vt.* 灌输，植入
9. yearning *n.* 渴望	10. commit to 交付，承诺

【难句分析】

1. This **is** a bit **disturbing**, because the important habitual neural networks are not formed by mere routine, nor can they be reversed by clever cues.

【**分析**】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。because 引导原因状语从句；该从句是由两个并列的否定句组成；后一个否定句中否定词 nor 提到句首，句子采用了部分倒装语序。

2. If you think you can change your life in a clever way, the way an advertiser can get you to buy an air freshener, **you're** probably **wrong**.

【**分析**】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。If 引导条件状语从句；in a clever way 是方式状语，后面的 the way…是前面 a clever way 的同位语。

【全文翻译】

19世纪时，曾经有一种关于如何做好人的模式。所有激情的洪流都会从你身上流过。作为自己心灵的领航人，你要做的就是去建立防线来控制住这些激情。你要做的就是拒绝懒惰、欲望、贪婪、吸毒和其他罪恶。

[96①]如今那种模式已经过时了。通常你无法简单地通过下决心就能够改变你的行为。知道要做什么并不等于有能力去做。你的意志力并不像能够阻拦自我放纵洪流的大坝。它更像肌肉，很容易疲劳。而且，你是一个社会人。如果你身边的每一个人都暴饮暴食，你也很可能会那样。

[96②][19世纪的行为模式是基于对自由意志的一种理解。[97]如今，我们知道自由意志是有界限的。人们可以改变他们的生活，但是要想改变并不那么简单，因为许多事情，甚至我们自己，都是我们无法直接控制的。

例如，我们的许多行为都受到潜意识习惯的影响。[98]杜克大学的研究者们计算出，我们超过40%的行为都受到习惯的支配，而不是由实际的决策决定。研究者们也已经逐渐了解习惯的构造——提示、惯例、回报。

[99①][100①]你可以改变你自己的个人习惯。如果你晚上把跑步短裤放在地板上，那将会在早上提示你去跑步。不要忽视你下午想吃点心的欲望。每次你感受到想吃点心的心理暗示时，就去做另一项日常活动。去散散步。

[99②][100②]因此，他们的研究意味着一种不同的行为模式，这种模式要求控制内在的神经网络。

按照这种模式，要成为一个高效的人，你就应该冷静地审视自己的无意识习惯，以及那些你关注的习惯。你应该找出办法改变那些心理暗示和日常惯例。对于每种关系都稍加控制，包括和你自己的关系。[99③]你其实是在努力通过灌输某种心理暗示来引起某种反应。

这有点令人不安，因为重要的习惯性神经网络并不仅仅是由日常惯例形成的，它们也不能被巧妙的心理暗示改变。他们在情感中形成，又在强烈的渴望中得到了巩固，比如对赞赏和公正的渴望。

如果你认为你能够用一种聪明的方式，就像广告商让你购买空气清新剂那样改变你的生活的话，那你可能就错了。正如维多利亚时代的人理解的那样，如果你想改变你的生活，不要只是去寻求一种巧妙的心理暗示。去依靠更大的人类的整体信念吧。

PART VI WRITING

SECTION A COMPOSITION

【**审题**】本题指出各种优惠券、团购、打折在学生中十分流行，但一些人认为这些会让我们成为聪明的消费者，要求考生阐述自己的观点，由此可知本文应为立场选择类作文，故可将题目拟定为“Are We Smart Consumers?”。提纲要求本文包含三个部分，第一部分要表明自己的立场，；第二部分要求给出一至二条相应的理由或个人经历；第三部分要求总结自己的观点。

【**思路**】第一段：描述各种优惠券、团购、打折在学生中十分流行的现象，表明自己的看法：这些东西也不一定会使我们成为聪明的消费者；
第二段：给出理由或实例支持自己的看法；
第三段：得出结论，给出建议，总结全文。

【**范文**】

Are we smart consumers?

Nowadays, all kinds of coupons, group-buy deals and discounts are very popular among our college students. [1]By these, many of us believe that we can spend our money wisely and save much money. However, some people say these things may not help us become smart consumers. Personally, I think their opinion [2]makes sense.

My main reasons are as follows. [3①]First and foremost, coupons, group-buy deals and discounts are means of attracting consumers to purchase. Maybe one or twice they can help us save some money, but they often induce us to make some unnecessary purchases, [4①]which [5]in the long run will definitely increase our expenses. [3②]In addition, there are many cheatings and traps in the coupons and group-buy deals. Those products on sale may be not really [6①]so cheap as they seem because their original prices may be not [6②]so high as they have said. Often, you may get low-quality or faked products, or poor after-sale service, [4②]which no doubt increases the risk of loss of money.

[7]From the above analysis, we can conclude that [8]with those things like coupons and group-buy deals, we could not become really smart consumers. Therefore, [9]no matter how attractive those means of promotion are, we should be rational consumers and [10]put our needs and purchasing ability first.

【**点评**】
[1] by 表示方式，these 指代与上文形成紧密衔接。
[2] 意为“有道理”。
[3] 条理清晰，给出了两方面的理由。
[4] which 引导非限制性定语从句。
[5] 意为“从长远来看”。
[6] 同级比较用于否定句，使用恰当。
[7] 得出结论常用句式。
[8] 介词短语位于句首，表达地道。
[9] 让步状语从句，表示“无论……”。
[10] put… first 意为“把……放在首位”。

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

【**审题**】本题要求给朋友写一个便条，表达歉意，语气可以比较随意。注意题目中要求要写明自己的去向，故地点应具体清晰，不可模糊或范围太大。

【**思路**】首先点明写便条的目的是表达歉意，然后指出为何事而道歉，之后解释原因，接下来提出建议或希望，最后重申歉意。

【**范文**】

April 20, 2013

Dear Grace,

[1] I'm really sorry that I can't wait for you in the dorm when you come. [2]Because of something urgent, I have to go to the No. 1 teaching building. I might be there for some while, so [3]I hope you can go to find me. I will be expecting you [4]in Room 506. [4]Sorry for the inconvience again.

Yours,
John

【**点评**】
[1] 点明写便条的目的是表达歉意。
[2] 解释不能等对方的原因，说明自己的去向。
[3] 希望对方能来找他。
[4] 写明自己所处的地点。
[5] 重申自己的歉意。

PART I DICTATION

【听音指导】第一遍：先不要急着把听到的内容写下来。注意听文中的关键词，抓住文章大意。关键词：environment, recycle, public transport, holiday, forms of tourism, conserve 等。另外注意文中出现的列举：these new forms of tourisms: responsible tourism, nature tourism… and more；First,… Second, … Third, … And finally, …。通过这些可知，本文与旅行有关，可能介绍了新的旅行方式。

第二、三遍：听到一个句子就写一个句子，千万不要因为没有写完一个句子而漏听了下一个句子的录音，余下的句子成分可以在第四遍读音的时候补齐。

第四遍：查漏补缺，补齐前两遍没有写全的内容。

Ecotourism

Nowadays, many [1]of us try to live [2]in a way/ [3]that will damage [4]the environment as little as possible./ We recycle on [5]newspapers and bottles./ We take public transport to get to work./ And we try to buy [6]locally [7]produced [8]food and vegetables./ And we want to take [9]this attitude on holiday with us./ This is why alternative [10]forms of tourism are becoming popular in the world./ There are lots of names for these new forms of tourism:/ responsible tourism, [11]nature tourism, adventure tourism, [12]educational tourism and more./ Although everyone may have a different definition,/ most people agree that these new forms of tourism should do the following:/ First, they should conserve the wild life and culture of [13]the area./ Second, they should benefit the local people,/ Third, they should make [14]a profit without destroying natural resources./ And finally, they should provide experience that tourists want to pay for./

【听写提示】

[1] 注意 of us 的连读。
[2] 注意 that 词尾的不完全爆破，不要将其误听成 they。
[3] 注意 in a 的连读；注意不要将 a way 误写成 away。
[4] 注意 the 在 environment 前发/ ði/音。
[5] 注意不要漏听词汇的/s/音。
[6] 注意不要将 locally 误听成 local。
[7] 注意不要漏听 produced 词尾-ed 的音。
[8] 注意 food and 的连读和 and 的弱读。
[9] 注意不要将 this 误听成 the。
[10] 注意 forms of 的连读。
[11] 注意不要将 nature 误听成 natural。
[12] 注意不要将 educational 误听成 education。
[13] 注意 the 在 area 前发/ði/音。
[14] 注意不要漏写 a。

【全文翻译】

生态旅行

现在，我们很多人都追求一种尽可能少地破坏环境的生活方式。我们回收报纸和瓶子，我们乘坐公共交通工具去上班，我们尽量购买当地出产的食物和蔬菜，而且我们想要将这种生活态度应用到我们的度假当中。这就是为什么形形色色的新潮旅行方式正在全世界流行起来的原因。这些新的旅行方式有许多名字：负责任的旅行、天然旅行、冒险旅行、教育旅行，以及更多其他的名字。尽管每个人的定义可能不同，但是大多数人都认为这些新的旅行方式应该具备以下特征：第一，它们应该保护野生动物和当地文化。第二，它们应该对当地人有益。第三，它们应该在不破坏自然资源的前提下带来效益。最后，它们应该让游客觉得不虚此行，物有所值。

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

Conversation 1

M: Ruth, do you know something about the Ethical Consumer Research Association?
W: Yes. So far as I know, it's an organization that provides information for shoppers.
M: Oh? What kind of information?
W: Well, [1]like letting shoppers know what the companies are doing behind the products they see on the stores or shops, and… and these shoppers are concerned with some ethical issues.
M: For example?
W: Well, they may want to know that the product they are buying hasn't been made at the expense of people who are producing it, whether it's in this country or aboard. They might also be concerned with other kinds of issues, for example, whether the company is involved in selling arms.
M: But how can one become an ethical shopper when buying things?
W: One way of thinking about ethical shopping is thinking about buying less.
M: Oh? How?
W: Well, you see, sometimes we buy a lot more than we need; we buy more items of clothing than we need. [3]So being an ethical shopper really means thinking a bit before you go and spend your money in the shops.
M: Could you give me some advice?
W: You see, [2]something may cost a bit more in the short run, but be worth it in the long run, so if you are paying for quality, something will last you longer and save you money.
M: Hum…
W: And sometimes you can buy things second-hands, and quality in most second-hand shops is really very good these days. So what about thinking before you shop?
M: Ruth, thanks for your advice.
W: Pleasure.

1. A) product price.
B) product quality.
C) manufacturers.
D) production methods.

2. A) ask for others' advice before buying things.
B) consider the worth of something to be bought.
C) postpone buying things whenever possible.
D) search for things that are less costly.

3. A) shrewd.
B) thrifty.
C) extravagant.
D) cautious.

男：罗斯，你了解道德消费者研究协会吗？
女：嗯。据我所知，它是一个给消费者提供资讯的组织。
男：哦？什么样的资讯？
女：哦，[1]像让消费者知道他们在商店里看到的产品背后的公司在做些什么，还有……还有消费者关心的一些道德问题。
男：比如？
女：嗯，他们可能想知道他们购买的商品不是以牺牲生产者的代价制造出来的，不管是在国内还是在国外。此外他们可能也关心其他种类的问题，比如，是否该公司牵涉出售武器。
男：不过一个人在购物时怎样才能成为一个道德消费者呢？
女：考虑道德消费的一种方式就是考虑少买东西。
男：哦？怎么做呢？
女：这个，你看，有时候我们买的东西超出我们的需要；我们买的衣服多于我们的需要。[3]因此，做一个道德消费者就意味着去商店花钱之前多想一想。
男：你能给我一些建议吗？
女：你看，[2]短期来看某物可能多花了点钱，但是从长远来看可能就物有所值，所以，如果你是花钱买质量，某物就会用得更长久，就会给你省钱。
男：嗯……
女：而且，有时候你可以在二手商店买东西，现在大多数二手商店真的很不错。所以，购物之前想一想如何？
男：罗斯，多谢你的建议。
女：不客气。

【听前预测】根据各题题干中的 The Ethical Consumer Research Association, ethical shoppers 推测，对话可能主要是关于道德消费者应该如何消费。

1. The Ethical Consumer Research Association will provide information to shoppers on
【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问道德消费者研究协会给消费者提供哪方面的信息。男士问女士该协会给消费者提供什么样的信息(What kind of information?)女士作出了具体列举，其中 what the companies are doing 即是关于生产厂家的信息，manufacturers 对应 companies，故答案为 C)。另外后面提到的 whether the company is…也是有关生产厂家的信息。
【避错】A)“产品价格”、B)“产品质量”、D)“生产方法”在对话中都没有提到。

2. According to the conversation, an ethical shopper should
【详解】选 **B**)。题目是问道德消费者应该如何消费。男士咨询女士道德消费者应该如何消费，女士称道德消费者在购物前要多考虑一下(thinks a bit)，后面又进一步解释说要考虑所买东西的长远价值(worth it in the long run)，由此可知，道德消费者应该关注所买的东西是否物有所值，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)“在买东西之前咨询其他人的意见”、C)“只要可能就推迟购买”、D)“搜寻便宜的东西”在对话中都没提到。

3. According to the conversation, ethical shoppers can be best described as
【详解】选 **D**)。本题是问哪一个词能最好地描述道德消费者的特点。对话中女士提到，做一个道德消费者意味着 thinking a bit before you go and spend your money in the shops，即“三思而后买”，由此可知用 D) cautious“谨慎的”描述道德消费者最恰当。
【避错】A)“精明的”、B)“节俭的”、C)“夸张的”均不符合道德消费者的特点。

Conversation 2

M: Come and sit down, Mary.
W: Thanks, Mr. Davies.
M: Now which course are you doing?
W: I'm doing management studies with English and German.
M: Uh-huh, how's it all going?
W: Well, it's not going too well. I'm not really enjoying the course and…Well, [4①]I'm not very happy.
M: Alright, let's take things slowly; tell me something about the course.
W: Well, [4②]there is so much work. [5]I thought that to do two languages with

连下页

4. A) She is enjoying her language study.
B) She is enjoying her management study.
C) She is not feeling very well at the moment.
D) She is not happy about her study pressure.

男：过来坐下，玛丽。
女：谢谢，戴维斯先生。
男：现在你在修什么课程？
女：我在修英语和德语的管理课。
男：嗯，进展如何？
女：哦，不是很好。我真的不是很喜欢这个课程，而且……嗯，[4①]我学得不是很开心。
男：没事，我们慢慢谈，跟我讲讲课程的情况。
女：嗯，[4②]课业很繁重。[5]我本来以为同时修两种语言的管

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 study, course, living, accommodation 以及 Mary's problem 和 Mr. Davies's advice 可知，对话可能是发生在 Mary 和 Mr. Davies 之间，Mary 可能在学习和生活中遇到了一些问题，向 Mr. Davies 咨询，Mr. Davies 给出一些建议。

4. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about Mary?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问 Mary 目前对学习的感受。男士(Mr. Davies)问女士(Mary)课程进展如何时，Mary 回答说进展不是很顺利(not going too well)，她学得不是很开心(not very happy)，由此排除 A)、B)两项；再结合女士后面话中的 there is so much work 可知，她不开心的原因在于学习压力大，故答案为 D)。

5. A) It is useful.
B) It is difficult.
C) It is challenging.
D) It is interesting.

6. A) She dislikes the food she eats.
B) She is unable to sleep well.
C) She has no chance to make friends.
D) She finds the rent high.

7. A) To try to make more friends.
B) To try to change accommodation.
C) To spend more time on English.
D) To stop attending language classes.

连上页

management studies would be very useful, but I find the management course very difficult sometimes, and then to study English and German, too. It means I'm working all the time, and I never have time to relax.
M: What about your accommodation? Are you happy with that?
W: Not really. I mean the other students on my course are living in the students' dormitory, so they see each other all the time. I'm living in a rented room of a family house. I eat breakfast and dinner with the family, [6①]but I get lonely in the evenings and at weekends.
M: [6②]So making friends is a problem, too.
W: Yes.
M: OK, I am going to make two suggestions.
W: All right.
M: First, which of the two languages do you enjoy most?
W: English. I find it easier, too.
M: So I like you to go and see your German tutor and say that you are going to stop attending German classes for the moment.
W: Okay.
M: [7]Next, I think you should go to each of the five students' dormitories, choose the one you like best and ask if you can move in there. Students are always moving in and out, so that shouldn't be a problem.
W: Thanks a lot for your advice.
M: Not at all.

男：你的住宿情况怎么样？住得开心么？
女：不是很开心。我班上的其他同学都住在学生宿舍，所以他们可以每天见面。我是租一户居民的房子住。我和那家人一起吃早餐和晚餐，[6①]但是我晚上和周末会觉得孤单。
男：[6②]所以交朋友也是个问题。
女：是的。
男：好的，我给你提两点建议。第一，两种语言你更喜欢哪一种？
女：英语。而且我也觉得它更容易些。
男：那么，我想让你去见你的德语导师，说你打算暂时停上德语课。
女：好的。
男：[7]第二，我觉得你应该去五个学生宿舍都看看，选一个你最喜欢的，看看是不是你能搬进去。学生总是搬进搬出的，所以应该没问题。
女：非常感谢你的建议。
男：不客气。

【避错】强干扰项 C)“她目前感觉不太好”过于笼统。
5. What does Mary think of the course initially?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问 Mary 对所学课程最初的想法。Mary 说她本以为(I thought)同时修两种语言的管理课程会很有用(would be very useful)，由此可知答案为 A。注意 I thought 表示虚拟概念，意为“原以为”，题干中的 think of…initially 是对它的同义替换。
【避错】B)“课程很难”、C)“课程很有挑战”是后来的想法。D)“课程很有趣”在对话中未提及。
6. What is Mary's problem of living in a family house?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问 Mary 住在别人家里的问题是什么。Mr. Davies 问 Mary 住宿情况如何(What about your accommodation?)，Mary 说她住在别人家里，接着 but 转折指出问题：会觉得孤单(get lonely)，之后 Mr. Davies 进一步明确问题所在：所以交朋友也是个问题。由此可知 Mary 没有与其他同学一样住宿舍导致的问题就是没有机会交朋友，故答案为 C。
【避错】对话中只提及她跟那家人一起吃早饭和晚饭，没提及是否喜欢，故排除 A)；对话中未提及睡不好和房租高的问题，故排除 B)、D)。
7. Which of the following is Mr. Davies'advice?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目是问 Mr. Davies 提出了什么建议。Mr. Davies 给 Mary 提出两条建议，第二个建议是让 Mary 搬到学生宿舍去住，即更换住所，故答案为 B)。
【避错】Mr. Davies 的第一条建议是针对课程的，他建议 Mary 暂时不要上 German class，而不是两门 language classes 都不上，故排除 D)。

Conversation 3

8. A) many people are surfing the net on that day.
B) it is an anniversary of the Internet.
C) the net brought about no changes until that day.
D) big changes will take place on that day.

9. A) cannot live without the Internet.
B) cannot work without the Internet.
C) all use the Internet to keep in touch.
D) have varied opinions about Internet use.

10. A) the future of the Internet.
B) the type of office furniture.
C) when changes will come.
D) how people will use the Internet.

M: Hello, Eva.
W: Hello, Bob.
M: [8]You know, today is a very special day, that is the 20th anniversary of the World Wide Web.
W: Ah, the World Wide Web. It's really changed our lives and… and in such a short space of time.
M: Uh, definitely. Now do you know on average how long does someone spend surfing the Net each day?
W: Uh, honestly I don't know. But I guess people must spend a lot of time on things like Facebook.
M: That's true.
W: And I'm sure almost everyone uses the internet now, but I wonder how we cope without it.
M: Well, that might be a bit difficult without it.
W: I guess so. For instance, [9①]some people need it for social relationships.
M: Yes, especially those who are far away, keeping in contact with friends and family would be impossible without the Internet.
W: [9②]But other people who would cope without the Internet?
M: Yes, they are. These people have some alternatives.
W: What kind?
M: For example, we could write to each other like we used to before we have the Internet. It would be lovely to get handwritten letters from friends and family rather than just e-mails, I think.
W: That is what we call “Snail Mail”. But of course, lots more paper would mean that we need bigger file cabinets.
M: Yes. Well, it is still incredible how the World Wide Web has expanded in 20 years and how much we now rely on it. [10①]I wonder what it would be like after another 20 years.
W: Well, for better or worse, [10②]the Web will have a greater impact on our life and society.

男：你好，伊娃。
女：你好，鲍勃。
男：[8]你知道，今天是一个特殊的日子，刚好万维网创立 20 周年。
女：啊，万维网。它真的改变了我们的生活，而且……而且是在这么短的时间内。
男：呃，的确。现在你知道一个人平均每天花在网上的时间是多久吗？
女：呃，坦白说我不知道。不过我想人们一定花很长时间在 Facebook 之类的网站上。
男：没错。
女：而且我确信现在几乎所有人都在使用互联网，而且我怀疑没有了它我们简直无法生活。
男：哦，没有它的日子可能有点难。
女：我想是的。比如，[9①]一些人需要它来处理社交。
男：是的，尤其是那些离得远的人。没有了网络，就不能和朋友、家人保持联系了。
女：[9②]但是其他人没有网络也可以应付呢？
男：是的，他们可以。这些人选择其他的方式。
女：什么方式？
男：比如，我们能够像过去没有互联网之前一样写信交流。收到朋友和家人亲手写的信而不是电子邮件会是很开心的事，我想。
女：我们把那叫做“蜗牛信件”。不过当然，更多的信纸就意味着我们需要更多的文件存储柜。
男：是的。嗯，很难相信，万维网在 20 年间就发展成这样，而且我们现在是这样依赖它。[10①]我想知道再过 20 年它将会是什么样子。
女：嗯，不管是好是坏，[10②]网络必将对人们的生活和社会产生更大的影响。

【听前预测】由选项中反复出现的 the Internet 可推测，对话主要谈论互联网；changes, without the Internet, use 等提示，对话中可能涉及互联网的影响及应用。
8. According to the conversation, the day is special because
【详解】选 **B**)。题目是问某一天之所以特别的原因是什么。结合选项可知，这一天与网络有关。对话开头男士说今天是一个特殊的日子(special day)，因为今天是万维网创立 20 周年纪念日(the 20th anniversary of the World Wide Web)，由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】注意 the Internet 和 the World Wide Web 的替换。
9. We learn from the conversation that people
【详解】选 **D**)。题目主要考查人们对互联网的使用情况。女士先是提到，一些人利用互联网维系社会交往(some people… social relationships，后面又提到，其他人则依靠互联网以外的方式(other people…without the Internet)，归纳可知，人们对互联网使用存在不同的想法，故答案为 D。
【避错】A)、B)、C)均过于绝对，根据常识也可排除。
10. At the end of the conversation, the speakers talk about
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问对话双方在对话结尾时谈论了什么。对话结尾男士说，他想知道再过 20 年(after another 20 years)互联网会变成什么样子；女士回应：不管是好是坏，网络必将对人们的生活和社会产生更大的影响(greater impact)，由此可知两人在谈论互联网的未来，故答案为 A)。
【避错】结尾并未提到办公家具，排除 B)；结尾提到互联网的未来，但并未提及什么时候会发生变化，排除 C)；结尾提到我们现在依赖互联网的程度，但未提及如何使用它，排除 D)。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Passage 1

11. A) a library card
B) a registration form
C) a telephone bill
D) a receipt

12. A) Rent.
B) Gas.
C) Water.
D) Telephone.

13. A) Getting contact details.
B) Obtaining tax forms.
C) Paying housing rents.
D) Applying for loans.

If you are a resident, you will find it useful to open a bank account. All the large banks have a network of branches across the country and all offer similar services. A visit to any one of them will be a friendly experience. However, to open an account, you have to be prepared to prove your identity in a number of ways. [11]You will find your passport useful, but the bank will also want to see some form of proof that you are living where you say you are. This can be proved by a housing rent book, a tax form, water or electricity bill for the property, as long as it's in your name. In the bank and elsewhere, you may hear the term [12]“utility bill”. This simply refers to bills relating to the provision of services to your home such as electricity, gas, water and telephone. There are other local facilities such as [13]post offices, where you can save your money and have access to affordable low cost loans. Where they exist in your local area, contact details can be obtained from the Citizen's Advice Bureau.

如果你是一个居民，你会发现开立一个银行账户是有用的。所有大银行都在全国设有分支，而且都提供相似的服务。去任何一家银行都会让你感受到友好的态度。然而，要开立一个账户，你必须准备以多种方式证明你的身份。[11]你会发现护照是有用的，但是银行也会想要某种能够证明你所声称的你的居住地点的东西。这种证明可以是房屋租赁薄、纳税报表或是房屋水电费账单，只要是你的名字下的就行。在银行和其他地方，你可能听说过[12]“物业账单”这一术语。简单来说，这是指包括电费、煤气费、水费和电话费等在内的各项家庭服务费用的账单。还有其他的当地服务设施，[13]比如邮局，在那里你可以存钱，还可以在可负担范围内申请低额贷款。在当地有邮局的地区，你可以从公司咨询局获得详细的联系信息。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 open a bank account, passport, utility bill, post office 可推测，本文涉及银行开户所需的证明、物业账单以及邮局业务。
11. In order to open a bank account, you need to produce ____ in addition to your passport.
【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问银行开户除了护照以外还需要什么。短文中提到，银行开户除了需要护照，还需要有关证据证明(some form of proof)你的住处，例如 a housing rent book, a Tax form, water or electricity bill 等，而 a telephone bill 和 water or electricity bill 类别相同，由此可知它可以作为凭证，所以答案为 C。抓住 bill 一词是解题的关键。
【避错】A)是针对 housing rent book 设的干扰、B)是针对 tax form 设的干扰、D)“收据”过于笼统，与“账单”概念不同。
12. Which of the following might NOT be included in the “utility bill”?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问下列哪一项不被包括在“物业账单”中。短文中对“物业账单”(utility bill)进行了解释，文中指出，简单来说，“物业账单”指包括电费、煤气费、水费和电话费(such as electricity, gas, water and telephone)在内的各项家庭服务费用的账单，由此可排除 B)、C)、D)项。A)“租金”不在 utility bill 范围内，故为答案。
【避错】这类题目有三个选项是原文中提到的，听音时注意将这三个选项与原文内容一一对应排除。
13. According to the passage, what can one do in the post office?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问人们可以在邮局办理什么业务，听音时注意捕捉关于邮局的信息。短文中紧接在 post offices 后面的定语从句 where you can… 指出了人们在邮局可以办理的两项业务：存钱(save your money)和申请低额贷款(low cost loans)，D)对应第二项，故为答案。
【避错】A)是从 the Citizen's Advice Bureau 获得的，不是 post offices。

Passage 2

14. A) need to be efficient in work.
B) plan your work properly.
C) try to finish work ahead of time.
D) know how to work in teams.

15. A) protecting wild animals.
B) spending time with your family.
C) learning how to read efficiently.
D) learning how to do gardening.

16. A) do better than anyone else.
B) fulfill high ambitions in one's work.
C) work and have reasonable aims.
D) start with a relatively low aim.

17. A) one's position.
B) one's interest.
C) one's health.
D) one's mood.

Life is very stressful nowadays, so it is useful for us to talk about how to cope with stress. If you want to reduce some stress, you can reduce this by the word S-T-R-E-S-S, that's stress. Let's begin with the "s". [14]"s" is that you can have the "scheduling". For example, you don't have to schedule too many things in your day and if you feel you are too busy, you can cut out an activity or two.

And "t" is "treat your body well", because experts say that exercise can reduce stress, and also if you eat healthy food, then your brain and your body get the nourishment they need.

The next letter is "r". "r" means "relax". [15][17①]You can do an activity you enjoy or that relaxes you. Maybe you can read a book or learn a new hobby, and even spend time with your pet. And that could make a difference.

And the next letter is "e". [16]"e" is about "expectations". This means be realistic about yourself and others. So you can just do your best and don't try to be perfect and don't expect others to be, too. That will release and reduce a lot of stress for you and the people around you.

And the next letter is "s". "s" stands for "sleep". [17②]If you get a good night's sleep, then it will keep your mind and your body in shape.

And the last letter is "s" again, which means "smile". [17③]If you smile and have confidence, you will think in a more positive way and then you will feel more comfortable when you are coping with the stress.

现在的生活压力很大，所以我们来讨论一下如何处理压力是有帮助的。如果你想减少一些压力，你能够通过压力这个单词 S-T-R-E-S-S 来进行。让我们从“s”开始。[14]“s”的意思是你可以有“计划”。比如，你不必在一天之内给自己安排太多的事情，如果你觉得太忙，你可以减少一两个活动。

而“t”的意思是“好好对待你的身体”，因为专家说锻炼可以减少压力，而且如果你吃得健康，你的大脑和你的身体就会获得它们所需要的营养。

下一个字母是“r”。“r”的意思是“放松”。[15][17①]你可以做你喜欢的或是能够让你放松的活动。或许你可以读一本书或培养一个新的爱好，甚至和你的宠物待在一起。那可能会带来不同。

而下一个字母是“e”。“e”是关于“期望”。这意味着要对自己和他人实际一些。因此，你只尽力就行了，不要试图让自己完美，也不要期望他人完美。那会给你自己和你周围的人缓解和减少很多压力。

而接下来的字母是“s”。“s”代表“睡眠”。[17②]如果你晚上能有一个好的睡眠，那会让你的精神和身体处于一个好的状态。

而最后一个字母还是“s”，它的意思是“微笑”。[17③]如果你微笑并拥有自信，你就会以更积极的方式思考，那么当你处理压力的时候你就会感到更舒服。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 scheduling，activities to relax，reduce stress 可推断，本文可能主要是关于如何减少工作压力。

14. According to the passage, "scheduling" means that you
【详解】选 **B**)。题目是问“scheduling”在文中的含义。短文中提到，stress 中的“s”是指 scheduling，接着举了个例子进行说明：比如，你不必给自己的一天安排太多的事情(don't have to schedule too many things)，换言之，就是要适当地安排工作，故答案为 B)。
【避错】不要仅从 schedule 一词的含义来选择，要注意通过后面的例子来判断其在文中含义。

15. According to the passage, one of the activities to relax could be
【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问哪一项是能让人放松的活动。短文中将 stress 的第三个字母 r 解释为“relax”，文中提到，你可以 read a book, 或是 learn a new hobby，甚至还可以 spend time with your pet，D) learning how to do gardening 属于 learn a new hobby 的范畴，故为答案。
【避错】A)、B)是针对 spend time with your pet 设的干扰；C)是针对 read a book 设的干扰。听音时要注意结合选项准确捕捉信息，不要根据只言片语就做出选择。

16. One of the ways to reduce stress is to
【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问哪一种方法可以减少压力。短文中将 stress 的第四个字母 e 解释为“expectations”，意思是对自己和其他人都要现实一些(realistic)，不要期望自己完美，也不要期望他人完美，这将缓解和减少许多压力(release and reduce a lot of stress)，由此可知减压的方法之一就是确定合理的目标，故答案为 C。
【避错】不期望自己完美不等于设立“低”目标，故排除 D)。

17. According to the passage, to reduce stress has something to do with the following EXCEPT
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问减压与哪项内容无关。短文中解释第三个字母 r 时提到 relax 的方式：“You can do an activity you enjoy”，它与 B) one's interest 有关；解释第五个字母 s 时提到 sleep，它与 C) one's health 有关，解释第六个字母 s 时提到 smile，它与 D) one's mood 有关。只有 A) one's position 的内容没有涉及，故为答案。
【避错】这类题目有三个选项是原文中提到的，听音时注意将这三个选项与原文内容一一对应排除。

Passage 3

18. A) world politics.
B) advances in science.
C) areas of life.
D) all the above.

19. A) historical
B) cultural
C) commercial
D) colonial

20. A) It is outdated in grammar.
B) It accepts new words from science.
C) It has begun taking in new words.
D) It tends to embrace new words.

[20①]New words enter the English language all the time. In fact, English has always been in a state of evolution, and in recent years more and more words and phrases have entered the language. [18①]But where do all these new words come from? Words come out of the culture that they represent and they describe. So, if you've got a new development in medicine, for example, "bird flu", then you'll get a new word coming out of that. If there's a military conflict, that may well bring all sorts of new words to the fore. Going back in time, the First and Second World Wars were times of great creativity of language because people from different countries met each other and exchanged their words, and words developed from there. [18②]So, words come from the playground, they come from politics, they come from any area of life because every area of life is changing from day to day.

And does English have more words than any other language? It certainly has more than other European languages and probably more than any other language in the world. English is put together from so many different bits. [19]Originally, it was a Germanic language and then after the Norman Conquest in 1066, there was an enormous influx of French words. And it comes from a country, the United Kingdom, which was quite an expansive trading, colonial power in the past. [20②]And all these have bought all sorts of other new words into the language.

[20①]新生词汇一直在流入英语。事实上，英语一直是处在发展之中，而且近年来有越来越多的词汇和短语流入英语当中。[18①]但是这些新生词汇都是从哪来的呢？词汇来源于它们描述和代表的文件。因此，如果你在医学方面有了新的发展，比如“禽流感”，那么你将由此得到一个新的词汇。如果发生了军事冲突，那很可能会产生各种各样新的词汇。回顾一下，一战和二战时期是语言发生伟大革新的时期，因为来自不同国家的人们相遇并交流他们的词汇，词汇由此得以发展。[18②]所以，词汇来源于比赛场，词汇来源于政治，词汇来源于生活的各个领域，因为每个领域都在不断地变化当中。

此外，英语的词汇量比任何其他语言的词汇量都大吗？它的词汇量当然比其他欧洲语言的词汇量都要大，而且可能比世界上任何一种语言的词汇量都要大。英语是由如此众多不同的内容结合而成的。[19]最初，它是一种日尔曼语，之后在 1066 年诺曼征服之后，涌入了大量的法语词汇。此外，英语发源于一个国家——英国，它在过去是一个贸易极大扩张的殖民强国。[20]所有这些因素把各种各样其他种类的新词带入了英语。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 new words, larger and richer vocabulary, English language 可推测，本文可能主要是关于英语词汇的来源及英语词汇的发展。

18. According to the passage, new words tend to come from
【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问新生词汇的主要来源。短文先是通过 but 转折引出问题：where do all these new words come from?然后给出回答。文中先是指出，词汇来源于它们描述、代表的文化，接着从医药、军事、政治方面举例说明，继而得出结论：词汇来自于 the playground，来自于 politics，来自于 any area of life，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)、B)、C)都只是其中的一个方面，不全面。

19. The passage explains the larger and richer vocabulary of English mainly from a __viewpoint.
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问短文是从什么角度来解释英语拥有更大、更丰富的词汇的。短文中提到，英语的词汇量比其他语言要丰富，接着描述了英语词汇的发展过程：最初(Originally)是日耳曼语，然后(then)是诺曼王朝时期法语词汇的大量流入，此外(And)是英国这一超级强国对英语的影响，由此可知短文是从英语语言发展史的角度来解释英语为什么拥有更大、更丰富的词汇的，故答案为 A)。抓住表示发展顺序的词汇(originally, then)就不难判断出答案。
【避错】短文只在讨论英语词汇来源时提到了文化，而在解释词汇量时并未提及，故排除 B)。

20. According to the passage, which of the following statements best describes the English language?
【详解】选 **D**)。短文开头就提到，新的词汇一直(all the time)在不断地进入到英语中，随后短文又谈到，英语词汇之所以更加丰富就是因为不断有外来词汇进入到英语中，由此可知 D) “英语倾向于吸纳新词汇”最为恰当。
【避错】文中未涉及语法，故排除 A)；B)中的 from science 在文中未提及，也不够全面，故排除；而英语是一直在吸收新词，而不是已经开始吸收，故排除 C)。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

News Item 1

21. A) Out in the sea.
B) Inside a bath house.
C) On a cliff along the coast.
D) On the coast outside Jerusalem.

22. A) It was incomplete.
B) It was recent artwork.
C) It was fairly tall.
D) It was in pieces.

A huge storm that collapsed part of a cliff on Israel's central coast led to the discovery of a statue dating back to the Roman period, the Israel Antiquities Authority said Tuesday.

The white marble statue of a woman is estimated to be 2,000 years old. It stands 1.2 meters tall, weighs about 200 kilograms and [22]was found with no head or arms, according to a news release by the authority.

[21]A person walking on the shore at Ashkelon on the west coast of Jerusalem made the discovery, the authority said.

The statue fell into the sea when the cliff collapsed as a result of the storm. The collapse also ruined a bath house and mosaics that had been in the cliff for many hundreds of years.

The storm, one of the strongest Israel has experienced in recent years, brought winds of more than 100 km/h that sent 10-meter waves crashing into Israel's coast.

以色列古物局星期二称，一场巨大的暴风雪使以色列中部海岸一处悬崖部分倒塌，从而发现了一尊罗马时期的雕像。

这尊白色的大理石女性雕像据估计有 2000 年的历史。它高达 1.2 米，重约 200 公斤，[22]被发现的时候就没有头和手臂，据古物局发表的新闻称。

[21]一个人在耶路撒冷西海岸的阿什克伦的岸边散步时偶然发现了它，古物局称。

当悬崖因暴风雪倒塌的时候，雕像掉进了海里。崖体倒塌还破坏了一个公共浴室以及镶嵌在崖壁上数百年的图饰。

这场暴风雪是以色列近年来遭受的最强的一次，它带来了速度超过每小时 100 公里的大风，掀起了 10 米高的巨浪冲向以色列海岸。

【听前预测】根据题干中的关键词 statue 可推测，本则新闻是关于一尊大理石雕像的。

21. Where was the marble statue found?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问这尊大理石雕像是在哪里发现的。新闻中提到，雕像是一个人在耶路撒冷西海岸的阿什克伦的岸边(on the shore at Ashkelon on the west coast of Jerusalem)散步时发现的，也就是在耶路撒冷外的海岸上发现的，故答案为 D)。
【避错】文中说悬崖倒塌时掉进了海里，但并不是说雕像是从海里打捞出来的，故排除 A)；文中只是说悬崖掉下来才导致了雕像的发现，而不是说雕像是在悬崖上发现的，故排除 C)。

22. Which of the following best describes the condition of the statue?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问哪一项对雕像情况的描述最恰当。新闻中提到，雕像被发现时是没有头和双臂的(no head or arms)，也就是不完整的，故答案为 A)。
【避错】由文中的 estimated to be 2,000 years old 可排除 B)；由 1.2 meters tall 可排除 C)；文中只是说没有头和手臂，没说碎成小块，故排除 D)。

News Item 2

23. A) the U.S.-Canada border.
B) snow-stricken regions.
C) highways.
D) city streets.
24. A) 24
B) 25
C) 40
D) 48

Canadian police and military teams were working Tuesday afternoon to rescue about 300 people stranded after what a local official termed "the most brutal storm to hit the Ontario region in 25 years".

[24①]Some people had been stuck in their vehicles for more than 24 hours following blinding snow that piled up so high it made it almost impossible to open vehicle doors.

[23]Ontario Provincial Police initially reported about 360 vehicles and about 300 people had been stranded near Sarnia, Ontario, on Highway 402 — a major thoroughfare linking the U.S.-Canada border to London, Ontario.

Some of those people have since been rescued, but Sarnia Mayor Mike Bradley said [24②]it could be another 24 hours before everyone is taken to safety.

加拿大警方和军方星期二下午联合救援了大约300名因暴风雪而受困的人，一名地方官员称这场暴风雪是25年来该地区所遭受的最猛烈的一次。

[24①]一些人已经困在他们的汽车里超过了24小时，耀眼的雪堆积得太高了，他们几乎都打不开车门。

[23]安大略省警方最初报道称大约有360辆车和大约300人被困在安大略省萨尼亚市附近的402号公路上，这是连接美加边境和伦敦、安大略的一条主要干道。

一些受困人员已经获救，但是萨尼亚市市长Mike Bradley称，[24②]要将全部受困人员救出还需要24小时。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 rescue 推测，本则新闻与一次救援行动有关。

23. The rescue efforts concentrated mainly on

【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问救援主要集中在什么地方。新闻开头即提到加拿大警方和军队营救了 300 名因暴雪受困的人，他们被困在车里，无法打开车门，后面提到了这些人的位置，是在安大略省萨尼亚附近的 402 号公路(Highway 402)，由此可知救援的重点在公路上，故答案为 C)。

【避错】强干扰项 B)“暴风雪袭击的地区”范围过广，故排除。

24. According to the news, the last group of people might have been stranded in their vehicles for more than ____ hours before being rescued.

【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问最后一批人还要被困多久才会被营救，听音时留意数字信息。新闻中先是提到，一些人已被困在车中超过 24 小时；最后又提到，要让所有人获救还需 24 小时，也就是说，这些人可能要被困超过 48 小时才会获救，由此可知答案为 D)。

【避错】文中出现了两处 24 hours，因此听音时除了关注信息本身以外，还要注意与其相关的细节。

News Item 3

25. A) offices.
B) restaurants.
C) bars.
D) school playgrounds.
26. A) Television producers.
B) Hotel owners.
C) Medical workers.
D) Hospital management.

A tough anti-smoking law has taken effect in Spain.

The ban — one of the strictest in Europe — outlaws smoking in all bars and restaurants. Smokers will also be prohibited on television broadcasts, near hospitals or in school playgrounds.

The law tightens anti-smoking restrictions introduced in 2006.

[25]The anti-smoking rules introduced in 2006 outlawed smoking only in the workplace. It let bar and restaurant owners choose whether or not to allow it. Most chose not to impose any ban. Only large restaurants and bars were obliged to provide a smoke-free area.

[26]Now, hotel, restaurant and bar owners have said they could face a 10% drop in trade with the new rules. The industry has already seen a sharp fall in sales due to Spain's economic problems.

But doctors argue the new legislation will help smokers give up.

一则严厉的禁烟法令在西班牙开始生效。

这条禁令是欧洲最严厉的禁烟法令之一，它规定在所有酒吧、餐馆吸烟都属于违法行为。吸烟者也被禁止在电视中、广播中、医院附近，以及学校操场吸烟。

该法令比2006年实施的禁烟法令更加严厉。

[25]2006年公布的禁烟法令只是禁止在工作场所抽烟。不过它允许酒吧和餐馆老板自愿选择是否准许吸烟。大多数老板都选择不实施该禁令。只有大的餐馆和酒吧会被强制要求提供无烟区。

[26]现在，新法令实施后，旅馆、餐馆和酒吧老板称他们可能会面临营业额下降10%的危机。由于西班牙的经济问题，企业销售额已经在急速下降。

但是医生则说新的规定会有助于吸烟者戒烟。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 2006 anti-smoking restrictions, new law 可推测，本则新闻是关于禁烟令的，涉及 2006 年的禁烟令和新的禁烟令。

25. According to the 2006 anti-smoking restrictions, smoking was NOT allowed in

【详解】选 **A**)。题目是问根据 2006 年推出的禁烟令什么地方不允许吸烟。新闻中提到，2006 年推出的禁烟令宣布只有在工作场所吸烟是不合法的(outlawed)，也就是说在办公室不允许吸烟，故答案为 A)。

【避错】B)、C)、D)三个选项都是新禁烟令宣布禁烟的场所。

26. According to the news, which of the following groups reacts negatively to the new law?

【详解】选**B**)。题目是问哪些人群对新的法令作出了负面回应。新闻后面提到，旅馆、餐厅和酒吧的老板表示，新禁烟令会使他们的生意下降 10%，由此可知他们对新禁烟令的回应是负面的，故答案为 B)。

【避错】新闻中未提到电视制作人和医院经营者对新禁烟令的回应，故排除 A)和 D)；新闻末尾提到，医生表示新禁烟令将帮助人们戒烟，可知其是赞成禁烟令的，故排除 C)。

News Item 4

27. A) A client.
B) A bank manager.
C) The police.
D) Bank headquarters.
28. A) A month before the fraud was discovered.
B) A day before the fraud was discovered.
C) A day after the police launched investigation.
D) A month after he transferred the money.

Police in India have arrested a Citibank employee accused of cheating clients out of millions of dollars.

Shivraj Puri, 32, who is expected to appear in court later, told an Indian newspaper he was innocent.

The alleged fraud was discovered earlier this month in a branch of the global bank in Gurgaon, a wealthy suburb of Delhi.

The bank has said investors were promised quick, high returns from a bogus financial scheme.

It is alleged that Mr. Puri transferred the money into accounts controlled by three relatives.

[28]Mr. Puri reportedly handed himself in on Thursday, a day after police said he was wanted for questioning.

[27]The alleged fraud came to light earlier this month when a client mentioned the scheme to a senior bank manager.

印度警方已经逮捕了一名花旗银行员工，该名员工被控欺诈客户高达数百万美元。

Shivraj Puri，32岁，随后将会出庭，他告诉一家印度报纸他是无辜的。

该起欺诈案是本月初在新德里一个富裕的郊区城市古尔冈的全球银行分行发现的。

该银行说投资者被许诺会从一项虚假的金融计划中得到快速、高额的回报。

据称，Puri先生把钱分别转进了他的三个亲属的账户中。

[28]据报道，Puri先生于警察传唤他一天后即星期四自首。

[27]该起欺诈案得以暴光由于本月初一位客户向一名资深银行经理提到了该项虚假计划。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 fraud, bank, police 等词可推测，本则新闻可能涉及一起银行诈骗案。

27. According to the news, who first discovered the fraud?

【详解】选 **B**)。题目是问谁首先发现了诈骗案。新闻中提到，该名欺诈案的嫌犯用虚假的金融投资计划欺骗投资者，之所以曝光(came to light)是因为一位客户向一名资深银行经理(a senior bank manager)提到了这个计划，所以最先发现骗局的是那位银行经理，故答案为 B)。

【避错】客户只是向银行经理提到投资计划，并没有发现骗局，故排除 A)。

28. When did the bank employee hand himself in?

【详解】选 **C**)。题目是问银行雇员是什么时候自首的。新闻中提到，那位涉嫌诈骗的银行雇员在警察传唤他进行审问的一天后(a day after police… questioning)自首(handed himself in)，由此可知答案为 C)。

【避错】选项中主要出现两个时间：a month 和 a day，听音时要注意和这两个时间点相关的信息，尤其注意捕捉 hand himself in。

News Item 5

29. A) How to open Hotmail accounts.
B) How to retrieve missing e-mails.
C) New e-mail service by Microsoft.
D) Problems and complaints about e-mails.

Some Hotmail users are reporting that their e-mails are missing from their accounts. [29]A number of people with Hotmail accounts have posted complaints on Microsoft forums complaining that their e-mails have been deleted.

Users around the world said e-mails were missing from their inbox and other folders within their Hotmail accounts.

A spokeswoman for Microsoft said that the issue of missing e-mails was not a widespread problem.

By Sunday evening the issue was "fully resolved", she said. The company apologized for any inconvenience.

一些Hotmail用户报告说他们的电子邮件从账户中丢失。[29]许多拥有Hotmail账户的人都向微软论坛发信投诉称他们的电子邮件被删除了。

全球的用户都说他们Hotmail账户里的电子邮件从他们的收件箱以及其他文件夹中消失了。

微软的一位发言人说丢失邮件并不是一个范围很广的问题。到周日晚上这一问题已经被“完全解决了”，她说。公司为由此带来的不便表示歉意。

【听前预测】根据选项中的 Hotmail, e-mail 等关键词可以推测，本则新闻与电子邮件有关。

29. What is this news item mainly about?

【详解】选 **D**)。题目是问新闻的主旨，听音时应留意新闻的开头。新闻开头即提到，一些 Hotmail 用户发现电子邮件丢失，许多用户在微软论坛上发帖抱怨他们的邮件被删除，后面又提到全球的 Hotmail 都发现收件箱里邮件丢失。由此可知，本则新闻主要讲邮件的问题与对其的投诉，故答案为 D)。

【避错】由选项中的 Hotmail, e-mails 可推测，本则新闻与电子邮件有关。听音时注意判断新闻主要是关于电子邮件的哪一方面。如能抓住 complaints, issue, problem 等关键词，即不难判断答案。新闻中虽然多次出现 missing，但并未涉及 retrieve 的内容，故要注意不要误选 B)。

News Item 6

30. A) Number of tickets sold.
B) Box office revenues.
C) Attendance rate.
D) Number of cinemas.

The number of North Americans who went to the cinema in 2010 was around 5% down on the 2009 total, figures show.

Box office analysts forecast 1.35 billion tickets will be sold by the end of the year, down on the 1.42 billion sold in 2009.

It is the biggest year-on-year drop since 2005, making 2010 the second-lowest attended year of the decade.

[30]Yet box office revenues remained about the same at $10.6 billion, due to increased ticket prices.

Animated movie *Toy Story 3* was the highest-grossing film of the year at the U.S. box office, earning nearly $415 million.

The Pixar sequel, like second highest-grossing title *Alice in Wonderland*, was one of several hit movies released in 3D.

It is thought attendance figures in the U.S. and Canada will rise next year, when sequels to hit comedy *The Hangover* and *Pirates of the Caribbean* are released.

数据显示，2010年北美影院观众人数比2009年相比下降了5%。

票房分析人士预测，到年底将售出13.5亿张影票，与2009年的14.2亿张相比大幅下降。

这是自从2005年以来同比下降幅度最大的一次，使得2010年成为10年来影院人数第二低的年度。

[30]然而，由于票价上涨，票房收入仍基本与去年相同，大约为106亿美元。

动画片《玩具总动员3》创下了本年度美国最高票房，收入近4.15亿美元。

皮克斯的续集，比如票房第二的《爱丽丝梦游仙境》，是几部热门的3D电影之一。

人们认为，随着热门喜剧《宿醉》和《加勒比海盗》续集于明年上映，美国和加拿大影院观众人数到时会有所增加。

【听前预测】根据选项中的 tickets, revenues, cinemas, Attendance 可推测，本则新闻可能是关于影院的上座率和票房收入。由题干可知，新闻中会涉及 2010 年和 2009 年相比的数据变化。

30. Compared with 2009, which of the following figures remained about the same in 2010?

【详解】选 **B**)。题目是问 2010 年与 2009 年相比哪方面的数字基本不变。听音时留意数字信息。新闻中提到，由于票价上涨，2010 年的票房收入(box office revenues)与 2009 年相比基本保持不变(remained about the same)，故答案为 B)。

【避错】新闻中提到，2010 年的售票量和上座率与 2009 年相比均下降，故排除 A)和 C)。

PART III CLOZE

【文章大意】本文为说明文。主要介绍了地震和火山爆发两种自然灾害。第一至三段介绍了地震的危害、成因和其不可预测性。第四、五段介绍了火山爆发的多发地点和危害。第六段指出预测自然灾害的重要性。

The earthquake of 26th December 2004 resulted in one of the worst natural disasters in living memory. It was a __31__ underwater quake and occurred in the Indian Ocean. It __32__ coastlines, communities and brought death to many people.

Why do earthquakes happen?

The surface of the earth has not always looked as it does today; it is moving __33__ (although very slowly) and has done so for billions of years. This is one __34__ of earthquakes, when one section of the earth (tectonic plate) __35__ another. Scientists can predict where but not __36__ this might happen and the area between plates is called a fault line. On one fault line in Kobe, Japan in 1923 over 200,000 people were killed. __37__, earthquakes do not always happen on fault lines, __38__ is why they are so dangerous and __39__.

Where do volcanoes happen?

Volcanoes happen where the earth's __40__ is thin: lava, dust and gases __41__ from beneath the earth. They can rise into a huge cone shape like a mountain and erupt, __42__ they can be so violent __43__ they just explode directly from the earth with no warning. There are 1511 "__44__" volcanoes in the world. This means that they may __45__ be dangerous. In 1985 the Colombian volcano Nevado del Ruiz erupted. The lava melted a glacier and sent tones of mud __46__. the town below. Twenty thousand people died.

Natural disasters like volcanic eruptions are often unpredictable. We regularly do not know when they __47__ happen，or __48__ where they will happen. In the future, scientists may be able to watch and predict __49__ before they happen. This could __50__ many lives.

31.	A) massive	B) significant
	C) great	D) grand
32.	A) changed	B) converted
	C) destroyed	D) transformed
33.	A) frequently	B) continuously
	C) regularly	D) periodically
34.	A) source	B) reason
	C) movement	D) cause
35.	A) collides with	B) confronts with
	C) meets with	D) faces with
36.	A) how	B) why
	C) when	D) what
37.	A) Generally	B) However
	C) Similarly	D) Anyway
38.	A) that	B) it
	C) this	D) which
39.	A) unpredictable	B) unaccountable
	C) inevitable	D) irresistible
40.	A) surface	B) appearance
	C) crust	D) cover
41.	A) flowed out	B) burst out
	C) leaked out	D) trickled out
42.	A) or	B) and
	C) nor	D) but
43.	A) like	B) for
	C) as	D) that
44.	A) living	B) active
	C) alive	D) live
45.	A) relatively	B) hardly
	C) still	D) gradually
46.	A) down	B) on
	C) across	D) beyond
47.	A) are to	B) should
	C) must	D) might
48.	A) else	B) even
	C) though	D) whether
49.	A) accidents	B) incidents
	C) occasions	D) events
50.	A) rescue	B) save
	C) preserve	D) shelter

31.【详解】选 **A**)。分析句意可知，此处是形容“海底地震”的规模，A) massive 可以指“(尺寸、数量、规模)非常大的”，符合题意，故为答案。
【避错】B) significant 意为“重大的”，强调意义的重要性；C) great“伟大的”和 D) grand“宏大的”，含褒义，不适合用来修饰地震。

32.【详解】选 **C**)。空后的“brought death to many people”提示，此处应该是在说地震带来的负面影响，故所填词应该表示消极含义，C) destroy 意为“破坏，摧毁”，符合题意。
【避错】A) changed 意为“改变”，B) converted 意为“转变”，D) transformed 意为“转化”，都不能体现地震的负面影响。

33.【详解】选 **B**)。地球表面的运动应该是几十亿年来“一直”在进行的，因为这种运动，才导致地震发生，故答案应为 B) continuously“持续地”。
【避错】A) frequently 意为“频繁的”，C) regularly 意为“有规律地”，D) periodically 意为“周期性地”，均不符合此处语义要求。

34.【详解】选 **D**)。第二段的问句 Why…? 提示，本段将会解释地震发生的成因；而空前的 this 提示，此处是指代前面的内容，前面说地球表面的持续运动导致了地震的发生，由此可进一步确认，所填词应表示地震的“起因”，D) cause 通常指导致某一事件发生的起因，符合此处语义要求，故为答案。
【避错】A) source 意为“来源”，C) movement 意为“运动”，从语义上很容易排除。强干扰项 B) reason 一般是表示产生某种行为或想法的理由，而不能表示导致某事发生的起因。另外，reason 通常与 for 连用。

35.【详解】选 **A**)。分析句意可知，此处是描述地震发生的条件(when)：两个地壳构造板块相撞时会发生地震，故答案为 A) collides with“与…碰撞”。
【避错】B) confronts with 意为“面临”，C) meets with 意为“符合，偶然遇见”，D) faces with 意为“面对”，均不符合语境。

36.【详解】选 **C**)。分析句意可知，该句是说，科学家可以预测地震发生的地点(where)，但不能预测…，答案为 C) when，表示“地震发生的时间”。
【避错】结合 34 和 35 题以及常识可知，科学家们已经了解了地震是如何发生的，故首先可排除 A) how 和 B) why。而本空需要的是一个能在宾语从句中充当状语的引导词，D) what 不符合结构需要，故也排除。

37.【详解】选 **B**)。上一句中举了发生在断层线的日本地震的例子，本句又说地震并不总发生在断层线，可见两句之间是转折的关系，故答案为 B) However 。
【避错】A) Generally 意为“通常”，C) Similarly 意为“同样地”，D) Anyway 意为“无论如何”，均不符合上下文的逻辑关系。

38.【详解】选 **D**)。结合空前的逗号和句意可知，所填词引导的应该是非限制性定语从句，故答案应为 D) which。
【避错】分析句子结构可知，此处缺少从句的引导词，故首先排除 B) it 和 C) this。A) that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。

39.【详解】选 **A**)。前面提到科学家不能预测地震发生的时间，但可以预测其地点，而地震却并非总在断层线这样的高发地区发生，也就是说地震具有不可预测性，故答案为 A) unpredictable“不可预知的”。
【避错】B) unaccountable 意为“不可理解的”，C) inevitable 意为“不可避免地，必然的”，D) irresistible 意为“不可抵抗的”，均不符合语境。另外，末段首句为本题答案的原词复现。

40.【详解】选 **C**)。the earth's crust 是专有名词，意为“地壳”，该句的意思是“火山爆发发生在地壳薄弱地区”。
【避错】A) surface 意为“表面”，B) appearance 意为“外貌，外观”，D) cover 意为“封面，盖子”，均不符合语境。

41.【详解】选 **B**)。本空所填词需要与 lava (火山岩浆)，dust 和 gases 三个词均能构成搭配，只有 B) burst out“突然冒出”符合条件。
【避错】A) flowed out 意为“(液体)流出，(金钱等)大量耗去”，C) leaked out 意为“泄露，漏出”，指消息泄露或液体漏出，D) trickled out 意为“细细淌出”，一般也是针对液体而言。

42.【详解】选 **A**)。空前说火山岩浆、灰尘和气体先从地下涌出，他们可能(They can…)上升形成山一样的巨大锥形并喷发，空后说他们可能(they can…)毫无预兆地直接从地面爆炸，由此可知前后描述的是两种火山爆发的情形，故应该是选择关系，故答案为 A) or“或者”。
【避错】解答逻辑关系题，可将各选项代入句中，排除明显不能使前后逻辑通顺的干扰选项。

43.【详解】选 **D**)。so…that…句型意为“如此…以至于…”，该句意为“猛烈到毫无预兆地直接从地面爆炸”，故答案为 D) that。
【避错】A) like 后面一般不接句子，可首先排除；B) for 后接句子时，是表示原因，不符合此处语义；C) as 和 so 连用时，一般是用于 so… as to 结构，后面要接不定式。

44.【详解】选 **B**)。此处要表达的意思是“活火山”，active volcano 是固定用法，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) living 表示“活的，现存的，逼真的”；C) alive 表示“活着的”，一般做表语和后置定语；D) live 表示“活的，生动的，实况的”，三者均不能修饰 volcano。

45.【详解】选 **C**)。上文说全球有 1511 座活火山，而活火山是指还在喷发或者现今虽未喷发但有活动性、预料将会喷发的火山。这就意味着他们“仍然”具有危险性，故答案为 C) still“仍然”。
【避错】A) relatively 意为“相对地”，B) hardly 意为“几乎不”，D) gradually 意为“逐步地”，均不符合语义。

46.【详解】选 **A**)。the town below 提示了位置关系，城镇在火山下方，故应为 sent down“把…往下送到”，答案为 A)。
【避错】其他三项均不符合泥浆的走向。

47.【详解】选 **D**)。上一句提到像火山爆发这样的自然灾害常常是不可预测的，也就是说，我们通常不知道它们会何时发生，故此处需填表示可能性的情态动词，故答案为 D) might。
【避错】A) are to 一般表示主观的“打算或将要做…”，B) should 表示“应该”，C) must 表示“必须，一定”，三者均不能用来表示自然灾害的发生。

48.【详解】选 **B**)。文中说，自然灾害无法预测，前面说时间不可预测，后面说地点不可预测，前后应该是递进关系，故答案为 B) even，or even 意为“甚至，乃至”。
【避错】or else 意为“否则，要不然”，不符合语义，故排除 A)；or 和 C) though“虽然”、D) whether“是否”均不能连用。

49.【详解】选 **D**)。D) events 意为“事情，事件”，尤指大事，在此指自然灾害，符合题意，故为答案。
【避错】A) accidents 意为“事故”，B) incidents 意为“事情，发生的事(常指小事)”，还可以表示“事变”；C) occasions 意为“场合；机会”，均不符合语义。

50.【详解】选 **B**)。分析句意可知，此处应该是说“在自然灾害发生前作出预测能挽救许多生命”，B) save 意为“拯救”，常与 life 搭配，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) rescue 一般指从危险、囚禁、事故等救出某人或某物，其宾语可为人或物，但一般不能为生命；C) preserve 意为“保存；保护”；D) shelter 意为“遮蔽，庇护”，如避雨、脱险、免受攻击等。

【全文翻译】

2004 年 12 月 26 日发生的地震成为当今人们记忆中最严重的自然灾害之一。这是一次[31]大规模的海底地震，发生在印度洋。它[32]摧毁了海岸线和社区，夺走了许多人的生命。

为什么会发生地震呢？

地球表面并非一直是现在看上去的样子；它是[33]不断移动的(尽管非常缓慢)，这种移动已经持续了几十亿年。这就是地震的一个[34]原因，当地球的一部分(地壳构造板块)与另一部分发生[35]碰撞时，就会引发地震。科学家可以预测这种碰撞发生的地区，却不能预测发生的[36]时间，而两个板块之间的地区叫断层线。1923 年，超过 20 万人死于日本神户的一处断层线。[37]然而，地震并非总是发生在断层线，[38]这也是地震如此危险和[39]不可预知的原因。

哪些地区会发生火山爆发？

火山爆发发生在[40]地壳薄弱地区：火山岩浆、灰尘和气体从地下[41]涌出。它们能够上升形成山一样的巨大锥体并[42]喷发，也可能猛烈[43]到毫无预兆地直接从地面爆炸。世界上有 1511 座[44]“活”火山。这意味着它们[45]仍具有危险性。1985 年，哥伦比亚的内瓦多·德·鲁伊斯火山爆发。火山岩浆融化了冰川，数吨泥浆[46]涌向山下的城镇，两万人死亡。

像火山喷发这样的自然灾害常常是不可预测的。我们通常不知道它们[47]可能会何时发生，[48]甚至不知道会发生在哪里。将来，科学家们或许能在这些[49]灾害发生前进行监视和预测。这会[50]挽救许多生命。

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

51. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) Twenty miles seems like a long walk to him.
B) No one except his supporters agree with him.
C) Neither Julia nor I were going to the party.
D) Few students in my class are really lazy.

52. Which of the following determiners(限定词)can be placed before both singular count nouns and plural count nouns?
A) many a B) few C) such D) the next

53. Which of the following reflexive pronouns(反身代词)is used as an appositive (同位语)?
A) He promised *himself* rapid progress.
B) The manager *herself* will interview Mary.
C) I have nothing to say for *myself*.
D) They quarreled *themselves* red in the face.

54. My boss ordered that the legal documents _____ to him before lunch.
A) be sent B) were sent C) were to be sent D) must be sent

55. Which of the following sentences expresses WILLINGNESS?
A) By now she will be eating dinner.
B) I shall never do that again.
C) My brother will help you with the luggage.
D) You shall get a promotion.

56. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) How strange feelings they are! B) How dare you speak to me like that!
C) What noise they are making! D) What a mess we are in!

57. Which of the italicized parts functions as a subject?
A) We never doubt *that her brother is honest*.
B) The problem is not *who will go but who will stay*.
C) You must give it back to *whoever it belongs to*.
D) It is clear *that the crime was done deliberately*.

58. Which of the italicized parts functions as an object?
A) He doesn't like *the idea of my speaking at the meeting*.
B) It is no use *your pretending not to know the matter*.
C) My parents strongly object to *my going out alone at night*.
D) *Her falling into the river* was the climax of the whole trip.

59. All the following sentences have an appositive EXCEPT
A) she bought herself a pair of new shoes.
B) only one problem still remains — the food.
C) my friends all understand and support me.
D) she liked her current job, teaching English.

60. Which of the following best explains the meaning of "Shall we buy the tickets first"?
A) He said that we were going to buy the tickets first.
B) He requested that we buy the tickets first.
C) He suggested that we buy the tickets first.
D) He advised us to buy the tickets first.

61. Which of the following contains an adverbial clause of cause?
A) I got a job as soon as I left university.
B) As there was no answer, I wrote again.
C) You must do the exercises as I show you.
D) Wealthy as he is, Mark is not a happy man.

62. Which of the following prepositional phrases can function as an adverbial?
A) Are you sure *of Simon's disappearance*?
B) The man *with a beard* is talking to the manage.
C) Every precaution was taken *against the failure of the plan*.
D) *Despite the rain*, everyone enjoyed the trip.

63. A: Mother, you promised to take me out.
B: Well, _____
A) so I did! B) so did I. C) so I do! D) so do I.

64. Which of the following prepositional phrases is an adverbial of concession?
A) They used the box for keeping treasures.
B) I stepped aside for her to get in first.
C) For all that he seems to dislike me, I still like him.
D) The parents bought a birthday cake for their son.

65. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) Poultry are very expensive in the city.

51.【题意】下列哪个句子是不正确的？
【详解】选 **B**)。B)句的主语是 No one，后面的介词短语 except his supporters 为主语的定语，不影响后面谓语动词的形式，故谓语动词应与前面的主语 no one 保持一致，用单数，由此可知 agree 使用错误，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)中的“Twenty miles”表示一个整体，故谓语动词用单数，正确；C)项要注意，neither…nor…连接主语时，谓语动词一般按就近原则处理，但在非正式英语中，也可以按意义原则处理，故 C)句中谓语用单数或复数均可，可知 C)也正确；D)中的主语为 few students，故谓语用复数，也正确。

52.【题意】下列哪个限定词既能放在单数可数名词前面也能放在复数可数名词前面？
【详解】选 **D**)。D) the next 既可以与单数名词搭配，也可以与复数名词搭配，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A) many a 只能与单数可数名词搭配；B) few 只能与复数可数名词搭配；C) such 能与复数可数名词及不可数名词搭配，但不能与单数可数名词搭配。

53.【题意】下列哪项中的反身代词被用做同位语？
【详解】选 **B**)。B)中反身代词 herself 是 The manager 的同位语，两者所指相同，一起做句子主语，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)中反身代词做谓语 promise 的间接宾语；C)中反身代词做介词 for 的宾语；D)中反身代词做动词 quarreled 的宾语，其后形容词 red 做宾语补足语，表示动作 quarreled 引起的后果。

54.【题意】我的老板命令我在午饭时间之前将法律文件交给他。
【详解】选 **A**)。动词 order (命令)引导的宾语从句要使用虚拟语气，从句的谓语动词应该用 should do 的形式，should 常省，故答案为 A)。
【避错】注意不要因为 ordered 是过去时而误选 B)或 C)。

55.【题意】下列哪个句子表达“意愿”？
【详解】选 **C**)。C)中 will 为情态动词，表示“愿意”，该句意为“我哥哥愿意帮你拿行李”。
【避错】A)表示对目前情况的一种“推测”；B)表示对将来的一种“决心”；D)表示对对方的一种承诺。

56.【题意】下列哪个句子是不正确的？
【详解】选 **A**)。strange feelings 的中心词 feelings 是名词，应该用 what 修饰，故 A)项不正确。
【避错】B)中的 dare 为形容词，用 how 修饰，正确；C)中的 noise 为不可数名词，用 what 修饰，正确；D)中的 mess 为名词，“what+a+名词”的结构正确。

57.【题意】下列哪个句子的斜体部分用做主语？
【详解】选 **D**)。D)句中 It 做形式主语，that 引导的从句才是句子的真正主语，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)中 that 引导宾语从句，做动词 doubt 的宾语；B)中 who 引导表语从句，做句子的表语；C)中的 whoever 引导宾语从句，做介词 to 的宾语。

58.【题意】下列哪个句子的斜体部分用做宾语？
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查动名词复合结构在句中充当的成分。C)中斜体部分是谓语 object to (反对)的宾语，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)中斜体部分做宾语 the idea 的同位语；B)中斜体部分充当句子的真正主语，it 是形式主语；D)中斜体部分做主语。

59.【题意】下列哪项句中不含同位语？
【详解】选 **A**)。A)项的句子结构是“主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语”，句中没有同位语，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)中 the food 是 one problem 的同位语；C)中 all 是 My friends 的同位语；D)中 teaching English 是 her current job 的同位语。

60.【题意】下列哪项是对“Shall we buy the tickets first”的最佳解释？
【详解】选 **C**)。“Shall we buy the tickets first”一句中 shall 表示提出提议，意为“我们要不要先去买票？”故答案为 C)。
【避错】强干扰项 D)也是表达建议，但该句是表示“他”建议“我们”先去买票，去买票这一行为的主体不包括“他”，与题目中句子表达的意思不同。

61.【题意】下列哪项的句子中包含原因状语从句？
【详解】选 **B**)。B)中 as 意为“因为”，引导原因状语从句，there was no answer 是 I wrote again 的原因。
【避错】A)中的 as soon as 意为“一…就”，引导时间状语从句；C)中的 as 意为“按照”，引导方式状语从句；D)中的 as 意为“尽管”，引导让步状语从句，as 引导让步状语从句时，习惯用倒装结构。

62.【题意】下列哪句中的介词短语用做状语？
【详解】选 **D**)。despite 意为“尽管”，despite the rain 意为“尽管下雨了”，在句中做状语，表示让步，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)中的介词短语充当 sure 的宾语；B)中的介词短语做主语 The man 的后置定语；C)中的介词短语是主语 Every precaution 的定语，为避免主语过长而放在句末。

63.【题意】A：妈妈，你答应过我要带我出去的。
B：对，_____
【详解】选 **A**)。分析句意可知，此处是表示“对，我确实答应过！”，故应该用“so+主语+系动词或助动词”的结构，而本句为一般过去时态，故答案为 A)。
【避错】“so +系动词或助动词+主语”的结构表示“…也一样”。

64.【题意】下列哪项中的介词短语用做让步状语？
【详解】选 **C**)。for all that... 相当于 in spite of the fact that...，意为“尽管…”，引导让步状语从句，故答案为 C)。
【避错】其他三项中的介词短语都是做目的状语。

65.【题意】下列句子哪个是不正确的？
【详解】选 **B**)。B)中的 machinery 为无生命的集合名词，做主语时谓语要用单数形式，故 B)错误。
【避错】A)中的 poultry、C)中的 police、D)中的 militia 均为有生命的集合名词，做主语时谓语用复数形式，故 A)、C)、D)用法均正确。

B) New machinery were introduced in the factory.
C) The police are investigating the murder case.
D) The militia were called out to rescue flood victims.

66. The girl cannot come to school today on account of the flu. The underlined part means _____.
A) concerning B) because of C) as to D) for

67. Mary and John are busy looking for a hotel for their wedding _____.
A) meal B) snack C) refreshment D) banquet

68. Mini-skirts first _____ in the 1960s.
A) caught out B) caught in C) caught on D) caught up

69. That outburst at the meeting was _____ of his bad temper.
A) illustrative B) explanatory C) expository D) revealing

70. The earthquake refugees are _____ for food and blankets.
A) desirous B) ambitious C) seriously off D) badly off

71. When Linda heard the good news she tried to sound casual, but her excitement was obvious. The underlined part means _____.
A) uncaring B) disinterested C) without plan D) without warning

72. Most Chinese people went to work by bike within living _____.
A) mind B) knowledge C) memory D) scope

73. The speaker was very good at _____ his ideas during the discussion.
A) putting aside B) putting across C) putting back D) putting off

74. The food is good at this hotel, but the _____ is poor; the waiters don't seem to be well-trained.
A) maintenance B) repair C) charge D) service

75. Slavery was _____ in America in the 19th century.
A) abolished B) cancelled C) abandoned D) terminated

76. Mercifully, I was able to complete all I had to do within a few days. The underlined part means _____.
A) efficiently B) surprisingly C) fortunately D) shortly

77. The boys in the dorm _____ a coin to decide who would clean the floor.
A) held B) tossed C) put D) collected

78. The patterns of spoken language are _____ from those of writing.
A) distinct B) distinctive C) distinguished D) distinguishing

79. A(n) _____ shape has four straight sides at 90°to each other, two of which are much longer than the other two.
A) square B) oval C) oblong D) circular

80. I'd like to have a _____ word with his parents.
A) peaceful B) quiet C) silent D) personal

66.【题意】这个女孩儿今天由于感冒没有上学。句中划线部分意为_____。
【详解】选 **B**)。on account of 表示“由于，因为”，与 because of 意思相同，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) concerning 意为“关于”；C) as to 意为“关于，至于”；D)for 也可表示原因，但后面须接句子，且一般是表示补充说明的原因。

67.【题意】玛丽和约翰正忙着寻找举行他们婚宴的饭店。
【详解】选 **D**)。分析句意可知，此处是表示“婚宴”，D) banquet 表示“宴会，盛宴”，符合题意，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A) meal 表示一日三餐中的“一餐”；B) snack 意为“快餐”；C) refreshment 意为“点心”。

68.【题意】迷你裙最早是在 20 世纪 60 年代流行起来。
【详解】选 **C**)。catch on 意为“变得流行，流行起来”，符合句意，故答案为 C)。
【避错】catch out 意为“发现…有错误(或做坏事)”；catch in 意为“被…困住或绊住”；catch up 意为“赶上”。

69.【题意】在会议上的那一通发作足以说明他脾气不好。
【详解】选 **A**)。A) illustrative 意为“说明的，例证性的”，能够用于 be illustrative of 的结构，符合此处的语义和搭配要求，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) explanatory 意为“解释的，说明的”，是指附上相关信息或描述，以使事物简单易懂，可用做表语或前置定语，一般不与 of 搭配；C) expository 意为“阐述的，解释的，评注的”，一般不与 of 搭配；D) revealing 意为“有启迪作用的，揭露内情的”，一般不与 of 搭配。

70.【题意】地震后难民非常需要食物和毛毯。
【详解】选 **D**)。be badly off for...是固定搭配，意为“需要…，缺乏…”，符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】A) desirous 意为“渴望的，想要的”，一般与 of 搭配；B) ambitious 意为“有野心的，雄心勃勃的”，能与 for 搭配，但与句意不符；C)项的搭配不存在。

71.【题意】当琳达听说这个好消息时，她努力让自己听上去 casual，但是她的激动之情很明显。划线部分的意思是_____。
【详解】选 **B**)。casual 在此处意为“不在乎的，漫不经心的”，与 B) disinterested“不关心的，不感兴趣的”意思相近，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) uncaring 意为“心不在焉的，不注意的”；C) without plan 意为“没有计划或打算”；D) without warning 意为“在没有警告的情况下”。

72.【题意】在当今人们的记忆中，大部分中国人过去都是骑自行车上班的。
【详解】选 **C**)。within living memory 是惯用搭配，意为“在当今人们的记忆中”，故答案为 C)。
【避错】强干扰项 A) mind 可以表示“头脑中”，我们可以说 living in one's mind，但不能说 living mind；B) knowledge 意为“知识，认识”，within one's knowledge 表示“在某人所了解的范围内”；D) scope 意为“范围，视野”，within the scope of 表示“在…范围内”

73.【题意】这位演讲者非常擅长在讨论的过程中阐述自己的想法。
【详解】选 **B**)。B) putting across 意为“使(思想、感情等)被理解；沟通”，与句中的 his ideas 搭配合理，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) putting aside 意为“储存，保留；把……放在一边；撇开”；C) putting back 意为“把…放回原处；拖延”；D) putting off 意为“推迟，暂缓”。

74.【题意】这家酒店的食物不错，但是服务很糟糕；服务员看上去没受过很好的培训。
【详解】选 **D**)。此处是描述酒店的糟糕情况，而酒店属于服务行业，故此处应该是说“服务”很差，故答案为 D) service。
【避错】A) maintenance 意为“维修，维护”，B) repair 意为“修理”，C) charge 意为“收费，费用”。

75.【题意】在 19 世纪，美国废除了奴隶制度。
【详解】选 **A**)。A) abolished 指“废除、废止(制度、法律、习俗等)”，本句是表示“废除奴隶制度”，abolish 符合题意，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) cancel 指“取消、撤销(计划、协议、安排等)”；C) abandon 指“中止、放弃(某种思想)或遗弃(人或物)”；D) terminate 意为“使(某事)结束；(交通工具)到终点站或(协议、合同等)期满”。

76.【题意】Mercifully，我能够在短短几天的时间内完成了所有要做的事情。划线部分的意思是_____。
【详解】选 **C**)。“在短短几天内完成了要做的事”应该是幸运的事，故 mercifully 在此处应该意为“幸好”，与 C) fortunately 意思相同，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A) efficiently 意为“有效地”，B) surprisingly 意为“令人惊奇地”，D) shortly 意为“立刻，简短地”，均不符合句意。

77.【题意】宿舍里的男生们用抛硬币猜正反的方式决定谁打扫地板。
【详解】选 **B**)。toss a coin 是固定搭配，表示“抛硬币(以作出决定)”。
【避错】D) collected 表示“收集”，虽然也可以与 coin 搭配，但不符合句意要求。

78.【题意】口语的样式与书面语的不同。
【详解】选 **A**)。A) distinct 意为“与…不同的，独特的”，可用于 be distinct from 结构，相当于 be different from，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) distinctive 意为“有特色的，出众的”，不与 from 搭配；C) distinguished 指“卓越的，高贵的，著名的”；D) distinguishing 意为“有区别的”，也不与 from 搭配。

79.【题意】长方形有四个直边彼此相连成 90°角，其中两个边长于另外两个边。
【详解】选 **C**)。根据空格后面的描述可知，这一形状是长方形，所以答案为 C) oblong“长方形的”。
【避错】A) square 表示“正方形的”，B) oval 表示“椭圆形的”，D) circular 表示“圆形的”。

80.【题意】我想和他的父母私下谈谈。
【详解】选 **B**)。have a word with sb.意为“和某人说句话”，quiet 有“暗中的，悄悄的”之意，have a quiet word with sb.意为“和某人私下或悄悄谈谈”，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) peaceful 意为“和平的”，C) silent 意为“沉默的”，D) personal 表示“个人的”，均不能表示“私下谈谈”。

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A

【**文章大意**】本文为议论文。文章主要讨论了生活中表达谢意的不同用语，以及如何恰当地使用它们，鼓励人们向他人表达自己的感激之情。

引出话题。

1 Saying “thank you” is probably the first thing most of us learn to do in a foreign language. After all, we're brought up to be polite, and it is important to make a good impression upon other people — especially across national divides.

指出生活中还有很多表达感激的用法。

2 So, what exactly are you supposed to say when “thank you” is only the 20th most popular way to express gratitude? [81]According to a recent survey, 19 other ways of expressing appreciation finished ahead of “thank you” in a poll of 3,000 people.

3 Pollsters found almost half of those asked preferred the more informal “cheers”, while others liked to use such expressions as “ta”, “great” and “nice one”.

4 So, just what is the appropriate form of words to express your thanks?

5 Fortunately, the clue is in the language itself. “Cheers”, despite its popularity, is considered

81. We can tell from the results of the poll that (从调查结果中我们能够得出)
A) people are unconcerned about politeness nowadays. (现在人们不再关注礼貌)
B) “thank you” remains the best expression of gratitude. (“谢谢你”仍然是表达感激的最佳方式)
C) there is a variety of expressions of appreciation. (人们表达感激的短语多种多样)
D) there are more formal expressions than informal ones. (正式表达比非正式的要多)
【**定位**】根据题干中的 the results of the poll 可定位到第 2 段第 2 句。
【**详解**】选 **C**)。文章第 2 段提到，研究者针对 3000 人进行调查后发现，在最流行的表达感激的用语中“thank you”仅位列第 20 名，有 19 种其他表达赏识、感激的方式位列“thank you”之前，由此可知人们表达感激的短语多种多样，故答案为 C。
【**避错**】第三段提到，人们更喜欢非正式的表达，这不等于不注意礼貌，故排除 A)，而同时也表明非正式表达多于正式表达，故也排除 D)；B)项所述与原文第二段首句不符。

举例说明人们应该如何恰当地选择表达感激的不同用语。

an informal way to say thank you — and this is a definite clue as to when you can best use it.

6 For instance, when going for a drink with friends, [84①]a smile and a "cheers" by way of thanks is not only appropriate to the situation, it is also culturally accurate.

7 "Ta", originated from the Danish word "tak", was the second-most popular expression of thanks, and is also commonly used in informal situations, along with phrases such as "nice one", and "brilliant". [82]Interestingly, one word that didn't make it into the top 20 was "thanks", thank you's shorter, more informal cousin.

8 "Thanks" can be useful, as it is able to bridge the divide between the formality of "thank you" and the downright relaxed "cheers".

9 Certain words can double as an expression of thanks as well as delight. Again, the words themselves offer the clue as to when best to use them.

10 For example, words like "awesome", "brilliant" and "you star" featured highly in the new poll and they can hint at both your pleasure at someone's action, as well as serving to express your thanks. [83]If you are on the receiving end of a "new" thank you, you can *respond* with a simple "no problem", or "sure".

11 [84②]Of course, in certain circumstances, a simple wave, nod or smile may be appropriate. For instance, if a car driver slows down to let you cross the road, simply raising your hand in acknowledgement is enough to show that you appreciate the driver's consideration.

12 [84③]Sometimes, formality is necessary, and "thank you" is still the best choice in such situations. But students should not worry about when exactly to use certain expressions.

总结全文：重要的是要将感激之情表达出来。

13 Many people in Western countries are worried that good manners are in decline. People are tired of seeing their acts of kindness and service pass without comment. [85]So don't think that your "thank you" was clumsy or awkwardly formal. The chances are, if you said "thank you", you made someone's day. You star.

82. Which word/phrase does NOT appear in the top 20? (下面哪一个词或短语没有出现在前 20 名里？)
A) Cheers. B) Thanks. C) Brilliant. D) You star.
【定位】根据题干中的 the top 20 可定位到第 7 段最后一句。
【详解】选 **B**)。第 7 段最后一句提到，有趣的是，thanks 作为 thank you 的简称，居然没能跻身前 20 位，故答案为 B)。
【避错】由第 3 段可知，Cheers 名列第一位，故排除 A)；由第 10 段可知，Brilliant 和 You star 的排名也十分靠前，故排除 C)、D)。

83. According to the passage, which is an appropriate response to "awesome" or "brilliant"? (根据文章，哪一个是对 "awesome" 或 "brilliant" 的恰当回答？)
A) Thanks. B) Cheers. C) Nice one. D) Sure.
【定位】根据题干中的 "awesome" or "brilliant" ？可定位到第10段第一句。
【详解】选 **D**)。第 10 段首句指出，新的调查中出现了"awesome"和"brilliant"等表达感激的新词汇，后面末句如果有人用这些新词向你致谢，你就简单说句"no problem"或者"sure"就行了，故答案为 D) sure。
【避错】其余三项均为文中提到的表达感激的方式，而不是回应感激的方式，故排除。

84. According to the passage, the way in which we express our gratitude depends on all the following EXCEPT (根据文章，我们表达感激的方式不取决于以下哪一项)
A) gender. (性别) B) formality. (正式程度) C) culture. (文化) D) circumstance. (环境)
【定位】根据题干中的 the way… express our gratitude depends 可定位到第 4 段以后的内容。阅读时注意将文中出现的 3 项一一排除。
【详解】选 **A**)。全文从头到尾都没有提到"性别"会影响到表达感激的方式，故答案为 A)。
【避错】第 6 段末句提到，微笑着说声"cheers"来表达感谢不仅合乎场合 (situation)，而且从文化层面来讲 (culturally)也很恰当，由此可知"环境"和"文化"都会决定表达感激的方式，由此排除 C)和 D)。第 11 段提到，在某些情况下 (in certain circumstances)，挥挥手、点点头或者微微一笑或许比较恰当，由此也可排除 D)。第 12 段提到，有时候，正式 (formality)是必需的，由此可排除 B)。

85. In the last paragraph the author encourages people to (在最后一段作者鼓励人们)
A) continue their acts of kindness. (继续他们的友好行为) B) behave themselves well. (举止良好)
C) show their gratitude to others. (对其他人表示感激) D) stop worrying about bad manners. (不要再担心不好的举止)
【定位】根据题干中的 In the last paragraph 可定位到最后一段。
【详解】选 **C**)。文章末段第 3、4 句作者提出，不要觉得你说的"谢谢你"会显得很蹩脚或者太过正式。如果你说了句"谢谢你"，你很可能会令对方高兴一整天的，由此可知作者是在鼓励人们表达自己的感激之情，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)、B)、D)都是根据末段内容设置的干扰项，都是对末段内容的曲解。

【语境记忆】

1. gratitude *n.* 感激之情	2. appreciation *n.* 感谢	3. appropriate *adj.* 适当的
4. definite *adj.* 确切的	5. downright *adv.* 完全，彻底，全然	
6. awesome *adj.* 敬畏的	7. acknowledgement *n.* 承认	
8. clumsy *adj.* 笨拙的，蹩脚的	9. awkwardly *adv.* 奇怪地，尴尬地	

【难句分析】

1. "**Ta**", originated from the Danish word "tak", **was** the second-most popular **expression** of thanks, and **is** also commonly **used** in informal situations, along with phrases such as "nice one", and "brilliant".
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。过去分词短语 originated… "tak" 充当主语中 "Ta" 的后置定语。介词短语 along with 意为"和…一起"，也修饰主语"Ta"。

2. **The chances are**, if you said "thank you", **you made** someone's **day**.
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。if… "thank you" 是插入语。The chances are 后常跟 that 从句(that 可省略)，意思是"很有可能发生某事"。make one's day 意思是"令某人开心"。

【全文翻译】

说"谢谢你"可能是我们大多数人在学习一门外语时学到的第一件事。毕竟，我们从小就知道要懂礼貌，而且能够给别人留下一个好的印象是非常重要的—— 尤其是给其他国家的人。

那么，如果"Thank you"在最常用的表达感激的说法中仅排第 20 位，你究竟该用什么来表达感激呢？[81]根据最近针对 3 000 人进行的一项调查，有另外 19 种表达感激的说法最终位列"Thank you"之前。

调查者发现，近乎半数的调查对象偏爱一种更加不正式的说法"cheers"，而其他人则喜欢使用类似"ta"、"great"和"nice one"的说法。

既然如此，那如何恰当地来选择表达感谢的形式呢？

幸运的是，线索就在语言本身里。"cheers"虽然很流行，但被认为是一种不正式的表达感谢的方式——这就是一个明确的指南，提示你在什么时候使用这种表达才恰当。

比如，和朋友一起出去喝酒时，[84①]微笑着说声"cheers"来表达感谢不仅合乎场合，而且从文化层面来讲也很恰当。

"Ta"源于丹麦语中的"tak"，是表达感谢的第二大常用词，和"nice one"、"brilliant"等措词一起，也被普遍应用于非正式场合。[82]有趣的是，没能跻身前 20 名的一个词居然是"thanks"，它是"thank you"的简化形式，是其非正式的表达法。

"Thanks"会很有用，因为它介于"Thank you"这种正式的表达和"cheers"这种极不正式的表达之间。

有些词既能表达感谢之意，也能表达愉悦之情。而且，这些词本身就能提供线索，指导你如何恰当地使用它们。

比如说，像"awesome"、"brilliant"和"you star"这样的词在新的调查中非常抢眼。它们既暗示出你对某人的行为很满意，也起到了表达你的感激之情的作用。[83]如果你听到了这样的表达谢意的"新"说法，你只要回一句"no problem"或"sure"就行了。

[84②]当然，在某些情况下，挥挥手、点点头或者微微一笑或许比较恰当。比如，如果一位司机减速给你让路，举手示意一下就足以表明你很感谢他的好意。

[84③]有时，正式一些是必需的，"Thank you"在这样的场合下仍然是最佳选择。但是同学们不必担心究竟何时该用哪些词来表达。

西方国家的许多人担心礼貌性的行为在减少。人们不愿看到自己善意的行为和服务得不到任何评价。[85]所以不要觉得你说的"谢谢你"会显得很蹩脚或者太过正式。如果你说了句"谢谢你"，你很可能会令对方高兴一整天的。谢谢大家！

TEXT B

【文章大意】本文为记叙文。文章讲述了辛蒂在经济衰退时期通过园艺种植渡过经济危机的故事，讲述了园艺种植对她及她的家庭的积极影响，从而反映了经济衰退对美国民众生活方式及思维方式的影响。

交代故事背景：美国经济衰退的巨大影响。

1 From 2007 to 2010, American households lost $11 trillion in real estate, savings, and stocks. More than half of all U.S. workers either lost their jobs or were forced to take cuts in hours or pay during the recession. The worst may be behind them now, [86]but the shocking losses of the past few years have reshaped nearly every facet of their lives — how they live, work, and spend — even the way they think about the future.

叙述辛蒂在家庭困难时期受到启发，依靠种植瓜果蔬菜对抗经济危机的过程。

2 For Cindy, the recession began when her husband was relocated to Rhinelander, Wisconsin, by his company, forcing the family to move in a hurry. [87]The couple bought a new house but were unable to sell their two-bedroom home in Big Lake, Minnesota. With two mortgages(抵押借款) and two young children to care for, Cindy couldn't imagine how to stretch her husband's paycheck to keep her family fed.

3 Then she stumbled upon an online community called Blotanical, a forum for gardeners, many with an interest in sustainability. "The more I read and discussed these practices, the more I realized this would help not only our budget but also our health," she says.

4 Cindy admits that before the recession, she was a city girl with no interest in growing her own dinner. "I grew flowers mostly — I didn't think about plants that weren't visually interesting." But to stretch her

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86. We learn from the first paragraph that the recession (从第一段我们了解到经济衰退)
A) affected Americans in certain occupations. (影响了某些行业的美国人)
B) had great impact on Americans' work and life. (对美国人的工作和生活产生了巨大的影响)
C) had only brought huge losses in savings and stocks. (只是带来了储蓄和股票方面的巨大损失)
D) is over with some of the losses recovered. (随着一些损失被恢复而结束)
【定位】根据题干中的 from the first paragraph 可定位到第一段。
【详解】选 **B**)。根据首段的最后一句可知，这次经济衰退已经改变了美国人民生活的各个方面，包括生活方式、工作方式和消费方式，甚至他们思考未来的方式，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)中的 in certain occupations 错误；C)中的 only 明显过去绝对；D)在文中未提及。

87. What made the family's financial situation even worse was that they (使得这个家庭的财务状况变得更糟的是他们)
A) moved to Rhinelander in a hurry. (匆忙搬到了莱茵兰德) B) had two children to raise. (有两个孩子要抚养)
C) didn't know anyone in Rhinelander. (在莱茵兰德不认识任何人) D) couldn't sell their home in Big Lake. (不能卖出大湖的房子)
【定位】根据题干中的 financial situation even worse 可定位到第二段。
【详解】选 **D**)。第 2 段提到，对于辛蒂而言，经济困难时期是从搬家开始的。搬家后他们买了新房，但是却无法卖出原来的房子，于是，要支付两份贷款还有两个孩子要养，这使得辛蒂无法想象如何维持家庭开支，综合可知使得财务状况更糟糕的是他们买了新房却卖不出旧房，故答案为 D)。
【避错】匆忙搬家是辛蒂一家经济困难时期的开始，不是困难加剧的原因，故排除 A)；有两个孩子要抚养是一直存在的事实，也不是使得困难加剧的原因，故排除 B)；C)原文未提及。

88. Which of the following statements is CORRECT? (下面哪种说法是正确的？)
A) Cindy had seen the benefits of gardening in a different way. (辛蒂从不同的角度发现了园艺的好处)
B) Cindy had developed a hobby of gardening before the recession. (辛蒂在经济衰退之前就已经培养了园艺的爱好)
C) Cindy had already had a keen interest in sustainability. (辛蒂已经对可持续发展产生了浓厚的兴趣)
D) Cindy had already planned to meet the gardeners. (辛蒂已经计划要跟园艺师会面)
【定位】根据选项中的 gardening 可定位到第 4 段。

budget, she began putting in vegetables and fruit — everything from strawberry beds to apple trees — and as her first seedlings grew, her spirits lifted. [88][89]She no longer thinks of gardening and making her own jams as just a money saver, they're a genuine pleasure. "It's brought us closer together as a family, too," she says. Her kids voluntarily pitch in with(主动帮助)the garden work, and the family cooks together instead of eating out. The food tastes better —it's fresher and organic — and the garden handily fulfills its original purpose: cost cutting. Now she spends about $200 to $300 a month on groceries, less than half of the $650 a month that she used to lay out.

5 After discovering how resourceful she can be in tough times, Cindy is no longer easily discouraged. "It makes me feel proud to be able to say I made it myself," she says. [90①]"I feel accomplished, and I'm more confident about attempting things I've never done before." Now she avoids convenience stores and has begun learning to knit, quilt, and make her own soap. [90②] "I don't think I would have ever begun this journey if it weren't for the recession," she says. "I have a feeling that from now on, it will affect my family's health and happiness for the better."

通过辛蒂的自我感悟反映经济衰退对美国人民生活方式和思维方式的影响。

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89. In addition, Cindy views gardening as a genuine pleasure because gardening (此外，辛蒂把园艺看做是真正的快乐是因为园艺)
A) helped her cut living costs almost by half (帮助她节约了几乎一半开支).
B) enabled her to make her own jams. (使她能够自己制作果酱)
C) built up family ties and kids' enthusiasm. (促进了家庭关系和孩子们的热情)
D) enabled her to know more about plants. (使她能够对植物了解更多)
【定位】根据题干中的 gardening, genuine pleasure 可定位到第 4 段第 4 句。
【详解】选 **C**)。第 4 段第 4 句提到，园艺对辛蒂来说是一种真正的快乐 (genuine pleasure)，后面紧接着说，菜园使得她的家庭关系更密切了，孩子们自愿帮忙干活，可见孩子的劳动热情加强了，故答案为 C)。
【避错】第 4 段首句提到，辛蒂不再将种菜和自制果浆只看成是省钱的手段，故排除 A)；B)显然不对；D)原文未提及。

90. What does Cindy think of the difficult times she has gone through? (辛蒂如何看待她所经历的困难时期？)
A) It gave the couple and their kids a tough lesson. (它给了这对夫妇和孩子们一个严酷的教训)
B) It gave her confidence and optimism. (它给了她自信和乐观的态度)
C) It would come again and affect the family. (它还会再来影响这个家庭)
D) It left a lasting psychological impact on the family. (它给这个家庭留下了持续的心理打击)
【定位】根据题干中的 Cindy think of the difficult times 可定位到最后一段。
【详解】选 **B**)。最后一段第 3 句引用了辛蒂的话，她说自己很有成就感，更有自信了 (more confident)，由此可知辛蒂在经历困难时期之后更有信心了。该段最后一句话又引用了辛蒂的话，她说她觉得从今以后，经济衰退将会对他们全家的健康和幸福产生积极影响，由此可知辛蒂对这段困难时期是持乐观态度的，综合可知答案为 B)。
【避错】文中并没有提到辛蒂认为这是 a tough lesson，故排除 A)；末句是提到经济衰退会带来影响，但并没有提到它还会再来，故排除 C)；D)中的 psychological impact 在文中也找不到依据，故排除。

【语境记忆】

1. recession *n.* 衰退，不景气
2. reshape *vt.* 重塑，改造，改变
3. relocate *vt.* 重新安置；搬迁
4. stretch *vt.* 精打细算
5. paycheck *n.* 付薪水的支票，薪水
6. stumble upon 偶然发现
7. sustainability *n.* 可持续发展

【难句分析】

1. "The more **I read and discussed** these **practices**, the more **I realized this would help** not only our **budget** but also our **health**," she says.
【分析】并列句。加黑部分为本句的主干。The more…, the more…句型表示"越……，就越……"。not only… but also 连接并列宾语。
2. "**I don't think I would have** ever **begun** this **journey** if it weren't for the recession," she says.
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。本句使用了错综时间的虚拟语气，条件句是对现在情况的虚拟，因为辛蒂说话是仍处于 recession 时间，而主句则是对过去情况的虚拟，因为辛蒂事实上已经开始了这段旅程。

【全文翻译】

从2007年到2010年，美国家庭在房地产、储蓄和股票上损失了11万亿美元。在经济衰退期间，全美有超过一半的工人要么失去工作，要么被迫削减工时或降低报酬。[86]现在最糟糕的可能还在后面，但过去几年里的惊人损失几乎已经改变了生活的方方面面——生活方式、工作方式、消费方式——甚至是思考未来的方式。

对于辛蒂而言，困难时期是始于他丈夫被公司重新安置到威斯康星州的莱茵兰德时，这迫使全家也匆忙搬家。[87]夫妻俩购买了一幢新房子，却没法卖出他们在明尼苏达州大湖镇的两居室。有两笔抵押贷款要偿还，还有两个年幼的孩子要照顾，辛迪无法想象如何精打细算才可以用她丈夫的收入来维持家庭生活。

后来她偶然发现了一个名为Blotanical的网上社区，这是一个园丁论坛，里面有许多对可持续发展有兴趣的人。"我对这些做法看得越多、讨论得越多，我就越意识到这不仅有益于我们的预算，也有益于我们的健康，"她说。

辛蒂承认，在经济衰退前，她是一个城市女孩，对自己种菜吃毫无兴趣。"我一般是种花——从不考虑那些没有观赏趣味的植物。"但是为了节省开支，她开始种植蔬菜和水果——从草莓到苹果树一应俱全——当她种的第一棵幼苗长出来时，她情绪高涨。[88][89]她不再将种菜和自制果浆只看成是省钱的手段；它们现在对她来说是一种真正的快乐。"这还使我们全家人的关系更加紧密了，"她说。孩子们主动帮她在园子里干活，全家人一起做饭，而不再去外面吃饭。食物的味道更好——因为更新鲜，而且是有机的——菜园轻松实现了辛蒂的初衷：削减成本。现在她一个月在食品上的花费大约是200至300美元，还不到原来每月650美元的一半。

在发现了自己在困难时期的聪明才智以后，辛蒂再也不会轻易泄气了。"能够说这是我自己做的，让我感到非常自豪，"她说。[90①] "我觉得非常有成就感，而且我更有信心去尝试我以前从来没有做过的事情了。"现在她不再去便利店了，并开始学习编织、做被子和制肥皂。"我想，要不是这次经济衰退，我是不会开始这样的旅程的，"她说，[90②] "我有一种感觉，从现在开始，经济衰退将给我们全家人的健康和幸福带来积极的影响。"

TEXT C

【文章大意】本文为议论文。文章主要分析了大学毕业生目前严峻的就业形势及其引起的恐慌，最后强调毕业生失业既是政治问题，也是社会问题。

1 "I'm a little worried about my future," said Dustin Hoffman in *The Graduate*. [91①]He should be so lucky. All he had to worry about was whether to have an affair with Mrs Robinson. In the sixties, that was the sum total of post-graduation anxiety syndrome.

2 [91②]Hoffman's modern counterparts are not so fortunate. The Mrs Robinsons aren't sitting around at home any more, seducing graduates. They are out in the workplace, doing the high-powered jobs the graduates want, but cannot get. [91③][92①]For those fresh out of university, desperate for work but unable to get it, there is a big imbalance between supply and demand. And there is no narrowing of the gap in sight.

以《毕业生》中的情节引出文章主题：刚毕业的大学生面临失业问题。

3 The latest unemployment figures show that 746,000 of 18-24 year-olds are unemployed — a record rate of 18 per cent. [92②]Many of those will have graduated this summer. They are not panicking yet, but as the job rejections mount up, they are beginning to feel alarmed.

4 Of course, it is easy to blame the Government and, in particular, the target that Labour has long trumpeted — 50 per cent of school-leavers in higher education. [93]That was not too smart. The Government has not only failed to meet its target — the actual figure is still closer to 40 per cent — but it has raised expectations to unrealistic levels.

5 [94]Parents feel as badly let down as the young people themselves. Middle-class families see their graduate offspring on the dole(救济金)queue and wonder why they bothered paying school fees. Working-class families feel an even keener sense of disappointment. For many such families, getting a child into university was the fulfillment of a lifelong dream. It represented upward social and financial mobility. It was proof that they were living in a dynamic, economically successful country. That dream does not seem so rosy now.

描述了毕业生及其家长对失业问题的恐慌。

91. The author begins with an episode from *The Graduate* in order to (作者以《毕业生》中的情节来开头是为了)
A) support the fact that more women are working now. (支持现在更多的女性在工作的事实)
B) show that few graduates started working right after graduation. (显示很少有毕业生一毕业就开始工作)
C) demonstrate that there were much fewer graduates than now. (说明过去的毕业生比现在少)
D) emphasize the sharp contrast between now and then. (强调现在和当时情况的强烈对比)
【定位】根据题干中的 *The Graduate* 可定位到第一段。
【详解】选 **D**)。文章首段以《毕业生》中达斯汀·霍夫曼为例简单说明了 60 年代毕业生很幸运，因为他们需要担忧的情况很少；第 2 段则指出与霍夫曼一样的现代的毕业生就没那么幸运了，接下来讲述了现在的毕业生因面临失业而担忧，可见作者引入《毕业生》中的情节是为了强调现在和当时毕业生的不同处境的强烈对比，故答案为 D)。
【避错】由第 2 段第 2 句可知，现在确实有更多的女性出来工作，但并不是引入《毕业生》中情节的要说明的情况，故排除 A)；B)在文中未提及；C)根据常理应该符合事实，但也不是引入《毕业生》中情节的目的。

92. With regard to job opportunities for young graduates, the author sounds (作者对于年轻毕业生们的就业前景的态度是)
A) pessimistic. (悲观的)　B) hopeful. (充满希望的)　C) indifferent. (漠不关心的)　D) furious. (感到气愤的)
【定位】根据题干中的 job opportunities for young graduates 可定位到第 2 段。
【详解】选 **A**)。第 2 段最后两句作者提到，年轻毕业生 (those fresh out of university) 渴望工作却找不到工作，供需之间有很大不平衡，而且这种供需之间的差距并不见缩小，由此可推知作者对毕业生的就业前景应该是不乐观的，故答案为 A)。此外，第 3 段中作者又提到今年夏天要毕业的学生时虽然还没感到恐慌，但随着申请工作被拒绝的次数增加，他们会感到忧虑的 (feel alarmed)，由此进一步推出作者对年轻毕业生的就业情况是感到悲观的。
【避错】解答观点态度题要注意能体现观点态度的线索词，文中多次出现的消极词汇，如 desperate, unable, imbalance, panicking, alarmed 提示，作者的态度应该是"悲观的"。

93. The author is ____ the Labour Government's target: 50% of school leavers in higher education (作者____工党的政府目标：50%的学生拥有高等教育文凭)
A) in favour of (支持)　B) doubtful about (怀疑)　C) strongly critical of (强烈批评)　D) mildly critical of (温和批评)
【定位】根据题干中的 the Labour Government's target: 50% of school leavers in higher education 可定位到第四段。
【详解】选 **D**)。第 4 段中，作者提及工党的这一目标时，评价说 "That was not too smart" (那不太明智)，接着又说政府不仅没有实现这一目标，而且提出了不切实际的期望，由此可知作者对这一目标持批评态度，但语气并不是很强烈，故答案为 D)。
【避错】作者已经明确说工党这样设定目标不太明智，所以不再是"怀疑"，可排除 B)；C)中的 strongly 与原文中 not too 语气不符。

94. Which of the following statements about parents' feelings is CORRECT? (下列哪一项关于父母感受的说法是正确的？)
A) Working-class parents feel just as disappointed. (工人阶级家庭的父母感到同样失望)
B) Parents and their children feel equally disappointed. (父母和孩子感到同样失望)
C) Middle-class parents feel more disappointed. (中产阶级家庭的父母感到更失望)
D) Parents feel more disappointed than their children. (父母比孩子更感到失望)
【定位】根据题干中的 parents' feeling 可定位到第 5 段。
【详解】选 **B**)。第 5 段首句指出，家长与年轻人一样感到失望(as badly let down as)，故答案为 B)。
【避错】第 5 段第 3 句指出，工人阶级家庭更感到失望(even keener sense of disappointment)，由此可排除 A)、C)。

95. Towards the end of the passage, the author implies that (在文章结尾，作者暗示)
A) there will be job-creation schemes for graduates. (会有为毕业生创造就业机会的方案出台)
B) graduate unemployment is more of a political issue. (毕业生失业更是一个政治问题)
C) graduate unemployment is both a political and a social issue. (毕业生失业既是政治问题也是社会问题)

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指出毕业生失业问题不仅是政治问题，也是社会问题。

6 [95①]Graduate unemployment is not, ultimately, a political problem ready to be solved. Job-creation schemes for graduates are very low down in ministerial in-trays. If David Cameron's Conservatives had a brilliant idea for guaranteeing every graduate a well-paid job, they would have unveiled it by now. [95②]It is a social problem, though a more deep-seated social problem than people perhaps realize.

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D) the Conservatives are doing far from enough to solve the issue. (保守党在解决问题方面做得远远不够)

【定位】根据题干中的 the end of the passage 可定位到最后一段。

【详解】选 **C**)。最后一段作者首先指出，毕业生的失业问题不是一个马上就能解决的政治问题，政府对此尚无解决办法；最后一句又强调，这是一个深层次的社会问题，由此可知作者是在暗示毕业生的失业问题既是政治问题也是社会问题。

【避错】末段第 2 句说为毕业生创造就业机会的方案被放在最底层，故排除 A)；最后一句表明，作者更强调这是一个社会问题，故排除 B)；文中提到为毕业生解决就业问题的方案压在底层，保守党也没有解决问题的好主意，但这只是说明这一问题很难解决，并不能说明保守党做得远远不够。

【语境记忆】

1. have an affair with sb. 与…私通
2. syndrome *n.* 综合征，并发症
3. seduce *vt.* 引诱，诱惑；拐骗
4. desperate *adj.* 渴望的，迫切需要的
5. trumpet *vt.* 吹嘘
6. fulfillment *n.* 实现
7. ultimately *adv.* 最终

【难句分析】

1. They **are not panicking** yet, but as the job rejections mount up, **they are beginning to feel alarmed**.

【分析】并列复合句。加**黑**部分为本句的主干。本句由 but 连接的两个并列分句组成。后一分句中，as 引导时间状语从句，意为“随着”。

2. Of course, **it is easy to blame the Government and**, in particular, **the target** that Labour has long trumpeted — 50 per cent of school-leavers in higher education.

【分析】复合句。加**黑**部分为本句的主干。it 为形式主语，真正的主语是不定式短语 to blame the Government and the target…。that 引导的定语从句修饰 the target。破折号后的内容是对 the target 的进一步解释。

【全文翻译】

“我对自己的前途有点担忧。”《毕业生》里的达斯汀·霍夫曼说。他应该算是幸运了。他所要担心的只是是否与罗宾逊夫人私通。[91]在60年代，那就是毕业生焦虑的一切表现。

[91]与霍夫曼一样的现代毕业生就没那么幸运了。罗宾逊夫人们不再待在家里勾引毕业生。她们出去工作，做着毕业生们想得到却得不到的高级工作。[92]对于那些刚刚走出学校大门拼命想找工作却找不到的毕业生们，供求之间存在着很大的不平衡。而这种差距并不见缩小。

最新公布的失业人数显示，18至24岁的年轻人中有74.6万人处于未雇用状态——创下了18%的记录。其中许多人今年夏天就毕业了。[91][92]他们还没感到恐慌，不过，随着工作申请被拒绝的次数增加，他们将会开始感到忧虑。

当然，责怪政府很简单，尤其是工党长期以来鼓吹的目标—— 50%的学生拥有高等教育文凭。[93]那不太明智。政府不仅没有实现自己的目标——实际数字仍然只是将近40%——而且还提出了不切实际的期望。

[94]家长和年轻人一样感到非常失望。中产阶级家庭看到自己刚毕业的子女处在领失业救济金的行列中，开始怀疑自己为什么要付学费。[94]工人阶级家庭感到更加失望。对许多这样的家庭而言，送一个孩子上大学是他们一生梦想的实现。那代表着向上层社会和高收入阶层迈进。那证明他们生活在一个充满活力、经济成功的国家。那种梦想如今似乎也不那么美好了。

[95]毕业生失业终究不是一个马上就能解决的政治问题。为毕业生创造就业机会的方案在部长要处理的文件中被压在底层。如果大卫·卡梅伦的保守党有能保证每位毕业生都有份高收入的工作的好主意，他们现在早就公布了。[95]这是一个社会问题，不过，这是一个比人们可能意识到的还要更深层的社会问题。

TEXT D

【文章大意】本文为记叙文。作者讲述了自己在埃及之旅中的所见所闻，描述了图坦卡门黄金面具的发现和开罗这座城市的特点。

介绍了图坦卡门黄金面具的发现过程

1 [96]No matter how many times you have seen images of the golden mask of boy king Tutankhamen, come face to face with it in Egypt's Cairo museum, and you will *suck in your breath*.

2 It was on Nov 4, 1923, that British archaeologist Howard Carter stumbled on a stone at the base of the tomb of another pharaoh(法老)in Luxor that eventually led to a sealed doorway..

3 [97①]Then, on Nov 23, Carter found a second door and when he stuck his head through it, what he saw was to stun the world. Inside lay the great stone coffin, enclosing three chests of gilded wood.

4 [97②]A few months later, when a crane lifted its granite cover and one coffin after another was removed, Carter found a solid block of gold weighing 110kg. In it was the mummy(木乃伊)of the 19-year-old Tutankhamen, covered in gold with that splendid funeral mask. And all this lay buried for more than 3,000 years.

描述“我”的埃及之旅的感受。

5 Months after my trip to Egypt, I can relive the rush of emotion I felt and sense the hush that descended on the crammed Cairo museum's Tutankhamen gallery.

介绍开罗这座城市的特点。

6 Cairo, a dusty city of 20 million people, is a place where time seems to both stand still and rush into utter chaos. [99①]It is a place where the ancient and contemporary happily go along on parallel tracks.

7 [99②]Take the Great Pyramids of Giza, sitting on the western edge of the city. Even as the setting sun silhouettes these gigantic structures against the great desert expanse, a call for prayer floats over semi-finished apartment blocks filled with the activity of city life.

8 While careful planning for the afterlife may lie buried underground in Cairo, it is noise and confusion on the streets. [98①]Donkey carts battle for space with pedestrians and the only operative road rule is “might is right”. [99③]But it is a city that is full of life — from the small roadside restaurants to the coffee shops where men and women smoke the shisha(水烟壶).

9 98②]Donkey carts piled high with flat-breads magically find their way in and out the maddening traffic; young women in long skirts and headscarves hold hands with young men in open collar shirts, while conversations dwell on Kuwait's chances at the soccer World Cup.

96. According to the context, “suck in your breath” means “feel a sense of ____”. (根据上下文，“倒吸一口气”在这里表示“感到____”)

A) awe (敬畏)　B) horror (恐惧)　C) doubt (怀疑)　D) delight (高兴)

【定位】根据题干中的“suck in your breath”可定位到第一段。

【详解】选 **A**)。分析句意可知，此处是描述实际看到图坦卡门的黄金面具时的感受，结合下文可知，图坦卡门的黄金面具是埃及考古发现的珍宝，故应该是让人感到“惊讶、敬畏”，故此处的 suck in your breath“倒吸一口气”表达的意思应该是 A) awe“惊叹，敬畏”。

【避错】B)、C)、D)都不能描述亲眼看到图坦卡门黄金面具时的感受。

97. Which of the following statements about the discovery of the mummy is INCORRECT? (下面哪项关于木乃伊发现的说法是不正确的？)

A) The mummy was first discovered by a British archaeologist. (这具木乃伊首先是被一个英国考古学家发现的)

B) The discovery of the mummy came as a surprise. (这具木乃伊的发现令人吃惊)

C) The mummy was found lying right inside the stone coffin. (这具木乃伊被找到时就躺在石棺里面)

D) The masked mummy was covered in gold. (戴面具的木乃伊上面盖着金子)

【定位】根据题干中的 the discovery of the mummy 可定位到第四段。

【详解】选 **C**)。第四段首句提到，几个月之后，在起重机将棺材一口一口地移除之后，人们才发现了被金子覆盖、头戴黄金面具的图坦卡门的木乃伊，由此可知木乃伊并不是直接放在石棺材里的，故 C)项不正确，为答案，同时也可知 D)项正确，故排除。

【避错】第三段首句提到，英国考古学家霍华德·卡特发现了另外一个洞口并最终找到了图坦卡门的木乃伊，其发现震惊了世界，所以 A)、B)两项正确，可以排除。

98. Which word CANNOT be used to describe the city of Cairo? (哪一个词不能用来描述开罗这座城市？)

A) Crowdedness. (拥挤)　B) Quiet. (安静)　C) Noise. (喧闹)　D) Confusion. (混乱)

【定位】根据题干中的 Cairo 可定位到第六段以后。

【详解】选 **B**)。第六段以后都是描述开罗的情况。第八段提到，开罗的街道上充满喧闹和混乱 (noise and confusion)，由此可知 C)、 D)能够用来描述开罗，故排除。而由第八段第二句中的 battle for space 和末段首句的 maddening traffic 可知 A)也可以用来描述开罗，故排除。只有 B)不符合开罗的特点，故答案为 B)。

【避错】第六段虽然提到，在开罗，时间似乎既能保持静止 (stand still)，又能很快进入混乱 (chaos)，但这是表示开罗的一些古代建筑让人感到时间静止，而不是说开罗安静。

99. Which pair of words/phrases indicates contrast? (下列哪一对词或短语构成对比？)

A) Gigantic structure; great desert expanse. (巨大的建筑；广阔的沙漠)　B) A call for prayer; men and women with the shisha. (祈祷声；抽水烟的男男女女)

C) Chaos; maddening. (混乱；令人发狂的)　D) Coffee shops; pyramids. (咖啡馆；金字塔)

【定位】选项涉及不同段落的内容，做题时应根据选项中关键词语一一定位查找。

【详解】选 **D**)。第六段指出，开罗是一个现代与古代并存的城市 (ancient and contemporary)，接着第七段描述了庄重肃穆的埃及金字塔 (Pyramids)，第八段描述了喧嚣吵闹的城市生活。金字塔 (pyramids)是古代的标志，咖啡馆 (coffee shops)是现代的象征，二者正好形成古代和现代的对照 (contrast)，故答案为 D)。

【避错】第七段第二句提到，Gigantic structure 映射到 great desert expanse 中，二者不存在对比关系，故排除 A；第七段末句中的 call for prayer 和第八段末句中的 men and women with the shisha 均是城市生活的体现，二者不存在对比关系，排除 B)；chaos 与 maddening 均是开罗现代特征的体现，二者不能形成对比，故排除 C。

100. What is the author's attitude towards Cairo? (作者对开罗的态度是什么？)

A) Positive. (肯定的)　B) Objective. (客观的)　C) Negative. (否定的)　D) Not clear. (不太明确)

【定位】根据题干中的 the author's attitude towards Cairo 可定位到全文。

【详解】选 **B**)。通读全文可知，作者主要是讲述了自己在开罗的经历和所见所闻，全文基本上都是客观描述，故答案为 B)。

【避错】文中并没有出现明显的体现出“肯定”或“否定”态度的词语，由此可判定作者是“客观的”。

【语境记忆】

1. archaeologist	*n.* 考古学家	2. stun	*vt.* 使震惊；给人留下深刻印象
3. hush	*n.* 安静，肃静	4. cram	*vt.* 把…塞满，把…挤满意
5. descend	*vi.* 降临	6. dwell on	详述，细想
7. silhouette	*vt.* 把…用侧影显示；使现出轮廓		
8. operative	*adj.* 有效的，起作用的	9. maddening	*adj.* 令人发狂的

【难句分析】

1. No matter how many times you have seen images of the golden mask of boyking Tutankhamen, **come** face to face with it in Egypt's Cairo museum, and **you will *suck in your breath***.

【分析】并列复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。no matter how many 引导让步状语句，表示“无论多少次”；主句是由 and 连接的两个并列分句组成，其中前一分句为祈使句。

2. It was on Nov 4, 1923, **that** British archaeologist **Howard Carter stumbled** on a **stone** at the base of the tomb of another pharaoh(法老)in Luxor that eventually **led to** a sealed **doorway**.

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。本句为强调句型，强调了什么导致了密封门的最终发现，强调的成分是 that 引导的主语从句，第一个 that 是主语从句的引导词，第二个 that 才是强调句型的引导词。注意不要误以为本句强调的是时间状语 on Nov 4, 1923，那样第一个 that 前不应该有逗号，且意思上也解释不通。

【全文翻译】

[96]无论你曾经看过多少次埃及年轻法老图坦卡门黄金面具的图片，当你在埃及开罗博物馆面对面地看它时，你仍然会震惊地倒吸一口气。

在1923年11月4日，英国考古学家霍华德·卡特在卢克索的另外一位法老墓地的坟基处偶然发现了一块石头，正是这次偶尔的发现让他最终找到了一个密封的门口。

[97①]随后，在11月23日，卡特找到了另外一扇门，而当他把头伸进去时，他所看到的一切惊动了世界。里面放着一口巨大的石棺，还有三箱镀金的木头。

几个月以后，[97②]当起重机把外面的花岗岩盖子揭开后，一口接一口的棺材被移开。卡特发现了一个重达110千克的金块。里面是19岁的法老图坦卡门的干尸，干尸上面覆盖着黄金，还戴着那个金光闪闪的面具。这一切已经被埋在这里3000多年了。

埃及之旅几个月后，我还能够再次感受到当时的那种心情，感受到在挤满人群的开罗博物馆图坦卡门展厅中的那种肃静。

开罗是一个多风沙的城市，拥有 2000 万人口。在那里，时间仿佛既能静止不动，又能很快进入混乱。[99]在那里，古代和当代愉悦地并肩而行。

以吉萨金字塔为例，它坐落在城市的西部边缘。甚至当夕阳的余辉将这些庞大的建筑物投射到广阔的沙漠之上时，祈祷声仍旧漂浮在那些充满城市活动的在建公寓的上空。

尽管精心策划死后可以深埋开罗地下，[98]街道上依旧是充满喧嚣和混乱。驴车与行人在路上争抢空间。唯一有效的道路规则就是“强权即公理”。但这是一个充满活力的城市——从路边的小饭馆到男男女女都抽着水烟的咖啡馆。

载满面包的驴车在令人发狂的交通中变魔术似地进进出出；穿着长裙、披着头巾的少女们与穿着开领衬衫的小伙子们手挽着手，谈论着科威特在世界杯足球比赛中获胜的概率。

PART VI WRITING

SECTION A COMPOSITION

【审题】本文限定题目为“端午节”，提纲要求本文包含两个部分，第一部分简单介绍端午节；第二部分说明人们一般如何庆祝端午节。

【思路】第一段：总体介绍端午节，指出其重要性；
第二段：说明人们在端午节期间有哪些习俗，指出人们通过哪些活动来庆祝端午节；
第三段：重申端午节的重要性，总结全文。

【范文】

The Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival is one of the significant traditional festivals in China, and [1]the one with a long history. It is celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month, [2]by which people show their respects to the great patriotic poet Quyuan.

[3]During the festival, people do various activities to celebrate it. [4③]Among them, the most common one is eating Zongzi, a rice dumpling. Some families wrap up Zongzi themselves, [5]but nowadays more families choose to buy it in the supermarket, [6①]where Zongzi [7]with different ingredients is supplied. [4②]Another typical activity during the festival is racing dragon boats, [8]which symbolizes the attempts to rescue Quyuan's body. The races are held among many clans, villages and organizations. They are more common in the southern provinces [6②]where there are more rivers and lakes. [4③]Besides, many people think the festival a time for [9]protection from evil and disease. So they [10①]hang healthy herbs on the front doors, [10②]drink Xionghuang wine, [10③]and display the portrait of ChungKuai. [11①]By doing so, they hope to get good luck for the rest of the year.

[11②]Undoubtedly, the Dragon Boat Festival is a cultural treasure our ancestors left us. So we should continue to observe it and enjoy the pleasure [12]brought by eating Zongzi and racing dragon boats

【点评】

[1] one 代替 festival，with 介词短语做后置定语，表达简洁。
[2] which 引导非限制性定语从句，which 充当介词 by 的宾语。
[3] 主题句，总体引出庆祝活动。
[4] 条理清晰，分别列举了几种典型的庆祝活动。
[5] but 并列句使用恰当。
[6] where 引导定语从句，从句体现语言功底。
[7] 介词短语充当后置定语，表达简洁。
[8] which 引导非限制性定语从句。
[9] 意为“保护某物，使之远离…”。
[10] and 连接 3 个并列结构，表达地道。
[11] 介词短语开头的句式、副词开头的句式，表达地道，且丰富了句式。
[12] 过去分词短语充当后置定语，表达简洁。

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

【审题】本文要求给朋友写一个便条，表达感激，语气可以比较随意。

【思路】首先点明写便条的目的是表达感激，然后指出具体感激的事项及自己的感受，之后提出要回报对方，最后重申感激。

【范文】

June 16, 2012

Dear Lucy,

[1]I am writing these lines to express my sincere gratitude for your kindly deeds. [2]It is so kind of you to have gone to the station to meet me and even helped cleaning my dorm. [3]I hope I can have the chance to treat you dinner to return your help to me. [4]Please accept my appreciation again.

Sincerely yours,
Betty

【点评】

[1] 点明写便条的目的是表达感激。
[2] 指出具体感激的事项。
[3] 提出要回报对方。
[4] 重申自己的感激。

PART I DICTATION

【听音指导】第一遍，先不要急着把听到的内容写下来。注意听文中的关键词，抓住文章大意。关键词：in the late 1970s, air travel, travelling abroad, holidays, vacation, in the 1980s and 1990s, go abroad, destination, holidaying habits, spend their summer holidays。通过这些关键词可知，本文是以时间为序，讲述了英国人度假习惯的变化。

第二、三遍：听到一个句子就写一个句子，千万不要因为没有写完一个句子而漏听了下一个句子的录音，余下的句子成分可以在第四遍读音的时候补齐。

第四遍：查漏补缺，补齐前两遍没有写全的内容。

British holidaying habits

In the late [1]1970s, air travel became [2]affordable for the average family in the UK, and more people [3]started travelling abroad for their summer holidays. [4]After all, the British weather wasn't very good, even in summer, [5]so a lot of people left the country for a vacation.

[6]In the 1980s and 1990s, young people in the UK became wealthier on average. As a result, they started to go abroad in groups, to places such as Spain and Greece. Once they [7]arrived at their destination, they met with other groups of young people and had one long party.

British [8]holidaying habits have begun to change, [9]however. Climate change means that the UK now has a [10]hotter climate, so people do not need to go overseas to [11]find good weather. Also, going abroad is more expensive. As a result, more British people are choosing to [12]spend their summer holidays in the UK.

【听写提示】

[1] 注意年代的表达方法。
[2] 注意 affordable 的拼写。
[3] started 中的-ed 发音较弱，注意根据句首的时间状语来判断。
[4] 句首状语根据停顿其后需加逗号。
[5] so 表示因果关系。
[6] 注意年代的表达方法，与 1970s 对应。
[7] arrived at their 之间连读，注意听清。
[8] 注意听清 holidaying 中的-ing。
[9] however 放在句末，注意其前应有逗号与句子隔开。
[10] 注意听清 hotter 中的-er，并注意 hot 变比较级需要双写 t。
[11] find good weather 之间不完全爆破，注意不要将 find 听成 fun。
[12] spend their 之间不完全爆破。

【全文翻译】

英国人的度假习惯

20 世纪 70 年代晚期，航空旅行对于英国的普通家庭来说已经可以承受，也有更多的人出国度过自己的夏日假期。毕竟，英国的天气并不是很好，即使是在夏天也是如此，因此，很多人出国度假。

20 世纪 80、90 年代，英国年轻人普遍变得更加富裕。因此，他们开始组团出国，去诸如西班牙、希腊之类的地方。一旦到达目的地，他们就和其他年轻团体会面，举办一个长时间的晚会。

但是，英国人的度假习惯已经开始发生变化。气候变化意味着英国现在的气候更热，因此人们现在不再需要出国寻找好天气。并且，出国更加昂贵。结果是，更多英国人选择在国内度过夏日假期。

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

Conversation 1

W: Good afternoon, International Trade Center Exhibition Services. How can I help?
M: Oh, hello. I'd like some information about exhibiting of the international automobile show.
W: The auto show? So what would you like to know?
M: First, can you give me an idea of how big the fair is?
W: Wow, a hundred and twenty one companies had stands last year, and that figure should be up to a hundred and forty this time.
M: Sorry, how many?
W: A hundred and forty.
M: What about visitor numbers?
W: Over the two days, we had sixteen thousand five hundred visitors. So with more stands, we'd hope for more people this time.
M: And where did they typically come from?
W: [1]About 57% were from overseas, America and Europe, Japan, Singapore and South Korea. The remained were local people.
M: That's interesting. [3①]Now a few practical questions. We are thinking of taking a stand of about 45 square meters. How much will that costus?
W: 400 dollars per square meter.
M: Sorry, can you give me the cost again?
W: Yes, it's 400 dollars. So if you are looking at 45 square meters that would bore, let me see, 18 thousand dollars. But that's just the cost for basic stand.
M: [3②]What does the price include?
W: [2]You get a listing in the catalogue in both Chinese and English, some basic furniture — a desk and four chairs, and electricity and lighting.
M: So anything else would be extra like a poster?
W: That's right.

1. A) The show will have more stands this year.
   B) The show will have more visitors this year.
   C) The number of overseas visitors will be the same this year.
   D) The number of exhibition days will be the same this year.

2. A) a catalogue.
   B) a poster.
   C) two desks.
   D) four chairs.

3. A) the size of the show.
   B) the cost of the stand.
   C) the basic furniture.
   D) the visitor number.

女：下午好，这里是国际贸易中心展会服务，我能为您做点什么？
男：噢，你好。我想知道一些关于国际汽车展的信息。
女：汽车展吗？那么您想知道些什么？
男：首先，你能告诉我会场有多大吗？
女：哇，去年有 121 家公司有自己的展位，今年参会的公司应该会达到 140 家。
男：对不起，多少？
女：140 家。
男：参观者的人数有多少呢？
女：去年在两天的时间中，我们接待了 1.65 万名参观者，所以，随着展位的增多，我们想这次人数会更多。
男：他们主要是来自哪里？
女：[1]大约 57%来自国外，比如，美国、欧洲、日本、新加坡和韩国。其余的都是本地人。
男：这很有趣。[3①]现在我问一些实际点的问题。我们正在考虑要一个大约 45 平方米的展位，需要多少钱？
女：每平方米 400 美元。
男：对不起，你能再说一遍价钱吗？
女：当然，是每平方米 400 美元。所以，如果你要一个 45 平方米的展位，让我算算，需要 1.8 万美元。但是，这只是基本展位的价钱。
男：[3②]这个价钱包括什么？
女：[2]这有明细表，是中英双语的，包括一些基本的用具——一张桌子和四把椅子，以及电力和照明。
男：那么其他任何东西，比如一张海报都要另交钱吗？
女：是的。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 the auto show，stands, visitors, the price for a stand, exhibition days 等可推测，本对话很可能是关于车展，并可能会涉及车展的展位、参观者、展位的价钱、展会的时间等。

1. Which of the statements about the auto show is INCORRECT?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问四个选项中关于车展哪一个是不正确的。这需要在听音过程中逐一地对应选项与原文。对话中女士说来参观的人中大约有 57%是来自海外，但并没有提到海外参观者的人数变化情况，所以 C)“海外参观者的人数今年将保持不变”没有原文依据，符合题干，故为答案。
【避错】对话中女士说去年有 121 家公司参与了展览，今年这个数量会达到 140 家。也就是说今年车展的展位数量增多，所以 A)“今年的展会将会有更多的展位”是符合对话原文的；对话中女士说，去年，在两天的展会时间中，参观者数量达到了 1.65 万人，随着展位的增多，这次参观者会更多，B)“今年的展会将会有更多的参观者”和 D)“展会的天数今年还是一样”也是符合对话原文的。

2. According to the conversation, the price for a stand would include
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问一个展位的价钱都包括什么。对话中男士问展位的价钱都包括什么。女士回答说可以以中英双语的形式出现在目录中，一些基本的用具—— 一张桌子和 4 把椅子，以及电力和照明。D)“4 把椅子”是其中之一，故为答案。
【避错】A)“一份目录”是对对话中 a listing in the catalogue…的错误理解；对话中男士问是否类似一张海报之类的东西都要另交钱，女士给予肯定回答，由此可知，海报不包括在基本展位价钱内，故 B)错误；对话中明确提到只有一张桌子，所以 C)“两张桌子”错误。

3. During the conversation, the man seems to be more interested in
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问在对话中，男士对什么更感兴趣。男士在询问完车展的规模、人数等之后，说该问一些实际的问题了，并且下面都在问展位的价钱，由此可以推断，男士对展位的价钱更感兴趣，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)“展会的规模”、C)“基本用具”和 D)“参观者人数”虽然都在对话中出现，但这些只是男士想要知道的基本信息，都是一掠而过的，并不是男士真正感兴趣的。

Conversation 2

M: Hello, Linda.
W: Hello, Jim.
M: [4]I'm thinking of investing in your new educational computer which your company has produced, and I'm interested in the advertising campaign.
W: Oh, thank you. What would you like to know?
M: I've read your campaign plan. It looks OK. I only have a couple of questions mainly about where you intend to place these advertisements.
W: Well, as you can see from the plan, [5①]we intend to place them in family magazines and on early evening television. [6①]We want the whole families, that is, parents and children

4. A) Investing in the company's product.
   B) Buying a new educational computer.
   C) Joining the computer company.
   D) Reading the campaign plan.

5. A) family magazines.
   B) Sunday newspapers.
   C) morning television.
   D) teenage magazines.

连下页

男：你好，琳达。
女：你好，吉姆。
男：[4]我正在考虑投资你们公司生产的新型教育计算机，并且对广告宣传很有兴趣。
女：噢，谢谢。你想知道点什么呢？
男：我已经读过你们的宣传计划，看起来还可以。我只有几个问题，主要是关于你们打算把这些广告放在哪里？
女：好的，就像你从计划中所看到的那样，[5①]我们打算在家庭杂志中以及晚间电视节目中做广告。[6①]我们希望整个家庭，也就是，父母和孩子都能看到它们。
男：嗯，但是你确定他们就是合适的家庭吗？

【听前预测】根据题干中的 Jim 和 Linda 可知，对话双方应该是 Jim 和 Linda。再根据选项中的 educational computer, advertisements, campaign plan 可推测，Jim 和 Linda 很可能是在讨论教育计算机的广告和宣传计划。

4. What is Jim interested in?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问 Jim 对什么感兴趣。对话中 Jim 说他正在考虑投资女士公司生产的新型教育计算机，A)“投资公司的产品”是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。
【避错】对话中只是说 Jim 对投资女士公司生产的新型教育计算机感兴趣，并没有说要购买，也没有表示要加入女士的公司，所以 B)“买一个新型教育计算机”和 C)“加入这个电脑公司”不正确；对话中 Jim 只是提到读过女士的广告计划，但并没有说他对宣传计划感兴趣，所以 D)“读宣传计划”不正确。

5. The advertisements will be placed in all the following EXCEPT
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问广告不会在哪上面做。对话中，Jim 问女士打算在哪里做广告。女士

连上页

to see them.
M: Um, but are you sure they'll be the right families?
W: The right families? Well…
M: I mean are you certain that the parents who read those magazines and watch those television programs are the people who will buy an educational computer for their children?
W: [7①]Yes, we are quite certain. Our market research shows that…
M: Good, I'm sure you are right and that you're thinking of placing advertisements in teenage magazine as well.
W: [5②]Yes, we intend to place them on some teenage magazines, but more serious ones, you know, [5③]and we're also thinking of putting them on Sunday newspapers because it's likely that [6②]the whole family will be together on Sundays.
M: I see, but do you really think that parents and their children will like the same advertisements?
W: [7②]We've done research and we think they'll like our advertisements.
M: Good.

6. A) parents only.
B) children only.
C) school teachers.
D) whole families.

7. A) confident
B) hesitant
C) uncertain
D) delighted

女：合适的家庭？嗯…
男：我的意思是说，你确定读了那些杂志和观看了那些电视节目的父母就是那些会为孩子买教育计算机的人吗？
女：[7①]是的，我们相当确定。我们的市场调查显示…
男：好吧。我相信你们是正确的，并且你们也正在考虑在青少年杂志上做广告。
女：[5②]是的，我们打算在一些青少年杂志上做一些广告，但是你知道的，是一些更加严肃性的杂志上。[5③]我们也打算在周日报纸上做些广告，[6②]因为周日家庭所有成员可能会待在一起。
男：我明白，但是你真的认为父母和他们的孩子会喜欢相同的广告吗？
女：[7②]我们已经做过调查，我们认为他们喜欢我们的广告。
男：很好。

回答说他们打算在家庭杂志和晚间电视节目中做广告，后面又接着提到，也会在一些青少年杂志和周日报纸上做广告。C)“早间电视节目”不属于女士提到的做广告的地方，故为答案。
【避错】A)“家庭杂志”、B)“周日报纸”和 D)“青少年杂志”都是原文中明确提到的，不符合题干要求，故不选。

6. The advertisements are intended to be seen by
【详解】选 **D)**。题目问广告打算被谁看到。对话中，女士提到他们希望整个家庭，包括父母和孩子都能看到广告，并且在对话结尾处也提到，周日的时候整个家庭的成员都会待在一起。由此可知，广告打算被整个家庭的成员看到，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)“只有父母”和 B)“只有孩子”与原文不符，故不选；C)“学校老师”在对话中根本没有提到，故不选。

7. Linda sounds _____ about the success of the campaign plan.
【详解】选 **A)**。题目问琳达对宣传计划的成功抱有什么样的态度。对话中，Jim 问 Linda 是不是确定看到杂志和电视节目的父母就是那些会为孩子买教育计算机的人，Linda 肯定地说她确定。对话结尾处，Jim 再一次问 Linda，她是不是认为父母和孩子都会喜欢广告，Linda 又给予肯定的回答。由此可推断，Linda 对广告的成功是非常有信心的，A)是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。
【避错】B)“犹豫不决的”、C)“不确定的”和 D)“高兴的”都不符合原文，故不选。

Conversation 3

W: Hello, I'm Sue Green, you must be John Fox.
M: Yes, I am.
W: Thanks for coming to the job interview. Let me ask you a few questions.
M: Yes, please.
W: Have you got any work experience?
M: [8]Yes, I had a job in a paper factory for a few months after I left school. Then I worked in the summer holidays in the university, first in a fastfood restaurant, then in a book shop.
W: OK, do you drive? Have you got a driving license?
M: Yes, I have.
W: That's fine then. So what kind of interests do you have?
M: [9]Interests? Well, I like traveling, I play a lot of sports and I play the piano.
W: Which sorts of sports do you like?
M: Football, tennis and swimming.
W: Right, and what sort of music do you play?
M: Oh, a lot of, different types — classical, jazz…
W: OK, the most important question now. What experience have you had with children?
M: Well, I've looked after my brother and sister, as babies and as young children.
W: Um…
M: [10]And I've also worked with children in a youth club.
W: A youth club?
M: Yes, I've been working as a helper at a youth club since I studied in the university, as a sort of volunteer, with teenagers.
W: Good. OK, we'll let you know our decision in a few days.
M: Thank you.

8. A) a book shop.
B) a paper factory.
C) a school.
D) a fastfood restaurant.

9. A) has no interest.
B) has only one interest.
C) has two interests.
D) has quite a few interests.

10. A) working in a paper factory.
B) working in a youth club.
C) looking after his brother and sister.
D) looking after his young friends.

女：你好，我是苏·格瑞恩。你一定是约翰·佛科斯。
男：是的，我是。
女：谢谢你能来参加工作面试。让我问你几个问题。
男：是的，请问。
女：你有工作经验吗？
男：[8]是的，我毕业后在一家造纸厂工作了几个月。之后，在暑假的时候首先在大学里的快餐厅，之后又在书店工作过。
女：好的，你开车吗？有驾驶证吗？
男：是的，我有。
女：那就好。那么，你有什么兴趣爱好呢？
男：[9]兴趣爱好？嗯，我喜欢旅行，做很多运动，也弹钢琴。
女：你喜欢哪种运动？
男：足球、网球和游泳。
女：好的，那你弹哪种音乐？
男：噢，很多。不同的类型——古典乐、爵士乐…
女：好的，现在问最重要的问题。在与孩子相处方面你有什么经验？
男：嗯，在我的弟弟和妹妹还是婴儿以及孩童时期，我照看他们。
女：呃…
男：[10]我也在青年俱乐部和孩子们一起工作过。
女：青年俱乐部？
男：是的。自从我上了大学之后，我就作为志愿者在青年俱乐部工作，帮助青少年。
女：很好。好的，我们会在几天之内告诉你我们的决定。
男：谢谢。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 John 和 Sue Green 可知，本对话的双方就是 John 和 Sue Green。由题干和选项中的 worked, interest, be more interested in, experience 等可推测，本对话很可能是关于面试的，而且其中还可能涉及 John 曾经的工作经验以及他的兴趣爱好等。

8. John has worked in all the following places EXCEPT
【详解】选 **C)**。题目问 John 没在下面哪个地方工作过。对话中女士问 John 都有什么工作经验，John 回答说，他毕业后曾经在一家造纸厂工作过几个月的时间，然后又在大学的快餐厅和书店工作过。C)“学校”并没有被 John 提到过，符合题干要求，故为答案。
【避错】A)“书店”、B)“造纸厂”和 D)“快餐店”都是 John 提到的工作场所，不符合题干要求，故不选。

9. From the conversation, we learn that John
【详解】选 **D)**。题目问从对话中我们可以知道 John 什么。对话中，女士问 John 都有什么兴趣爱好。John 回答说他喜欢旅行，做很多运动，也弹钢琴。并且分别提到他喜欢足球、网球和游泳，并且弹各种类型的音乐。由此可推断，John 的兴趣爱好很广泛。D)“有相当多的兴趣爱好”是根据对话原文作出的推断，故为答案。
【避错】A)“没有任何兴趣”、B)“只有一种兴趣爱好”和 C)“有两种兴趣爱好”都不符合对话中 John 对自己兴趣爱好的描述，故不选。

10. Sue Green seems to be more interested in John's experience of
【详解】选 **B)**。题目问 Sue Green 看似对 John 的哪个兴趣爱好更加感兴趣。对话中，Sue Green 说她要问最重要的问题了，就是 John 有没有与孩子相处的经验。John 回答说有，他曾经在青年俱乐部和孩子一起工作过。Sue Green 又详细地询问了 John 的这一工作经验，由此可知，Sue Green 对 John 在青年俱乐部的工作经验比较感兴趣。故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)“在造纸厂工作”和 C)“照顾他的弟弟和妹妹”都是 John 提到的他做过的事情，但是 Sue Green 并没有再进一步询问，表明她对这些不太感兴趣，故不选；D)“照顾他年轻的朋友”在对话中没有提及，故不选。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Passage 1

[12]Few people expect luxury while flying, but these days, even the basics seem to be in bad shape. It's not uncommon to find your tray table broken, the in-flight entertainment system not working and your seat cushion worn. All of these can make you think, how old is this plane anyway? The reality for many U.S. air travelers is that most of their journeys take place on planes that have been in service for a decade or more. The average age of the fleet of the seven large U.S. passenger airlines is about 14 years old, according to The Airline Monitor. [11]It found American and Delta / Northwest had the oldest fleets, at about 16 years on average. At the end of 2008, a small percentage of the merged Delta / Northwest's planes dated back to the late 1960s. U.S. fleets are among the oldest in the world, said Richard Aboulafia, an aviation analyst. "I'm not really sure that people should read that much into that," Aboulafia said. "[13]From a safety standpoint, a lot of the older planes were built tougher and with proper maintenance, there's no reason why a plane can't stay safe for 25 to 30 years." It's also important to remember that a plane may be 20 years old, but its engines and other major systems

11. A) 10 years.
B) 14 years.
C) 16 years.
D) 20 years.

12. A) air journeys are quite often far from comfortable.
B) air travelers usually enjoy luxury during flight.
C) air travelers usually enjoy upgraded conditions.
D) airlines always provide good in-flight entertainment.

13. A) new engines.
B) strong materials.

[12]很少有人在飞行的时候有所奢望，但是如今，即使是最基本的东西看起来也不成样子。你会发现你的小餐桌坏了，机内娱乐系统无法正常使用，以及你的坐垫破损这些情况非常普遍。所有这些事情会让你思考这么一个问题：这架飞机到底有多老？许多美国航空旅客面临的一个现实就是，他们旅行时所乘坐的飞机的使用期都有 10 年或更多。根据航班监测显示，美国七大客运航班的飞机的平均年龄大约是 14 岁。[11]它发现美国航空公司和达美/西北航空公司的飞机年龄最老，平均大约 16 岁。在 2008 年末，合并后的达美/西北航空公司的一小部分飞机的使用时间可以追溯到 20 世纪 60 年代晚期。“美国的飞机是世界上使用时间最长的”，航空分析员 Richard Aboulafia 如是说。“我并不是真的确定人们应该找出这一现象的隐含意义”，Aboulafia 说。[13]“从安全的角度来讲，很多比较老的飞机都建造得很牢固，并且也有适当的维修，没有理由说一架飞机不能安全地使用 25 年至 30 年”。Aboulafia 说，同样，还有一点很重要，要知道一架飞机可能有 20 年之久，但是它的发动机和其他的主要系

【听前预测】根据选项和题干中的 fleet of Delta / Northwest, 10 years, 14 years, 16 years, 20 years, air journeys, air travelers, comfortable, luxury, stay safe 等可推测，本文可能是关于飞机的年龄、航空旅行者乘坐飞机的感受、飞机的安全问题等有关。

11. According to the passage, the average age of the fleet of Delta / Northwest is
【详解】选 **C)**。题目问根据文章内容，达美/西北航空公司的飞机的平均年龄是多少。原文中指出，根据航班监测显示，美国七大客运航班的飞机的平均年龄大约是 14 岁，而美国航空公司和达美/西北航空公司的飞机年龄最老，平均大约 16 岁。题目针对达美/西北公司的飞机的年龄提问，由此可知答案为 C)。
【避错】文中提到许多美国航空乘客所乘坐的飞机都已经有 10 年之久或更老，并没有特指达美/西北公司的飞机，故排除 A)；文中提到根据航班监测显示，美国七大客运航班的飞机的平均年龄大约是 14 岁，也并不是指达美/西北公司的飞机，故排除 B)；文中提到，一架飞机可能会有 20 年之久，但它的发动机和其他主要体系可能是最近才生产出来或被升级了，所以 D)并不符合题目要求。

12. It can be learned from the passage that
【详解】选 **A)**。题目问我们可以从这篇文章中知道什么。文章一开始就指出，很少有人在飞行的时候会有所奢望，但是如今，即使是最基本的东西看起来也不成样子。你会发现你的小餐桌坏了，机内娱乐系统无法正常使用等。所有这些都表明，乘坐飞机并不令人舒服。A)“飞机旅行远没有那么舒服”是根据原文作出的推理判断，故为答案。
【避错】B)“航空旅行者通常在飞行中会享受奢侈”、C)“航空旅行者通常会享受到升级了的设备”和 D)“航班总是会提供很好的机内娱乐体系”，与原文相悖，故不选。

13. Older planes can stay safe for more than 25 years because of the following EXCEPT
【详解】选 **D)**。题目问除了下面哪个选项外，其余都是较老的飞机可以在使用超过 25 年的情况下仍然安全的原因。原文中 Aboulafia 指出，从安全的角度来讲，很多比较老的飞机都被建造得很牢固，并且也有适当的维修，没有理由说一架飞机不能安全地使用 25 年至 30 年。并且一架

C) proper maintenance.
D) new interior.

could have been recently manufactured or upgraded, said Aboulafia. There's less pressure on the airlines to upgrade the interior, unless it's a safety issue or a redesign that will save money.

统可能最近已被重新生产或更新了也非常重要。航空公司没有很大的压力去更新机内的物件，除非涉及安全问题或能省钱的新设计。

飞机可能有 20 年之久，但是它的发动机和其他的主要系统可能最近已被重新生产或更新了。四个选项中只有 D)“新的内部结构”不符合上述安全条件，故为答案。原文最后一句指出，因为内部结构不涉及安全问题，所以不太有必要升级。进一步确定了答案为 D)。

【避错】A)“新发动机”、B)“牢固的材料”和 C)“适当的维修”都是原文中明确提到的，故不选。

Passage 2

14. A) Assistant site manager.
B) Carpenter supervisor.
C) Assembly supervisor.
D) Automobile service station manager.

15. A) Airlines' flight service manager.
B) Automobile service station manager.
C) Assistant site manager.
D) Carpenter supervisor.

16. A) Assistant site manager.
B) Airlines' flight service manager.
C) Assembly supervisor.
D) Carpenter supervisor.

17. A) Assistant site manager.
B) Automobile service station manager.
C) Carpenter supervisor.
D) Airlines' flight service manager.

Higher education isn't for everyone, and people have a variety of paths to choose from once they graduate from high school. They might know from the start that they want to go straight to the professional world. If you are in the market for a job that doesn't require a degree but does come with a nice salary, here are a few jobs to consider. [14]Assembly supervisors oversee workers who put together products by using power tools or other dangerous equipment. The annual salary is $59,926. At a construction site, assistant site managers report to the head site manager and plan, direct and coordinate the necessary tasks to complete that day's activities. [17①]Salary: $86,584. [15]And automobile service station manager draws up guidelines for gas stations and automotive repair shops and decides on hours of operation, assigns job duties and sets prices for services and products. [17②]Salary: $81,793. [16]Carpenter supervisors oversee carpentry work on a specified project to ensure that workers are on schedule and executing plans accordingly. The supervisor also performs some of the carpentry duties if time permits. [17③]Salary: $70,565. Airlines flight service managers ensure that flight attendants adhere to personal appearance and preflight requirements. They also compile flight reports. [17④]Salary: $67,766. Illustrators design phones and images for a variety of media, from websites to print campaigns and video. They often work for advertisement agencies. Salary: $54,995.

高等教育并不适合所有人，人们在高中毕业后可以走各种各样的人生道路。他们可能从一开始就知道他们想要直接进入工作领域。如果你进入人才市场想找一份不需要文凭但有着不错的薪水的工作，这里有一些工作你可以考虑一下。[14]装配主管对使用动力工具或其他危险工具组装产品的工人进行监督，年薪是 59296 美元。在工地，工地经理助理向顶头上司报告、做计划、指导和协调必要的任务来完成一天的工作，[17①]年薪：86584 美元。[15]汽车服务站经理为加油站和汽车维修站草拟指导方针，决定营业时间，分配工作任务，设定服务和产品的价格，[17②]年薪：81793 美元。[16]木匠主管在指定的项目中监督木工活，确保工人都在按期工作，并且能相应地执行计划。如果时间允许的话，这些主管们也会做一些木匠活，[17③]年薪：70565 美元。航空公司飞行服务经理确保飞行服务人员注意自己的仪表并且符合飞行前的要求。他们也负责编写飞行报告，[17④]年薪：67766 美元。插图画家为各种各样的传播媒介——从网站到印刷宣传品和视频——设计电话和图片。他们通常为广告机构工作，年薪：54995 美元。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 job, supervising workers, assistant site manager, carpenter supervisor, assembly supervisor, automobile service station manager, decide on the prices of products and services, do some of the work he supervises, salary 等可推测，文章可能与每种工作的任务和薪酬有关。

14. Which job will involve supervising workers using dangerous equipment?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问哪种工作将会涉及对危险器具的使用进行监督。文中提到，装配主管对使用动力工具或其他危险工具组装产品的工人进行监督，故答案为 C)“装配主管”。
【避错】文中提到工地经理助理的工作职责是向顶头上司报告、做计划、指导和协调必要的任务来完成一天的工作，所以可排除 A)“工地经理助理”；文中提到木匠主管的职责是在指定的项目中监督木工活，确保工人都在按期工作，并且能相应地执行计划，所以可排除 B)“木匠主管”；文中提到汽车服务站经理的职责是为加油站和汽车维修站草拟指导方针，决定营业时间，分配工作任务，设定服务和产品的价格，所以可排除 D)“汽车服务站经理”。

15. Who will also decide on the prices of products and services?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问谁也能决定产品和服务的价格。文中提到，汽车服务站经理为加油站和汽车维修站草拟指导方针，决定营业时间，分配工作任务，设定服务和产品的价格，故答案为 B)“汽车服务站经理”。
【避错】文中提到，航空公司飞行服务经理确保飞行服务人员注意自己的仪表并且符合飞行前的要求，也负责编写飞行报告，故可排除 A)“飞行服务经理”；文中提到工地经理助理的工作职责是向顶头上司报告、做计划、指导和协调必要的任务来完成一天的工作，所以可排除 C)“工地经理助理”；文中提到木匠主管的职责是在指定的项目中监督木工活，确保工人都在按期工作，并且能相应地执行计划，所以可排除 D)“木匠主管”。

16. Who may also do some of the work he supervises?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问谁也会做一些他监督的工作。文中提到，木匠主管在指定的项目中监督木工活，确保工人都在按期工作，并且能相应地执行计划。如果时间允许的话，这些主管们也会做一些木匠活。故答案为 D)“木匠主管”。
【避错】文中提到工地经理助理的工作职责是向顶头上司报告、做计划、指导和协调必要的任务来完成一天的工作，所以可排除 A)“工地经理助理”；文中提到，航空公司飞行服务经理确保飞行服务人员注意自己的仪表并且符合飞行前的要求，也负责编写飞行报告，故可排除 B)“飞行服务经理”；文中提到，装配主管对使用动力工具或其他危险工具组装产品的工人进行监督，故可排除 C)“装配主管”。

17. Which job offers the highest salary?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问哪种工作提供的薪水最高。文中提到，装配主管的年薪是 59296 美元；工地经理助理的年薪是 86584 美元；汽车服务站经理的年薪是 81793 美元；木匠主管的年薪是 70565 美元；航空公司飞行服务经理的年薪是 67766 美元；插图画家的年薪是 54995 美元。对比后可发现，年薪最高的是工地经理助理，故答案为 A)“工地经理助理”。
【避错】B)“汽车服务站经理”、C)“木匠主管”和 D)“航空公司飞行服务经理”的年薪都不是最高的。

Passage 3

18. A) In the jewelry shop.
B) In the City Mall.
C) Near the lorry.
D) In the parking lot.

19. A) leave the lorry together.
B) leave the lorry without hoods.
C) run back to the lorry separately.
D) run back to the lorry without hoods.

20. A) The lorry was originally painted white.
B) The lorry had no registration plates.
C) The shorter man was the passenger.
D) The taller man was the driver.

The police released the first video images yesterday of the two men believed to have been involved in robbing a jewelry shop in the city seven days ago. But the video pictures taken a week ago were not very clear. [18]The camera which filmed the men was about two hundred meters away from a parked lorry which the robbers later used as a get-away vehicle. The men were also filmed wearing hoods as they ran towards the lorry after the robbery. The pictures are timed at 9:05 a.m. last Saturday, just half an hour before the robbery occurred. [19]Witnesses have confirmed that at sometime during this half hour, they saw the two men without hoods leave the lorry separately. Despite the quality of the video, the police believe the robbers are distinctive enough to be identified. The first suspect who got out of the driver side of the lorry was about five foot six inches tall and fat. He was wearing a grey jacket with a hood and dark trousers. The passenger was slimmer and slightly taller, about five foot eight inches, and was wearing light blue jeans and a white jacket with a hooded jogging top. According to the police, [20]the lorry, stolen in the parking lot of the City Mall last month, had been repainted from white to silver and fitted with false registration plates.

警方昨天公开了两位男士的首批视频图像，这两人被认为 7 天前参与抢劫了市里的一家珠宝店。但是这些一周以前拍摄的视频图像不是特别清楚。[18]拍摄了这两位参与抢劫的男士的摄像头距离一辆停着的卡车大约有 200 米远。这辆卡车后来成为这些抢劫者逃跑的工具。摄像头也拍摄到在抢劫后跑向卡车时，这两位男士戴着头巾。图片拍摄的时间是上周六早上 9:05，即抢劫发生的半小时以前。[19]目击者证实，在这半小时中的某个时间，他们看到这两个人没有戴头巾，分别离开了卡车。尽管视频的质量不好，但警方认为抢劫者特点明显，足以辨认。第一位离开了卡车驾驶座位的嫌疑人大约有 5 英尺 6 英寸高，很胖。他当时穿着灰色的夹克，戴着头巾，穿着黑色裤子。在乘客座位的嫌疑人比较瘦，也稍微高一点，大约有 5 英尺 8 英寸那么高，穿着淡蓝色牛仔裤和带有帽子的白色的夹克。警方称，[20]这辆卡车上个月在城市商业中心的停车场被盗，原来是白色，后被漆成银色，并挂上了假牌照。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 two men, witnesses, lorry, the taller man, the shorter man 等可推测，本文是关于两位男士做了什么，且可能对这两位男士的外形作了描述。

18. Where were the two men filmed?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问这两个人在哪里被拍到。文中提到，拍摄了这两位参与抢劫的男士的摄像头距离一辆停着的卡车大约有 200 米远。由此可知答案为 C)“卡车附近”。
【避错】A)“珠宝店”是抢劫发生的地点；B)“城市商业中心”是卡车被盗的地点；D)“停车场”在文中没有提到。

19. Witnesses saw the two men
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问目击者看到这两位男士做了什么。文中提到，目击者证实，在抢劫发生的半小时之前的某个时间，这两个人并没有戴头巾，并且分别离开了卡车，由此可知 B)“没有带头巾，分别离开了卡车”为答案。
【避错】A)“一起离开了卡车”不符合原文；C)“分别跑回卡车”在原文中没有提及；D)“跑回卡车的时候没有戴头巾”与原文中提到的“摄像头也拍到在抢劫后跑向卡车时，这两位男士头戴头巾”相反。

20. Which of the following details is CORRECT?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问下列哪个细节是正确的。文中提到，这辆卡车上个月在城市商业中心的停车场被盗，原来是白色，后被漆成银色，并挂上了假牌照，A)“这辆卡车原来是白色的”符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】原文中提到，这辆卡车挂了一个假牌照，所以可排除 B)“这辆卡车没有牌照”；原文中提到，第一位离开了卡车驾驶座位的嫌疑人大约有 5 英尺 6 英寸高，并且很胖，而在乘客座位的嫌疑人比较瘦，也稍微高一些，所以 C)“比较矮的人坐在乘客座位上”和 D)“较高的人是司机”不符合原文。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

News Item 1

21. A) To set up a moon colony by 2020.
B) To send astronauts again to the moon by 2020.
C) To continue the current shuttle missions till 2020.
D) To create more jobs for NASA till 2020.

连下页

American astronauts will not return to the moon as planned if U.S. Congress passes President Obama's proposed budget.[22]Obama's budget — which aims to cut funding in certain areas while increasing money used to create jobs — would cancel NASA's Constellation Program. [21]The program ***had thought to*** send astronauts back to the moon by 2020. NASA's

如果美国国会通过了奥巴马总统提议的预算计划，美国宇航员将不会按计划重返月球。[22]奥巴马的预算计划——旨在缩减某些领域的拨款，增加用于创造工作的款项——将会取消美国国家航空和航天管理局(NASA)的“星座计划”。[21]该计划打算到 2020 年将宇航员重

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 NASA's Constellation Programme, to…, cancelled, mainly because 等可知，本新闻可能是关于美国国家航空和航天管理局的星座计划以及它被取消的原因。

21. What did NASA's Constellation Programme originally plan to do?
【详解】选 **B**)。本题问美国国家航空和航天管理局的星座计划原本打算干什么。新闻中提到，美国的星座计划本来打算到 2020 年将宇航员重新送往月球，故 B)“到 2020 年将宇航员再一次送往月球”符合原文，为答案。
【避错】新闻中提到美国国家航空和航天管理局也计划建立一个月球殖民地，但这并不是星座计划的打算，

连上页

program also intended to study the idea of establishing a moon colony. The program was set to follow the U.S. space agency's shuttle missions, which are due to end in September. On its website, the White House Budget Office says the program to send astronauts to the moon is behind schedule, over budget and overall less important than other space investments. "Using a broad range of criteria, an independent review panel determined that even if fully funded, NASA's program to repeat many of the achievements of the Apollo era, 50 years later, was the least attractive approach to space exploration as compared to potential alternatives," the site says.

新送往月球。美国国家航空和航天管理局也计划研究建立一个月球殖民地。这个计划的制定是为了追踪美国航天局计划在 9 月份结束的航天飞机任务。在网站上，白宫预算办公室说计划将宇航员送往月球的时间比计划晚了，并且超过了预算，而且总的来说，与其他的航天投资相比这个不太重要。网站上说"通过使用宽泛的标准，一个独立的审查小组认为，即使有完全的资金支持，美国航空和航天管理局在 50 年后重复阿波罗计划的许多成就相比其他潜在的选择来说，是最没有吸引力的航空探索的方法。"

故可排除 A)"到 2020 年建立一个月球殖民地"；新闻中提到，星座计划被制定是为了追踪美国航天局计划在 9 月份结束的航天飞机任务，也不是星座计划的目标，故可排除 C)"继续目前的航天飞机任务，直到 2020 年"；D)"到 2020 年为美国国家航空和航天管理局创造更多的工作"在原文中没有提及。

22. A) there were more important space missions.
B) the space agency lacked funding for the programme.
C) the current shuttle missions would continue.
D) Congress failed to pass President Obama's budget.

22. NASA's Constellation Programme would be cancelled mainly because
【详解】选 **B**)。本题问美国国家航空和航天管理局的星座计划被取消主要是因为什么。新闻一开始提到，星座计划的资金被缩减，而用于创造工作的资金增加了，由此可知 B)"航天管理局缺乏实行此计划的资金"符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】新闻中提到还有其他一些重要的航天投资，但并没有说它是星座计划取消的主要原因，故可排除 A)"还有更重要的航天任务"；C)"现行的飞行任务将会继续"在原文中没有提及；原文中提到，如果美国国会通过了奥巴马总统提议的预算计划，美国宇航员将不会按计划重返月球，但并没有指出美国国会否定了奥巴马的预算计划，故可排除 D)"国会没有通过奥巴马总统的预算计划"。

News Item 2

A Russian cargo ship with about 30 crew members aboard was in danger of sinking off Russia's eastern coast while stormy weather interfered with rescue efforts, state-run Itar-Tass news agency said Friday. Ice had formed on the outside of the ship, and [23]the crew was chipping it off. The crew sent out a distress signal, but there was no explanation of the problem. [24]Because of the severe weather, aircraft can't be used to rescue the crew. According to Itar-Tass, the vessel is about 90 miles from an oil rig where rescue vessels are based, while a tugboat dispatched from land was still about four times farther away. The cargo ship had been on route to a fishing area when it experienced problems, the news agency reported. The ship hauls fish from boats to ports.

俄罗斯国有新闻机构塔斯社周五报道，一艘载有大约 30 名船员的货船在俄罗斯东部海岸有沉没的危险，但暴风雨天气阻碍了救援行动。[23]船的外围已经冻冰，船员正在除冰。船员们发出了遇险信号，但是还没有对这一危险的原因给予解释。[24]受到恶劣天气的影响，无法使用飞机来救援这些船员。据塔斯社报道，该货船距救援船队所在的石油钻塔大约 90 英里，从陆地上派来的拖船仍然有大约 360 英里远。据这家新闻机构报道，这艘货船是在开往一片渔区的时候遇到问题的。该船负责将来自小船上的鱼运至港口。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Russian cargo ship was sinking 和 aircraft, tugboat 和 vessels 等可推测，本新闻可能是关于一艘俄罗斯货船沉没以及对它进行的救援活动。

23. A) No explanation of the problem.
B) Long distance away from land.
C) Slow rescue efforts.
D) Severe weather.

23. The Russian cargo ship was sinking. What was the direct cause?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问这艘俄罗斯货船正在沉没，它的直接原因是什么。新闻中提到船员发出了遇险信号，但是还没有对这一危险的原因给予解释。A)"这一问题还没有得到解释"符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】原文中提到，这艘货船距救援船队所在的石油钻塔大约 90 英里，从陆地上派来的拖船仍然有大约 360 英里远，但这并不是货船要沉没的直接原因，故可排除 B)"离陆地太远了"；原文中提到，因为天气原因，救援受到阻碍，但这也不是直接原因，故可排除 C)"缓慢的救援努力"；原文中只是提到恶劣的天气阻碍了救援行动，但这并不是直接原因，故可排除 D)"恶劣的天气"。

24. A) Aircraft.
B) Tugboat.
C) Nearby cargo ship.
D) Vessels at the oil rig.

24. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a possible means of rescue?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问下列哪个作为可能的救援方式没有被提到。新闻中提到受到恶劣的天气影响，无法使用飞机来救援这些船员。并且提到该货船距离救援船队所在的石油钻塔大约 90 英里，从陆地派来的拖船仍然有大约 360 英里远，所以 A)"飞机"、B)"拖船"和 D)"在石油钻塔附近的救援船"都提到了，只有 C)"附近的货船"没有提及，符合题干要求，故为答案。
【避错】A)、B)、D)在文中都明确提到了。

News Item 3

[25]Dozens of recording stars began converging on a Hollywood studio Monday to add their voices to a song they hope will raise millions of dollars for Haitian earthquake relief. The words and music are an updated version of "We Are the World", a song that raised at least $30 millions for African humanitarian programs 25 years ago. [26①]Lionel Richie, who co-wrote the first song with Michael Jackson, is organizing the effort. The original producer, Quincy Jones, is using the same studio he used in 1985. Reporters and security surrounded Henson Studios, [26②]anticipating the arrival of limousines delivering the stars Monday afternoon for what is expected to be a marathon recording session. Smokey Robinson, who sang on the original, said[26③]the list of 100 singers asked to take part does not include any of the 45 stars from the previous version. Organizers have not said when the song might be ready for the world to hear.

[25]几十位唱片明星在周一的时候开始聚集在一个好莱坞的录音室中为一首歌录音，希望能为海地地震救灾筹集几百万美元的资金。歌词和乐曲是"天下一家"的升级版，这首歌在 25 年前为非洲人道主义计划至少筹集了 3000 万美元的资金。[26①]莱昂纳尔·里奇和迈克尔·杰克逊共同谱写了原曲，他现在正在安排此次募集工作的具体事宜。原制作人——昆西·琼斯——使用着这个在 1985 年也被使用的录音工作室。记者和保安人员包围着汉森音乐工作室，[26②]期待着周一下午载有这些明星的轿车的到来，他们的录音时间预计会很长。史摩基·罗宾逊在原版歌曲中也有献唱，他说[26③]此次 100 名要求献唱的歌手中并不包括上一版歌曲的 45 名歌星中的任何一位。组织者并没有表明这首歌什么时候可以让全世界都能听到。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 singers meet in Hollywood, raise money, sing, make a recording 等可推测，本新闻是关于好莱坞歌手们演唱一首歌曲以及其目的。

25. A) To raise money for African humanitarian efforts.
B) To raise money for Haitian earthquake victims.
C) To sing in memory of Michael Jackson.
D) To make a recording of the original version of the song.

25. Why did the singers meet in Hollywood?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问歌手们为什么齐聚好莱坞。新闻一开始提到，几十位唱片明星在周一的时候聚集在好莱坞的一个录音室中，为一首歌录音，希望能为海地地震救灾筹集几百万美元的资金，由此可知 B)"为海地地震灾民筹款"为答案。
【避错】原文中提到"天下一家"这首歌在 25 年前为非洲人道主义计划至少筹集了 3000 万美元的资金，但并不是此次歌手齐聚好莱坞的目的，故可排除 A)"为非洲人道主义计划筹集资金"；文中提到"天下一家"的原唱者为迈克尔·杰克逊，也不是歌手齐聚好莱坞的目的，故可排除 C)"为了纪念迈克尔·杰克逊"；D)"为一首歌的原版录音"在原文中没有提及。

26. A) The organizer is one of the co-writers of the first song.
B) Singers will use the same recording studio as in 1985.
C) The recording session is expected to last long.
D) Stars from the original version will take part.

26. Which of the following details about the news is INCORRECT?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问下列关于这个新闻的细节哪个是不正确的。新闻结尾处提到，此次 100 名要求献唱的歌手中并不包括上一版歌曲的 45 名歌星中的任何一位，因此 D)"原版歌曲的明星们将会参加此次演唱"不正确，符合题干要求。
【避错】新闻中提到莱昂纳尔·里奇和迈克尔·杰克逊共同谱写了原曲，他现在正在安排此次募集努力，由此可知 A)"此次活动的组织者是原版歌曲的合著者之一"符合原文；原文中提到 1985 年被使用的录音工作室此次同样被使用，因此 B)"歌手们将使用和 1985 年的同一个录音工作室"符合原文；原文中提到记者和保安人员包围着汉森音乐工作室，期待着周一下午载有这些明星的轿车的到来，他们的录音时间预计会很长，因此 C)"录音时间将会持续很长时间"符合原文。

News Item 4

[27]AT&T plans to spend $18 billion in 2010 upgrading its wireless networks to handle the increasing amount of new traffic. This is roughly 2 billion more than the company had invested in the previous year. Specifically, AT&T will add 2,000 new cell sites and upgrade existing cell sites with three times more fiber links than it had in 2009. This will increase capacity to connect the cell towers to AT&T's main network. AT&T, which is the only wireless operator in the U.S. selling the iPhone, has been the target of much criticism over this past year, as many iPhone subscribers, particularly in densely populated urban areas, have complained about dropped calls, slow Internet access, and poor service. Some critics claim the company has not been spending enough on network upgrades to keep up with growing demand. [28]AT&T has acknowledged that it has faced some difficulties, particularly in big cities. But the company is "closing the gap."

[27]美国电话电报公司(AT&T) 计划在2010年斥资 180 亿美元，用以升级它的无线网络以应对不断增加的新的通信需求。这个数目比该公司去年的投资额多了大约 20 亿美元。具体来说，美国电话电报公司将增加 2000 个新的基地台，并且使用比 2009 年多两倍的光纤连接来更新现有的基地台。这将提高手机信号接收塔与美国电话电报公司的主要网络连接的能力。美国电话电报公司是美国唯一一家出售 iPhone 的无线运营商，它在过去一年中成为批评的目标，因为许多 iPhone 的用户，尤其是那些在人口密集的城市的用户，都抱怨电话中断、联网速度慢、服务不佳。一些批评者们说，该公司没有花足够的钱在网络更新上，以满足不断增长的需要。[28]美国电话电报公司承认它面临着一些困难，尤其是在大城市中。但是该公司正在"缩小缺口"。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 additional 2 billion dollars, upgrade, improve, develop, market, AT&T 等可推测，本新闻是关于 AT&T 的投资用于何处，以及它所遇到的困难。

27. A) upgrade its network capacity.
B) improve customer services.
C) develop new products.
D) market more iPhones.

27. The additional 2 billion dollars will mainly be used to
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问额外的 20 亿美元将主要用于什么。新闻一开始提到，美国电话电报公司计划在 2010 年斥资 180 亿美元，用于升级它的无线网络以应对不断增加的通讯需求，这个数目比该公司去年的投资额多了大约 20 亿美元。由此可知，额外的 20 亿美元将主要用于升级网络，答案为 A)。
【避错】原文提到美国电话电报公司受到批评，但并没有提到它投资来提高客户服务，所以 B)"提高客户服务"可排除；C)"开发新产品"在原文中没有提及；原文中只是提到美国电话电报公司是美国唯一一家出售 iPhone 的无线运营商，但并没有提到它投资来推销 iPhones，故 D)"推销更多的 iPhones"可排除。

28. A) Nationwide.
B) Overseas.
C) In large cities.
D) In remote towns.

28. Where does AT&T face difficulties in particular?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问美国电话电报公司在哪个地方尤其困难。新闻最后提到，美国电话电报公司承认它面临着一些困难，尤其是在大城市中，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)"全国范围内"、B)"海外"和 D)"偏远地区"在原文中没有提及。

News Item 5

An Olympic security plan five years in the making is taking shape in Vancouver this week. [30]The Canadian Police is heading up the $900 million security operation, the largest in

酝酿了 5 年的奥运会安保计划本周在温哥华开始成形。[30]加拿大警方正在领导这次花费了 9 亿美元的安全项目，是加拿大历史上最大的一次。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 security patrols, matches, protests, athletes, Olympics 等可推测，本新闻可能是关于奥运会的安保巡逻情况。

29. Where is the presence of security patrols most evident?

29. A) Where matches take place.
B) Where protests may take place.
C) In downtown Vancouver.
D) Around the athletes' village.

30. A) Political protests during the Olympics.
B) Security operations during the Olympics.
C) Olympics' security forces.
D) Security measures in buildings.

Canada's history. It will involve 15,000 police, private security and military personnel. The Olympics will take place February 12 to 28 in 2010 in Vancouver. Political protests may pose the biggest threat to the games. The threat of a terrorist attack is rated as low. But the memory of the 1972 Munich Olympics has not gone away. That year, a terrorist group attacked the athletes' village, eventually killing 11 Israeli athletes and coaches. [29]It is no coincidence that in Vancouver security patrols are particularly evident around the low-rise apartment buildings where the athletes will be housed. In downtown Vancouver, some roads are already closed, and rings of security fencing surround some key venues. Perched on top of the fencing is a network of 900 surveillance cameras to detect intrusions.

该项目将包括 15000 名警察、私人保安和军队的成员。奥运会将在 2010 年 2 月 12 日至 28 日在温哥华举办。政治示威抗议可能会对此次奥运会构成最大的威胁。恐怖分子袭击的威胁系数较低。但是人们对 1972 年慕尼黑奥运会的记忆还没有消退。那年，一个恐怖主义团伙袭击了运动员居住的村庄，最终导致 11 名以色列运动员和教练员死亡。[29]在温哥华，在运动员将要入住的低楼层公寓楼周围到处都有保安巡逻，这可不是巧合。在温哥华的商业区，一些公路已经被关闭，一圈圈的保安围栏环绕着一些主要的会场。在围栏顶端是一个由 900 个监控摄像头构成的网络，用以探测任何侵入行为。

【详解】选 **D**)。题目问保安巡逻在哪个地方的存在最明显。新闻中指出，在温哥华，在运动员将要入住的低楼层公寓楼周围的保安巡逻尤其明显。D)“在运动员村庄附近”是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。
【避错】A)“在比赛进行的地方”在原文中没有提及；文中只是提到政治抗议可能会对比赛带来威胁，但并没有指出在 B)“在抗议可能会发生的地方”保安巡逻最明显，故可排除 B)；文中只是提到在温哥华的商业区，一些公路已经被关闭，一圈圈的保安围栏环绕着一些主要的会场，但并没有提到在该地区保安巡逻最明显，故可排除 C)“在温哥华商业地区”。

30. What is this news item mainly about?
【详解】选**B**)。题目问这条新闻主要是关于什么。新闻一开始就提到酝酿了 5 年的奥运会安保计划本周开始成形，并介绍了为执行此次安保计划所投入的人力和财力。并且也提到在运动员居住地和商业区所采取的主要安保措施，B)最能概括新闻内容，故为答案。
【避错】A)“奥运会期间的政治抗议”、C)“奥运会的安保力量”和 D)“建筑物内的安保措施”只是新闻中提到的细节信息，不能概括原文，故排除。

PART III CLOZE

【文章大意】本文为说明文。主要探讨了关于父亲角色转变的相关问题。第一、二段描述男人即将做父亲时不同的反应与感受。第三段讲述社会对男性在角色转变过程中应得到的教育重视不足。第四段讲述父亲角色转变虽然难，但要求并不高。

“Congratulations, Mr. Jones, it's a girl.”

Fatherhood is going to have a different meaning and __31__ a different response from every man who hears these words. Some feel __32__ when they receive the news, __33__ others worry, wondering whether they will be good fathers. __34__ there are some men who like children and may have had __35__ experience with them, others do not particularly __36__ children and spend little time with them. Many fathers and mothers have been planning and looking forward to children for some time. __37__ other couples, pregnancy was an accident that both husband and wife have __38__ willingly or unwillingly.

Whatever the __39__ to the birth of a child, it is obvious that the shift from the role of husband to __40__ of a father is a difficult task. __41__, unfortunately, few attempts have been made to __42__ fathers in this resocialization __43__. Although numerous books have been written about American mothers, __44__ recently has literature focused on the __45__ of a father.

It is argued that the transition to the father's role, although difficult, is not__46__ as great as the transition the wife must __47__ to the mother's role. The mother's role seems to require a complete __48__ in daily routine. __49__, the father's role is less demanding and __50__.

31. A) bring down B) bring forth
C) bring off D) bring in
32. A) emotional B) sentimental
C) bewildered D) proud
33. A) while B) when
C) if D) as
34. A) When B) If
C) Although D) Yet
35. A) considerate B) considerable
C) considering D) considered
36. A) care about B) care of
C) care with D) care for
37. A) For B) Of
C) From D) Upon
38. A) received B) taken
C) accepted D) obtained
39. A) reply B) reaction
C) readiness D) reality
40. A) what B) this
C) one D) that
41. A)As a result B) For example
C) Yet D) Also
42. A) educate B) cultivate
C) inform D) convert
43. A) step B) process
C) point D) time
44. A) / B) just
C) quite D) only
45. A) role B) work
C) career D) position
46. A) a little B) just
C) nearly D) almost
47. A) take B) make
C) carry D) accept
48. A) transformation B) realization
C) socialization D) reception
49. A) In addition B) Above all
C) Generally D) However
50. A) current B) immediate
C) present D) quick

31. 【详解】选 **B**)。根据下一句中的 feel, worry 可知，此处是要表达每个人在成为父亲时都有不同的反应。B) bring forth，用在句中符合句意，故为答案。bring forth sth.意为“产生某事物”。
【避错】A) bring down“打倒，击落”、C) bring off“成功，经营成功”和 D) bring in“引进，进口”都无法使句意通顺。
32. 【详解】选 **D**)。空前的 some 与空后的 others 相对，因此所填词应与 worry 表达的含义相反，表达积极含义，选项中符合要求的为 D) proud“自豪的”。
【避错】A) emotional“感情丰富的”、B) sentimental“多愁善感的”和 C) bewildered“困惑的”都不能与 worry 构成反义复现。
33. 【详解】选 **A**)。空后的 others 和前一分句中的 some 存在对比关系，所以所填词应能表示前后两个分句是存在对比关系的，选项中符合要求的为 A) while，表转折关系。
【避错】B) when，通常引导时间状语从句，或修饰时间的定语从句；C) if，通常引导条件状语从句；D) as，可引导非限制性定语从句和状语从句。
34. 【详解】选 **C**)。句中的 like 和 experience 和后一句中的 spend little time with them 表达的是父亲对孩子的两种不同的态度。由此可知，两个句子之间存在转折关系，C) Although“尽管”，引导让步状语从句，用在句中能起到前后对比的作用，且多用于句首，故为答案。
【避错】A) When，引导时间状语从句；B) If，引导条件状语从句；D) Yet 做连词时，表示“然而，但是”，不符合上下文的逻辑关系。
35. 【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查近形词的区别。四个选项中能使句意通顺的为 B) considerable，意为“相当多的”。
【避错】A) considerate“体贴的，考虑周全的”，多用于修饰人，且常用于 It is considerate of sb. to do sth.结构中；C) considering 做介词时，意为“鉴于，考虑到”，做连词时意为“就…而言”；D) considered，做形容词时意为“考虑的，被尊重的”，无法修饰 experience。
36. 【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查以 care 为核心的各个短语的意思。从句中的 like 提示，此处应表示不喜欢孩子，所以此处的短语应表达 like 的反义含义，选项中符合要求的为 D) care for，意为“喜欢，关心，照顾”。
【避错】A) care about“关心，担心”、B) care of，一般用于 take care of“照顾，注意，抚养”结构中；C) care with 的搭配有问题，care 通常不与 with 搭配使用。
37. 【详解】选 **A**)。前一句指出，一些父亲和母亲已经计划着要孩子，也会期待孩子的到来。此处提出另一种情况，即对另一些夫妻来说，怀孕是偶然事件。选项中的介词 A) For 符合句意，表示“关于，至于，就…而言”。
【避错】B) Of，表示所属关系；C) From，表示方向；D) Upon，表示方位，都不符合句意要求。
38. 【详解】选 **C**)。结合选项和原文可知，此处要表达对有些夫妻来说，怀孕是他们不管愿不愿意都得接受的偶然。C) accepted“接受”，符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】A) received“收到”、B) taken“拿，带”和 D) obtained“获得”都不能使句意通顺。
39. 【详解】选 **B**)。第二段第一句就指出，对每个男人来说成为父亲都有不同的含义，他们的反应也不相同，下文介绍了这些不同的反应是什么。本句是对上文的归纳，由此可知，所填词应与 response 构成同义复现关系，选项中符合要求的为 B) reaction“反应”，故为答案。
【避错】A) reply“回复”、C) readiness“准备就绪，愿意”和 D) reality“现实，事实”都不能与 response 构成同义复现关系。
40. 【详解】选 **D**)。句中的 shift from…to…提示，所填词应对应 the role，因为前面 the role 已经出现过，所以此处需要一个代词代替 the role，D) that 做代词时表示特指，指代前面提到过的那类事物，故为答案。
【避错】A) what 不能指代名词 role，故可排除；从常用用法来看，通常用 that 指代前面提到的名词，故可排除 B) this；C) one 做代词时表示泛指，既可以指人也可以指物，可代替上文出现的单数名词，避免重复，但是当其后面有后置定语修饰、表示特指时，前面应加定冠词 the，在本句中，空后有定语 of a father，故此处应用 the one，而不是 one。
41. 【详解】选 **C**)。句中的 unfortunately 提示，本句和前一句存在转折关系，选项中的词能表达此功能的是 C) Yet，“然而，但是”。
【避错】A) As a result 表示结果，不符合上下文语境；B) For example，表示举例；D) Also，表示前后并列。
42. 【详解】选 **A**)。将四个选项依次带入原文，能使句意通顺的为 A) educate。此处句意为“很少有人尝试去给父亲相关的教育”。
【避错】B) cultivate“培养，耕作”、C) inform“通知”和 D) convert“转变”都不符合句意。
43. 【详解】选 **B**)。空前的 resocialization“再社会化”，在文中是指男人由丈夫向父亲的转变，这很明显是一个过程，因此应选 B) process“过程，进行”。
【避错】A) step“脚步，步伐，步骤”、C) point“要点，得分”和 D) time“时间”都不符合句意。
44. 【详解】选 **D**)。前面已经提到，很少有人尝试去给父亲相关的教育。本句中的 Although 也提示，主句应表示对父亲的教育出现的时间没有对母亲的教育出现的时间长，选项中的词用在句中符合这一要求的为 D) only。并且“only+状语”用于句首时，句子进行部分倒装。原文中的 has literature focused 为部分倒装形式。
【避错】A) /、B) just 和 C) quite 都不能使句子进行部分倒装。
45. 【详解】选 **A**)。文中多次提到 the role of a father，此处的结构与其相似，由此可知答案为 A) role。
【避错】B) work“工作”、C) career“职业”和 D) position“职位”都不符合上下文的语境。
46. 【详解】选 **C**)。此处是说，父亲角色的转变虽然困难，但并没有女性转变到母亲的角色变化那么大。由此可知，所填词应能强调“没那么大”的程度，C) nearly 符合要求，故为答案。
【避错】A) a little“一点”，程度非常轻；B) just“只”，不表示强调作用；D) almost“几乎”，用在句中也不能起到很好的强调作用。
47. 【详解】选 **B**)。所填词的宾语为 transition，选项中的词能与其构成合理的动宾搭配的为 B) make，make the transition 意为“进行转换”。
【避错】A) take“带，拿”、C) carry“携带”和 D) accept“接受”都不能和 transition 构成合理搭配。
48. 【详解】选 **A**)。女性转变到母亲的角色需要她们的日常生活也发生变化，所填词应能与 transition 构成同义词复现关系，选项中符合要求的为 A) transformation“转变”。
【避错】B) realization“实现”、C) socialization“社会化”和 D) reception“接见”都不符合句意。
49. 【详解】选 **D**)。前一句中的 complete…和本句中的 less demanding 表明，前后两个句子之间存在对比关系，表明在转换成母亲和父亲角色时，男性和女性做出的牺牲是不一样的。选项中能表示前后对比的为 D) However。
【避错】A) In addition，表示递进关系；B) Above all，表示对前文的总结；C) Generally，为副词，表示“总体而言”。
50. 【详解】选 **B**)。分析句意可知，父亲角色的转变并没有太高的要求，也不需要即时的改变，B) immediate“直接的，立即的”符合文意，故为答案。
【避错】A) current“现在的，最近的”、C) present“现在的，目前的”和 D) quick“迅速的”都不符合句意。

【全文翻译】

“恭喜您，琼斯先生，是个女孩。”

父亲的身份将会有着不同的意义，并且会在听到这些话语的每一位男性身上[31]产生不同的反应。一些人在听到这个消息的时候会觉得十分[32]骄傲，[33]而另一些人会担心，不知道自己会不会成为好父亲。[34]尽管有些男性喜欢孩子，也可能已经有了[35]相当多的照顾孩子的经验，但另一些人尤其不会[36]照看孩子，也花很少的时间和孩子待在一起。许多父亲和母亲有时会计划着要孩子，也会期待孩子的到来。[37]对另一些夫妻来说，怀孕是夫妻双方都愿意或不愿意[38]接受的偶然事件。

不管对孩子的出生的[39]反应是什么，很明显，从丈夫的角色转换到父亲的[40]角色是一个很艰难的任务。然而，[41]不幸的是，在这个重新适应社会的[43]过程中，对父亲进行[42]教育的尝试少之又少。虽然关于美国母亲的书已经不计其数，但[45]只有最近才有关于父亲的[45]角色的书籍。

一些作家争论说，转变到父亲的角色，虽然会很困难，但是[46]几乎并没有女性[47]转变到母亲的角色变化那么大。母亲的角色似乎需要她们的日常生活发生彻底的[48]转变。[49]但是，父亲的角色相对不那么吃力和[50]直接。

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

51. My uncle is quite worn out from years of hard work. He is no longer the man _____ he was fifteen years ago.
A) which B) whom
C) who D) that

52. Which of the following sentences is a COMMAND?
A) Beg your pardon. B) Have a good time.
C) Never do that again! D) What noise you are making!

53. Which of the following italicized phrases indicates purpose?
A) She said it for fun, but others took her seriously.
B) *For all its effort*, the team didn't win the match.
C) Linda has worked for the firm *for twenty years*.
D) He set out *for Beijing* yesterday.

54. When you have finished with the book, don't forget to return it to Tim, _____?
A) do you? B) will you?
C) don't you? D) won't you?

55. In phrases like *freezing cold*, *burning hot*, or *soaking wet*, the -ING participle is used
A) as a command. B) as a condition.
C) for concession. D) for emphasis.

56. Which of the following italicized phrases is INCORRECT?
A) The city is now *ten times its original size*. B) I wish I had *two times his strength*.
C) The seller asked for *double the usual price*. D) They come here *four times every year*.

57. It is not so much the language _____ the cultural background that makes the book difficult to understand.
A) as B) nor
C) but D) like

58. Which of the following italicized parts is used as an object?
A) *What* do you think has happened to her?
B) *Who* do you think the visiting professor is?
C) *How much* do you think he earns every month?
D) *How quickly* would you say he would come?

59. The additional work will take _____ weeks.
A) the other B) another two
C) other two D) the more

60. Which of the following italicized parts is a subject clause (主语从句)?
A) We are quite certain *that we will get there in time*.
B) He has to face the fact *that there will be no pay rise this year*.
C) She said *that she had seen the man earlier that morning*.
D) It is sheer luck *that the miners are still alive after ten days*.

61. It's getting late. I'd rather you _____ now.
A) left B) leave
C) are leaving D) will leave

62. In the sentence "The manager interviewed Jim *himself* in the morning", the italicized word is used to modify
A) the object. B) the verb. C) the subject. D) the prepositional phrase.

63. There is on doubt _____ the couple did the right thing in coming back home earlier than planned.
A) whether B) that
C) why D) when

64. The sentence that expresses OFFER is
A) I'll get some drinks. What'll you have? B) Does she need to book a ticket now?
C) May I know your name? D) Can you return the book next week?

65. Which of the following italicized phrases indicates a subject-predicate relation (主谓关系)?
A) *Mr. Smith's passport* has been issued.
B) The *visitor's arrival* was reported in the news.
C) *John's travel details* have not been finalized.
D) The new bookstore sells *children's stories*.

51. 【题意】由于多年来的辛勤工作，我叔叔显得疲惫不堪。他不再是 15 年前的样子了。
【详解】选 **B**)。分析句子结构可知，_____ he was 为修饰 the man 的定语从句，所填内容应为关系代词。the man 提示，关系代词应表示“人”，但是该关系代词又在从句中充当 was 的表语，所以应该用宾格形式 B) whom。
【避错】A) which 和 D) that 也可以引导定语从句，但一般不用来引导修饰“人”的定语从句。C) who 可以引导修饰“人”的定语从句，但它在从句中应充当主语，本定语从句中不需要主语，而需要表语，所以不能选 C)。

52. 【题意】下列哪个句子是一个命令句？
【详解】选 **C**)。命令句，即我们常说的祈使句。主要用于表达命令、劝告、警告、禁止等。在四个选项中 C)“以后不许再这么做！”表达的是一种命令、禁止的含义，是命令句，故为答案。
【避错】A)“请您原谅”表达请求的含义；B)“祝您玩得愉快”表达祝愿和希望；D)“你的噪音太大了”表示感叹。

53. 【题意】下列哪个用斜体表示的短语为表示目的的短语？
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查介词短语的语法功能。A)“她是说着玩的，而别人却拿她的话当真”，其中的 for fun 为 said it 的目的，故为答案。
【避错】B)“尽管尽了很大努力，该队仍然没有赢得比赛”，其中 For all its effort 做让步状语；C)“琳达为这家公司工作了 20 年”，其中 for twenty years 做时间状语；D)“他昨天出发去北京了”，其中 for Beijing 做地点状语。

54. 【题意】你看完那本书后别忘了把它还给蒂姆，好吗？
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查反意疑问句中问句部分的用法。don't forget to 是否定祈使句，根据语法规则，前面是否定形式，那问句就应该是肯定形式，故答案为 B) will you。
【避错】空格前的 don't forget to 是否定祈使句，根据语法规则，反意疑问句应用 will you。A)、C)、D)三个选项都不符合祈使句的反意疑问句的语法规则，故排除。

55. 【题意】在短语 *freezing cold*, *burning hot* 或 *soaking wet* 中，-ING 分词的作用是
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查现在分词的功能。freezing cold 意为“非常冷”，burning hot 意为“炎热”，soaking wet 意为“完全湿透的”。通过这些含义可知，现在分词在句中都做定语，起强调的作用，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)“命令”、B)“条件”和 C)“让步”都不是题干中的现在分词所起的作用。

56. 【题意】下列哪个用斜体表示的短语是不正确的？
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查 times 做“倍数”以及“频率”讲时的用法。通常来讲，times 做“倍数”讲时，只能用于 3 倍或 3 倍以上的倍数。两倍通常用 double 或 twice 来表示。故 B)不正确，为答案。
【避错】A)“这座城市是原先的 10 倍大”、C)“这位销售者要价是平常的两倍”和 D)“他们每年来这里 4 次”，都是 times 的正确表达。

57. 【题意】与其说是语言，倒不如说是文化背景让这本书难以理解。
【详解】选 **A**)。not so much…as 是固定结构，意为“与其说…不如说”，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) nor“也不，也没有”、C) but“但是”和 D) like“像”，都不能和 not so much 构成合理搭配，故不选。

58. 【题意】下列哪个句子的斜体部分用做宾语？
【详解】选 **C**)。A)、B)和 C)选项中的 do you think 以及 D)中的 would you say 为插入语，在分析句子成分时可以忽略不计。C)中的 how much 为 earns 的宾语，符合题干要求，故为答案。
【避错】A)中的 What 为句子的主语；B)中的 who 做 is 的表语；D)中的 How quickly 做状语，修饰 come。

59. 【题意】还得再花两星期才能完成额外的工作。
【详解】选 **B**)。本题是考查“另外两个星期”的用法。another two weeks 符合语法表达习惯，故为答案。
【避错】“the other+名词复数”表示“余下的，其余的”，用在句中明显不符合句意，所以可排除 A)；other 做形容词时，意思是“别的，其他的”，不能直接接数词，由此可排除 C)；D)中的 the 如果改为 two 也可以入选，two more weeks=another two weeks。

60. 【题意】下列哪个句子的斜体部分是一个主语从句？
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查 that 引导的名词性从句。D)中的主语 It 为形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的从句，由此可知 D)选项中的 that 引导的是一个主语从句，故为答案。
【避错】A)中 that 引导的从句做形容词 certain 的宾语从句；B)中 that 引导的从句做名词 fact 的同位语从句，解释说明 fact 的内容；C)中 that 引导的从句做动词 said 的宾语从句。

61. 【题意】太晚了，我希望你现在就离开。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查虚拟语气的用法。“would rather+从句”是一个常用的虚拟语气句型。谓语一般用过去时来表示现在或将来，意为“宁愿…，还是…好些”，选项中符合要求的为 A)。
【避错】B)为一般现在时，C)为现在进行时，D)则为一般将来时，不符合虚拟语气句型的要求。

62. 【题意】在句子“The manager interviewed Jim *himself* in the morning” (经理今天早上亲自面试了吉姆) 中，斜体部分的单词被用来修饰什么？
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查反身代词 himself 在句中的作用。分析句子结构可知，himself 在句中做主语 The manager 的同位语，是用来修饰主语的，目的是为了强调，可译做“自己”或“亲自”。
【避错】A)“宾语”、B)“动词”和 D)“介词短语”都不符合 himself 在句中的用法。

63. 【题意】夫妻俩比计划的时间早到家，毫无疑问这是正确的。
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查同位语从句的用法。doubt 用在否定句中，后面接 that 引导的同位语从句。doubt 用在肯定句中，后面接 whether 引导的同位语从句。也可以把 There is on doubt that…按固定句式记忆，答案为 B)。
【避错】A)在肯定句中，可以跟在 doubt 后面，引导同位语从句；C)和 D)分别可以引导同位语从句和定语从句，但通常不修饰 doubt。

64. 【题意】表达了提议的句子是
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查疑问句的功能。疑问句的主要功能是探询，但在特定的语境当中，它还能表达诸如请求、威胁、讽刺、劝告、责怪、感叹等意义，具有非疑问的语用功能。A)“我要去拿点饮料，你要点什么？”中的疑问句是主动问对方是否需要饮料，故为答案。
【避错】B)“她需要现在订票吗？”表示疑问；C)“请问你叫什么名字”和 D)“你下周能把这本书还了吗？”是向对方提出要求。

65. 【题意】下列哪个斜体部分的短语表示主谓关系？
【详解】选 **B**)。名词所有格做定语主要表示事物间的关系，如所属关系、主谓关系、动宾关系等。本题需选择表示主谓关系的名词所有格形式，B)“新闻中报道了访问者的到来”中的名词 arrival 为动作名词，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)“史密斯先生的护照已经发下来了”、C)“约翰的行程细节还没有最终确定”和 D)“新书店出售儿童故事书”中的名词所有格都表示所属关系，故不选。

66. Our office has recently _____ to a new computer system.
A) altered B) converted
C) transformed D) modified

67. The crowd went _____ as soon as the singer stepped onto the stage.
A) wild B) emotional
C) uncontrolled D) unrestricted

68. Our school library is _____ closed for repairs.
A) shortly B) quickly
C) temporarily D) rapidly

69. John is up to his eyes in work at the moment. The underlined part means _____.
A) very excited B) very busy
C) very tired D) very efficient

70. Victoria bumped into her brother quite by chance in the supermarket. The underlined word means _____.
A) risk B) opportunity
C) possibility D) luck

71. "Look at those pretty girls' skirts" is _____, because it is not clear whether the girls or the skirts are "pretty".
A) ambiguous B) hidden C) indirect D) indistinct

72. House repairs, school fees and other _____ have reduced his bank balance to almost nothing.
A) amount B) payment
C) expenses D) figures

73. It was really _____ of you to remember my birthday.
A) grateful B) thoughtful
C) considerable D) generous

74. You can go to a travel agency and ask for a holiday _____.
A) introduction B) advertisement
C) book D) brochure

75. The city government is building more roads to _____ the increasing number of cars.
A) accommodate B) receive
C) accept D) hold

76. They've lifted a two-year-long economic _____ on the country.
A) enclosure B) restriction
C) blockade D) prohibition

77. Everyone is surprised that she has fallen out with her boy friend. The underlined part means _____.
A) left B) quarreled
C) attacked D) defeated

78. His plan is carefully prepared and full of details, so it is a very _____ one.
A) elaborate B) refined
C) ambitious D) complex

79. The girl's voice was so low that we could _____ hear her.
A) seldom B) almost
C) only D) barely

80. She must have been pretty _____ to fall for such an old trick.
A) interested B) gullible
C) enthusiastic D) shrewd

66.【题意】我们办公室最近采用了新的计算机系统。
【详解】选 **B**)。所填词的宾语为 a new computer system，那么肯定需做出更改、改编，故答案为 B) converted"转变，变换"。
【避错】A) altered 通常指改变衣服的尺寸；C) transformed 主要指外观、表面的变更；D) modified 指轻度变化。

67.【题意】歌星一登上舞台，观众就欣喜若狂了。
【详解】选 **A**)。go wild 为习惯表达，意为"(气得或喜得) 发狂"。
【避错】B)"令人动情的，易动感情的"、C)"不受控制的，自由的"和 D)"不受限制的"，用在句中不是很符合句意。

68.【题意】我们学校的图书馆暂时闭馆整修。
【详解】选 **C**)。分析题意可知，学校图书馆的整修只是暂时的，所以闭馆也是暂时的，故答案为 C) temporarily"暂时地，临时地"。
【避错】A)"马上，立刻"指时间短；B)"快，迅速地"指速度快；D)"很快地，迅速地"与 quickly 没什么区别。

69.【题意】John is up to his eyes in work at the moment. 划线部分的意思是
【详解】选 **B**)。be up to one's eyes / ears / neck in work 为习惯表达，意思为"工作特别忙"，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)"非常兴奋的"、C)"非常累的"和 D)"非常有效率的"，都不是该短语的含义。

70.【题意】Victoria bumped into her brother quite by chance in the supermarket. (维多利亚在超市很偶然地遇到了她的哥哥) 划线单词的意思是
【详解】选 **D**)。by chance 为习惯表达，意思为"偶然的，意外的"，与 by luck 同义，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)"冒险"、B)"机会"和 C)"可能性"都不能与 by 构成固定搭配。

71.【题意】"Look at those pretty girls' skirts"是引起歧义的，因为不清楚到底是女孩还是裙子是"pretty"(漂亮的) 的。
【详解】选 **A**)。根据 because 引导的原因状语从句可知，pretty girls' skirts 这一名词短语表意不清，因为不知道是女孩漂亮还是裙子漂亮，因此答案为 A) ambiguous"引起歧义的"。
【避错】B)"隐藏的，秘密的"和 C)"间接的；迂回的"从词义上较容易排除；D) indistinct"不清楚的，模糊的"，侧重指声音、印象或记忆等不清楚。

72.【题意】修房、学费和其他开销使他在银行的存款所剩无几。
【详解】选 **C**)。所填词与 House repairs 以及 school fees 并列做句子的主语，根据后面的 have reduced his bank balance to almost nothing 可知，所填词应能与 fees，bank balance 构成语义场共现关系，选项中符合要求的为 C) expenses"费用；开支"。
【避错】A)"总数，总额"、B)"支付，付款"和 D)"金额，价格"，很明显不符合句子要求。

73.【题意】你真是体贴，还记得我的生日。
【详解】选 **B**)。所填词做真正主语 to remember my birthday 的表语。选项中的词能使句意通顺的为 B) thoughtful"体贴的；细心的"。记得生日肯定是体贴的行为。
【避错】A)"感激的，感谢的"、C)"相当多的，相当大的"和 D)"慷慨的，大方的"均不符合题意。

74.【题意】你可以去旅行社索要一份假日指南。
【详解】选 **D**)。所填词与 holiday 形成搭配，而且其前 a travel agency"旅行社"表明，是要到旅行社索要一份假日指南，故答案为 D)"(作介绍或宣传用的) 小册子"。
【避错】A)"介绍"、B)"广告"和 C)"书籍"都不符合题意。

75.【题意】市政府正在修建更多的道路以容纳逐渐增加的汽车。
【详解】选 **A**)。根据题意可知，修建更多的道路是为了容纳更多的汽车，由此可知答案为 A)"容纳"，着重指很舒适宽松地容纳。
【避错】B)"接收"；C)"接受"很明显不能使句意通顺；D)"包括，容纳"，指在一定固定空间内能接纳人(物)的能力。

76.【题意】他们取消了对那个国家长达两年的经济封锁。
【详解】选 **C**)。所填词应该与 economic 形成搭配，而且与谓语动词 lifted"解除(封锁等)"构成合理搭配关系，选项中符合要求的为 C)，economic blockade 意为"经济封锁"。
【避错】A)"圈地"、B)"限制，约束"和 D)"禁止，阻止"，不符合搭配关系和句意。

77.【题意】Everyone is surprised that she has fallen out with her boy friend. 划线部分的意思是
【详解】选 **B**)。fall out with 为习惯表达，意思为"争吵，与…起纠纷"。
【避错】A)"离开"、C)"攻击"和 D)"战胜"都不能使句意通顺。

78.【题意】他的计划准备得很认真，而且细节充实，因此是一个很详尽的计划。
【详解】选 **A**)。根据前一个分句中的 carefully prepared 和 full of details 可知，所填词应与其构成语义场共现关系，因此可确定答案为 A)"详尽的"，它所强调的复杂性指周密计划的、周密的。
【避错】B)"微妙的；精确的"与 C)"有雄心的；显示野心的"很明显不能符合句意；D) complex 虽然有"复杂的"之意，但它强调由于许多单个部分合成而变成的复杂，不符合语境。

79.【题意】这个女孩的声音很低，以至于我们几乎听不到她讲话。
【详解】选 **D**)。题干中的 so…that 引导结果状语从句，句中的 low 提示，我们是"听不到"她讲的话，所以所填词应表达否定含义，D)"仅仅，勉强，几乎没有"符合要求，故为答案。
【避错】A)表示频率，并不表示程度，故可排除；B)"几乎"和 C)"只"都表示肯定含义，故可排除。

80.【题意】被如此一个老把戏给骗了，她一定很容易受骗。
【详解】选 **B**)。由题干可知"她"被一个老把戏给骗了，由此可知，"她"很容易上当受骗，B)"易受骗的"，符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】A)"感兴趣的"、C)"热情的，热烈的"和 D)"精明的；机灵的"很明显不符合句意。

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A

【文章大意】本文为议论文。文章通过陈述科学技术发展，尤其是网络的发展对传统阅读方式的影响，从而说明科学技术对传统阅读既是机遇也是挑战。

提出我们正面临着阅读衰落的危机，网络的发展应当为此承担责任。

1 We have a crisis on our hands. You mean global warming? The world economy? No, the decline of reading. People are just not doing it anymore, especially the young. Who's responsible? Actually, it's more like, what is responsible? The Internet, of course, and everything that comes with it — Facebook, Twitter (微博). You can write your own list.

描述了 20 世纪阅读受到的挑战。

2 There's been a warning about the imminent death of literate civilization for a long time. [81]In the 20th century, first it was the movies, then radio, then television that seemed to spell doom for the written world. None did. Reading survived; in fact it not only survived, it has flourished. The world is more literate than ever before — there are more and more readers, and more and more books.

3 The fact that we often get our reading material online today is not something we should worry over. The electronic and digital revolution of the last two decades has arguably shown the way forward for reading and for writing. Take the arrival of e-book

连下页

81. Which of the following paragraphs briefly reviews the historical challenges for reading? (下面哪段简要地回顾了历史上阅读所遇到的挑战？)
A) Paragraph One. (第一段) B) Paragraph Two. (第二段) C) Paragraph Three. (第三段) D) Paragraph Four. (第四段)
【定位】题干中的 historical 提示段落中应涉及时间，故可定位于第 2 段。
【详解】选 **B**)。该段第一句首先指出，长久以来，就有人警告说人类文明即将灭亡。第 2 句指出 20 世纪对人类文明构成威胁的事物，首先是电影，其次是收音机，接着是电视，这些都意味着书写时代的毁灭。其中的 20 世纪很明显与 historical 相关，故符合题干要求的是 B)。
【避错】第一段描述了现代人的读书情况，与历史无关，故排除 A)；第 3 段指出现在电子书的出现其实是促进了阅读的发展，故排除 C)；第 4 段主要是关于电子书拥有传统书籍所没有的优点，故排除 D)。

82. The following are all cited as advantage of e-book EXCEPT (下列都被认为是电子书的优点，除了)
A) multimodal content. (多模式内容) B) environmental friendliness. (环保)
C) convenience for readers. (对阅读者来说很方便) D) imaginative design. (具有想象力的设计)
【定位】根据题干中的 e-book 可定位到第 3、4 段。
【详解】选 **D**)。第 3 段最后一句指出像 Kindle 这样的电子书使阅读更加方便，比传统的纸书也更加环保。第 4 段第 3 句指出，电子书能给读者提供大量的文本、图片和视频的链接。

具体论述了科学技术，尤其是网络阅读技术对传统阅读方式的影响。

readers as an example. [82①]Devices like Kindle make reading more convenient and are a lot more environmentally friendly than the traditional paper book.

4 As technology makes new ways of writing possible, new ways of reading are possible. Interconnectivity allows for the possibility of a reading experience that was barely imaginable before. [82②]Where traditional books had to make do with photographs and illustrations, an e-book can provide readers with an unlimited number of links: to texts, pictures, and videos. In the future, the way people write novels, history, and philosophy will resemble nothing seen in the past.

5 On the other hand, there is the danger of trivialization. One Twitter group is offering its followers single-sentence-long "digests" of the great novels. [83]*War and Peace* in a sentence? You must be joking. We should fear the fragmentation of reading. There is the danger that the high-speed connectivity of the Internet will reduce our attention span — that we will be incapable of reading anything of length or which requires deep concentration.

提示我们现代科学技术的发展对传统文化既是机遇也是挑战。

6 In such a fast-changing world, in which reality seems to be remade each day, we need the ability to focus and understand what is happening to us. This has always been the function of literature and we should be careful not to let it disappear. [84]Our society needs to be able to imagine the possibility of someone utterly in tune with modern technology but able to make sense of a dynamic, confusing world.

7 In the 15th century, Johannes Guttenberg's invention of the printing press in Europe had a huge impact on civilization. Once upon a time the physical book was a challenging thing. We should remember this before we assume that technology is out to destroy traditional culture.

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只有 D)文中没有提及，故为答案。

【避错】A)、B)和 C)都是原文中明确提到的电子书的好处，其中 A)是对 an unlimited number of links: to texts, pictures, and videos 的归纳总结。

83. Which of the following can best describe how the author feels toward single-sentence-long novels? (下列哪一个能最好地描述作者对一句话小说的态度？)

A) Ironic. (讽刺的)　B) Worried. (担忧的)　C) Sarcastic. (挖苦的)　D) Doubtful. (怀疑的)

【定位】根据题干中的 single-sentence-long novels 定位到第 5 段第 3～5 句。

【详解】选 **B**)。这 3 句中作者表明，用一句话表达《战争与和平》简直是在开玩笑，我们应该为阅读的片段化担忧。B)"担忧的"与原文中的 fear 同义，故为答案。

【避错】A)、C)和 D)都不是作者对一句话小说的态度。

84. According to the passage, people need knowledge of modern technology and _____ to survive in the fast-changing society. (这篇文章说人们需要现代科技和_____才能在这个快速变化的社会中生存下来。)

A) good judgment. (好的判断力)　B) high sensitivity. (高度的敏感)　C) good imagination. (良好的想象力)　D) the ability to focus. (集中注意力的能力)

【定位】根据题干关键词 modern technology 定位到第 6 段最后一句。

【详解】选 **A**)。该句指出，我们的社会需要人们不但能与现代科技完全合拍，还要弄懂这个不断变化、令人困惑的世界。题干中的 need knowledge of modern technology 为 in tune with modern technology 的同义转述。选项 A)"良好的判断力"是根据原文中 able to make sense of a dynamic, confusing world 作出的推断。要弄懂这个不断变化、令人困惑的世界需要良好的判断力。

【避错】B)是对该句中的 make sense of 的错误理解。make sense of 意为"弄懂"而不是"对…敏感"；C)是对该句中的 be able to imagine the possibility of someone…的错误理解；D)是对该段第一句中的 we need the ability to focus and understand what…的错误理解。

85. What is the main idea of the passage? (这篇文章的主要内容是什么？)

A) Technology pushes the way forward for reading and writing. (科技推动了阅读和写作向前发展)

B) Interconnectivity is a feature of new reading experience. (互联性是新的阅读体验的特点)

C) Technology is an opportunity and a challenge for traditional reading. (科技对传统阅读来说既是机会也是挑战)

D) Technology offers a greater variety of reading practice. (科技使阅读实践呈现多样化)

【定位】根据题干中的 the main idea of the passage 可定位到全文。

【详解】选 **C**)。第 1～2 段主要是关于人们担心现代科技会对阅读带来不利影响，但第 3～4 段中作者指出，现代科技促进了阅读的发展；第 5～6 段中作者指出，现代科技也给阅读带来了一些危险；最后一段总结指出，和书籍的出现一样，现代科技既对传统文化有促进作用，又有挑战。C)最能够概括原文，故为答案。

【避错】A)、B)和 D)只是文中的细节内容，不足以概括全文。

【语境记忆】

1. twitter *n.* 微博；鸟鸣声；喋喋不休 *v.* 吱吱叫，啁啾；格格地笑；唧唧喳喳地讲话；颤抖		
2. Facebook *n.* 一个社交网路服务网站	3. illustration *n.* 例证；说明；插图	
4. trivialization *n.* 平凡化；轻视	5. dynamic *adj.* 动力的；动态的；动力学的；有活力的	

【难句分析】

There is the danger that the high-speed connectivity of the Internet will reduce our attention span — that we will be incapable of reading anything of length or which requires deep concentration. (第 5 段末句)

【分析】复合句。黑体部分为句子的主干。本句中的两个 that 都引导同位语从句，解释说明前面的 danger。which 引导定语从句修饰 anything。

【全文翻译】

我们现在正面临着危机，听到这儿你肯定会问，你说的是全球变暖或世界经济危机吗？不，我说的是阅读的衰落。现在人们已经不再阅读了，尤其是年轻人。谁该为此负责？事实上，更应该问的是——什么该为此负责？当然是网络，以及一切随之而来的事物，比如 Facebook、微博。你还可以列举出很多诸如此类的事物。

读写文明的丧钟早已敲响。[81]在 20 世纪，首先是电影，接着是广播、电视，似乎对于书写世界都无异于灭顶之灾。但是没有哪个得逞了。阅读幸存了下来，事实上，它不仅幸存了下来，还更加兴盛了。整个世界的文化素养空前地提高——有了越来越多的阅读者和越来越多的书刊。

我们经常在网络上获取阅读资料，这个事实不值得我们担心。近 20 年间电子技术和数字技术的革命可以说是指出了今后阅读和书写的发展方向。以电子书的读者为例，[82①]像 Kindle 这样的阅读工具比传统的纸质书更方便也更环保。

正如科技创造了新的书写方式一样，新的阅读方式也可能出现。网络连接使从前无法想象的阅读体验成为可能。传统的书本必须使用照片和图解的地方，[82②]电子书可以为读者提供无限的链接：文本、图片和视频。将来人们写小说、历史和哲学的方式将与之前完全不同。

另一方面，简单化也有一定的危害。[83]一个微博群组给它的成员提供名著的一句话摘要。把《战争与和平》浓缩成一句话？你肯定在开玩笑。我们应当对断章取义的阅读感到忧虑。网络的一个危害是它的高速连接会降低我们的注意广度，我们将无法阅读长篇的或者需要专注的文章了。

在这个瞬息万变的世界，现实似乎每天都被更新，这就要求我们具备关注和理解身边所发生的事情的能力。这一直以来都是文学的功能，我们应当小心不让它消失。[84]我们的社会需要人们不但能与现代科技完全合拍，而且能弄懂这个不断变化、令人困惑的世界。

15 世纪，Johannes Guttenberg 在欧洲发明了印刷机，对文明产生了巨大的影响。实体书也曾是富有挑战性的事物。在假设科技试图摧毁传统文化之前，我们应该谨记这一事实。

TEXT B

【文章大意】本文为记叙文。文章讲述了作者劝家人在春天来临时进行大扫除的事情。文章告诉我们，春天来临，万物复苏，进行一场有益于健康的大扫除是十分必要的，其中充满了乐趣，而且能让人对生活充满希望。

作者说知道有美好的事情发生，为下文打下伏笔。

1 I know when the snow melts and the first robins (知更鸟) come to call, when the laughter of children returns to the parks and playgrounds, something wonderful is about to happen.

2 Spring cleaning.

讲到现代的家庭人们很少进行春天大扫除。

3 I'll admit ***spring cleaning is a difficult notion for modern families to grasp***. [86]Today's busy families hardly have time to load the dishwasher, much less clean the doormat. Asking the family to spend the weekend [87]collecting winter dog piles from the melting in the backyard is like announcing there will be no more Wi-Fi. It interrupts the natural order.

4 "Honey, what say we spend the weekend beating the rugs, sorting through the boxes in the basement and painting our bedroom a nice lemony yellow?" I say.

5 "Can we at least wait until the NBA matches are over?" my husband answers.

6 But I tell my family, ***spring cleaning can't wait***. [88]The temperature has risen just enough to melt snow but not enough for Little League practice to start. Some flowers are peeking out of the thawing ground, but there is no lawn to seed, or garden to tend. Newly wakened from our winter's hibernation (冬眠)，yet still needing extra blankets at night, we open our windows to the first fresh air floating on the breeze and all of the natural world demanding "Awake and be clean!"

7 Biologists offer a theory about this primal impulse to clean out every drawer and closet in the house at spring's first light, which has to do with melatonin, [89]the sleepytime

86. According to the passage, "***… spring cleaning is a difficult notion for modern families to grasp***" means that spring cleaning (根据这篇文章观点，"春天大扫除对现代家庭来说是一个很难理解的概念"意思是，春天大扫除)

A) is no longer an easy practice to understand. (不再是一个简单易懂的行为)　B) is no longer part of modern family life. (不再是现代家庭生活的一部分)

C) requires more family members to be involved. (需要更多家庭成员的参与)　D) calls for more complicated skills and knowledge. (需要更加复杂的技术和知识)

【定位】根据题干关键词 spring cleaning is a difficult notion for modern families to grasp 可定位到第 3 段。

【详解】选 **B**)。该段第一句指出，春季大扫除对现代家庭来说是一个很难掌握的理念。下文紧接着对其进行了解释说明，即如今繁忙的家庭几乎没有时间用洗碗机洗碗，也很少清扫门垫。让他们周末清扫后院的狗屎就意味着他们没有时间玩 Wi-Fi (无线网络) 。他们认为这打破了自然规律。由此可推断，这句话的意思是，很多家庭现在已不再进行春季大扫除了，B)是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。

【避错】A)、C)和 D)都是对原文的片面理解。

87. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be included in family spring cleaning? (下面哪一个最不可能包含在家庭春季大扫除内？)

A) Beating the rugs. (敲打地毯)　B) Cleaning the window. (擦窗户)

C) Restoring Wi-Fi services. (重新安装无线网络服务)　D) Cleaning the backyard. (清扫后院)

【定位】根据题干中的 spring cleaning 可定位到第 2～4 段。

【详解】选 **C**)。第 3 段倒数第 2 句指出，让一个家庭周末大扫除就意味着他们没有时间上无线网络。这里提到 Wi-Fi 是为了说明，现代的家庭更愿意在周末的时候玩 Wi-Fi，而不愿意大扫除，可知 C)是最不可能包含在家庭大扫除任务之内的，符合题干要求，故为答案。

【避错】第 4 段第一句提到了 beating the rugs，所以 A)应该属于大扫除的范围；倒数第 2 段中提到了 the window he is supposed to be cleaning，所以 B)也应属于大扫除的范围；第 3 段中的 collecting winter dog piles from the melting in the backyard 表示 cleaning the backyard 也属于大扫除的范围，所以 D)不符合题干要求。

88. Why does the author say "***spring cleaning can't wait***"? (为什么作者说"春季大扫除不能等"？)

A) Because there will be more activities when it gets warmer. (因为当天气暖和起来时会有更多的活动)

B) Because the air is fresher and the breeze is lighter. (因为空气新鲜，微风徐徐)

C) Because the whole family is full of energy at spring time. (因为整个家庭在春天都充满着能量)

D) Because the snow is melting and the ground is thawing. (因为雪正在融化，土地正在解冻)

【定位】根据题干关键词 spring cleaning can't wait 定位到第 6 段。

【详解】选 **A**)。该段第一句指出，春季大扫除不能等。第 2 句解释了原因，即春季温度已经上升，足够融化雪，但是对少棒队的练习来说还不够高。一些花儿正在崭露头脚，但是还没有草坪要播种，没有花园要照料。由此可知，等到温度升到足够高的时候，就有其他的事情要做了，如参加少棒队的练习、播种草坪或照料花园，所以要趁着春天温度还不是那么高的

具体记叙了作者劝家人进行大扫除和家人的反应以及作者的心理感受。

hormone (激素) our bodies produce when it's dark. When spring's light comes, the melatonin diminishes, and suddenly we are awakened to the dusty, virus-filled house we've been hibernating in for four months.

8 I tell my family about the science and psychology of a good healthy cleaning at spring's arrival, I speak to them about life's greatest rewards waiting in the removal of soap scum from the bathtub, which hasn't been properly cleaned since the first snowfall.

9 "I'll do it," says the eldest child, a 21-year-old college student who lives at home.

10 [90①]"You will? Wow!" I exclaim.

11 [90②]Maybe after all these years, he's finally grasped the concept. Maybe he's expressing his rightful position as eldest child and role model. Or maybe he's going to Florida for a break in a couple of weeks and he's being nice to me who is the financial-aid officer.

12 No matter. Seeing my adult son willingly cleaning that dirty bathtub gives me hope for the future of his 12-year-old brother who, instead of working, is found to be sleeping in the seat of [87]the window he is supposed to be cleaning.

13 "Awake and be clean!" I say.

时候进行大扫除。A)是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。

【避错】B)、C)和 D)在原文中都没有提及。

89. Which of the following interpretations of the biologists' theory about melatonin is INCORRECT? (下面哪一个关于生物学家褪黑色素理论的解释是不正确的？)

A) The production of melatonin in our bodies varies at different times. (我们身体中褪黑色素的产生随着时间的不同而变化)

B) Melatonin is more likely to cause sleepiness in our bodies. (褪黑色素更容易使我们的身体产生困意)

C) The reduction of melatonin will cause wakefulness in our bodies. (褪黑色素的减少将会导致我们身体的清醒)

D) The amount of melatonin remains constant in our bodies. (我们身体内褪黑色素的量保持不变)

【定位】根据题干关键词 biologists，melatonin 定位到第 7 段。

【详解】选 **D**)。该段指出，生物学家们指出，春天打扫房里每一个抽屉和壁橱的主要动力与褪黑素有关，即瞌睡时间激素。在天黑的时候我们的身体产生这种激素，当春天的阳光出现时，褪黑色素减少，突然，我们清醒地意识到我们冬眠了 4 个月的房子布满了灰尘和细菌。D)不符合原文中对褪黑色素的描述，符合题干要求，故为答案。

【避错】根据该段可知，褪黑素在天黑的时候产生，而在天亮的时候减少，也就是说它会随着时间的变化而变化，故 A)对褪黑素的描述正确；该段中 melatonin 的同位语 the sleepytime hormone 表明，褪黑素会导致人发困，故 B)对褪黑素的描述正确；该段中指出，当春天来了，阳光变得明媚，褪黑素减少，我们就会突然清醒，由此可知，褪黑素少了我们就会变得清醒，故 C)对褪黑素的描述也正确。

90. Which of the following can best sum up the author's overall reaction to her adult son's positive response to spring cleaning? (下面哪个选项能最好地总结作者对她的大儿子对春季大扫除的积极反应的整体态度？)

A) Surprised and skeptical. (吃惊的和怀疑的)　　B) Elated and hesitant. (高兴的和不确定的)

C) Relieved and optimistic. (放松的和乐观的)　　D) Optimistic and hesitant. (乐观的和不确定的)

【定位】根据题干关键词 adult son 定位到第 9～12 段。

【详解】选 **B**)。第 10 段中作者在听到她的大儿子愿意加入到大扫除中来的时候，非常高兴。第 11 段中作者分析了大儿子愿意参加大扫除的几个可能的原因：一是，他可能在这几年之中掌握了家庭大扫除的理念；二是，他可能表达了作为最年长的孩子的合法地位和榜样；三是，他或许想要去弗罗里达州度几个星期的假，所以他要对他的经济支持者好一点。通过作者分析的这几个原因，我们可以知道，作者对儿子加入到大扫除中来的目的还是有一些不确定的，B)是对原文的归纳概括，故为答案。

【避错】A)、C)和 D)在原文中都找不到依据。

【语境记忆】

1. thaw *v.* 融化；融解；变暖和；解冻；使变得融洽　*n.* 融雪；解冻
2. hibernation *n.* 过冬；冬眠；避寒
3. hormone *n.* 激素；荷尔蒙
4. melatonin *n.* (生)褪黑素
5. virus *n.* 病毒
6. soap scum 皂垢

【难句分析】

I know when the snow melts and the first robins (知更鸟) come to call, when the laughter of children returns to the parks and playgrounds, **something wonderful is about to happen**. (第 1 段第 1 句。)

【分析】复合句。黑体部分为句子的主干。本句中 something wonderful is about to happen 为 know 的宾语从句，省略了引导词。其中的两个 when 引导时间状语从句。

【全文翻译】

我知道当积雪融化、第一群知更鸟出来鸣叫的时候，当孩子们的笑声重新荡漾在公园和游乐场的时候，一些美好的事情即将发生。

这就是：春天来临时的大扫除。

我承认春天中的大扫除对现代的家庭来说是一个很难理解的概念。[86]现在忙碌的家庭很少有时间用洗碗机洗碗，也很少清理他们的擦鞋垫。[87]让一个家庭周末在花园的融化物里收集冬天狗身上掉下来的毛就如同宣布从此再也没有无线传输，是不可能的。这扰乱了自然规则。

"亲爱的，周末的时候咱们拍打一下地毯，把地下室的那些盒子码一码，把我们的卧室刷上漂亮的柠檬黄，你看如何？"我问道。

"我们能等到 NBA 赛结束的时候再干那些事情吗？"我的丈夫这样回答。

但是我告诉我的家人，春天的打扫不可以等。[88]上升的温度足以让积雪融化，但是还不适合少年棒球联盟进行练习。一些花儿正从解冻的土壤中钻出来偷窥这个世界，但是人们却没有合适的土地来播种，也没有花园需要料理。虽然已从冬眠中醒来，但夜晚睡觉时仍需要多加一条毯子，我们打开窗子，呼吸飘荡在微风中的新鲜空气，大自然在对你召唤："醒来，来个大扫除吧。"

生物学家针对这种在春天的第一缕阳光到来时想要打扫每一个抽屉和壁橱的原始冲动给出了一个理论，这跟褪黑素有一定的关系，[89]褪黑素是当天黑的时候我们的身体会产生的一种激素。当春天的阳光照耀时，褪黑素减少了，我们就突然意识到自己已经在布满灰尘和病毒的房间里冬眠 4 个月了。

我告诉我的家人当春天来临时进行一场有利于健康的大扫除所包含的科学和心理学的意义。我对他们说生活中最大的奖赏在等着我们，清除完浴缸后就可以得到；浴缸自从下第一场雪开始还一直没好好清理过呢。

"我来干，"最大的孩子说，他是一个 21 岁的大学生，住在家里。

[90①]"你来干？哦，不错！"我大叫道。

[90②]也许过了这么多年，他已经能理解这个概念了。也许他把自己放在了最大的孩子和榜样的应有位置上。或者也可能他将去佛罗里达休假几周，所以要讨好我这个出资者。

不管怎样，看到我已成年的儿子愿意打扫脏浴缸的时候，我对他 12 岁的弟弟也充满了希望。弟弟没有干活，[87]在他本该打扫的窗台上睡着了。我说："起来，大扫除了！"

TEXT C

【文章大意】本文为说明文。文章主要讲述日本年轻人寻找配偶的方法。因受到西方的一些影响，他们对爱情和婚姻的认识与以往有所不同，择偶渠道也有所不同。与以前的通过媒人介绍相比，现在更多日本年轻人开始选择通过网络相亲，而且通过网络相亲有很多优点。

目前，日本传统的相亲活动和包办婚姻方兴未艾。

1 These days lots of young Japanese do *omiai,* literally, "meet and look." Many of them do so willingly. [91①]In today's prosperous and increasingly conservative Japan, the traditional omiai kekkon, or arranged marriage, is thriving.

2 [91②]But there is a difference. In the original *omiai*, the young Japanese couldn't reject the partner chosen by his parents and their middleman. After World War II, many Japanese abandoned the arranged marriage as part of their rush to adopt the more democratic ways of their American conquerors. [92①]The Western ren'ai kekkon, or love marriage, became popular, Japanese began picking their own mates by dating and falling in love.

指出西方相亲方法对日本年轻人的影响及其不足之处。

3 [92②]But the western way often found wanting in an important respect: it didn't necessarily produce a partner of the right economic, social, and educational qualifications. "Today's young people are quite calculating," says Chieko Akiyama, a social commentator.

4 [91③]What seems to be happening now is a repetition of a familiar process in the country's history, the "Japanization" of an adopted foreign practice. The Western ideal of marrying for love is accommodated in a new *omiai* in which both parties are free to reject the match. "*Omiai* is evolving into a sort of stylized introduction," Mrs. Akiyama says.

主要讲述现在日本年轻人对爱情和婚姻的看法。

5 Many young Japanese now date in their early twenties, but with no thought of marriage. When they reach the age — in the middle twenties for women, the late twenties for men — they increasingly turn to *omiai.* Some studies suggest that as many as 40% of marriages each year are *omiai kekkon*. [93]It's hard to be sure, say those who study the matter, because many Japanese

91. According to the passage, today's young Japanese prefer (根据这篇文章所述，现在的日本年轻人更喜欢)

A) a traditional arranged marriage. (传统的包办婚姻)　　B) a new type of arranged marriage. (新型的包办婚姻)

C) a Western love marriage. (西方式的以爱为基础的婚姻)　　D) a more Westernized love marriage. (更加西方化的以爱为基础的婚姻)

【定位】根据题干关键词 today's young Japanese prefer 定位到第 2～3 段。

【详解】选 **B**)。第一段指出，在如今的繁荣和日益保守的日本，传统的包办婚姻正在兴起。第 2 段指出，但现在的包办婚姻与传统的包办婚姻有所不同。以前，日本年轻人不能拒绝父母和中间人为他们安排的婚姻，但是在"二战"之后，日本人开始接受美国人的方式，他们通过约会和相爱来挑选自己的伴侣。第 4 段对日本年轻人现在的择偶行为进行了总结，被接受的外国行为的日本化。B)是根据原文作出的归纳总结，故为答案。

【避错】A)和 C)虽然在文中提到，但它并不是年轻人的最爱；日本年轻人喜欢的是本土化的西方婚姻，所以可排除 D)。

92. Which of the following statements is CORRECT? (下面哪个陈述是正确的？)

A) A Western love marriage tends to miss some Japanese values. (西方以爱情为基础的婚姻错失了一些日本人的价值观)

B) Less attention is paid to the partner's qualification in arranged marriages. (在包办婚姻中，对配偶的条件的关注更少)

C) Young Japanese would often calculate their partner's wealth. (年轻的日本人会经常计算他们配偶的财富)

D) A new arranged marriage is a repetition of the older type. (新型的包办婚姻是旧式包办婚姻的复制)

【定位】题干问哪一个陈述正确，没有明确的定位词，所以应结合选项定位。

【详解】选 **A**)。第 2～3 段第一句指出，西方的以爱情为基础的婚姻在一个重要的方面有所不足，即它不一定能使一个人找到一个经济、社会和教育资历都相当的配偶。A)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

【避错】第三段提到，如今的日本年轻人很会计算，这就说明，在包办婚姻中，他们不可能不看对方的资历，所以可排除 B)；第三段提到，如今的日本年轻人很会计算，但并不表明他们经常计算配偶的财富，所以可排除 C)；文中提到新型的包办婚姻融合进了西方元素，并不是旧式包办婚姻的简单复制，所以可排除 D)。

93. Accordiung to the passage, the figure 40% (Paraghraph Five) is uncertain because (根据文章所述，第 5 段的数字 40%是不确定的，因为)

A) there has been a big increase in the number of arranged marriages. (包办婚姻的数量急剧增加)

B) Western love marriage still remains popular among Japanese. (西方婚姻在日本人中仍然很受欢迎)

C) young Japanese start dating very early in their life in a Western tradition. (年轻的日本人按照西方的传统在很年轻的时候就开始约会)

D) the tendency for arranged marriages could be stronger than is indicated. (包办婚姻的趋势可能比显示的更加强烈)

【定位】根据题干关键词 40%，Paragraph Five 定位到第 5 段。

【详解】选 **D**)。该段第 3 句指出，一些研究表明，每年有 40%的婚姻是有爱包办婚姻。但根据那些进行研究的人说，这一数字很难确定，因为许多日本夫妇，在接受调查的时候即使他们的婚姻是包办的，也会说他们是因为有爱才结合在一起的，即很多夫妇不会说他们的婚姻是包办的。由此可知，40%这个数字不确定是因为可能会有更多的日本夫妇的婚姻是包办

couples, when polled, describe their marriage as a love match even if it was arranged.

讲述现在日本年轻人选择网络相亲的好处。

6 These days, doing *omiai* often means going to a computer matching service rather than to a *nakodo*. The *nakodo* of tradition was an old woman who knew all the kids in the neighbourhood and went around trying to pair them off by speaking to their parents; a successful match would bring her a wedding invitation and a gift of money. [94]But Japanese today find it's less awkward to reject a proposed partner if the nakodo is a computer.

7 Japan has about five hundred computer matching services. Some big companies, including Mitsubishi, run one for their employees. At a typical commercial service, an applicant pays $80 to $125 to have his or her personal data stored in the computer for two years and $200 or so more if a marriage results. The stored information includes some obvious items like education and hobbies, and some not-so-obvious ones, like whether a person is the oldest child (First sons, and to some extent first daughters, face an obligation of caring for elderly parents.)

的，只是他们没有说出来而已，D)是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。

【避错】第 5 段第一句指出越来越多的年轻人到了一定年龄后会选择相亲，但并没有说相亲人数有大幅度增长，故可排除 A)；第 2 段最后一句中有提及，但并不是数据不确定的原因，故可排除 B)；第 5 段第一句提到年轻人很早恋爱，但也不是数字不确定的原因，故可排除 C)。

94. One of the big differences between a traditional *nakodo* and its contemporary version lies in the way (传统的媒婆和她的现代版的一个重大不同在于_____的方式)

A) wedding gifts are presented. (婚礼礼品的呈现)
B) a proposed partner is refused. (推荐的配偶被拒绝)
C) formalities are arranged. (形式的安排)
D) the middleman / woman is chosen. (中间人的选择)

【定位】根据题干关键词 nakodo 定位到倒数第 2 段。

【详解】选 **B**)。该段首先介绍了媒婆的工作，接着指出了如果介绍成功的话，那么媒婆会得到去参加婚礼的邀请和钱。最后一句作者着重指出了，如果现在的“媒婆”是电脑的话，那么日本人在拒绝一个推荐的配偶的时候就不会觉得那么尴尬了。由此可知答案为 B)。

【避错】A)、C)和 D)在原文中都没有提及。

95. What is the purpose of the last paragraph? (最后一段的目的是什么？)

A) To tell the differences between an old and modern *nakodo*. (指出传统媒婆和现在媒婆的不同之处)
B) To provide some examples for the traditional *nakodo*. (给出一些传统媒婆的例子)
C) To offer more details of the computerized nakodo. (详细解释一下电脑化的媒婆)
D) To sum up the main ideas and provide a conclusion. (概括文章的主要内容，总结全文)

【定位】根据题干关键词 the last paragraph 定位到最后一段。

【详解】选**C**)。该段首先指出，日本有大约 500 个电脑婚配服务，接着介绍了费用，又介绍了网站上储存的信息都包括哪些内容。由此可知，最后一段主要是在介绍电脑婚配服务的细节信息，故答案为 C)。

【避错】最后一段没有提到传统的媒婆，所以可排除 A)和 B)；最后一段只是提到了电脑婚配服务，并不能概括整篇文章，故可排除 D)。

【语境记忆】

1. *omiai* 为外来语，是由日语音译过来的。在文中的意思是“相亲”。
2. *omiai kekkon* 为外来语，是由日语音译过来的。在文中的意思是“相亲结婚”。
3. *ren'ai kekkon* 为外来语，是由日语音译过来的。在文中的意思是“恋爱结婚”。
4. *nakodo* 为外来语，是由日语音译过来的。在文中的意思是“媒婆”。

【难句分析】

It's hard to be sure, say those who study the matter, because many Japanese couples, when polled, describe their marriage as a love match even if it was arranged. (第 5 段第 4 句。)

【分析】复合句。黑体部分为句子的主干。say those…the matter 为插入语，其中 who 引导定语从句，修饰 those。because 引导原因状语从句，对 hard to be sure 进行解释；even if 引导让步状语从句。

【全文翻译】

最近许多日本年轻人都去 *omiai*，这个词字面上的意思是“相亲”。他们中的许多人都很乐意去做这件事。[91①]在当今繁荣却逐渐保守的日本，传统的相亲结婚（*omiai kekkon*）和包办婚姻方兴未艾。

[91②]但是有一点不同。在原来的 *omiai* 中，年轻的日本人不能拒绝父母和媒人挑选的对象。第二次世界大战后，许多日本人纷纷采取他们的征服者——美国人的更加民主的方法，而不再将包办婚姻作为其挑选对象的一部分。[92①]西方的 *ren'ai kekkon* 或者是有爱婚姻，变得流行起来，日本人也开始通过约会和谈恋爱来挑选他们自己的配偶。

[92②]但是西方的(相亲)方法常常被发现在一个重要方面有不足之处：西方的(相亲)方法不一定给对方提供一个在经济、社会和教育条件上都合适的人选。“现在的年轻人都非常的谨慎。”一个名叫 Chieko Akiyama 的社会评论家如是说。

[91③]看来现在正在发生的是以前旧模式的一种重复，也就是一种被采用的外国做法的日本本土化。西方为爱而婚的理想在一种新的 *omiai* 中被接受，在这种相亲活动中双方都有拒绝对方的权利。“*Omiai* 正发展成为一种风格化的介绍，”Akiyama 女士说。

现在许多日本年轻人在他们 20 刚出头的时候就开始约会，但是从没想过结婚。当他们到了年龄——女的 25 岁，男的快 30 岁的时候，他们就越来越多地开始参加 *omiai* 了。有些调查显示，每年有多达 40%的婚姻都是 *omiai kekkon*。“这很难确定，”那些调查此事的人如是说。[93]因为被调查时，许多日本夫妇都说他们的婚姻是因爱而结合的，即使婚姻是被包办的。

最近，去 *omiai* 常常就是说去网上婚介所，而不是去找 *nakodo*。传统的 *nakodo* 是位老妇人，她对周围邻里的孩子都比较了解，到处跑着去跟他们的父母谈话，千方百计地想撮合他们；促成一桩婚事，媒婆就会收到请帖和作为酬谢的礼金。[94]但是现在的日本人发现，如果媒婆是一个电脑的话，拒绝一个被推荐的对象就没什么难为情的。

日本有大约 500 个网上婚介所。一些大的公司，包括 Mitsubishi，就为他们的雇员开设了 (这样的服务)。在一个典型的商业服务中，一位申请者花 80 到 125 美元，可以把他或她的个人资料在电脑上保存两年，如果促成婚姻的话，需再多花 200 美元左右。这些被保存的信息包括一些明显的信息，如受教育程度和业余爱好，还有一些不太明显的信息，如这个人在家是否排行老大。(长子，有些情况下也包括长女，都面临照顾年迈父母的责任。)

TEXT D

【文章大意】本文为记叙文。文章主要讲科迪娅·哈林顿的经商之路。虽然其间有过失败，但最终她还是赢得了成功。她成立了自己的小圆面包公司，公司包括自己的货运业务、冷藏公司，生产小圆面包和冷冻布丁的面包店。

介绍哈林顿现在的生活状况和她所向往的生活。

1 Cordia Harrington was tired of standing up all day and smelling like French fries at night. She owned and operated three McDonald's shops in Illinois, but as a divorced mother of three boys, she yearned for a business that would provide for her children and let her spend more time with them.

讲述哈林顿时来运转，为经营自己的面包房作好了准备。

2 [96]Her lucky moment came, strangely enough, after she was nominated in 1992 to be on the McDonald's bun committee. "The company picked me up in a corporate jet to see bakeries around the world," she recalls. "Every time I went to a meeting, I loved it. This was global!"

3 The experience opened her eyes to business possibilities. When McDonald's decided it wanted a new bun supplier, Harrington became determined to win the contract, even though she had no experience running a bakery.

4 [97]***Harrington studied the bakery business and made sure she was never off executives' radar.*** "If you have a dream, you can't wait for people to call you," she says. "So I'd visit a mill and send them photos of myself in a baker's hat jacket, holding a sign that says 'I want to be your baker.' " [100①]After four years and 32 interviews, her persistence paid off.

5 Harrington sealed the deal with a handshake, sold her shops, and borrowed $13.5 million. She was ready to build the fastest, most automated bakery in the world.

讲述哈林顿陷入财政危机，商场失意，而后又如何起死回生的。

6 The Tennessee Bun Company opened ahead of schedule in 1997, in time for slump in U.S. fast-food sales for McDonald's . [98①]Before Harrington knew it, she was down to her last $20,000, not enough to cover payroll. And her agreement with McDonald's required that she sell exclusively to the company. "I cried myself to sleep many nights," she recalls. "I really did think, I am going to go bankrupt."

7 [98②][100②]But Harrington worked out an agreement to supply Pepperidge Farm as well. "McDonald's could see a benefit if our production went up and prices went down, and no benefit if we went out of business," she says. "That deal saved us."

8 Over the next eight years, Harrington branched out even more: She started her own trucking business, added a cold-storage company, and now has

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96. According to the passage, which of the following was most significant in her early career? (根据这篇文章，下列哪个在她早期的事业中最为重要？)

A) Her nomination on the McDonald's bun committee. (她被提名为麦当劳的面包委员会成员)
B) Her travel and the visits to bakeries around the world. (她的旅行和对世界各国面包房的拜访)
C) A business contract with local bun suppliers. (和当地面包供应商的商业合约)
D) The interviews and experience in running a bakery. (经营面包房的采访和经验)

【定位】根据题干关键词 most significant in her early career 定位到第 2 段。

【详解】选 **A**)。该段第一句指出，在 Cordia Harrington 于 1992 年被提名为麦当劳面包委员会的成员之后，她的幸运的时刻来临了。因为有了这次提名，她可以乘坐公司的飞机去世界各国参观面包房。由此可知，Cordia Harrington 被提名为面包委员会的成员是她早期事业中最重要的，故答案为 A)。

【避错】她能周游列国，参观各国面包房的前提是她被提名为面包委员会的成员，所以 B)不是最重要的因素；与面包供应商签合同是后来发生的事，并不是她早期的事业中所发生的事，故可排除 C)；通过第 3 段最后一句可知，她早期并没有经营面包店的经验，故可排除 D)。

97. "***Harrington…made sure she was never off executives' radar***" (Paragraph Four) means that she (第 4 段中 "哈林顿…确保她从未没有离开过主管的关注范围" 意思是她)

A) herself wanted to be a company executive. (自己想要成为公司主管)
B) meant to hire executives to run the business. (想要雇用主管来管理生意)
C) meant to keep her management knowledge and skills. (想要保持自己的管理知识和技术)
D) focused on the management of the bakery business. (关注面包生意的管理)

【定位】根据题干关键词 Harrington…made sure she was never off executives' radar, (Paragraph Four)定位到第 4 段。

【详解】选 **C**)。第一句中的 radar 除了“雷达”，还有“关注范围”的意思。这里应指哈林顿从未允许自己离开过主管的关注范围，也就是说哈林顿一直在充实自己的管理知识，提高自己的管理技能。故答案为 C)。

【避错】A)、B)和 D)在原文中没有提及。

98. How did she survive the crisis at the start of her bakery business? (她是如何在面包生意刚开始的时候渡过难关的？)

A) By supplying buns for another company. (通过向另一家公司供应面包)
B) By opening her bun company ahead of schedule. (通过提前开面包公司)
C) By keeping supplies up for McDonald's. (通过为麦当劳供应货物)
D) By making a new agreement with McDonald's. (通过与麦当劳达成新的协议)

【定位】根据题干关键词 at the start of her bakery business 定位到第 7 段。

【详解】选 **A**)。该段最后一句中的 That deal 指的是哈林顿通过与另一家公司签订供应合同。由该句可知，这一合同挽救了哈林顿的公司免于破产，由此可知答案为 A)。

【避错】第 6 段第一句提到哈林顿的公司提前开业，但这并不是使她的公司免于破产的原因，故排除 B)；文中确实提到过哈林顿的公司为麦当劳供应面包，但她的公司照样陷入危机，故可排除 C)；文中没有提到哈林顿的公司和麦当劳达成了新的协议，故可排除 D)。

99. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT in describing her current business? (下面哪一条描述她目前的生意的陈述是不正确的？)

A) It is fast growing. (它发展迅速)
B) It is diversified. (它呈现多样化)

讲述哈林顿是如何成功经营自己的面包房的，还重新获得了自己的爱情。

three bakeries producing fresh buns and frozen dough — all now known as the Bun Companies. Speed is still a priority: [99]It takes 11 people at the main bakery to turn out 60,000 buns an hour for clients across 40 states, South America, and the Caribbean.

9 Grateful for the breaks she's had, [100③]Harrington is passionate about providing opportunities to all 230 employees. "Financial success is the most fun when you can give it away," she says.

10 The current economy is challenging. Some of her clients' sales have declined, but she's found new clients and improved efficiencies to help sustain the company's double-digit growth.

11 Cordia Harrington doesn't have to stand on her feet all day anymore. Two of her three sons now work for her, And she's remarried — her husband, Tom, is now her CFO.

讲述哈林顿商场成功的感悟。

12 "This is more than a job," says Harrington. "It's a mission. I'm always thinking. [100④]How can we best serve our employees? If we support them, they'll do their best to look after our clients. That's how it works here."

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C) Its clients are all local. (它的客户全是本地的)　　D) It is more efficient. (它更加高效)

【定位】根据题干关键词 current business 定位到第 8 段。

【详解】选 **C**)。该段最后一句指出，哈林顿的面包公司在面包房雇用了 11 个人，每小时为 40 个州、南美和加勒比海地区的客户生产 60000 个面包。由此可见，哈林顿的面包公司的客户不全是本地的，故 C)错误。

【避错】该段第一句指出，8 年来，哈林顿开了更多的分店，还开了货车运输，冷藏库公司，这说明哈林顿现在的生意发展迅猛，呈现多样化趋势，故 A)和 B)的描述符合原文；第 2 句指出速度仍然是优先考虑的事情，所以 D)的描述符合原文。

100. According to the passage, which of the following is fundamental to Harrington's success? (根据这篇文章，下列哪个对哈林顿的成功起重要作用？)

A) Efficiency and love for the family. (效率和对家庭的爱)　　B)Perseverance and concern for employees. (坚持和对员工的关心)

C) Business expansion and family support. (业务扩展和家庭支持)　　D) Opportunities and speed. (机会和速度)

【定位】题干关键词 Harrington's success 在原文中没有具体提到，但是通过全文我们可以推断出来，所以本题的定位应是全文。

【详解】选 **B**)。文章前半部分指出，她经过 32 次面试后才迎来生意的开端；在她的事业刚开始的时候，哈林顿几乎面临着破产的境地，但她没有放弃，后来与另一家公司签订了供应合同，使她的事业有了转机；现在她开了几家分公司，又开了货运公司和冷藏库公司。但在公司的发展中，哈林顿没有忘记为她的员工提供机会，使他们能取得经济上的成功，因为她知道只有照顾好员工，他们才会更好地照顾客户。通过这些内容我们不难得知，哈林顿的成功一是靠她的锲而不舍的精神，二是靠她对员工的关心和照顾，B)是对原文进行的归纳总结，故为答案。

【避错】高效和对家人的爱虽然在文中有所提到，但这并不是她事业成功的关键，所以可排除 A)；家庭的支持在原文中没有提及，故可排除 C)；机会在原文中没有提及，所以可排除 D)。

【语境记忆】

1. bun　*n.* 小圆面包；小圆糕点
2. bakery　*n.* 面包店；面包烘房；烘烤食品
3. exclusively　*adv.* 专门地；独占地；专有地；排外地
4. double-digit　*n.* 两位(数字)

【难句分析】

1. **She owned and operated three McDonald's shops** in Illinois, **but** as a divorced mother of three boys, **she yearned for a business** that would provide for her children and let her spend more time with them. (第 1 段第 2 句)
   【分析】并列复合句。本句是由 but 连接的两个并列分句构成的。在第二个分句中，that 引导定语从句，修饰 business。
2. When McDonald's decided it wanted a new bun supplier, **Harrington became determined to win the contract**, even though she had no experience running a bakery. (第 3 段第 2 句)
   【分析】复合句。黑体部分为句子的主干。when 引导时间状语从句，该从句中 it wanted a new bun supplier 为省略了引导词的宾语从句，做 decided 的宾语；even though 引导让步状语从句。

【全文翻译】

科迪娅·哈林顿厌倦了这样的生活：白天站一整天，晚上闻着像法国油炸物一样的味道。她在伊利诺伊州拥有并经营 3 家麦当劳店，但是作为一个 3 个儿子的单亲妈妈，她渴望有一个可以足够供给她孩子们的生意，并可以让她花更多的时间跟孩子们在一起。

[96]太不可思议了，当她在 1992 年被任命为麦当劳面包委员会的成员后，她的幸运时刻到来了。“公司开专机接我去世界各地参观面包店，”她回忆说。“每参加一次会议，我都很喜欢。这是全球的！”

这次经历让她看到了商机。当麦当劳决定需要一个新的小圆面包供应商的时候，哈林顿对赢得这一纸合同表现得很有决心，尽管她并没有经营面包店的经验。

[97]哈林顿研究了面包店的经营情况，并时刻关注自己的管理知识和技能。“如果你有一个梦想，你就等不及别人来拜访你，”她说，“所以我去拜访了一个磨坊并给他们寄了我的照片，照片中我穿戴着面包师的衣帽，手里拿着一个标牌，上面写着‘我想成为你们的面包师’。”[100①]4 年后，经过 32 次面试后，她的坚持得到了回报。

哈林顿在融洽的气氛下达成了这项交易，卖掉了她的店面，又借了 1350 万美元。她准备在世界上建立最快、最自动化的面包房。

1997 年，田纳西州面包公司提前营业，当时正赶上美国麦当劳快餐销售业不景气。当哈林顿的营业额亏损到最后的两万美元时，她才如梦初醒，当然这些钱还不足以支付工资。她与麦当劳达成的协议要求她只将面包卖给麦当劳。“很多个夜晚我都是哭着睡着的，”她回忆说。“我确实想过，我要破产了。”

[98②] [100②]但是哈林顿想出了一个也向 Pepperidge 农场供应面包的协议。“如果我们产量上升，价格下降，麦当劳就能够看到利益，但是如果我们破产了，麦当劳也没有好处，”她说，“那个交易救了我们。”

在接下来的 8 年时间里，哈林顿开了更多的分公司：她开始经营自己的货运业务，又开设了冷藏公司，而且现在拥有 3 家生产小圆面包和冷冻面点的面包店——所有这些公司都被称为小圆面包公司。[99]速度仍然优先：在主要的面包房，11 个人在一小时内要为在南美和加勒比海的 40 个国家的客户生产出 6 万个小圆面包。

[100③]感恩于她在商场曾有过的机遇，哈林顿十分热衷于为所有 230 个雇员提供机会。“只有当你把财政上的成功赠予别人时，你才会得到最大的快乐。”她说。

当前的经济富有挑战。她的有些客户的销售量已经下降了，但是她已经找到新的客户，并通过提高效率来帮助维持公司两位数字的增长。

哈林顿再也不用整天站着了。她 3 个儿子中的两个现在都在为她工作，而且她已经再婚了，丈夫 Tom 现在是她的财务总监。

“这不只是一个工作，”哈林顿说，“这是一个使命。我一直在想，[100④]怎么才能为我们的员工提供最好的服务？如果我们支持他们，他们就会尽最大的努力来维系我们客户。我们公司就是这样运作的。”

PART VI WRITING

SECTION A COMPOSITION

【审题】本文限定题目为“该不该对私家车征收污染税”，提纲要求本文包含三个部分，第一部分要表明自己的立场，即支持或反对私家车征收污染税；第二部分要求给出一至二条相应的理由；第三部分要求总结自己的观点。

【思路】第一段：首先描述私家车过多带来污染问题这一现象，自然而然地引出自己的观点：应该对私家车征收污染税；
第二段：从两方面说明私家车造成的污染，即环境污染和噪声污染，并分别说明这两种污染的危害；
第三段：总结全文，重申对私家车征税的意义。

【范文】

Should Private Car Owners Be Taxed for Pollution?

Nowadays, [1]with the decline of many vehicles' price and the increasing wealth of people, it is perhaps not a sign of affluence to have one car or more. Rather, owning a car has become a necessity. [2]However, the great amount of cars on road has brought many problems, including the worsening environment and the global warming. [3]Therefore, some people claim that it's time car owners paid the correct price for all the problems they have caused. [4]And I am one of those people.

The following reasons can [5]lend support to my opinion. [6]First, cars [7]increase our country's reliance on fossil fuels, which in turn contributes to the exhaustion of natural resources and the warming of our climate. All of these need our government to invest much to solve the problems. Of course, you can't expect the people without cars to pay the cost. After all, it is not fair. [6]Second, the noise pollution caused by cars will [8]constitute a threat both to human beings and other creatures in the world. [9]It will greatly interrupt people's work, study or rest; it will also result in the animals' losing ability to control their behaviors and worse, losing their life.

All in all, all the problems, such as the climate change and the ecological damage can be attributed to cars [10]whose owners should pay the money for the problems they caused. [11]Only through this can we cut back on the number of cars and recover the environment.

【点评】

[1] 首句点明私家车越来越多的背景。
[2] 话锋一转，引出私家车引发的问题。
[3] 自然而然引出人们对私家车引发问题的态度。
[4] 表达个人观点简洁明了。
[5] 表达地道，具有新意。lend support to…“给……以支持”。
[6] 给出支持理由，层次鲜明，简洁明了。
[7] 改变传统的 rely on (依赖) 表达，使表达方式更加自然、地道。
[8] “对……构成威胁”比 threaten 更具特色，更能吸引阅卷人的注意。
[9] 用分号连接的两个分句，分别解释了上一句中的 threat，细心全面。
[10] whose 引导的定语从句修饰 cars，使整个句子结构清晰明了。
[11] 倒装句式，起到强调说明的作用，是考试中的加分句型，值得一试。

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

【审题】本题要求给好朋友写张便条，邀请他/她暑假期间去你的家乡并告知如何去，可以视为邀请类便条。写作时一定注意根据便条要求说清楚如何能到达你的家乡。

【范文】

June 16, 2011

Dear Cathy,

[1]I'm writing to invite you to my home town during this summer vacation. I will be honored if you accept this invitation. [2]As is known, my home town is a summer resort, famous for its agreeable weather in the summer. [3]If the time is available, you can take the train K2122 which leaves your city at 8 a.m. every morning and reaches its destination at 11 a.m.

[4]I am really looking forward to seeing you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,
Tom

【点评】

[1] 开门见山发出邀请。
[2] 介绍家乡的特点。
[3] 指出可乘坐的交通工具。
[4] 再一次表达愿望。

PART I DICTATION

【听音指导】第一遍，先不要急着把听到的内容写下来。注意听文中的关键词，抓住文章大意。关键词：freshmen, Britain, education system, universities, new 等。通过这些关键词可知，本文是讲述英国的新生周，点明新生入学可能会遇到的问题。
第二、三遍：听到一个句子就写一个句子，千万不要因为没有写完一个句子而漏听了下一个句子的录音，余下的句子成分可以在第四遍读音的时候补齐。
第四遍：查漏补缺，补齐前两遍没有写全的内容。

Freshmen's Week

Britain has a [1]well-respected [2]higher education system and some of the top universities and research institutions in the world. But to those who are new to [3]this system, it can sometimes be confusing.

October is usually the busiest month in the [4]academic calendar. Universities have something called [5]Freshmen's Week for their newcomers. It's a great opportunity to make new friends, join lots of clubs and settle into university life.

However, having just left the comfort of home and all your friends behind, the prospect of meeting strangers in classrooms and dormitories can be worrying. Where do you start? And who should you make friends with? Which clubs and [6]societies should you join?

Luckily, there will be thousands of others in the same boat as you. They worry about starting their university social life [7]on the right foot. So just [8]take it all in slowly. Don't rush into anything that you'll regret for the next three years.

【听写提示】
第一遍听音时掌握短文主题，记下关键词，这样便于把握一系列与主题相关的词和词组，如 academic calendar，university life，dormitories，clubs，societies。
[1] well-respected 是"副词+动词的过去分词"构成的复合形容词，类似的词有 well-known，well-established 等，注意不要漏写中间的连字符。
[2] 按照英语习惯，"高等教育"一般用 higher education 来表达，正如"高等数学"要用 higher mathematics 来表达一样。因此 higher 不能写成原级。
[3] 因为 this 词尾与 system 词首都发/s/音，故 this 的/s/音省略不发。考生容易将 this 误写成 the。
[4] academic calendar 之间不完全爆破，calendar 的拼写较有难度，考生可根据音节写单词。
[5] Freshmen's Week 属于专有名词，首字母需大写，第一个单词用的是复数名词的所有格形式。
[6] societies 在此与 clubs 并列，意思是"社团"，是可数名词，因 clubs 采用复数，根据逻辑 societies 也要用复数形式。
[7] on the right foot 意思是"有一个顺利的开始；处于有利地位"，最后一个/t/音发音很轻。
[8] 注意这几个词之间的连读。

【全文翻译】

新 生 周

英国拥有口碑极好的高等教育体系、一些世界上的顶级大学和研究机构。但是对于那些新进入这一体系的人来说，有时会觉得困惑。

十月通常是校历中最忙的一个月份。大学会为新生安排新生周。新生可以有很多机会结识新朋友，加入多种社团，融入大学生活。

但是，离开家庭的舒适和所有朋友，在教室和宿舍中遇到陌生的人也令人担心。你从哪里开始？你应该和谁交朋友？你该加入哪个俱乐部和社团？

幸运的是，还有成千上万个人和你的处境相同。他们担心不能以好的方式开始大学社交生活。所以，你只需要慢慢来就可以了。不要匆忙地做任何事情，否则在接下来的 3 年中你会后悔。

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

Conversation 1

1. A) number of travelers.
   B) number of tour days.
   C) flight details.
   D) room services.

2. A) Air tickets and local transport.
   B) Local transport and meals.
   C) Air tickets, local transport and breakfast.
   D) Air tickets, local transport and all meals.

3. A) The traveler is reluctant to buy travel insurance.
   B) The traveler is ready to buy travel insurance.
   C) The traveler doesn't have to buy travel insurance.
   D) Travel insurance is not mentioned in the conversation.

W: [1]OK, so let's go through the travel details again. Two adults. Eight days in Britain from April 26 to May 3. Flying from Beijing to London and back with Air China. And you're in a double room.
M: Yes, that's right. Um…do you know what the flight times are?
W: The outward flight from Beijing is, er…let me see. Yes, 10:30…in the morning. And the return is…I think it's early evening. Yes…7:15. Fifteen past seven in the evening. Local time, that is.
M: Right, that's fine. Oh…sorry. [2①]I can't remember what else you include in the price apart from the air tickets. Is it all meals or just breakfast?
W: [2②]Yes, it's full board…so all meals…and transport from the airport to your hotel…everything's included.
M: Good.
W: Now, can you tell me if you need travel insurance?
M: Yes, yes, we do.
W: OK, well, that's an extra 300 yuan each. Is that OK?
M: Well, there is no choice, is there? I mean, we have to have it, don't we?
W: Yes, I'm afraid so.
M: [3]Well, all right then.

女：[1]好的，让我们再重新仔细讨论一下旅行细节。两名成年人。从 4 月 26 日到 5 月 3 日在英国待 8 天。乘坐中国国际航空公司的航班往返于北京和伦敦。你们要住双人房间。
男：是的，很正确。呃…，你知道航班的时间吗？
女：从北京出发的航班，呃，让我看一下，是上午 10:30。返回的时间是，让我想想，晚上，是的，7:15。晚上 7:15，当地时间，对。
男：好的，还不错。噢，对不起。[2]①我记不起来除了机票，这个价格中还包括其他什么东西。免所有的餐费，还是只是早餐费?
女：[2]②是的，全食宿，包括所有的饮食，从机场到旅馆的交通费。所有东西都包含在内。
男：很好。
女：现在，能告诉我你是否需要旅行保险吗？
男：是的，是的。我们要。
女：好的，那每个人需要再交 300 元，可以吗？
男：嗯，没有别的选择了，是吗？我意思是说，我们必须买保险，是吧？
女：是的，恐怕是这样。
男：[3]好吧，那就买吧。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 travelers，tour days，flight details, room services，air tickets, transport 及 travel insurance 等可推测，本对话很可能是关于旅行的相关细节。其中可能会提到旅行者的数量、旅行的天数、航班信息、住宿、机票、交通和旅行保险等事实细节。

1. The following details have been checked during the conversation EXCEPT
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问下列细节在对话中已经核对过，除了哪一项。对话一开始，女士说让我们再重新过一遍旅行细节。两名成年人，从 4 月 26 日到 5 月 3 日在英国待 8 天。乘坐中国国际航空公司的航班往返于北京和伦敦。住双人房间。由此可知，D)在对话中没有提到。
【避错】对话中提到有两名成年人，所以 A)"旅行者的人数"可排除；对话中提到旅行的日期是从 4 月 26 日到 5 月 3 日，共 8 天，所以 B)"旅行的天数"可排除；对话中提到，乘坐中国国际航空公司的航班往返于北京和伦敦，所以 C)"航班的细节"可排除。

2. What is included in the price?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问价格中包含什么。对话中，男士问女士除了飞机票，价格中还包括什么，是否包括餐饮。女士回答说，全食宿，所有的饮食，从机场到旅馆的交通费等所有的东西都包括在内。D)最全面，故为答案。
【避错】A)、B)和 C)虽然也在对话中提到，但不够全面。

3. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问下列哪个陈述是正确的。对话结尾处，女士问男士是否需要旅行保险，男士回答说他们要，并且问是不是必须要买保险，女士给予肯定回答。男士表示可以。B)"旅行者做好买旅行保险的准备了"符合对话内容。
【避错】A)"这名旅行者不愿意买旅行保险"与对话中的 Yes, yes, we do 相悖；C)"这名旅行者不必非要买旅行保险"与对话中的"Well, there is no choice, is there?..."相悖；对话结尾处明显提到旅行保险，所以 D)"旅行保险没有在对话中提到"可排除。

Conversation 2

M: Pan-Pacific Tours. How can I help you?
W: Good afternoon. Can I speak to Mark, please?
M: Speaking.
W: Oh, hello, Mark. This is Linda from Johnson & Sons Events.
M: Hello, Linda. What can I do for you?
W: I was just wanting to clear up a few details of the conference event we're organizing.

男：泛太平洋旅行，我可以帮什么忙吗？
女：下午好，请问我能和马克讲话吗？
男：我是，请说。
女：噢，你好马克。我是来自约翰逊&萨斯活动中心的琳达。
男：你好，琳达。我能为你做点什么？
女：我想核实一些我们正在组织的会议的细节问题。
男：好的，你想知道什么？

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 airport buses, delegates, spouse, guest speakers, performances, conference, piano performance 等可推测，本对话可能与举办会议有关。其中还可能提到代表的人数，他们配偶的情况，特邀发言人的人数，为会议准备的表演等相关细节。

4. Which of the following details is CORRECT?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问下列哪个细节是正确的。对话中，男士提到目前为止已经有 183 名代表预订，可能还会再有一些人。由此可知，男士对具体的人数不是很确定，

4. A) Mark knows the exact number of airport buses.
B) Mark knows the exact number of delegates' spouse.
C) Mark doesn't know the exact number of delegates yet.
D) Mark doesn't know the number of guest speakers.

5. A) The arrival time of guest speakers.
B) The departure time of guest speakers.
C) The type of transport for guest speakers.
D) The number of guest speakers.

6. A) One.
B) Two
C) Three.
D) Not mentioned.

7. A) Pan-Pacific Tours.
B) Johnson & Sons Events.
C) Conference delegates.
D) An airline company.

M: Right. What do you need to know?
W: Well, first I've got to have numbers, delegates to the conference, their husbands or wives and so on for the transport as much as anything else.
M: [4]So far we've got 183 who booked up. And we might get a few more.
W: Does that include husbands and wives as well?
M: Not really. I'll e-mail you the exact number because I haven't counted them yet.
W: Fine.
M: And there will be 6 guest speakers.
W: Six?
M: Yes. Who want picking up from the airport by car not in a fleet of buses.
W: [5]Right. You'll let me know when they are arriving, won't you.
M: Just as soon as I know.
W: Now, special events. [6①]You wanted a local style dance for the opening ceremony, didn't you?
M: That would be great. I'm sure everyone will enjoy it.
W: And we'll have to fly the dancers specially.
M: Sure.
W: [6②]And then after the welcoming feast, there's going to be a piano performance, right?
M: [7]Yes, we'll have to contact the airline company about it. They're sponsoring this event.
W: So we'll send the bill direct to them for it.
M: You could do.
W: Well, that's all my inquiries for the time being.
M: OK, if you need anything else, just pick up the phone or drop me an e-mail.
W: I will. Thanks. Bye.
M: Bye.

女：嗯，首先我想知道人数，参加会议的代表团，她们的丈夫或他们的妻子等等，以便我们安排交通和其他事情。
男：[4]到目前为止，我们有 183 人已经预订了，可能还会再有一些人。
女：包括丈夫和妻子在内吗？
男：不是，我们的邮件中没有他们。
女：好的。
男：有 6 名特邀发言人。
女：6 名？
男：是的，他们希望有轿车去机场接他们，而不是机场大巴。
女：[5]好的，你到时告诉我他们什么时候到。
男：我一知道就告诉你。
女：现在，特殊的事情。[6①]你想要在开幕式的时候有一场当地舞蹈，是吧？
男：如果能那样会非常好。我确定每个人都会喜欢。
女：这样我们将专门用飞机接舞者了。
男：好的。
女：[6②]在欢迎宴会之后，有一场钢琴表演，对吧？
男：[7]是的，我们必须和航空公司联系一下，是它们赞助这次活动的。
女：那么我们将把费用直接发给它们。
男：是的，可以这样。
女：好的，目前为止我就这些问题了。
男：好的，如果你想知道任何其他的事情，只需拿起电话或给我发封邮件。
女：我会的，谢谢。再见。
男：再见。

故答案为 C)。
【避错】对话中男士只是提到，代表们不希望坐公交车，没有提到机场大巴的数量，故可排除 A)“马克知道机场大巴的确切数量”；对话中女士问男士，这 183 人中，是不是包括他们/她们的妻子和丈夫，男士表示不一定，他还没有清点确切人数，由此可知男士不知道代表们的妻子和丈夫的人数，故可排除 B)“马克知道代表们的配偶的具体数量”；对话中，男士明确提到有 6 名特邀发言人，故可排除 D)“马克不知道特邀发言人的数量”。

5. What does Linda want to know?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问琳达想要知道什么。对话中女士提出了一系列的问题，包括参会代表的人数；特邀发言人到达的时间；开幕式的时候是否需要当地舞蹈；在欢迎宴会之后，是否有一场钢琴表演。四个选项中符合上述女士提到的问题的是 A)“特邀发言人到达的时间”。
【避错】B)“特邀发言人离开的时间”、C)“特邀发言人的交通方式”和 D)“特邀发言人的人数”都不符合上述内容，故可排除。

6. How many performances have been planned for the conference?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问为会议准备的表演有多少场。对话中女士向男士确定说，在开幕式上要有一场当地的舞蹈表演，而在欢迎宴会之后有一场钢琴表演，由此可知，共有两场表演，答案为 B)。
【避错】A)、C)和 D)都不符合对话原文。

7. Who will pay for the piano performance?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问谁将会为钢琴表演付费。对话中，男士说他必须要和航空公司联系一下钢琴表演的事宜，因为是他们赞助了这一活动，由此可知，航空公司会为钢琴表演付费，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)“泛太平洋旅行”是男士所在的机构，他们举办这次活动，但活动的费用不是他们出；B)“约翰逊&萨斯活动中心”是承办男士公司活动的机构，所以不可能付表演费；C)“会议代表”是来参加会议的，所以也不可能为活动付费。

Conversation 3

8. A) Her cheque book.
B) Her papers for work.
C) Her laptop.
D) Her appointment book.

9. A) At the police station.
B) At a meeting.
C) In her client's office.
D) In the restaurant.

10. A) The papers inside had the company's name.
B) The briefcase was found in the restaurant.
C) The restaurant manager telephoned James.
D) The cheque book inside bore her name.

W: Sorry I'm late, James.
M: It's all right, Mary. Where have you been?
W: At the police station.
M: Where?!
W: At the police station. I've lost my briefcase.
M: Oh, no. What happened? Was there anything important in it?
W: [8]Yes, my cheque book, all the papers I need for work, my appointment book…
M: Oh, that's terrible. How did you lose your briefcase?
W: Well, as you know, [9①]I was with my client at a meeting all morning and we had lunch together. After lunch I went shopping. And when I wanted to buy something, I couldn't find my cheque book. Then I remembered that it was in my briefcase. And my briefcase was in my car.
M: So you went back to your car.
W: Yes, I went back to my car. No briefcase. But luckily my laptop was there.
M: And then you went to the police?
W: Not immediately. [9②]Before I went to the police station, I called my client's office. No luck. They said the briefcase wasn't there.
M: Excuse me. I've got a phone call. Yes? Yes, there is. Mary Hopkins. Oh, really? I'll tell her. It was very kind of you to call. Bye.
W: Who was that?
M: That was the manager of the Riverside restaurant. Just after lunch today, he found a briefcase under a table. When he opened the case, he found a lot of papers. He said they had the name of our company on them. [10]And he found a cheque book with the name of Hopkins on it. M. Hopkins. M for Mary.
W: Ah, thank God.

女：很抱歉，我迟到了，詹姆斯。
男：没关系，玛丽。你去了哪里了？
女：警察局。
男：哪里？！
女：警察局。我丢了公文包。
男：噢，不。发生了什么事？里面有什么重要的东西吗？
女：[8]是的，我的支票簿，我工作需要的所有文件，我的记事簿。
男：噢，太可怕了。你是怎么丢的公文包？
女：嗯，你知道的，[9①]我整个上午都和客户在开会，一起吃了午饭。午饭后我去购物，当我想买东西的时候，就找不到支票簿了。我想起来它在我的公文包里，而我的公文包在车里。
男：所以你返回车里了。
女：是的，我返回车里，却没有发现公文包。但是幸运的是我的手提电脑还在。
男：然后你去了警察局？
女：没有直接去。[9②]在我去警察局之前，我打电话到客户的办公室。很不幸，他们说公文包不在那。
男：对不起，我有个电话。什么？是的，有。玛丽·霍普金斯。噢，真的吗？我会告诉她。太感谢你打电话过来了。再见。
女：是谁？
男：是江边餐厅的经理。今天午饭后，他在桌子底下发现了一个公文包。他打开后，发现了很多文件。[10]他说上面有我们公司的名字。并且他发现一个支票簿上有霍普金斯的名字。M. 霍普金斯，M 代表“玛丽”。
女：啊，谢天谢地。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 missing, Mary's briefcase, cheque book, papers for work, laptop, appointment book 等可推测，本对话可能是关于 Mary 丢失了公文包。其中可能提到公文包中都有什么。

8. What is NOT missing in Mary's briefcase?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问在玛丽的公文包里哪个东西没丢。对话中女士提到，她丢了公文包，里面有支票簿，工作需要的所有文件以及记事簿。C)不在丢失的东西之列，故为答案。
【避错】A)、B)和 D)三个选项都是女士明确提到的她丢了的东西。

9. Where was Mary the whole morning?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问玛丽整个上午都在哪里。对话中，女士提到她整个上午都在和一个客户开会。并且还提到在她去警察局报案之前，她打电话到客户的办公室去询问那里有没有她的公文包。由此可知，女士整个上午都在客户的办公室，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)“在警察局”是女士后来去的地方；B)“在开会”与题干要求的地点不符；C)“在饭店”是女士中午和客户吃饭的地方。

10. Why was Mary sure that the briefcase was hers in the end?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问在对话最后玛丽为什么确定那个公文包就是她的。对话最后提到，饭店经理打电话给男士，说他们捡到一个公文包，其中有一个支票簿上面署名为 M. Hopkins，即 Mary Hopkins，正是女士的名字，由此可知，女士是根据支票簿上的名字确定该支票簿就是她的。
【避错】A)“公文包里的文件有她公司的名字”；B)“公文包在饭店被找到”和 C)“饭店经理打电话给吉姆斯”虽然在原文中都有提到，但不是女士凭借它判断该公文包属于自己的条件，故排除。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Passage 1

Washington University in Saint Louis, Missouri, is a medium-sized university. It has eleven thousand students. Twelve percent of them were international students, mostly graduate students.

密苏里州圣路易斯市的华盛顿大学是一所中型大学。有 11000 名学生，其中 12%为国际学生，大多数是研究生。

这所大学有法律学院、医学院和社会工作学院，还有商业

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 courses, the School of Design and Visual Arts…, undergraduate tuition, federal loans 等可推测，本篇文章很可能是关于某个大学的课程、学院及学费等问题。

11. A) the School of Design and Visual Arts.
B) the School of Social Work.
C) the School of Business.
D) the Arts and Sciences program.

12. A) Twenty thousand dollars.
B) Thirty thousand dollars.
C) Twenty-seven thousand dollars.
D) Thirty-eight thousand dollars.

13. A) federal loans.
B) private loans.
C) scholarships.
D) monthly payment plans.

The university has schools for law, medicine and social work. It also has a business school, a school of design and visual arts and a school of engineering and applied science. [11]But more than sixty percent of courses are taught through the Arts and Sciences program.

[12]The new school year that begins this fall will cost about fifty thousand dollars for undergraduates. That includes twelve months of living expenses estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

Graduate tuition differs by program. Tuition for the Master of Social Work program, for example, will cost twenty-seven thousand dollars in the coming year. The Master of Business Administration program will cost about thirty-eight thousand dollars.

The university offers financial assistance to international students, including first-year students, but says its resources are limited.

Scholarships are available. The university also offers a monthly payment plan to spread out the cost of tuition. And it offers loan programs.

[13]International students in the United States generally cannot receive federal student loans. But they may be able to take out private loans, as many American students do.

Washington University in Saint Louis was named Eliot Seminary when it opened in 1853. Later the name was changed to honor the first American president, George Washington.

学院、设计和视觉艺术学院以及工程和应用科学学院。[11]但是超过 60%的课程是通过艺术和科学项目教授的。

[12]今年秋天开始的新学年将会花费大学生们大约 50000 美元。包括估计有 20000 美元的 12 个月的生活费。

研究生的学费根据项目的不同有所变化。例如，社会工作硕士项目的学费在下一年是 27000 美元。商业管理硕士的学费是 38000 美元。

该所大学向国际学生提供经济援助，包括大学新生，但是资金是有限的。

也有奖学金。这所大学也提供月付计划，使学费分散开。它也提供贷款项目。

[13]在美国，国际学生不能接受联邦学生贷款。但是他们可以像美国学生那样，办理私人贷款。

圣路易斯的华盛顿大学在 1853 年成立的时候叫做艾略特神学院。后来为了纪念美国第一位总统乔治·华盛顿改名为华盛顿大学。

11. We learn from the passage that about two-thirds of the courses are taught through
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问我们从这篇文章中可以得知 2/3 的课程是通过什么教授的。原文中指出，华盛顿大学有 60%的课程是通过艺术和科学项目教授的。题干中的 two-thirds 是对原文中 sixty percent 的同义转述。由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】A)“设计和视觉艺术学院”，B)“社会工作学院”和 C)“商学院”都是华盛顿大学的院校，与题干不符。

12. What is the cost of undergraduate tuition?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问本科学费是多少。原文中指出，今年秋天开始的新学年将会花费学生们大约 5 万美元，其中包括 2 万美元的生活费。由此可知，学费应是 3 万美元，答案为 B)。
【避错】A)“2 万美元”是一年的生活费；C)“2.7 万美元”是社会工作硕士项目的学费；D)“3.8 万美元”是商业管理硕士的学费。

13. International students can receive all the following types of financial assistance EXCEPT
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问国际学生可以接受下列所有类型的经济援助，除了哪一项。文章最后指出，美国的国际学生基本上不能接受联邦政府的学生贷款，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)“私人贷款”，原文中明确指出，国际学生可以接受这类贷款；C)“奖学金”，原文中也指出奖学金是可用的；D)“月付计划”，原文中明确指出，华盛顿大学提供月付计划，使学费可以分散开。

Passage 2

14. A) France
B) America
C) Denmark
D) Australia

15. A) Feeding and playing with children.
B) Feeding and bathing children.
C) Taking children to the park and to school.
D) Taking children to watch sports events.

16. A) spend more time at work.
B) spend more time with children.
C) spend time drinking after work.
D) spend time on his computer.

17. A) France.
B) Britain.
C) Australia.
D) Denmark.

A new study from the University of New South Wales has discovered that during the working week, Australian fathers only spend an average of just over a minute each day alone with their children.

[14]Australian mothers, on the other hand, spend three hours a week purely looking after their children — a much greater disparity than in other countries like America, Denmark, Italy and France, where couples divide the child-care more evenly.

[15]According to the author of the study, traditionally Australian fathers appear to like the fun aspects of parenthood, but stay away from the daily child-care activities. So while they tend to be happy taking the kids to the park or to sports events, they are unlikely to participate regularly in feeding, bathing, or taking the kids to school.

In short, Australian parenting is seen as a woman's job and a man's hobby.

However, the last twenty years have seen the arrival of the so-called "new man" —[16]the man who is willing to share the housework and child-care.

The new man has a picture of his children on his computer desktop at work; he never misses the kids' school plays and he passes on a drink after work so that he can get home in time to read their bedtime story.

This new study suggests [17]that the new man feels a little more at home in Europe than in Australia.

Indeed, a poll conducted in the UK indicated that almost 70% of British women thought that men were as good at raising children as women.

新南威尔士大学的一项研究发现，在上班时间，澳大利亚的父亲们平均每天只花一分多钟的时间和孩子单独在一起。

[14]澳大利亚的母亲们，相反，每周花 3 小时的时间完全用来照顾孩子——这一不平等比其他国家如美国、丹麦、意大利和法国都要大。在这些国家中，夫妻双方用来照顾孩子的时间是平等的。

[15]这项研究的作者表示，传统上，澳大利亚的父亲看似喜欢父亲身份的有趣的方面，但是却远离日常照顾孩子的活动。所以尽管他们乐意带孩子去公园或去看体育比赛，但他们不喜欢参与到喂孩子、给孩子洗澡或送孩子去学校中来。

简而言之，在澳大利亚，对孩子的养育被看做是女性的工作、男性的业余爱好。

但是，过去 20 年见证了所谓的“新型男人”的到来——[16]“新型男人”是指愿意分担家务和照顾孩子的男人。

新型男人在他们工作场所的电脑桌面上放上孩子的照片；从来不缺席孩子的学校表演；下班后不喝酒，这样他就能按时到家为孩子读枕边故事。

这一新研究显示，[17]新型男人在欧洲比在澳大利亚会感到更加自在。

确实，在英国进行的一项调查显示，大约 70%的女性认为男性和女性一样擅长抚育孩子。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 mothers, looking after children, fathers, new man 等可推测，本篇文章可能与照看孩子相关，并且其中可能提到新型男士的特点。

14. According to the passage, mothers in _____ spend more time looking after children.
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问根据这篇文章，哪个地方的母亲花更多的时间照顾孩子。原文中提到，澳大利亚的母亲们每周花 3 小时的时间完全用来照顾孩子，这比美国、丹麦、意大利和法国都要多，由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】A)“法国”、B)“美国”和 C)“丹麦”在原文中明确提到没有澳大利亚多。

15. Which of the following activities would Australian fathers traditionally participate in?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问下列哪个活动是澳大利亚的父亲们传统上会参与的。原文中指出，传统上，澳大利亚的父亲乐意带孩子去公园或去看体育比赛。由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】A)“喂孩子以及和孩子一起玩”、B)“喂孩子和给孩子洗澡”和 C)“带孩子去公园和去学校”都不是父亲们会干的事情。

16. According to the study, the "new man" likes to
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问根据这项研究，“新型男士”喜欢做什么。文中提到，新型男士愿意分担家务和照看孩子，由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A)“花更多的时间在工作上”、C)“下班后花更多的时间去喝酒”和 D)“花更多的时间在电脑上”都不是新型男士的特点。

17. It is suggested in the passage that the "new man" might be less acceptable in
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问在下列哪个国家中，新型男人不太会被接受。原文中指出，新型男人在欧洲会比在澳大利亚感到更加自在，言外之意就是在澳大利亚，新型男士不太会被接受，由此可知答案为 C)。
【避错】A)“法国”、B)“英国”和 D)“丹麦”都是欧洲国家。

Passage 3

18. A) mothers of infected babies.
B) infected children and women.
C) infected children in cities.
D) infected women in cities.

19. A) It is a nonprofit organization.
B) It provides public health services.
C) It carries out research on public health.
D) It has worked in five countries till now.

[18①][19]UNICEF is joining with a nonprofit group to bring AIDS prevention programs to more women and children in five countries. UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, will work with Family Health International. The new partnership will be established at first in Guyana, India, Malawi, Nigeria and Zambia.

[18②]One of the goals is to improve care for babies infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Another is to prevent the spread of HIV from mother to child.

Activities will depend on the needs of each country. In some cases, anti-AIDS drugs will be provided to infected parents of children. Women and children living in rural communities will receive most of the services.

Both UNICEF and Family Health International will expand their partnership into more countries in the future.

Family Health International has been working on public health issues since 1971. [19]The organization is based in North Carolina and has programs in seventy countries. It does research on infectious diseases and reproductive health, and also provides services.

[18①][19]联合国儿童基金会正在与一个非营利机构一起将艾滋病预防项目带到 5 个国家中的女性和孩子中来。联合国儿童基金会将与家庭健康国际一起工作。这一新的合作关系将在圭亚那、印度、马拉维和赞比亚首次建立。

[18②]其中一个目标就是促进对感染 HIV 的婴儿的照顾。HIV 是一种能引起艾滋病的病毒。另一个目的是阻止 HIV 病毒从母亲传染给孩子。

活动将会取决于每个国家的需要。在一些情况下，抗艾滋病的药物将会提供给有孩子受到感染的父母们。生活在乡村地区的女性和孩子们将会得到最多的服务。

联合国儿童基金会和家庭健康国际将会在将来将合作关系延伸到更多的国家。

家庭健康国际自 1971 年便一直从事于公共健康。[19]这个组织建立在北卡罗来纳州，在 70 个国家中都有其项目。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 services of the new partnership, infected, Family Health International, nonprofit organization, Cambodia 等可推测，本文可能是关于一个新的合作计划的主要内容，其中可能涉及 Family Health International 和 Cambodia 等的相关情况。

18. The services of the new partnership are provided mainly to
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问新的合作关系服务将主要提供给谁。原文中指出，联合国儿童基金会正在与一个非营利机构一起将艾滋病预防项目带到 5 个国家中的女性和孩子中来。这一目标是促进对感染艾滋病病毒的婴儿的照顾。另一个目标是阻止 HIV 病毒从母亲传染给孩子。由此可知，服务主要是提供给那些感染艾滋病病毒的母亲和孩子的，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)“感染病毒的孩子的母亲”、C)“城市中的受感染的孩子”和 D)“城市中受感染的女性”都比较片面。

19. Which of the following details about Family Health International is INCORRECT?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问关于家庭健康国际下列哪个细节是不正确的。文章一开始就指出，联合国儿童基金会正在与一个非营利机构合作，而通过下文可知，该非营利性机构就是家庭健康国际，故 A)“它是一个非营利性机构”符合原文；文中指出儿童健康国际坐落于北卡罗来纳州，在 70 个国家中都有项目，它研究传染性疾病和生殖健康，也提供服务。由此可知 B)“它提供公共健康服务”，C)“进行公共健康研究”都符合原文。只有 D)“它只在 5 个国家工作”与原文中的 70 个国家违背，故答案为 D)。

20. A) the importance of government support.
B) the importance of public education efforts.
C) the progress the country has made so far.
D) the methods used to fight AIDS.

[20①]Experts say an important part of fighting AIDS is political will. One example they point to is Cambodia. That country has been getting attention for its progress in reducing some of the highest infection rates in Asia.

[20②]Experts praise the government for supporting public education efforts and programs.

它研究传染性疾病和生殖健康，也提供服务。

[20①]专家们说，与艾滋病抗争的重要部分是政治意愿。他们以柬埔寨为例。该国降低了亚洲地区某些高发群体的感染率，一直受到国际关注。

[20②]专家们表扬该国政府支持公共教育的努力和项目。

【避错】A)、B)和 C)都是原文中明确提到的内容，注意题干问的是不符合原文的选项。

20. The example of Cambodia mainly shows

【详解】选 **A**)。题目问柬埔寨的例子主要说明了什么。原文中提到防治艾滋病的一个重要方面是政治愿望，并以柬埔寨为例进行说明。最后指出，专家们表扬该国政府支持公共教育的努力和项目。结合这两处内容可知，文章中举出柬埔寨的例子是为了说明，政府的支持在防治艾滋病方面十分重要，故答案为 A)。

【避错】B)“公共教育努力的重要性”是该国政府支持打击艾滋病采取的一项措施；C)“该国的进步”是它取得的成就；D)“防治艾滋病的方法”在原文中没有提到。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

News Item 1

21. A) a 17-year-old girl.
B) a 15-year-old boy.
C) a 23-year-old woman.
D) an l 8-year-old man.

22. A) one month later.
B) two months later.
C) immediately.
D) two weeks later.

Four American teenagers, all children of U.S. military personnel, have been arrested on charges of attempted murder after a woman was knocked off her motorbike with rope strung across two poles, Japanese police said.

The four suspects — two 15-year-old boys, a 17-year-old girl and an 18-year-old man — were taken into custody on Saturday, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department said.

[21]They are accused of causing a severe head injury to a 23-year-old restaurant employee by stringing a rope between poles across a road.

[22]U.S. Forces in Japan was informed of the August incident in late October, a public information officer said. There was no clear explanation for the delay in the handover of the suspects to police, other than it involved rules between Washington and Tokyo covering U.S. forces and their dependents in Japan.

The U.S. military presence and its impact on Japanese residents have been a thorny issue over the years.

日本警方称，4 名美国青少年因谋杀未遂已经被逮捕。他们用拴在两根杆子上的绳子将一位骑摩托车的女士绊倒，并导致该女士从摩托车上摔了下来，这 4 名青少年都是美国军事人员的孩子。

东京警察局称，这 4 名嫌疑人——包括两名 15 岁的男孩，1 名 17 岁女孩和 1 名 18 岁的男性——周六被拘留。

[21]他们因将绳子拴在道路两旁的杆子上导致一名 23 岁的饭店工作人员头部受到重创而受到指控。

[22]日本的美国警方在 10 月末的时候被告知这一发生在 8 月份的事故，一名公共信息官员如是说。关于为什么向警方移交嫌疑人推迟没有任何明确的解释，大概因为它涉及华盛顿和东京之间的协议，涉及美国军队和他们的家属在日本的相关事宜。

美国的军事进驻和它对日本居民的影响在这些年来一直是一个棘手的问题。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 victim, girl, boy, woman, suspects were arrested 等可推测，本新闻可能是关于一个人受害以及犯罪嫌疑人什么时候被捕。

21. According to the news, the victim was

【详解】选 **C**)。题目问根据新闻，受害者是谁。新闻中提到，4 个犯罪嫌疑人被指控造成一名 23 岁的饭店工作人员头部受到重创，由此可知答案为 C)。

【避错】A)“17 岁女孩”、B)“15 岁男孩”和 D)“18 岁男士”是 4 个犯罪嫌疑人，注意题目问的是什么。

22. We learn from the news that the suspects were arrested

【详解】选 **B**)。题目问我们从新闻中可以得知这些犯罪嫌疑人在什么时候被捕。新闻中提到，在日本的美国警方 10 月末的时候被告知这一发生在 8 月份的事故。由此可知，犯罪嫌疑人是在事故发生 2 个月后被捕的，故答案为 B)。

【避错】A)“一个月以后”、C)“立刻”和 D)“2 个周后”在新闻中都没有提及。

News Item 2

23. A) all parties have agreed on it.
B) the US troops have pulled out.
C) the cabinet has reviewed it.
D) the lawmakers have returned from Mecca.

24. A) mid-2009.
B) the end of 2009.
C) mid-2011.
D) the end of 2011.

Iraqi lawmakers are expected to vote on a security agreement by Wednesday, which will keep the U.S. troops here until the end of 2011, the parliament's speaker said yesterday.

After hours of heated debate, speaker Mahmoud al-Mashhadani announced that [23]the vote is scheduled for Wednesday and can be put forward provided parties in the parliament would reach an agreement on the pact.

The long-delayed agreement passed the Iraqi cabinet last week and went to the parliament for reviewing. The vote date was originally set for tomorrow.

The security agreement will replace the UN mandate to grant U.S. military presence in Iraq legal status from 2009.

[24]The U.S. has agreed to pull troops out of Iraqi cities and towns by mid-2009 and leave Iraq by the end of 2011.

The Iraqi government wants the parliament to make the decision before lawmakers would set out for a pilgrimage trip to Mecca next week.

议会发言人昨天说，伊拉克立法者周三会对一项安全协议进行投票。该协议将会同意美国军队直到 2011 年结束才会离开伊拉克。

经过几小时的激烈讨论，[23]发言人马哈茂德·马什哈达尼宣布投票计划在周三进行，如果议会各党派能够就这一条约达成一致，时间可以提前。

这一长期延迟的协议上周得到伊拉克内阁的同意，被送交议会进行审核。选举的日期本来定在明天。

这一安全协议将取代联合国的命令，它自 2009 年就授予美国军队进驻伊拉克的合法地位。

[24]美国同意到 2009 年年中将军队撤出伊拉克城市和城镇，到 2011 年年底撤出伊拉克。

伊拉克政府希望议会能在立法者们下周前往麦加的朝圣之旅开始之前就作出决定。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Iraqi parliament, security agreement，US troops, completely pull out, 2009, 2011 等可推测，本新闻很可能是关于伊拉克议会针对安全协议所进行的投票以及美国撤出伊拉克的时间。

23. The Iraqi parliament can vote on the security agreement only after

【详解】选 **A**)。题目问伊拉克议会只有在什么之后才能对安全协议进行投票。新闻中提到，安全协议投票计划在周三进行，如果议会各党派能够就这一条约达成一致，时间可以提前。由此可知 A)“所有党派同意该安全计划”符合新闻原文，故为答案。

【避错】**B**)“美国军队撤出”是美国答应的事情，不是安全协议是否能够按期投票的因素，故排除；新闻原文中提到这一安全协议上周得到内阁的同意，被移交议会进行审核，所以 C)“内阁已经审查了它”是不符合原文的；原文中提到伊拉克政府希望议会能在立法者们下周前往麦加的朝圣之旅开始之前就作出决定，所以 D)“立法者从麦加回来之后”也不符合原文。

24. According to the news, the US troops are expected to completely pull out by

【详解】选 **D**)。题目问根据新闻，美国军队将会在什么时候完全撤出伊拉克。新闻中提到，美国同意到 2009 年年中将军队撤出伊拉克城市和城镇，到 2011 年年底撤出伊拉克，所以 D)“2011 年年底”符合原文，故为答案。

【避错】**A**)“2009 年年中”是撤出伊拉克城市和城镇的时间，并不是彻底撤出伊拉克的时间；B)“2009 年年底”和 C)“2011 年年中”在新闻中都没有提到。

News Item 3

25. A) the police.
B) the district attorney.
C) the prison authorities.
D) Institute of Childhood and Family.

26. A) To be imprisoned and fined.
B) To have their children taken away.
C) To be handed over to the authorities.
D) None.

CNN — Honduran authorities dedicated to the protection of children and adolescents have undertaken a campaign to protect youngsters who beg on the streets.

In the capital of Tegucigalpa alone, the effort has resulted in the rescue of 350 children, city officials say.

[25]The Honduran Institute of Childhood and Family, together with the police and the district attorney, carry out operations around the country to rescue the children and punish the parents.

"Many children are used for begging," said Nora Urbina, special prosecutor for children's issues. "Many children are rented and that is precisely what we hope to punish, because Article 170 of the *Juvenile Penal Code* sets a penalty of up to six years in detention."

Those children who were rescued are taken to the Honduran Institute of Childhood and Family and then handed over to their parents with the promise that their rights will be protected.

[26]Parents who allow their children to be exploited in this way face, in addition to as many as six years in prison, the equivalent of a $500 fine.

美国有线电视新闻网——致力于保护儿童和青少年的洪都拉斯当局已经着手进行一场运动，保护当街乞讨的年轻人。

城市官员说，只在首都特古西加尔巴，这一努力就拯救了 350 名儿童。

[25]洪都拉斯儿童和家庭管理局与警方及地区检察官一起，在全国范围内实施了拯救儿童和惩罚父母的行动。

诺拉·乌尔毕纳是儿童问题的特别检察官，他说“很多孩子被用以乞讨。很多孩子被租用，这就是我们要惩罚的事情，因为《青少年刑法典》第 170 条会判处最高 6 年的监禁。

那些被拯救的儿童会被送往洪都拉斯儿童和家庭管理局，然后送交给他们的父母，要他们保证孩子的权利将会受到保护。

[26]允许他们的孩子被以这种方式利用的父母除了会面临 6 年的监禁，还会交相当于 500 美元的罚款。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 rescue the children, Honduras, police, district attorney, punishment, parents, allowed their children to beg 等可推测，本新闻可能是关于洪都拉斯采取的保护孩子的措施以及父母如果允许孩子乞讨会面临的惩罚。

25. The following are involved in the operations to rescue the children in Honduras EXCEPT

【详解】选 **C**)。题目问下列除了哪个都参与到洪都拉斯拯救孩子的过程中了。新闻中提到，洪都拉斯儿童和家庭管理局，和警方及地区检察官一起，在全国范围内实施了拯救儿童和惩罚父母的行动。只有 C)“监狱当局”没有提到，故为答案。

【避错】**A**)“警方”，B)“地区检察官”和 D)“儿童和家庭机构”都是原文中明确提到的参与到拯救孩子的过程中的。

26. What punishment would parents face if they allowed their children to beg?

【详解】选 **A**)。题目问如果父母允许孩子乞讨，他们将会面临什么样的惩罚。原文中提到允许他们的孩子被以这种方式利用(出租孩子乞讨)的父母除了会面临 6 年的监禁，还会交相当于 500 美元的罚款。A)“被监禁和罚款”符合原文，故为答案。

【避错】**B**)“他们的孩子被带走”、C)“移交给当局”和 D)“没有惩罚”都不符合原文。

News Item 4

27. A) Coastlines in Italy.
B) Public use of the beach.
C) Swimming and bathing.
D) Private bathing clubs.

A campaign is getting underway in Italy [27①]to take back large stretches of the country's beaches from private bathing clubs which usually charge to use them. This has been a summer of discontent because despite government efforts, an entire coastline has been monopolised by profiteering bathing clubs. Italy has some of Europe's finest beaches but they are often buried under a mountain of deckchairs and umbrellas. [27②]The government says the state owns the shoreline and swimming should be free.

在意大利一场运动正在进行，[27①]旨在从私人游泳俱乐部手中收回大量属于国有的海滩。这些俱乐部常常对使用海滩的人收费。这个夏天是令人不满的一个季节，因为尽管有政府的努力，整个海岸线还是被获得不正当利益的游泳俱乐部垄断着。意大利有一些欧洲最好的沙滩，但是它们都被埋在大量的躺椅和雨伞下面。[27②]政府说，海岸线归国家所有，游泳应该免费。

【听前预测】根据选项中的 coastlines, Italy，beach, swimming and bathing, bathing clubs 等可推测，本篇新闻可能是关于意大利的海滩情况。

27. What is the news item about?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问该新闻是关于什么的。新闻一开始提到，在意大利，一场运动正在进行，旨在从私人游泳俱乐部手中收回这个国家绵延的海滩。新闻的最后也提到，政府指出海岸线归国家所有，游泳应该免费。结合这两处内容可知，本新闻主要是关于海岸线的公共使用问题。由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A)“意大利的海岸线”、C)“游泳和洗澡”和 D)“私人游泳俱乐部”在文中虽然都提到了，但不能概括整篇新闻的内容。

News Item 5

28. A) The airport was shut down for Friday.
B) There was a road accident involving two buses.
C) Local shops were closed earlier than usual.
D) Bus service was stopped for Friday.

CNN — The Northwest braced for blizzards Friday night. Icy roads created from storms this week paralyzed much of the greater Seattle, Washington area, where schools were closed and [28①]bus routes were suspended Friday as roads were too icy to navigate. Two charter buses carrying 80 people that collided and skidded off a road were pulled to safety. The buses crashed through a metal railing and hung precariously over Interstate 5 for several hours before tow trucks pulled them back on the road. [28②]The snowfall closed the airport for several hours and cut into local business hours for retail shops during the busiest shopping season of the year.

美国有线电视新闻网——西北地区周五晚上遇到了暴风雪。本周暴风雨使道路结冰，导致西雅图和华盛顿的大部分地区瘫痪。[28①]这些地方学校关闭，公交线路周五暂停，因为道路太滑了，无法驾驶。两辆载有 80 人的包车相撞，滑出道路，现已被拖回到安全地区。这两辆车撞毁了一个金属栏杆，摇摇欲坠地悬停在 5 号州际公路上方，在拖车把它们拖回道路之前，已经在那停了几个小时了。[28②]降雪致使机场关闭了几个小时，在一年中最繁忙的购物季节当中，减少了当地零售店的营业时间。

【听前预测】根据选项中的 airport, shut down, road accident, local shops, closed, bus services, stopped，Friday 等可推测，本新闻是关于周五发生的事情导致的后果。

28. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the news?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问，下列哪个在新闻中没有提到。新闻中提到，西北地区周五晚上遇到了暴风雪。本周暴风雨使道路结冰，导致西雅图和华盛顿的大部分地区瘫痪。这些地方学校关闭，公交线路周五暂停，因为道路太滑了，无法驾驶。两辆载有 80 人的包车相撞，滑出道路，已被拖回到安全地区。并且还提到，降雪致使机场关闭了几个小时。A)“机场周五关闭”与原文违背，因为原文中只提到，机场关闭了几个小时，而不是整天，故为答案。
【避错】B)“有两辆公交车发生了车祸”、C)“当地学校关门提前”和 D)“公交服务周五停止”在原文中都明确提到过。

News Item 6

29. A) 17.
B) 24.
C) 21.
D) 41.

30. A) The rescue operation involved many people.
B) The cause of the explosions has been determined.
C) Rescue efforts were stopped on Thursday.
D) The explosions didn't destroy the building.

[30]Hundreds of emergency workers combed the site of a five-storey apartment building in southern Ukraine Thursday after a series of explosions reduced it to rubble, authorities said. The blasts Wednesday night in the Black Sea resort town of Yevpatoria left at least 17 people dead and 24 others missing, according to Igor Krol, a spokesman for the Ukraine's Emergency Situations Ministry. [29]Twenty-one people have been rescued. "We are now investigating all possible reasons for the explosions," Krol said. Volodymyr Shandra, the Ukrainian Emergency Situations minister, told local media that oxygen canisters being stored in the basement of the building could have triggered the blasts. Television footage showed rescuers trying to free people buried underneath fallen debris, while others scrabbled through wires, construction rods and boulders.

[30]官方称，几百名应急人员周四彻底搜查了乌克兰南部的一个 5 层的公寓楼，该楼被一系列的爆炸炸成瓦砾。乌克兰紧急事务部发言人伊戈尔·克罗尔称，周三晚上发生在黑海旅游城镇耶夫帕托里亚的爆炸导致至少 17 人死亡，24 人失踪。[29]现已解救了 21 人。克罗尔说："我们正在调查爆炸发生的所有可能原因。"乌克兰紧急事务部的部长沃罗黛米瑞·山德拉告诉当地媒体，这个楼中地下室储藏的氧气管可能引发了爆炸。电视镜头显示救援人员尝试将埋在落下的瓦砾堆中的人们解救出来，另一些人则在电线、建筑杆和乱石中翻找。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 rescued, the apartment building, rescue operation, cause, explosions 等可推测，本新闻是关于一场爆炸造成的后果以及相应的救援活动。

29. How many people were rescued from the apartment building?
【详解】选**C**)。题目问有多少人被从这个公寓楼中救出。新闻中提到，周三晚上发生在黑海旅游城镇耶夫帕托里亚的爆炸导致至少 17 人死亡，24 人失踪。现已解救了 21 人。由此可知答案为 C)。
【避错】A)是死亡的人数、B)是失踪的人数、D)是死亡的人数和失踪的人数的总和，旨在造成干扰。

30. Which of the following details in the news is CORRECT?
【详解】选**A**)。题目问下列哪个细节在新闻中是正确的。新闻一开始就提到，几百名应急人员周四彻底搜查了乌克兰南部的一个五层的公寓楼，该楼被一系列的爆炸炸成了瓦砾。所以 A)“很多人参与了救援”符合新闻原文。故为答案。
【避错】新闻中提到，爆炸发生的所有可能原因正在调查过程中，所以 B)“爆炸的原因被确定了”错误；新闻中提到，周四几百名应急人员对爆炸地点进行了搜查，所以 C)“救援努力周四停止”错误；新闻中提到，该公寓楼在一系列爆炸中被炸成瓦砾，所以 D)“爆炸没有毁坏大楼”错误。

PART III CLOZE

【文章大意】本文为说明文。主要探讨了人类语言的发展。首段首先指出语言的起源还是一个谜，接着说明语言是由一些最初的声音流传发展而来；第二段主要介绍语言的积累过程；第三段则在阐述文学语言风格的同时，提倡我们精心选择、准确使用语言。

How men first learned to invent words is unknown; __31__ , the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain __32__ to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, __33__ they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed __34__ certain signs, called letters, which could be __35__ to represent those sounds, and which could be __36__ . Those sounds, whether spoken, __37__ written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their __38__ — the things they bring up before our minds. Words

31. A) in addition B) in other words
C) in a word D) in summary
32. A) sounds B) gestures
C) signs D) movements
33. A) such that B) as that
C) so that D) in that
34. A) in B) with
C) of D) upon
35. A) spelt B) combined
C) written D) copied
36. A) written down B) handed down
C) remembered D) observed
37. A) and B) yet
C) also D) or
38. A) functions B) associations
C) roles D) links

31.【详解】选 **B**)。前一分句指出，我们还不知道人类如何发明语言。后一分句指出，语言的源头仍然是个谜。前后两个分句表达的意思是一致的，只是说法上不同，由此可知答案应为 B)“换句话说”。
【避错】A) in addition“另外”，表示前后属于递进关系；C) in a word“简言之，一句话”和 D) in summary“概括来说”都为总结性话语，不符合语境。
32.【详解】选 **A**)。根据分号后面的指示代词 those sounds 可知，本空所填词应与 sounds 构成原词复现关系，由此可知答案为 A) sound“声音”。
【避错】B) gestures“手势”、C) signs“标记，符号”和 D) movements“动作”都不能符合原文中的复现关系，故排除。
33.【详解】选 **C**)。分析前后句意可知，空后的内容明显是空前内容产生的一个结果，所以所填词应为结果状语从句的连接词，答案为 C) so that“以至于”。
【避错】A) such that 在引导结果状语从句时，不能与 that 连用，such 后应该接名词，故排除；B) as that 也不能引导结果状语从句；D) in that“原因为”，引导原因状语从句。
34.【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查 agree 的短语的用法。选项中常与 agree 搭配使用的介词有 with 和 upon，所以可排除 A) in 和 C) of。但 agree with 通常表示“同意某人…”，而 agree on / upon 则通常表示“在…方面达成一致”。分析句意可知，最符合原文的为 agree upon，故答案为 D)。
【避错】注意在平时积累动词与介词搭配使用的情况，便于考试中能较快地找出答案。
35.【详解】选**B**)。由常识可知，字母是构成单词的，单词才是与 sound (声音) 对等的单位，用于表达声音，所以答案应该是 B) combined“结合”。
【避错】A) spelt“拼写”、C) written“手写”和 D) copied“抄写”都不能与 signs 构成合理的搭配关系。
36.【详解】选 **B**)。结合四个选项，本空所在的定语从句是说代表语言的符号被流传下来。选项中表示“流传”含义的为 B) handed down。
【避错】A) written down“写下”、C) remembered“记忆”和 D) observed“观察”都不符合原文含义。
37.【详解】选 **D**)。空前的 whether 提示，所填词应为 or，构成固定搭配 whether…or，意为“或者……或者……”。
【避错】A) and、B) yet 和 C) also 都不能和 whether 构成合理衔接。
38.【详解】选 **B**)。破折号后的内容是指 words 将事物映现在我们脑海中的能力，也就是说 words 和 the things 之间是有一定联系的，由此可知答案为 B) associations“联系”。
【避错】A) functions“功能”、C) roles“角色”和 D) links“关系，纽带”都不能很好地表达 words 和 the things 之间的关系。
39.【详解】选**A**)。结合选项可知，本空所在句是要表达，随着经验的增加，词的含义也会越来越丰富。be filled with 意为“充满……”，符合句意要求，故为答案。原文中用 become 代替了 be。

become __39__ with meaning for us by experience; __40__ the longer we live, the more certain words __41__ to us the happy and sad events of our past; and the more we __42__, the more the number of words that mean something to us __43__.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal __44__ to our minds and emotions. This __45__ and telling use of words is what we call __46__ style. Above all, the real poet is a master of __47__. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which __48__ their position and association can __49__ men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will __50__ our speech or writing silly and vulgar.

39. A) filled　B) full　C) live　D) active
40. A) but　B) or　C) yet　D) and
41. A) reappear　B) recall　C) remember　D) recollect
42. A) read and think　B) read and recall　C) read and learn　D) read and recite
43. A) raises　B) increases　C) improves　D) emerges
44. A) intensively　B) extensively　C) broadly　D) powerfully
45. A) charming　B) academic　C) conventional　D) common
46. A) written　B) spoken　C) literary　D) dramatic
47. A) signs　B) words　C) style　D) sound
48. A) in　B) on　C) over　D) by
49. A) move　B) engage　C) make　D) force
50. A) transform　B) change　C) make　D) convert

【全文翻译】

人类是如何发明单词的还不知道，[31]也就是说，语言的起源是一个谜。我们真正知道的就是人类，不像动物，到底还是发明了某种[32]声音来表达思想和感觉、动作和事物，[33]所以他们能和彼此交流；后来他们就某些被叫做字母的符号[34]达成了一致，这些符号[35]联系在一起代表那些声音，也能够被[36]流传下来。那些声音，不管是发出来的[37]还是以字母写下来的，我们都叫它们单词。

单词的力量在于它们的[38]联系——它们将事物映现在我们脑海中。随着经验的增加，单词变得[39]充满含义；[40]而且我们活得越久，某些单词就越能使我们[41]回忆起过往生命中快乐和悲伤的诸多事件；我们[42]读的和学习的越多，对我们有一定意义的单词[43]增加的数量就越多。

伟大的作家不仅拥有伟大的思想，而且能够用[44]强烈吸引我们的思想和情感的语言表达他们的思想。对语言的这一[45]魅力的、有效的使用就是我们所说的[46]文学体。真正的诗人，尤其是[47]语言大师，可以使用语言表达自己的意思。这些语言就像音乐，能够[48]以自己的位置和联系使人们[49]感动得落泪。因此，我们应该学会仔细地选择用语，合理地运用它们，否则，它们就会[50]使我们的讲话或写作显得愚笨和庸俗。

【避错】B) full“满的”，常与 of 搭配使用；C) live 做形容词时，意为“现场的，直播的”，不符合句意；D) active“活泼的”，不能与 with 搭配使用，且不符合句意。

40.【详解】选 **D**)。分析句意可知，空后和空前的句意存在并列关系，且第二个分号后的连词 and 也提示，此处也应为 and，故答案为 D) and。
【避错】A) but 表示转折关系，B) or 表示选择关系，C) yet 表示转折关系，都不符合原文的逻辑关系。

41.【详解】选 **B**)。所填词应能与介词 to 构成合理搭配，可确定答案为 B) recall。recall to sb.意为“使某人回忆起…”。
【避错】A) reappear“再次出现”、C) remember“记起”和 D) recollect“重新收集”都不能与 our past 构成语义场共现关系，也不能与 to 构成合理搭配。

42.【详解】选 C)。所填词的逻辑宾语为 words，四个选项中的词能与其构成合理动宾关系的为 C) read and learn“阅读和学习”，故为答案。
【避错】A) read and think 中的 think 不能与 words 构成合理搭配；B) read and recall 中的 recall 也不能与 words 构成合理搭配；D) read and recite 中的 recite 不符合此处所讲的 word 的发展过程。

43.【详解】选 **B**)。句中的 the more 提示，所填词应表达“增加”的含义，且能与 the number of…构成合理的主谓搭配关系，故答案为 B) increases“增加”。
【避错】A) raises“提高”不能与 the number 构成合理的主谓搭配；C) improves“促进”和 D) emerges“出现”不符合句意。

44.【详解】选 **D**)。所填词应修饰 appeal 的程度。通过第 2 段第一句中的 The power of words 可知，语言的力量大。所以此处修饰伟大的作家对 words 的运用，使用 D) powerfully 非常恰当。
【避错】A) intensively 意为“强烈地”时，强调的是强度；B) extensively“广大地，广泛地”，强调范围广；C) broadly“大体上，基本上”，是客观的表达方式。

45.【详解】选 **A**)。并列连词 and 后的 telling“有效的，有力的”提示，所填词应表达积极含义，解释说明对 words 的使用。选项中符合要求的为 A) charming“吸引人的”。
【避错】B) academic“学术的，理论的”、C) conventional“传统的，习惯的”和 D) common“普通的，一般的”，都不能与 telling 构成并列关系。

46.【详解】选 C)。选项中能与 writers, express these thoughts in words, telling use of words 等构成语义场共现关系的为 C) literary“文学的”。
【避错】A) written“书写的”、B) spoken“言语的”和 D) dramatic“激烈的”都不能使句意通顺。

47.【详解】选 **B**)。poet 属于 writers 其中的一部分，前文已经提到，这些作家们对语言的运用非常好，那么此处也应该是说，诗人是语言大师，故答案为 B) words，与前文的 words 构成同义复现关系。
【避错】A) signs“标记，符号”、C) style“风格”和 D) sound“声音”都无法符合句子语境。

48.【解析】选 D)。__48__ their position and association 在句中充当状语，结合本句大意可知，诗人能用语言使人们掉泪。很明显__48__ their position and association 在句中应为方式状语，故答案为 D) by。
【避错】A) in、B) on 和 C) over 都不能使句子结构通顺。

49.【解析】选 A)。联系第 48 小题可知，此处应表示，“使人感动得落泪”，故答案为 A) move。
【避错】B) engage“从事于…”，常用于 engage somebody in something“使某人从事…”结构中；C) make“使…，制作”，为使役动词，常用于 make sb. do sth.结构中；D) force“强迫”，常用于 force sb. to do sth.结构中，意为“迫使某人做…”。

50.【解析】选 C)。选项中的词能用于“动词+宾语+补足语”结构中的为 C) make。
【避错】A) transform“使改观，改革”、B) change“变化”和 D) convert“改变信仰”都不能用于该结构中。

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

51. Which of the following italicized phrases indicates CAUSE?
A) Why don't you do it *for the sake of your friends*?
B) I wish I could write *as well as you*.
C) *For all his efforts*, he didn't get an A.
D) Her eyes were red *from excessive reading*.

52. Nancy's gone to work but her car's still there. She _____ by bus.
A) must have gone　B) should have gone
C) ought to have gone　D) could have gone

53. He feels that he is not yet _____ to travel abroad.
A) too strong　B) enough strong
C) so strong　D) strong enough

54. After _____ seemed an endless wait, it was his turn to enter the personnel manager's office.
A) that　B) it
C) what　D) there

55. Fool _____ Jerry is, he could not have done such a thing.
A) who　B) as
C) like　D) that

56. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) They each have two tickets.　B) They cost twenty yuan each.
C) Each they have bought the same book.　D) They were given two magazines each.

57. She seldom goes to the theatre, _____ ?
A) doesn't she　B) does she
C) would she　D) wouldn't she

58. Dr. Johnson is head of the department, _____ an expert in translation.
A) or　B) either

51.【题意】下列哪个斜体短语表达因果关系？
【详解】选 **D**)。D)“她的眼睛因为大量的阅读而发红”中的 from 短语表达原因，故为答案。
【避错】A)“你为什么不能为了朋友而做这件事”中的 for…短语表示目的；B)“我希望我能写的和你一样好”中的 as…短语表达并列关系；C)“虽然他尽了很大努力，仍然没有得到 A”中的 for…短语，表达让步关系。

52.【题意】南希已经去上班了，但是她的车还停在那儿。她肯定是乘公交车去的。
【详解】选 **A**)。根据选项可知，本题考查对过去事实的肯定推测，所以答案为 A)。
【避错】B)和 C)表示“本来应该做某事，但没有做”；D)表示“本来能做某事但没有做”，这三个选项表示的都是虚拟语气，表达对过去无法实现的事情的一种愿望。

53.【题意】他觉得自己还不够强壮，不能出国旅游。
【详解】选 **D**)。enough 在修饰形容词时，通常放在形容词之后。而在修饰名词时，会放在名词之前。本句中 enough 修饰形容词 strong，所以答案应为 D)。
【避错】A) 中的 too 与 to 搭配时，表示“太…而不能…”，不符合句意；B)中 enough 的位置放错了；C)中的 so 通常和 that 构成 so…that 结构，也不适用于本句。

54.【题意】在漫长的等待之后，轮到他去人力资源经理的办公室了。
【详解】选 C)。所填词能引导宾语从句，做介词 after 的宾语，又能在宾语从句中充当主语，选项中的词能符合这一用法的是 C)。
【避错】A)在引导宾语从句时，不在从句中充当任何成分；B)和 D)用在句中虽然也符合语法，但是与主句中的 it was 不对应。

55.【题意】杰瑞虽然很笨，但不可能做出这样的事情来。
【详解】选 **B**)。as 引导让步状语从句时，从句使用倒装结构，而从句中的实意动词或系动词后的形容词应该提前。在本句中 fool 为形容词，提至句首，所以 B)符合句子要求，故为答案。
【避错】A)和 D)用在句中不符合句子语法；C)虽然也表达“像”，但它为介词，不能引导从句。

56.【题意】下面哪个句子不正确？
【详解】选 **C**)。each 可以做形容词、代词和副词，在句中充当主语、宾语、定语和同位语等，其中 each 在做同位语的时候，通常放在代词之后，C)中的 each 则放在 they 之前，不符合语法，故可排除。
【避错】A)中的 each 做 they 的同位语，为代词；B)和 D)中的 each 都做状语，为副词。

57.【题意】她几乎不去剧院，是吗？
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查反意疑问句的用法。句中的 seldom 表示“几乎不”，表达否定含义，所以在反意时，应使用肯定形式，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)与 seldom 矛盾；C)和 D)中的 would 与 goes 不符合，goes 表示一般现在时，而 would 则表示将来时，二者的时态矛盾。

58.【题意】约翰逊博士是这个部门的领导，也是翻译方面的专家。
【详解】选 **D**)。根据句意可知，head of the department 和 an expert in translation 都是对 Dr. Johnson 的描述，不存在选择或转折关系，而应是并列关系，所以选 D)。

C) but　　D) and

59. When one has good health, _____ should feel fortunate.
A) you　　B) they
C) he　　D) we

60. It is necessary that he _____ the assignment without delay.
A) hand in　　B) hands in
C) must hand in　　D) has to hand in

61. In the sentence "It's no use *waiting for her*", the italicized phrase is
A) the object　　B) an adverbial
C) a complement　　D) the subject

62. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
A) All his lectures are very interesting.　　B) Half their savings were gone.
C) Many his friends came to the party.　　D) Both his sisters are nurses.

63. Which of the following sentences has an object complement?
A) The directors appointed John manager.　　B) I gave Mary a Christmas present.
C) You have done Peter a favour.　　D) She is teaching children English.

64. Which of the following words can NOT be used to complete "We've seen the film _____"?
A) before　　B) recently
C) lately　　D) yet

65. _____ should not become a serious disadvantage in life and work.
A) To be not tall　　B) Not being tall
C) Being not tall　　D) Not to be tall

66. Due to personality _____, the two colleagues never got on well in work.
A) contradiction　　B) conflict
C) confrontation　　D) competition

67. During the summer vacation, kids are often seen hanging _____ in the streets.
A) about　　B) on
C) over　　D) out

68. There were 150 _____ at the international conference this summer.
A) spectators　　B) viewers
C) participants　　D) onlookers

69. School started on a _____ cold day in February.
A) severe　　B) bitter
C) such　　D) frozen

70. In the face of unexpected difficulties, he demonstrated a talent for quick, _____ action.
A) determining　　B) defensive
C) demanding　　D) decisive

71. The team has been working overtime on the research project
A) lately　　B) just now
C) late　　D) long ago

72. Because of the economic crisis, industrial output in the region remained
A) motionless　　B) inactive
C) stagnant　　D) immobile

73. The police had difficulty in _____ the fans from rushing on to the stage to take photos with the singer.
A) limiting　　B) restraining　　C) confining　　D) restricting

74. Joan is in the dorm, putting the final _____ to her speech.
A) details　　B) remarks
C) comments　　D) touches

75. His _____ in gambling has eventually brought about his ruin.
A) indulgence　　B) habit
C) action　　D) engagement

76. The teacher told the students to stay in the classroom and they did
A) absolutely　　B) accidentally
C) accordingly　　D) accurately

77. You can actually see the deer *at close range* while driving through that area. The italicized phrase means
A) clearly　　B) very near　　C) quickly　　D) very hard

78. He listened hard but still couldn't _____ what they were talking about.
A) make over　　B) make up
C) make upon　　D) make out

79. For the advertised position, the company offers a (n) _____ salary and benefits package.

【避错】A)表示选择关系；B)用在句中不符合句子语法；C)表示转折关系。

59. 【题意】人如果身体健康，他应该感到幸运。
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查代词的用法。时间状语从句中的 one 表示不定指，所以与其对应的代词应为 C) he。
【避错】A)、B)和 D)都不能与 one 对应。

60. 【题意】他按时交上作业是很必要的。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查虚拟语气的用法。在"It +be+形容词+that 从句"结构中，当形容词为 necessary, important, essential, possible 等时，that 从句要使用虚拟语气，谓语动词应用"should+动词原形"的形式，其中 should 可省，由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】考生在平时要注意虚拟语气的表达方式，避免不必要的失误。

61. 【题意】在句子"等她是没有用的"中，斜体部分的短语是
【详解】选 **D**)。在该句子中 It 为形式主语，真正的主语是动名词短语 waiting for her，由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】A)"宾语"、B)"状语"、C)"补语"。

62. 【题意】下面哪个句子不正确？
【详解】选 **C**)。many 可以直接接名词，但不可直接接形容词性物主代词，故答案为 C)。
【避错】all, half 和 both 在修饰名词时，都可以直接放在名词前面。

63. 【题意】下面哪个句子有宾语补足语？
【详解】选 **A**)。宾语补足语是指在宾语后面加上一个词或短语对宾语的特征、状态等情况进行补充说明。A)中的 manager 是对 John 的进一步说明，为宾语补足语，故为答案。
【避错】B)中的 a Christmas present 为 gave 的直接宾语；C)中的 a favour 为 done 的直接宾语；D)中的 English 为 teaching 的直接宾语。

64. 【题意】下面哪个词不能用于补全句子"We've seen the film _____"？
【详解】选 **D**)。yet 通常用于否定句和疑问句中，而该句子为陈述句，由此可知 D)不能补全该句。
【避错】A)用于句中表示"我们已经看过这部电影"；B)和 C)用在句中表示"我们最近看了这部电影。"

65. 【题意】长得不高不应成为生活和工作中的一个严重的不足。
【详解】选 **B**)。所填内容在句中应充当主语。不定式短语表示未完成的事或目的；而动名词短语表示已经发生的事或正在发生的事。在本句中"长得不高"是一件已经发生的事，所以应用动名词短语。而动名词短语在变否定时，是在其前加上否定词 not，由此可知答案为 B)。
【详解】A)和 D)都为不定式短语，表示未发生的事，不符合句意；C)中的 not 位置放错。

66. 【题意】由于性格不合，这两个同事在工作中从来没有好好相处过。
【详解】选 **B**)。根据 never got on well 可知，这两个人之间的矛盾很深，所以 personality conflict"性格不合"符合句意，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)和 conflict 的意思十分接近，但 contradiction 表达抽象含义，表示观点、意见上的矛盾，而本句是指性格上的矛盾。C)"对抗"和 D)"竞争"不符合句子语境。

67. 【题意】在暑假期间，经常可以看到孩子们在街上闲逛。
【详解】选 **D**)。hang out 表示"出去玩，闲逛"，符合句子语境，故为答案。
【避错】hang about 意为"逗留，徘徊"，hang on 意为"坚持，不挂断"，hang over 意为"延续"。

68. 【题意】今年夏天参加国际会议的有 150 人。
【详解】选 **C**)。根据句中的 the international conference 可知，此处应是表示参加会议的人，所以应选 C) participants。
【避错】A)"观众"、B)"电视观众，检查者"和 D)"旁观者"均不符合句意。

69. 【题意】学校在二月里严寒的一天开学了。
【详解】选 **B**)。所填词应修饰形容词 cold，bitter 在做副词时，表示"严寒刺骨地"，符合句意，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) severe 和 D) frozen 都为形容词，不能修饰形容词 cold。C)在接名词时，应是"such+a+名词"的顺序，即 such a cold day。

70. 【题意】面对意想不到的困难，他表现出了果断迅速采取行动的才能。
【详解】选 **D**)。句中的 quick 提示，所填词应与其对应，修饰 action，选项中符合要求的为 D)"果断的"。
【避错】A)为 determine 的现在分词形式，不符合句子要求；B)"防御的"和 D)"要求高的"均不符合句意。

71. 【题意】这个团队近期一直在加班进行项目研究。
【详解】选 **A**)。句中的 has been working 为现在完成进行时，这就要求所填词应是能用于完成时的一个时间状语，选项中符合要求的为 A)。
【避错】B)和 D)通常用于一般过去时中；C)用在句中不符合语法。

72. 【题意】由于经济危机，这个地区的工业生产停滞不前。
【详解】选 **C**)。句中的 economic crisis 提示，所填词用在句中应能表达经济不好，选项中符合要求的为 C)"不景气的"，指"状况不好，没有进步"，尤其指经济状况不好。
【避错】A)"不动的，静止的"和 B)"固定的，不动的"可以表示身体上的静止，不能用于表示经济静止；D)"懒惰的，不活动的"不符合句意。

73. 【题意】警方很难制止歌迷冲上舞台与歌手合影。
【详解】选 **B**)。选项中能用于"*N.*+sb.+from doing sth."结构中的为 B)，意为"阻止某人做某事"，故为答案。
【避错】A)通常表示对数量、时间等的限制；C)通常表示施加无法逾越的限制；D)通常表示限制某物的大小或数量。

74. 【题意】琼在宿舍里，对演讲稿进行最后的修改。
【详解】选 **D**)。put the final touches to sth.为惯用搭配，表示"对…作最后的润色，完成…最后一部分工作"，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)"细节"、B)"备注，评论"和 C)"评论"都无此搭配。

75. 【题意】他对赌博的沉迷最终导致他的沉沦。
【详解】选 **A**)。所填词应能与介词 in 构成合理搭配，且表达消极含义，选项中符合要求的为 A)，indulgence in sth.意为"沉浸于…"。
【避错】B)"习惯"和 C)"行动"不常与 in 搭配使用；D)"参与"虽然可用于 engagement in sth.结构中，表示"忙于做…"，但不表达消极色彩。

76. 【题意】老师告诉学生们待在教室里，学生们照做了。
【详解】选 **C**)。由句中的 and 可知，学生听了老师的话，所以 C)"相应地，于是"符合句意要求。
【避错】A)"绝对地"、B)"偶然地"和 D)"准确地"都不符合句意。

77. 【题意】在开车经过那一区域时，实际上你可以近距离地看到鹿。斜体部分短语的意思是_____。
【详解】选 **B**)。at close range 意为"近距离地，接近地"，B)"很近"表达的意思与其相符，故为答案。
【避错】A)"清楚地"、C)"迅速地"和 D)"很难地"不符合句意。

78. 【题意】他仔细地听了，但仍然没有听明白他们在讲什么。
【详解】选 **D**)。make out 意为"理解"，用在句中能使句意通顺，故为答案。
【避错】A)"转让"、B)"补足，化妆"和 C)"在…获利"都不能使句意通顺。

79. 【题意】对于广告上的招聘职位，公司提供丰厚的薪水和福利待遇。

A) generous　　B) plentiful
C) abundant　　D) sufficient

【详解】选 **A**)。所填词要修饰 salary 和 benefits package，表达该职位的优厚条件，选项中符合句子语境的为 A)“丰富的”。
【避错】B)“大量的”用于修饰某物数量之多，而 salary 和 benefits package 为抽象名词，不能用其修饰；C)“丰富的，富裕的”与 plentiful 一样，都表示某物数量之多，只是它的程度更大；D)“足够的”，不符合句意。

80. As there was no road, the travelers _____ up a rocky slope on their way back.
A) ran　　B) hurried
C) scrambled　　D) crawled

80. 【题意】因为没有路，于是旅行者们回来的时候爬上了一个岩石斜坡。
【详解】选 **C**)。句中的 slope 提示，所填词应表示“攀登”的含义，C)“攀爬”符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】A)“奔跑”、B)“匆忙”和 D)“爬行”都不符合句意。

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A

【文章大意】本文为说明文。文章首先提出科学态度的概念，说明科学从两个方面促进社会进步，然后着重介绍了第二个方面中成功科学家和技术专家的思维和行为方式。

提出问题：科学的本质是什么？，

1 What is the nature of the scientific attitude, the attitude of the man or woman who studies and applies physics, biology, chemistry, geology, engineering, medicine or any other science?

说明科学从两个方面促进社会进步。

2 We all know that science plays an important role in the societies in which we live. [81]Many people believe, however, that our progress depends on two different aspects of science. The first of these is the application of the machines, products and systems of applied knowledge that scientists and technologists develop. Through technology, science improves the structure of society and helps man to gain increasing control over his environment.

3 The second aspect is the application by all members of society of the special methods of thought and action that scientists use in their work.

详细介绍了成功的科学家的思维和行为方式。

4 [82]What are these special methods of thinking and acting? First of all, it seems that a successful scientist is full of curiosity — he wants to find out how and why the universe works. He usually directs his attention towards problems which he notices have no satisfactory explanation, and his curiosity makes him look for underlying relationships even if the data available seem to be unconnected. Moreover, he thinks he can improve the existing conditions and enjoys trying to solve the problems which this involves.

5 He is a good observer, accurate, patient and objective and applies logical thought to the observations he makes. He utilizes the facts he observes to the fullest extent. For example, trained observers obtain a very large amount of information about a star mainly from the accurate analysis of the simple lines that appear in a spectrum.

6 [83]He is skeptical — he does not accept statements which are not based on the most complete evidence available — and therefore rejects authority as the sole basis for truth. Scientists always check statements and make experiments carefully and objectively to verify them.

7 Furthermore, he is not only critical of the work of others, but also of his own, since he knows that man is the least reliable of scientific instruments and that a number of factors tend to disturb objective investigation.

8 Lastly, he is highly imaginative since he often has to look for relationships in data which are not only complex but also frequently incomplete. Furthermore, he needs imagination if he wants to make hypotheses of how processes work and how events take place.

9 [84]These seem to be some of the ways in which a successful scientist or technologist thinks and acts.

81. Many people believe that science helps society to progress through (许多人认为科学通过_____促进社会进步。)
A) applied knowledge. (应用知识)　　B) more than one aspect. (超过一个方面)　　C) technology only. (只有科技)　　D) the use of machines. (机械的使用)
【定位】根据题干中的 Many people believe that science helps society to progress 定位到第 2 段第 2 句。
【详解】选 **B**)。该句指出，很多人认为我们的进步取决于科学的两个不同方面。题干中的 helps society to progress 是对原文中 our progress depends on 的同义转述。由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A)、C)和 D)的干扰性比较小，只要找到原文便可将其排除。

82. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about curiosity? (下列哪个关于好奇心的陈述是不正确的？)
A) It gives the scientist confidence and pleasure in work. (它使科学家在工作中得到自信和乐趣)
B) It gives rise to interest in problems that are unexplained. (它使对还没有得到解释的问题的兴趣提高)
C) It leads to efforts to investigate potential connections. (它导致对潜在联系的调查的努力出现)
D) It encourages the scientist to look for new ways of acting. (它鼓励科学家寻找行为的新方式)
【定位】根据题干中的 curiosity 定位到第 4 段。
【详解】选 **D**)。该段从第二句开始就对 curiosity 的作用进行了详细说明。通过该部分内容可知，好奇心使科学家们想知道宇宙是如何运转以及为何运转的，他会将自己的注意力放在那些他注意到了但还没有令人满意的解释的问题上。好奇心也会使他寻找数据之间的隐含关系。此外，他还认为他可以改善现有的条件，并享受努力解决现存问题的过程。D)的表述与原文对 curiosity 的作用不符，故为答案。
【避错】A)是该段最后一句的同义转述；B)和 C)是该段倒数第二句的同义转述。

83. According to the passage, a successful scientist would not (根据文章的观点，一个成功的科学家不会)
A) easily believe in unchecked statements. (轻易相信没有确认的陈述)　　B) easily criticize others' research work. (轻易批评别人的研究工作)
C) always use his imagination in work. (总是在工作中使用自己的想象力)　　D) always use evidence from observation. (总是使用从观察中得到的证据)
【定位】根据题干中的 a successful scientist would not 可定位到第 6 段。
【详解】选 **A**)。该段指出，一名成功的科学家持有怀疑精神，他不接受未基于最完整的证据上的理论，拒绝权威，总是检查结论，认真客观地做实验来验证这些结论。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。
【避错】第 7 段第一句指出，成功的科学家对别人的工作持怀疑态度，所以 B)是科学家会做的事情；第 8 段第一句指出，科学家极富想象力，因为他要寻找数据之间的关系，所以 C)也是科学家会做的事情；第 5 段指出，成功的科学家都善于观察，并且会充分利用自己观察到的事实，并进行了举例说明，所以 D)也是科学家会做的事情。

84. What does the passage mainly discuss? (这篇文章主要谈论的是什么？)
A) Application of technology. (科技的应用)　　B) Progress in modern society. (现代社会的进步)
C) Scientists' ways of thinking and acting. (科学家的思考和行为方式)　　D) How to become a successful scientist. (如何成为成功的科学家)
【定位】题干针对文章的主旨提问，故应定位于全文。
【详解】选 **C**)。通读整篇文章后可发现，本文最后一段对第 4 至第 8 段这一文章主体部分进行了归纳概括，即这些似乎就是一个成功的科学家和技术人员的思维和行为方式。C)的表述符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】A)和 B)虽然在原文中都提到过，但是细节信息，不足以概括全文；D)属于对原文的过度推断，原文中虽然提到了成功的科学家，但并没有指出如何成功。

85. What is the author's attitude towards the topic? (作者对这一主题的态度是什么？)
A) Critical. (批判的)　　B) Objective. (客观的)　　C) Biased. (有偏见的)　　D) Unclear. (不清楚的)
【定位】题干针对作者对主题的态度，文中没有具体哪一句话明确表达态度，故应定位于全文。
【详解】选 **B**)。本文首先提出科学态度的概念，说明科学从两个方面促进社会进步，然后着重介绍了第二个方面中成功科学家和技术专家的思维和行为方式。从头至尾都是在客观的陈述事实，并没有掺杂个人观点。由此可知，作者在讨论这一主题时的态度是客观的，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)、B)和 D)的表述在原文中都找不到依据。

【语境记忆】

1. curiosity　*n.* 好奇心
2. underlying　*a.* 潜在的，根本的
3. skeptical　*a.* 怀疑的
4. verify　*v.* 检验，证实
5. imaginative　*a.* 想象力的
6. hypotheses　*n.* 假设

【难句分析】

1. **The second aspect is the application** by all members of society of the special methods of thought and action that scientists use in their work. (第 3 段第 1 句)
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。that 引导的定语从句修饰 the special methods of thought and action。application of…为固定搭配，意为“…的应用”。
2. **He usually directs his attention towards problems** which he notices have no satisfactory explanation, and **his curiosity makes him look for underlying relationships** even if the data available seem to be unconnected. (第 4 段第 3 句)
【分析】并列复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。第一个分句中包含 which 引导的定语从句，修饰 problems，其中的 he notices 为插入语；第 2 个分句中包含一个 even if 引导的让步状语从句。

【全文翻译】

研究和运用物理学、生物学、化学、地质学、工程学、医学以及任何其他学科的科学工作者的态度，即科学的态度，其本质是什么？

我们都知道，科学对我们所生活的社会起着至关重要的作用。[81]但是很多人相信，社会的进步依赖于科学的两个不同的方面。首先是科学家和技术人员开发出来的实用知识所带来的机械、产品以及体制。通过技术，科学促进社会结构的进一步完善，帮助人们增强对所处环境的控制。

第二个方面是科学家在研究中使用的特殊的思维和行为方式被社会所有成员所使用。

[82]那么这些特殊的思维和行为方式是什么呢？首先，一个成功的科学家似乎充满了好奇心——他想知道宇宙是如何运转以及为什么运作的。他通常将注意力直接引向自己发现的、但还没有出现令人满意的解释的问题上。他的好奇心驱使他寻找数据之间的隐含关系，即使现有的数据似乎并不相关。此外，他认为他可以改善现有的条件，并享受努力解决问题的过程。

凡是有成就的科学家们都非常善于观察，并且观察得很精准，他们富有耐心，态度客观。对观察的结果进行符合逻辑的思考。他会充分利用自己观察到的事实。举例来说，训练有素的观察员主要是通过对频谱上显示的简单线条的准确分析获得有关恒星的大量信息的。

[83]他持有怀疑精神——从不接受基于不完整的证据上的结论——因此，他拒绝接受把权威作为检验真理的唯一标准。科学家们总是检查结论，认真客观地做实验来验证它们。

此外，他不仅对别人的工作持批判态度，对自己的也一样，因为他知道，人是最不可靠的科学仪器，而且一些因素往往会干扰调查的客观性。

最后，他极富想象力，因为他常常要寻找数据之间的关系，这些关系不仅复杂，而且经常不完整。此外，如果他想知道某些程序的工作过程以及事件的发生机理，他同样需要想象力。

[84]这些似乎就是一个成功的科学家和技术人员的一些思维和行为方式。

TEXT B

【文章大意】本文为说明文。通过美国、加拿大和欧洲的神秘现象广受关注引出拉丁美洲国家近来也备受关注，之后重点介绍了纳斯卡线条的奇异现象和对其进行的研究。

通过美国、加拿大和欧洲的广受关注引出拉丁美洲国家近来也备受关注，并以秘鲁进行举例说明。

1 Over the past several decades, the U.S., Canada, and Europe have received a great deal of media and even research attention over unusual phenomena and unsolved mysteries. These include UFOs as well as sightings and encounters with "nonhuman creatures" such as Bigfoot and the Loch Ness monster. [86]Only recently has Latin America begun to receive some attention as well. Although the mysteries of the Aztec, Mayan, and Inca civilizations have been known for centuries, now the public is also becoming aware of unusual, paranormal phenomena in countries such as Peru.

纳斯卡线条的神奇之处以及科学家对它的研究。

2 The Nazca "lines" of Peru were discovered in the 1930s. [87]These lines are deeply carved into a flat, stony plain, and form about 300 intricate pictures of animals such as birds, a monkey, and a lizard. [88]Seen at ground level, the designs are a jumbled senseless mess. The images are so large that they can only be viewed at a height of 1,000 feet – meaning from an aircraft. Yet there were no aircraft in 300 B.C., when it is judged the designs were made. Nor were there then, or are there now, any nearby mountain ranges from which to view them. So how and why did the native people of Nazca create these marvelous designs? One answer appeared in 1969, when the German researcher and writer Erich von Daniken proposed that the lines were drawn by extraterrestrials as runways for their aircraft. The scientific community did not take long to scoff at and abandon von Daniken's theory. Over the years several other theories have been put forth, but none has been accepted by the scientific community.

3 [89]Today there is a new and heightened interest in the Nazca lines. It is a direct result of the creation of the Internet. Currently there are over 60 sites dedicated to this mystery from Latin America's past, and even respected scientists have joined the discussion through e-mail and chat rooms.

作者对网络解释未解之谜的期望。

4 [90]Will the Internet help explain these unsolved mysteries? Perhaps it is a step in the right direction.

86. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT? (下列哪个表述不正确？)
A) Latin America has long received attention for unusual phenomena. (拉丁美洲长久以来都因为其不同寻常的现象而广受关注)
B) Public attention is now directed towards countries like Peru. (公众的注意力现在转移到了像秘鲁这样的城市上)
C) Public interest usually focuses on North America and Europe. (公众注意力通常集中在北美和欧洲)
D) Some ancient civilizations have unsolved mysteries. (一些古老的文明有一些未解之谜)
【定位】结合选项中的 Latin America，Peru, Europe 等可定位在第一段。
【详解】选 **A**)。第 1 段第 3 句指出，只是到最近，拉丁美洲才开始受到关注，所以 A)的说法与原文相悖，故为答案。
【避错】第 1 段最后一句指出，公众现在开始关注像秘鲁这样的城市的不同寻常的、超常的现象了，B)是对原文的同义转述；第 1 段第 1 句指出，在过去的几十年中，美国、加拿大和欧洲受到了媒体和科学研究的广泛关注，C)是对原文的同义转述；第 2 段最后一句指出，关于纳斯卡线条有很多解释，但没有一个被科学家们接受，所以 D)的表述也是符合原文的。

87. According to the passage, the Nazca lines were found (根据这篇文章，纳斯卡线条在_____被发现)
A) in mountains. (山上)　B) in stones. (石头上)　C) on animals. (动物上)　D) on a plain. (平原上)
【定位】根据题干中的 the Nazca lines, found 定位到第 2 段第 2 句。
【详解】选 **D**)。该句指出，纳斯卡线条深深地刻入一个平坦的、多石的平原上，由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】原文中说附近没有高山可以让人从其上面看到完整的纳斯卡线条，A)是据此设的干扰选项；原文中的 stony 是指多石的，并不是说纳斯卡线条是刻在石头上，B)是据此设的干扰选项；原文中指出纳斯卡线条组成了类似鸟、猴子和蜥蜴等的图像，并不是说它是刻在动物身上的，C)是据此设的干扰选项。

88. We can infer from the passage that the higher the lines are seen, the _____ the images they present. (根据这篇文章我们可以推断，从越高的地方看纳斯卡线条，它们所呈现出来的图像就)
A) smaller (越小)　B) larger (越大)　C) clearer (越清楚)　D) brighter (越明亮)
【定位】根据题干中的 the higher the lines are seen 可定位到第 2 段第 3～4 句。
【详解】选 **C**)。第 3 句指出，站在地面上看这些线条，它们是混乱的，毫无意义。第 4 句指出，这些图像如此之大，以至于只有从 1000 英尺的高空上看，才能看到完整的图像。由此可推断，在越高的地方看这些线条，才能越清楚地看到这些线条所代表的图案，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)和 D)根据原文很明显就可以排除；B)是比较强的一个干扰选项，因为第 4 句中提到 large，但该词在原文中是修饰纳斯卡线条所形成的图像，表示图像大，它的大小是固定的，并不是随着观察的高度的变化而变化。

89. There has been increasing interest in the Nazca lines mainly because of (对于纳斯卡线条的兴趣越来越大，主要是因为)
A) the participation of scientists. (科学家们的参与)　B) the emergence of the Internet. (网络的出现)
C) the birth of new theories. (新理论的出现)　D) the interest in the Internet. (对网络的兴趣)
【定位】根据题干中的 increasing interest，mainly because of 可定位到第 3 段第 1～2 句。
【详解】选 **B**)。第一句指出，今天，对纳斯卡线条的兴趣又高涨了，第二句解释了原因，即这是网络出现的直接结果。由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A)、C)和 D)都是根据原文中某个细节设置的干扰选项。

90. The author is _____ about the role of the Internet in solving mysteries. (作者对网络解决谜题的作用的态度)
A) cautious (谨慎的)　B) pessimistic (消极的)　C) uncertain (不确定的)　D) optimistic (乐观的)
【定位】本题针对作者对网络的作用的态度提问，所以应定位在最后一段。
【详解】选 **D**)。该段中作者首先提出问题：网络能够解释这些未解之谜吗？随后进行了回答，即或许这是向正确方向迈出的一步。由此可推断，作者对网络解释未解之谜是持有积极态度的，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)、B)和 C)从原文中都找不到依据。

【语境记忆】

1. paranormal　*a.* 超过正常的，超过正常范围的
2. lizard　*n.* 蜥蜴
3. extraterrestrials　*n.* 外星人

【难句分析】

1. **Nor were there then, or are there now, any nearby mountain ranges** from which to view them. (第 2 段第 6 句)
【分析】nor 引导的倒装句，表达"…也没有"的意思。加黑部分为本句的主干。or are there now 为插入语，which 指代的是 mountain ranges。
2. **One answer appeared in 1969**, when the German researcher and writer Erich von Daniken proposed that the lines were drawn by extraterrestrials as runways for their aircraft. (第 2 段第 8 句)
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。when 引导的定语从句修饰时间 1969，该定语从句的主干结构为 the German researcher and writer Erich von Daniken proposed that…，that 引导宾语从句。

【全文翻译】

在过去的几十年里，美国、加拿大和欧洲都受到来自媒体甚至是研究机构的对于其不寻常的现象和未解之谜的极大关注。其中包括不明飞行物以及看见、接触诸如大脚和尼斯湖怪兽等"非人类生物"。[86]直到最近，拉美才开始受到一些关注。虽然阿兹特克、玛雅、印加文明的奥秘几个世纪以来已经众所周知，现在公众也开始关注秘鲁这样的国家中的不同寻常的超自然现象。

[87]秘鲁的"纳斯卡线"是在 20 世纪 30 年代被发现的。这些线深深地刻入一个平坦的、多石的平原上，形成 300 幅复杂的动物图案，如鸟类、猴子和蜥蜴。[88]站在地面上看，这些图案是混乱的，毫无意义的。它们是如此之大以至于只有在 1000 英尺的高度才能看到——意味着是从飞机上看才能看完整。人们认定"纳斯卡线"是在公元前 300 年被设计的，然而当时没有飞机，当时乃至现在，在其附近都没有能够看到这些线的山脉。因此，纳斯卡当地人是如何以及为何创造这些神奇的设计的呢？一个答案出现在 1969 年，当时的德国研究者，作家埃里希·冯·丹尼肯提出，这些线是作为飞机跑道由外星人绘制的。科学界没过多久就嘲笑丹尼肯的理论，对其置之不理。多年来一些其他的理论被提了出来，但都没有被科学界接受。

[89]今天，人们对纳斯卡线产生了新的兴趣，而且兴趣在不断高涨，这是互联网出现的直接结果。目前，有超过 60 个专门针对这个拉丁美洲的过去之谜的网站，甚至一些德高望重的科学家也通过电子邮件和聊天室加入了这个讨论。

[90]互联网有助于解释这些未解之谜吗？也许这是向正确方向迈出的一步。

TEXT C

【文章大意】本文为议论文，主要论述生活中很多重要时刻却给人们留下最少的回忆，并以毕业演讲做例证。

总领全文，指出大多数毕业典礼给人们留下的回忆很少。

1 Graduation speeches are a bit like wedding toasts. [91]A few are memorable. The rest tend to trigger such thoughts as, "Why did I wear such uncomfortable shoes?"

2 [92]***But graduation speeches are less about the message than the messenger.*** Every year a few colleges and universities in the US attract attention because they've managed to book high-profile speakers. And, every year, the media report some of these speakers' wise remarks.

3 Last month, the following words of wisdom were spread:

91. According to the passage, most graduation speeches tend to recall _____ memories. (根据这篇文章，大多数毕业演讲都会引起_____记忆)
A) great (伟大的)　B) trivial (不重要的)　C) unforgettable (难以忘怀的)　D) unimaginative (缺乏想象力的)
【定位】根据题干中的 most graduation speeches 可定位到第一段第 2～3 句。
【详解】选 **B**)。该段第 2 句指出，很少有毕业演讲是令人难忘的，大多数的演讲都能使人这样想："我为什么要穿这么不舒服的鞋？""Why did I wear such uncomfortable shoes"在这里是比喻，说明大多数毕业演讲不能令人难以忘怀，只能使人想起一些琐碎的、不重要的事情，由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A)和 C)与这两句直接相反；D)在原文中找不到依据。

92. "But graduation speeches are less about the message than the messenger" is explained ("但是毕业演讲更多的是关于演讲者，而不是其传递的信息"在_____得到了解释)
A) in the final paragraph. (最后一段)　B) in the last but one paragraph (倒数第 2 段)

指出毕业演讲人比他们讲的内容更受到关注，并介绍了演讲常见的主题。

4 "You really haven't completed the circle of [93①]success unless you can help somebody else move forward." (Oprah Winfrey, Duke University).
5 "There is no way to stop change; change will come. Go out and give us a future worthy of the world we all wish to create together." (Hillary Clinton, New York University).
6 "This really is your moment. History is yours to bend." (Joe Biden, Wake Forest University).
7 Of course, the real "get" of the graduation season was first lady Michelle Obama's appearance at the University of California, Merced. "Remember that you are blessed," she told the class of 2009, "Remember that in exchange for those blessings, you must give something back... As advocate and activist Marian Wright Edelman says, [93②]'Service is the rent we pay for living ... it is the true measure, the only measure of success'."
8 Calls to service have a long, rich tradition in these speeches. However, it is possible for a graduation speech to go beyond cliche and say something truly compelling. The late writer David Foster Wallace's 2005 graduation speech at Kenyon College in Ohio talked about how to truly care about other people. It gained something of a cult after it was widely circulated on the Internet. Apple Computer CEO Steve Jobs' address at Stanford University that year, in which he talked about [93③]death, is also considered one of the best in recent memory.

呼应首段，指出生活中很多重要时刻却给人们留下最少的回忆。

9 But when you're sitting in the hot sun, fidgety and freaked out, do you really want to be lectured about the big stuff? Isn't that like trying to maintain a smile at your wedding reception while some relative gives a toast that amounts to "marriage is hard work"? You know he's right; you just don't want to think about it at that particular moment. [94]In fact, as is the case in many major life moments, you can't really manage to think beyond the blisters your new shoes are causing.
10 That may seem anticlimactic. But it also gets to the heart of one of life's greatest, saddest truths: that our most "memorable" occasions may elicit the fewest memories.[95]It's probably not something most graduation speakers would say, but it's one of the first lessons of growing up.

93. The graduation speeches mentioned in the passage are related to the following themes EXCEPT (文章中提到的毕业演讲与下列主题相关，除了)
A) death. (死亡) B) success. (成功) C) service. (服务) D) generosity. (慷慨)
【定位】根据题干中的 graduation speeches, themes 可定位到第 4～8 段。
【详解】选 **D**)。根据原文可知，奥普拉·温弗里的演讲是关于成功的主题；玛丽安·赖特·埃德尔曼的演讲是关于服务的主题；史蒂夫·乔布斯的演讲是关于死亡的主题。所以 A)、B)和 C)在原文中都提到了，只有 D)没有提到。
【避错】本题不难理解，只要认真读完原文，就能够找出答案。

94. It is implied in the passage that at great moments people fail to (这篇文章暗示，在重要时刻，人们无法)
A) remain clear-headed. (保持头脑清醒) B) keep good manners. (保持良好礼仪)
C) remember others' words. (想起别人的话) D) recollect specific details. (回忆起特殊的细节)
【定位】根据题干中的 at great moments, people fail to 可定位到第 9 段最后一句。
【详解】选 **C**)。该句指出，在很多人生中的重要时刻，除了新鞋磨出来的水泡，你无法让自己想到别的。由此可推断，在很多重要的时刻，人们很少能够想到别人对自己说的话，而想到的只是自己的感觉，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)、B)和 D)在原文中都找不到依据。

95. What is "one of the first lessons of growing up"? (什么是"成长的必修课之一"？)
A) Attending a graduation ceremony. (参加毕业典礼) B) Listening to graduation speeches. (听毕业演讲)
C) Forgetting details of memorable events. (忘记难忘时刻的细节) D) Meeting high-profile graduation speakers. (遇到有声望的毕业演讲者)
【定位】根据题干中的 one of the first lessons of growing up 可定位到最后一段最后一句。
【详解】选 **C**)。该句中的 it 指代前一句中的"our most "memorable" occasions may elicit the fewest memories (最重要的场合可能只留下最少的回忆)"。C)是对该句的同义转述，故为答案。
【避错】只要弄清楚 it 指代什么，便可很容易排除 A)、B)和 D)这三个选项。

【语境记忆】

1. cliche *n.* 陈腔滥调
2. cult *n.* 礼拜，祭仪，礼拜式
3. fidgety *a.* 不安的；为小事操心的；颤动的
4. anticlimactic *a.* 突降法的；虎头蛇尾的

【难句分析】

1. **Go out and give us a future** worthy of the world we all wish to create together. (第 5 段第 2 句)
【分析】本句为祈使句结构。加黑部分为本句的主干。worthy of the world…为 future 的后置定语，该定语中又包含一个省略引导词的定语从句：we all wish to create together 修饰 the world。
2. **It's probably not something** most graduation speakers would say, but it's one of the first lessons of growing up. (最后一段最后一句)
【分析】并列复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。but 前的分句包含一个省略 that 的定语从句：most graduation speakers would say 修饰 something；后一分句为简单句。

【全文翻译】

毕业演说有点像婚礼祝酒。少数是难忘的，[91]其余的可能引发类似这样的想法："为什么我要穿这么不舒服的鞋呢？"

但毕业演说更多是关于演说者而不是其传递的信息。[92]每年，美国的一些大学深受关注是因为它们能够成功邀请到一些有声望的演说者。而且每年媒体都会报道这些演说者的一些明智的言论。

上个月广为流传的是以下一些智慧的话语：

[93]"你只有帮助他人前进时才算真正获得成功。"(奥普拉·温弗里，杜克大学)

"变革不可逆转，变革最终会来临。踏上征途，开创我们的未来，使之无愧于我们都希望共同建立的世界。"(希拉里·克林顿，纽约大学)

"此刻是真正属于你的。历史是向你屈服的。"(乔·拜登，维克森林大学)

当然，在毕业季的真正"胜利"是第一夫人米歇尔·奥巴马出现在美国加州大学默赛德分校时。"记住，你是有福的，"她对 2009 级学生说。"请记住，为了这些福气，你必须有所回馈…。作为倡导者和活动家，玛丽安·赖特·埃德尔曼说，[93]'服务是我们为生活支付的租金…'它是成功唯一的真正的衡量标准。"

在毕业演说中向来有号召为社会服务的传统。但是，毕业演说也可以避开陈词滥调，说一些真正有吸引力的东西。已故作家大卫·福斯特·华莱士 2005 年在美国俄亥俄州凯尼恩学院的毕业讲话中谈到了如何真正关心别人，该演讲获得了人们的推崇，在互联网上广为流传。[93]同年，苹果电脑公司首席执行官史蒂夫·乔布斯在斯坦福大学的演讲中谈到关于死亡的问题，那也被认为是近些年最好的毕业演讲之一。

但是当你坐在烈日下烦躁不安时，你真的想听别人在那里用大道理说教吗？是不是就像一边听着某个亲属在婚礼招待会祝酒说"婚姻是个苦差事"，一边又不得不试图保持微笑呢？你知道他说的是对的，但是在那个特定的时刻你就是不想考虑这个问题。[94]其实，正如在许多人生重大的时刻，你其实没法让自己想别的，只是想着新鞋磨出来的水泡。

这可能似乎很没劲。[95]但是它揭示了生活中最大、最可悲的真相的实质：我们最"难忘"的场合可能留下最少的回忆。这也许不是多数毕业演说者要说的话，但它却是成长的必修课之一。

TEXT D

【文章大意】本文为议论文，主要论述文化规则决定饮食习惯这一观点。

提出论点，然后分别介绍英国，新几内亚社会以及美国的饮食习惯。

1 Cultural rules determine every aspect of food consumption. Who eats together defines social units. For example, in some societies, the nuclear family is the unit that regularly eats together. The anthropologist Mary Douglas has pointed out that, for the English, the kind of meal and the kind of food that is served relate to the kinds of social links between people who are eating together. She distinguishes between regular meals, Sunday meals when relatives may come, and cocktail parties for acquaintances. The food served symbolizes the occasion and reflects who is present. For example, only snacks are served at a cocktail party. It would be inappropriate to serve a steak or hamburgers.[96]The distinctions among cocktails, regular meals, and special dinners mark the social boundaries between those guests who are invited for drinks, those who are invited to dinner, and those who come to a family meal. In this example, the type of food symbolizes the category of guest and with whom it is eaten.
2 [97]In some New Guinea societies, the nuclear family is not the unit that eats together. The men take their meals in a men's house, separately from their wives and children. Women prepare and eat their food in their own houses and take the husband's portion to the men's house. The women eat with their children in their own houses. This pattern is also widespread among Near Eastern societies.

96. According to the passage, the English make clear distinctions between (根据这篇文章，英国人在_____之间有明确的区分。)
A) people who eat together. (一起吃饭的人) B) the kinds of food served. (上的饭菜的类型)
C) snacks and hamburgers. (点心和汉堡) D) family members and guests. (家庭成员和客人)
【定位】根据题干中的 the English，make clear distinctions 可定位到第一段。
【详解】选 **B**)。根据第一段可知，英国人会根据要一起吃饭的人们之间的社会关系来决定上的饭菜的类型。例如，在鸡尾酒宴会上只上点心，上牛排或汉堡是不合适的。而且，在鸡尾酒宴会、一般的家常宴和特殊晚宴上的食物会随着情况的变化而变化，由此可知，英国人对上的饭菜类型有明确的区分。
【避错】A)、C)和 D)都不是英国人会明确区分的，故排除。

97. According to the passage, who will NOT eat together? (根据这篇文章，谁不会在一起吃饭？)
A) The English. (英国人) B) Americans on their first date. (第一次约会的美国人)
C) Men and women in Near Eastern societies. (近东国家的男人和女人) D) Newly-weds on the island of New Ireland. (新爱尔兰岛上的新婚夫妇)
【定位】根据题干中的 not eat together 可定位到第 2 段。
【详解】选 **C**)。该段首先指出，在新几内亚岛上，男人和女人不在一起吃饭，最后一句总结说，这一形式在近东国家十分普遍，由此可知答案为 C)。
【详解】英国人会在一起吃饭，只是他们的饭菜随着情况的不同而有变化，故排除 A)；第 3 段最后一句指出，美国人在第一次约会的时候会一起去吃饭，故排除 B)；第 3 段第 2 句指出，在新爱尔兰群岛上，夫妻第一次一起吃饭标志着婚姻的开始，故排除 D)。

98. According to the passage, eating together indicates all the following EXCEPT (根据这篇文章，一起吃饭可以表示以下事情，除了)
A) the type of food. (食物的种类) B) social relations. (社会关系) C) marital status. (婚姻地位) D) family ties. (家庭联系)
【定位】本文都在探讨一起吃饭所表达的含义，故可定位于全文。

分别从图腾祖先社会和印度的等级社会介绍饮食禁忌。

3 Eating is a metaphor that is sometimes used to signify marriage. In many New Guinea societies, like that of the Lesu on the island of New Ireland in the Pacific and that of the Trobriand Islanders, marriage is symbolized by the couple's eating together for the first time. Eating symbolizes their new status as a married couple. In U.S. society, it is just the reverse. A couple may go out to dinner on a first date.

4 Other cultural rules have to do with taboos against eating certain things. In some societies, members of a clan, a type of kin (family) group, are not allowed to eat the animal or bird that is their totemic ancestor. Since they believe themselves to be descended from that ancestor, it would be like eating that ancestor or eating themselves.

5 [99]There is also an association between food prohibitions and rank, which is found in its most extreme form in the caste system of India. A caste system consists of ranked groups, each with a different economic specialization. In India, there is an association between caste and the idea of pollution. Members of highly ranked groups can be polluted by coming into contact with the bodily secretions, particularly saliva, of individuals of lower-ranked castes. Because of the fear of pollution, Brahmans and other high-ranked individuals will not share food with, not eat from the same plate as, not even accept food from an individual from a low-ranking caste.

【详解】选 **A**)。本文中 food 只是一个载体，是 eating 的宾语，没有特殊意义，只是根据食物，人们可以判断客人的身份以及用餐人之间的关系，并不是说一起用餐就表明了食物的种类，由此可知答案为 A)。

【避错】第一段第 4 句指出，食物的种类与一起吃饭的人之间的社会联系有关，所以 B)是符合原文的；第 3 段第 3 句指出，吃饭标志着新婚人的社会地位，所以 C)是符合原文的；第 2 段指出，在近东国家，男人和女人不在一起吃饭，这其实表明了家庭关系，所以 D)也是符合原文的。

99. The last paragraph suggests that in India _____ decides how people eat. (最后一段表明在印度，_____决定人们如何吃饭)

A) pollution (污染)　　B) food (食物)　　C) culture (文化)　　D) social status (社会地位)

【定位】根据题干中的 last paragraph 可定位到最后一段。

【详解】选**D**)。该段第一句指出，在印度因为严格的世袭阶级制度，食物禁忌和等级之间有着某种联系。下文接着指出，等级高的人不会接受来自等级低的人的食物，由此可知,在印度社会地位决定着人们如何吃饭，故答案为 D)。

【避错】A)、B)和 C)都从原文中找不到能影响人们如何吃饭的线索。

100. Which of the following can best serve as the topic of the passage? (下面哪个能最好地归纳这篇文章？)

A) Different kinds of food in the world. (世界上的不同食物)　　B) Relations between food and social units. (食物和社会单位之间的关系)

C) Symbolic meanings of food consumption. (吃饭的代表意义)　　D) Culture and manners of eating. (文化和吃饭的方式)

【定位】题目针对全文的主旨提问，所以应定位于全文

【详解】选 **D**)。文章第一段指出，文化决定着人们吃饭的每个方面，并举出英国人的例子，指出英国人会随着要一起吃饭的人之间的社会关系而上不同类型的食物；第 2～3 段指出，在新几内亚群岛，文化决定着男人和女人不在一起吃饭，以及夫妻一起吃饭标志着婚姻关系的确立；第 4 段指出，文化规定也与吃的东西有关系；第 5 段指出，在印度，世袭等级制度决定着地位高的人不能和地位低的人一起吃饭。由此可知，本文都是关于文化对人们吃饭的方式的影响，由此可知答案为 D)。

【避错】文中只是提到在不同的文化中，不同的场合下会上不同的食物，重点不是说食物种类的多样化，故可排除 A)；文中虽然提到食物和社会单位之间的关系，但只是文中的细节信息，不足以概括全文；文中并没有具体指出吃饭的代表意义，故可排除 C)。

【语境记忆】

1. anthropologist　*n.* 人类学者；人类学家
2. taboo　*n.* 禁忌，避讳
3. totemic　*a.* 图腾的
4. prohibition　*n.* 禁令，禁止
5. secretion　*n.* 分泌物
6. saliva　*n.* 口水，唾液

【难句分析】

1. **The anthropologist Mary Douglas has pointed out that**, for the English, the kind of meal and the kind of food that is served relate to the kinds of social links between people who are eating together. (第一段第 4 句)
   【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。that 引导宾语从句，该从句的主干为 the kind of meal and the kind of food… relate to the kinds of social links…。其中又包含两个分别由 that 和 who 引导的定语从句。
2. **There is also an association** between food prohibitions and rank, which is found in its most extreme form in the caste system of India. (最后一段第一句)
   【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。which 引导的定语从句修饰 association，in its most extreme form 可视为插入语。

【全文翻译】

文化规则决定食品消费的各个方面。一起吃饭的人定义了社会单位。[97]例如，在一些社会中，核心家庭是日常在一起吃饭的那几个人。[96][98]人类学家玛丽·道格拉斯指出，对于英国人，饭局的种类与所上的菜和在一起吃饭的人之间的社会关系有关。[98]她对一日三餐、亲戚可能来的周日聚餐和熟人鸡尾酒会作了区分。提供的食物象征着场合，反映出吃饭者的身份。例如，在鸡尾酒会上只提供小吃，提供牛排或汉堡则不合适。鸡尾酒会、家常饭以及特殊晚宴标志着客人之间的社会界限，有的是被邀请喝点儿什么，有的是被邀请吃正餐，而有的则是被邀请吃家常饭。在这些例子中，食物的种类象征着客人的类别以及用餐者的相互关系。

在一些新几内亚社会中，核心家庭不是一起用餐的人。[97]男人们在自己的房间里吃饭，与他们的妻子和孩子分开吃。女人在自己的房间里准备食物并就餐，将丈夫的那份送到他的房间里，而女人则在自己的房间里和孩子们一起用餐。这种模式在近东社会中也很普遍。

饮食有时候是一种被用来象征婚姻的隐喻。[97]在新几内亚许多社会形态中，如太平洋新爱尔兰岛的勒苏部落和特罗布里恩岛的部落中，情侣首次在一起吃饭代表着正式结婚。[98]吃饭象征他们已婚夫妇的新身份。在美国社会中却正好相反，情侣可以在首次约会时就外出用餐。

其他文化规则都与禁食某些食物有关。在一些社会，由血缘关系组成的家族中，其成员不准吃作为图腾祖先的动物或禽鸟。既然他们相信自己是那个祖先的后代，那么吃这种动物或鸟类就是吃自己的祖先或自己。

[99]在食物禁忌和等级之间也有联系，最极端的形式是印度的种姓制。种姓制由等级组成，每个等级都有不同的经济身份。在印度，种姓制和污染的概念也存在联系。高等级的成员可能会通过接触低等级个人的身体分泌物而受到污染，尤其是唾液。由于担心受到污染，婆罗门和其他高级的人不会与来自低等级的人分享食物，不会从同一个盘子里吃东西，甚至不会接受低等级的人的食物。

PART VI WRITING

SECTION A COMPOSITION

【审题】本文限定题目为“大学生应不应该雇人打扫卫生？”，属于对比选择类作文。提纲要求本文包含三个部分，第一部分要表明自己的立场，即赞同或反对大学生雇人清扫；第二部分要求给出相应的支持理由；第三部分要求总结自己的观点。

【思路】第一段：首先描述大学生雇人清扫这一现象，自然而然引出自己的观点：大学生不应该雇人清扫；
第二段：从两方面说明理由，即雇人清扫对家庭是一个巨大的负担；雇人清扫不利于独立精神的养成；
第三段：总结全文，重申大学生自己动手清扫的观点。

【范文】

Should College Stutents Hire Cleaners?

[1]Perhaps the most common knock on today's college students is that they're "slackers". [2]This can be manifested through the fact that students who shared a dorm at a local university pay a cleaner 60 yuan a month to do the cleaning for them. In my opinion, [3]this kind of behavior should be strongly despised.

[4]The following reasons can account for my argument. [5]First, it is a great burden for the students' families. Since it is already a burden for many families to pay the rising tuition and fees, the expense on cleaning is no doubt a nightmare for them. [5]Second, students will have difficulty in cultivating their spirit of independence. Cleaning the mess they have made is only a tiny fraction of the many problems they will meet in their life. [6]If they can't handle such a common thing in their life, how can we expect them to solve the more serious problems and how can we depend on them for contributing to the prosperity of our society?

All in all, students themselves should do the cleaning both [7]for the sake of themselves and for the future of our society. In order to achieve this goal, both the colleges and for the parents should join their efforts to encourage the students to do what they can.

【点评】

[1] 首句点明现在的很多学生都很懒。
[2] 自然地引用题目中给出的内容，利用其支持自己的论点。
[3] 用 despise 一词，明确表达自己的观点，精准而不落俗套。
[4] 过渡句，引出支持观点的理由。
[5] 层次分明，使文章结构一目了然。
[6] 反问句，表达强烈的反对意见，比一般的陈述句更具有新意。
[7] 比简单的 for 短语更地道。

SECTION B

【审题】本文要求给朋友写一个便条，语气可以比较随意。

【范文】

July 18, 2011

Dear John,

[1]I happened to learn that you are thinking of organizing an end-of-the-term party. I am totally supportive of your idea, since it will be one of the most important memories in our life and will improve the relationship among us students.

[2]I am willing to do my bit in this event. I can help you decorate the room if you like. And since I am very good at baking, I can prepare the snack or drink for those who come to participate in this party. Or if you need other help, you can just call me at any time. [3]I am looking forward to contributing to this party.

Yours truly
Joan

【点评】

[1] 首先点明写便条的原因及目的。
[2] 简要说明自己可以从哪些方面给予帮助。
[3] 表达自己想为晚会尽一份力的愿望。

PART I DICTATION

【听音指导】第一遍，先不要急着把听到的内容写下来。注意听文中的关键词，抓住文章大意。关键词：New Year's Eve, party, get together, house party, fireworks display, resolutions。由这些关键词可推测，本文是关于除夕的庆祝活动和人们在新年常会做的事情。
第二、三遍：听到一个句子就写一个句子，千万不要因为没有写完一个句子而漏听了下一个句子的录音，余下的句子成分可以在第四遍读音的时候补齐。
第四遍：查漏补缺，补齐前两遍没有写全的内容。

New Year's Eve

For many people in the west, [1]New Year's Eve is [2]the biggest party of the year. It's the time [3]to get together with friends or family and welcome in the coming year. New Year's parties can take place [4]in different places. [5]Some people [6]hold a house party; [5]others attend street parties, [5]while some just go for a few drinks with their friends. Big cities have large and [7]spectacular fireworks displays. There is one thing that all New Year's Eve parties [8]have in common, [9]the countdown to midnight. When the clock strikes 12, people give a loud cheer and sing songs. It's also popular to [10]make a promise in the New Year. This is called a New Year's resolution. [11]Typical resolutions include giving up smoking and keeping fit. However, the promise is often broken quite quickly and people are [12]back into their bad habits within weeks or days.

【听写提示】
[1] New Year's Eve 为专有名词，首字母需要大写。
[2] biggest party 之间不完全爆破。
[3] get together 之间不完全爆破，根据语法知识也可判断其前面有 to。
[4] 听到前面的 different 即可判断 places 为复数形式。
[5] 平时多积累一些句型结构，诸如 Some … others … while some …
[6] a 由于与 hold 连读不易听出，但其后的 party 为单数形式可推断出来。
[7] 注意 spectacular 的拼写。
[8] 按语义逻辑来听写，就不会把 have in common 写成 having come on。
[9] the countdown to midnight. 不容易听清，随后的数字信息有助于判断。
[10] make a promise 注意不要丢掉冠词。
[11] 由 giving up smoking and keeping fit 也可推测需写成 resolutions。
[12] back into 连读，利用语法知识判断就不会写成 backing to 或 back in to

【全文翻译】

除　夕

对西方很多人来说，除夕是一年中最重要的日子。它是和朋友或家人聚在一起欢迎新年到来的时刻。新年聚会可以在不同的地方举办。一些人举办家庭聚会；另一些人参加街头聚会，而另一些人只是和朋友一起去喝几杯酒。大城市会有大型的、壮观的烟火表演。所有的新年聚会的一个共同点就是新年倒计时。当时钟指向 12 点，人们大声欢呼，高唱歌曲。新的一年中许下诺言也十分流行。这叫做新年决定。典型的决定包括戒烟、保持健康。但是这一诺言经常很快就被打破，人们在几周或几天之内就会重拾坏习惯。

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

Conversation 1

1. A) his Chemistry homework.
   B) a girl in his class.
   C) Linda's words.
   D) Friday night's party.

2. A) Linda is Jane's friend.
   B) Mark is Jane's boyfriend.
   C) John is Jane's boyfriend.
   D) Mark and John are good friends.

3. A) No.
   B) Partly.
   C) Completely.
   D) Not mentioned.

W: Hi, Mark. How are you?
M: Actually, [1①]I'm really fed up, Linda. It's Jane.
W: Jane? Who is Jane?
M: Oh, nobody really. [1②]Just a more stunningly attractive girl in my year school.
W: Oh, is that all? So what's the problem?
M: Well, the thing is I just don't know how to make her notice me, or…
W: Wait a minute. I've got a brilliant idea. Why don't you try talking to her?
M: But I wouldn't know what to say. I…
W: Look, she is in your chemistry class, isn't she? You're good at chemistry. You could offer to help her with her chemistry homework. How about that?
M: Not bad. Just one problem.
W: What?
M: She is better than me in chemistry.
W: OK then. Well, there is that party at John's on Friday night. You could invite her.
M: Just another small problem. [2]John's her boyfriend.

女：嗨，马克。你好吗？
男：实际上，琳达。[1①]我真的受够了。是珍妮。
女：珍妮？谁是珍妮？
男：嗯，和我没有任何关系的一个人。[1②]她只是班上的一位非常有魅力的女孩。
女：噢，就这些？那么问题是什么呢？
男：嗯，是我不知道如何让她注意到我，或者…
女：等等。我有一个绝妙的注意。为什么你不试着找她谈话？
男：但是我不知道说什么。我…
女：听着，她和你一起上化学课，是吧？你很擅长化学，你可以自告奋勇地帮助她做化学作业。怎么样？
男：不错，只是有一个问题。
女：什么？
男：她的化学比我好。
女：好吧，周五晚上在约翰的家里有一个聚会，你可以邀请她来。
男：又有另一个小问题。[2]约翰是她的男朋友。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Mark, unhappy, girl, boyfriend, advice 等可推测，对话可能是关于马克想要追求一位女孩，但不知道该如何做，琳达针对这一情况对马克提出了建议。其中可能涉及琳达、珍妮、马克、约翰等之间的关系。

1. Mark is unhappy because of
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问马克因为什么不高兴。对话一开始，男士说他受够了，并说是因为珍妮。女士问珍妮是谁，男士说她是他班上一位非常有魅力的女孩。由此可知，马克是因为班上的女孩而不高兴，由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】对话中提到 chemistry，但是说马克的化学很好，所以 A)“他的化学作业”可排除；对话中琳达只是给马克提出建议，所以不是她惹马克不高兴，所以 C)“琳达的话”可排除；对话中是说周五晚上在约翰家里有晚会，并不是它惹马克不高兴，所以 D)“周五晚上的晚会”可排除。

2. Which of the following is CORRECT?
【详解】题目问下面哪个是不正确的。对话中琳达建议马克通过帮助珍妮学习化学以及邀请珍妮去参加周五晚上在约翰家里举办的晚会来吸引珍妮的注意力。但马克说珍妮的化学比他好，并且约翰是珍妮的男朋友，所以 C)“约翰是珍妮的男朋友”符合对话，故为答案。
【避错】通过琳达的反问“Jane? Who is Jane?”可知，琳达并不认识珍妮，所以可排除 A)“琳达是珍妮的朋友”；从对话开头我们可知，马克不知道通过什么方式能够吸引珍妮的注意，所以马克不可能是珍妮的男朋友，所以可排除 B)“马克是珍妮的男朋友”；原文中虽然提到 John，但并没明确指出约翰和马克是好朋友，所以可排除 D)“马克和约翰是好朋友”。

3. Did Mark eventually take Linda's advice?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问马克最终有没有听取珍妮的建议。对话中琳达建议马克通过帮助珍妮学习化学以及邀请珍妮去参加周五晚上在约翰家里举办的晚会来吸引珍妮的注意力，但马克说珍妮的化学比他好，并且约翰是珍妮的男朋友。由此可知，琳达的两条建议都不可行，故答案应为 A)。
【避错】其他选项都不合理。

Conversation 2

4. A) the customer made it himself.
   B) there was definitely not one then.
   C) the customer should have checked.
   D) the customer was making trouble.

连下页

W: Yes, can I help you?
M: Yes. You see I bought this personal stereo at your shop three days ago. And I'm afraid it hasn't really matched up to what I was told about it.
W: I see. What exactly is the matter?
M: [6①]Well, first of all, there is this large scratch across the front of it.
W: [4①]But you should have noticed that when you bought it.
M: But it was in the box and all sealed up.
W: [4②]Well, I'm sorry, but it really is your responsibility to check the

女：是的，我能帮上什么忙？
男：是的。你知道，三天前我在你的店里买了这个随身听。恐怕它与原先描述的差距有点远。
女：我知道了。具体问题是什么？
男：嗯，[6①]首先，在它的正面有一个很大的划痕。
女：[4①]但是你在买的时候就应该注意到这一点。
男：但是它被装在盒子里，并且是全封闭的。
女：[4]嗯，我很抱歉，但是在买的时候，检查货物真的是你自己的责任。我们怎么知道不是你弄

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 scratch, product, shop assistant, customer, annoyed, indifferent, complaints, exchange the product 等可知，本对话是在商店职员和顾客之间进行的，很可能是关于顾客对某件商品进行的投诉。

4. About the scratch on the product, the shop assistant thinks that
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问商店职员怎么看商品上的划痕。对话中男士说在他买的随身听正面有个很大的划痕，女士说男士在买的时候就应该注意到这一点，并且说，在买商品的时候检查商品是顾客的责任。由此可知，商店职员认为男士本应该在买的时间就对商品进行检查的，故答案为 D)“顾客本应该检查一下的”。
【避错】对话中女士只是提到，男士无法证明划痕不是自己弄的，并没有确定说是他弄的划痕，所

连上页

goods when you buy them. How are we to know that it wasn't you who made the scratch?
M: That's ridiculous. [6②]But, anyway, it's not the most important thing. I'm really not happy about this other thing.
W: And what is that?
M: Look, it says here that "the noise from it should be undetectable by other people".
W: Yes, that's right.
M: But people can hear it. And it is really embarrassing on the bus and underground.
W: Well, I'm sorry, but it must be the way you're wearing the *headphones*.
M: [5] Look, I know how to put the earphones in my ears. Thank you very much. But what I want to know is what you're going to do about it all?
W: Well, [7①]I suppose we could exchange it for another model if you really are unhappy with it.
M: No, I certainly am not.
W: Well, [7②]if I could just have the receipt.
M: Ah, yes. Well, there is a slight problem about the receipt.

5. A) annoyed
B) surprised
C) indifferent
D) worried

6. A) Five.
B) Four.
C) Three.
D) Two.

7. A) makes no more complaints.
B) can produce the receipt.
C) is still unhappy with it.
D) brings it back within a week.

出了这条划痕呢？
男：太荒谬了。[6②]但无论如何这不重要，我真正不满意的是另一件事情。
女：是什么？
男：你看，这里说"它的噪声不会被其他人听到"。
女：是的，很对。
男：但是人们能听到。乘公交车和地铁的时候真的非常令人尴尬。
女：我很遗憾，但是肯定是你带耳机的方式有问题。
男：听着，[5]我知道如何将耳机塞进耳朵。非常感谢。但是我想知道的是你们将如何处理这一问题。
女：嗯，[7①]我想，如果你真的不满意，我们可以为你换另一个。
男：是的，我绝对不满意。
女：好的。[7②]如果我可以看一下收据。
男：啊，收据有点小问题。

以可排除 A)"顾客自己弄的划痕"；根据对话我们可以明确得知，随身听的正面是有划痕的，所以 C)"根本没有划痕"不正确；对话中男士只是提出自己的看法，所以 D)"顾客正在找麻烦"从对话中找不到依据。

5. The customer was _____ when told he might not have worn the headphones properly.
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问在被告知他戴耳机的方式不对时，男士是什么态度。对话中男士说，在他听随身听的时候，会有噪音，周围的人都能听到。女士说那是男士戴耳机的方式不对。男士说自己知道怎么戴耳机，并说了一句反语"非常感谢"，由此可推断，男士对女士认为自己戴耳机的方式有问题非常不满，由此可知答案为 A)"生气的"。
【避错】B)"吃惊的"，C)"不关心的"和 D)"担心的"在对话中都找不到依据。

6. How many complaints did the customer make about the product altogether?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问这位顾客共抱怨了这件商品几处地方。从对话中可知，男士抱怨了随身听正面有一个大的划痕，并且在听的时候会发出噪声。由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】A)、B)和 C)都是针对正确选项设置的干扰选项。

7. The shop could exchange the product if the customer
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问如果这位顾客能做什么，商店可以为他换货。对话结尾处，女士说如果男士对这件商品真的不满意，并且有收据的话，她可以为他换货。由此可知，男士如果能出示收据，商店可以为他换货，故答案为 B)"出示收据"。
【避错】A)"再提出几项抱怨"；B)"仍然对它不满"；D)"在一周内返回商品"在原文中都找不到依据。

Conversation 3

W: Hello, Happy Time Catering Services, Victoria speaking. How can I help you?
M: Hello, Victoria. This is Joe Smith from Country Holidays. [8][9①]I wondered if you could do some catering for us next week. We're having a small reception. It's to launch a summer holiday advertising campaign. Would you be free?
W: When exactly is it, Mr. Smith?
M: [9②]April 21st. That's Thursday. Oh, sorry, no, it should be Friday.
W: Oh yes, I can do that. Where will you be holding it?
M: We thought we'd have it in the head office and use the conference room because there is enough room for everyone there.
W: OK. What sort of things would you like?
M: Just a light lunch I think, so that people can eat while they move around and talk to each other. [10①]You did something similar for us last year. We'd be happy to have the same menu again.
W: [10②]Right, I'll look up my diary and see what you had last time. Oh, I nearly forgot to ask you. How many should I cater for.
M: Well, I think most people will be able to come. Perhaps around 30. No, let's say 35, to be sure.
W: Right. Thank you for getting in touch, Mr. Smith. I'll send you the confirmation of the arrangement by the end of this week.
M: OK.

8. A) the menu.
B) the place.
C) the reception.
D) the campaign.

9. A) Friday next week.
B) Thursday next week.
C) April 30th.
D) This week.

10. A) how many people to attend it.
B) why to hold it.
C) where to hold it.
D) what to cook.

女：你好，快乐时光餐饮中心。我是维多利亚，我能帮你些什么？
男：你好，维多利亚。我是乡村度假中心的乔伊·史密斯。[8][9①]我想问一下你们下周能否为我们提供餐饮服务。我们有一个小的接待会，要为一个暑假广告竞赛提供午餐。你们有时间吗？
女：具体时间是几点呢，史密斯先生？
男：[9②]4 月 21 日，星期四。噢，不好意思，不是星期四，应该是星期五。
女：噢，是的，我们可以做。你们会在哪里举办？
男：我们认为我们会在总部举办，使用那里的会议室，因为那里的地方足够大，可以容纳所有人。
女：好的。你们想要什么样的东西？
男：我想只是一份清淡的午餐，这样人们可以一边吃，一边走来走去，和彼此交谈。[10①]去年你们为我们做了相似的事情。我们很希望这次的菜单能和上次的相同。
女：[10②]没问题。我会看一下我的日记，看看你们上次吃了什么。噢，我差点忘了问你，我要为多少人提供饮食?
男：嗯，我想大多数人都会来，大约 30 个人。再确定一点，是 35 人。
女：好的。谢谢你能联系我们，史密斯先生。我将会在周末的时候给你发一份具体安排的确认函。
男：好的。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Joe Smith, Victoria, menu, reception, lunch, Friday, Thursday, next week, this week, information, how many people to attend, why to hold it 等可推测，本对话是在乔伊·史密斯和维多利亚之间进行的对话，可能是关于为接待会提供午餐。其中可能涉及时间以及接待会的与会人数、举办原因等。

8. Joe Smith telephoned Victoria for
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问，乔伊·史密斯为什么打电话给维多利亚。对话一开始，男士就说他想问一下维多利亚，下周能否为他们的接待会提供餐饮服务，所以答案为 C)"接待会"。
【避错】A)"菜单"；B)"场地"和 D)"竞赛"都是关于接待会的细节内容，不是乔伊打电话的目的。

9. When will the lunch be held?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问午餐什么时候举办。对话中男士说他打电话是问一下女士下周能否为他们提供餐饮服务。女士问午餐的具体时间，男士回答说是 4 月 21 日，周五。结合这两处内容可知，午餐的时间是下周周五，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)"下周周四"是男士说错了的时间；C)"4 月 30 日"，对话中没有该时间；D)"这周"与对话中的 next week 直接相反。

10. All the following information is new to Victoria EXCEPT
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问下列除了哪个之外其余对维多利亚都是全新的信息。对话中，女士先问了午餐的时间，举办的原因，又问了举办的地点以及人数，这些都得到了男士的确切回答，所以 A)"参加的人数"、B)"举办的原因"和 C)"在哪里举办"都是女士知道的信息。而在谈及菜单时，男士说可以使用去年的菜单，女士说她得看一下日记，看看去年的菜单是什么。由此可知，女士并不记得去年的菜单是什么了。所以答案为 D)。
【避错】见上述答案详解。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Passage 1

For shopholics, the post-Christmas period means only one thing – sales! Across the country, [12①]prices are slashed on clothing, electronics, home furnishings and more, but [11]London is the place for serious shopping, and you can certainly pick up some amazing bargains.
[12②]The sales start on Boxing Day — 26th December, and continue to the month of January, but the keenest bargain hunters get there early to be first through the doors. In Oxford Street queues formed outside shops ahead of pre-dawn openings for the start of their sales. At Brent Cross, in north London, more than 1,000 people were queuing at 3.30 am for the 'Next' clothing store's sale which began at 4 am. Some people

11. A) shops open early in the morning.
B) shops stay open for longer hours.
C) they can buy really cheap things.
D) they can shop with their friends.

12. A) people are very keen on sales.
B) post-Christmas sales start at 3:30 am.
C) post-Christmas sales last for a day.
D) sales include only a few items.

对购物狂来说，圣诞节后的一段时间只意味着一件事情——打折！[12①]整个国家中，服装、电子、家居用品等的价格大幅下降。但是[11]伦敦是严肃购物的地方，你可以买到一些不可思议的特价商品。
[12②]打折于圣诞节的次日——12 月 26 日开始，持续到 1 月份，但是最精明的特价商品猎获者们通常会较早地到达购物地点，以成为第一个进入大门的人。在牛津街，黎明前商店开门营业之前，人们为了打折活动就在外面排起了长队。在伦敦北部的布伦特十字购物中心，超过 1000 人在凌晨 3:30 排起了长队，等待 Next 服装店 4 点开始的打折活动。一些人为了能

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 post-Christmas shopping, people buy, shop 等可推测，本文是关于圣诞节后的打折销售活动。其中可能涉及人们对该活动的反应。

11. People choose London for post-Christmas shopping because
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问人们选择去伦敦进行圣诞节后的购物是因为什么。文章一开始指出，伦敦是严肃购物的地方，你可以买到一些不可思议的特价商品。由此可知答案为 C)"他们可以买到尤其便宜的东西"。
【避错】A)"商店早上开门早"可排除；C)"商店营业的时间更长"在原文中没有提及；D)"他们可以和朋友一起购物"只是一种现象，并不是人们喜欢去伦敦购物的原因，故可排除。

12. We learn from the passage that
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问从文章中我们可以知道什么。原文中提到，对购物狂来说，圣诞节后的一段时间只意味着一件事情，就是打折。人们通常会很早就去商店门口排队，希望成为第一批进入商店的购物者，由此可推断，人们对打折商品十分热衷，故答案为 A)"人们热衷于打折"。
【避错】文中提到凌晨 3:30 是说，在伦敦北部的布伦特十字购物中心，超过 1000 人在凌晨 3:30 就在商店外排起了长队，并不是说 B)"圣诞节后的打折活动开始于凌晨 3:30"；文中说打折于圣诞节的次日——12 月 26 日开始，持续到 1 月份，

13. A) Some people buy Christmas presents in the sales.
B) Some people shop online during the sales.
C) Some people buy presents for next Christmas.
D) Online retailers offer better post-Christmas sales.

even camped outside the shops to be first in the line.

——[13①]Some people are taking their friends shopping with them, and buying their Christmas presents in the sale—a practical but unromantic way of making sure you get the gift you really want. For a less exciting but less stressful shopping experience, [13②]online retailers are also getting in on the act with January sales of their own.

[13③]The most organised of all are those who are already doing their present shopping for next Christmas, in the January sales!

排在队首，甚至在商店外面过夜。

[13①]一些人会带朋友去逛街，在打折活动中购买圣诞节礼物——确保你得到真正想要的礼物的一种实际的、但不浪漫的方式。[13②]对一种不太令人兴奋，但是也不太有压力的购物经历来说，网络零售商也参加了他们自己的一月份打折活动。

[13③]最有条理的是那些在一月份的打折活动中已经在为明年的圣诞节挑选礼物的人！

所以并不是 C)“圣诞节后的打折活动只持续一天”；文中说整个国家中，服装、电子、家居用品等的价格大幅下降，并不是 D)“打折的商品只有几种”。

13. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问文中没有提到下列哪个。原文中只是提到，网上购物比较没那么令人兴奋，压力也不会很大，但是并没有说它所提供的圣诞节后的打折更加厉害，所以 D)“网络零售商们的打折更加厉害”是对原文的过度推断，故为答案。
【避错】文中提到一些人会带着朋友一起购物，在打折商品中为他们的朋友买圣诞节礼物，所以 A)“一些人在打折时购买圣诞节礼物”是符合原文的；原文中提到，网络零售商也参加了他们一月份的打折活动，这说明有人会在网上购物，所以 B)“一些人在打折的时候从网上买东西”是符合原文的；
原文中提到，最有条理的是那些在一月份的打折活动中已经在为明年的圣诞节挑选礼物的人，所以 C)“一些人为明年的圣诞节买礼物”是符合原文的。

Passage 2

14. A) TV shows.
B) old people.
C) celebrities.
D) professional dancers.

15. A) the participation of celebrities.
B) the designing of colourful costumes.
C) the benefits it brings.
D) a TV programme.

16. A) Performers have to be formally dressed on the show.
B) Each professional dancer dances with a celebrity.
C) People on the show perform a different dance every week.
D) The show runs for about four months.

17. A) old people.
B) middle-aged people.
C) kids and young people.
D) all of the above.

[14]Ballroom dancing in the UK used to be seen as something rather unfashionable that old people might do. [15]For the past five years though, the popularity of ballroom dancing has soared thanks to a reality TV show.

Strictly Come Dancing is one of the big TV shows. Millions of people tune in every Saturday night to watch the show which airs [16①]from September right up to Christmas.

In the show [16②]a number of professional ballroom dancers each dance with a celebrity. Every week they have to learn a different ballroom dance and perform it live on TV on the Saturday night.

The show demonstrates how glamorous ballroom dancing is. [16③]The celebrities get to wear colourful dresses and suits to dance in, and it looks like a lot of fun.

The TV programme also shows what good exercise it can be to ballroom dance and what hard work is involved in learning the dances and performing them properly.

Dance schools around the country have seen a boost in the number of people wanting to learn how to dance. [17]And it's not only older people who are interested. Lots of children and young people in their 20s are keen to learn.

[14]在英国，交际舞常被认为是非常不时髦的，只有老年人才会跳。[15]然而，在过去的 5 年中，交际舞的受欢迎度因为电视真人秀而直线上升。

“赶紧来跳舞”是其中一个较大的电视节目。每个周六的晚上，几百万的人都会调好频道收看这一节目。[16①]该节目从 9 月份至圣诞节这段期间播放。

在这一节目中，[16②]一些专业交际舞者每个人都和名人跳一段舞。每周，他们必须学会一段新的交际舞，在周六晚上在电视上直播表演。

这个节目展示了交际舞的迷人之处。[16③]名人们跳舞时会穿一些五颜六色的连衣裙和西装，看起来非常有趣。

这个电视节目也展示了交际舞可以成为多好的锻炼方式，学习舞蹈和正确表演要付出多大的努力。

这个城市的舞蹈学校见证了想要学习跳舞的人数的增长。[17]不只老年人感兴趣，很多小孩和 20 多岁的年轻人也非常热衷学习。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 ballroom dancing, TV shows, old people, celebrities, popularity of ballroom dancing 等可推断，本文可能是关于交际舞受到欢迎。其中可能涉及某个电视节目以及参与这个节目的人。

14. Ballroom dancing used to be associated with
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问在过去人们常常将交际舞和什么联系在一起。短文一开始就提到，在英国，交际舞常被认为是非常不时髦，只有老人才会跳这种舞，由此可知答案为 B)“老人”。
【避错】A)“电视节目”是现在交际舞受欢迎的原因；C)“名人”和 D)“专业舞者”是参加电视真人秀的一部分。

15. According to the passage, recent popularity of ballroom dancing is the result of
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问，最近交际舞受到热烈欢迎是因为什么。短文开头提到，在过去的 5 年中，交际舞的受欢迎度因为电视真人秀而蹿升，由此可知答案为 D)“一个电视节目”。
【避错】A)“名人的参与”是在交际舞受欢迎之后发生的事情；B)“五颜六色的服装设计”只是舞者们穿的服装；C)“它所带来的好处”是交际舞在广受欢迎之后人们所意识到的。

16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the TV show?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问关于电视节目下列哪个文中没有提到。原文中提到，名人们跳舞时会穿一些五颜六色的连衣裙和西装，但并没有明确指出，表演者必须要在表演时穿正装，所以 A)是不符合原文对电视节目的描述的，故为答案。
【避错】原文中提到，在这个电视节目中，一些专业交际舞者都要都和名人跳一段舞，所以 B)“每个专业舞者都和名人跳舞”符合原文；原文中提到，每周专业舞者和名人都必须学会一段新的交际舞，于周六晚上在电视上直播表演，所以 C)“电视节目上的人们每周都要表演一种不同的舞蹈”符合原文；原文中提到，这个电视节目从 9 月份至圣诞节这段期间播放，也就是持续 4 个月时间，所以 D)“这个电视节目会举办 4 个月时间”符合原文。

17. According to the passage, the TV show has the greatest impact on
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问根据这篇文章，这个电视节目对谁的影响最大。短文最后指出，这个城市的舞蹈学校见证了想要学习跳舞的人数的增长，现在，不只老年人感兴趣，很多孩子和 20 多岁的年轻人也非常热衷学习。年轻人本来认为交际舞不时髦，但因为这个电视节目他们喜欢上了交际舞，由此可推断，交际舞对他们的影响应该是最大的，所以答案为 C)“孩子和年轻人”。
【避错】老年人本来就热爱跳交际舞，所以这个电视节目对他们的影响没有对年轻人的影响大，所以可排除 A)“老年人”；文中并没有提到中年人，所以可排除 B)“中年人”；根据前面对 A)和 B)的分析可排除 D)“以上提到的所有人”。

Passage 3

18. A) Spiderman.
B) Gandalf.
C) 2win.
D) Arsenal.

19. A) popular culture.
B) parents' invention.
C) sports.
D) all of the above.

20. A) Algeria.
B) Germany.
C) Japan.
D) Argentina.

Recently, a couple in New Zealand were forbidden from naming their baby son 4Real. [18]Even though New Zealand has quite liberal rules about naming children, names beginning with a number are not allowed. They decided to call him Superman instead.

In many countries around the world, unusual names for children are becoming more popular, especially since the increasing trend for celebrities to give their children unusual names.

[19①]Some parents choose names which come from popular culture. For example, there have been six boys named Gandalf after the character in the Lord of the Rings novels and films. [19②]Equally, names related to sport are fairly common — since 1984, 36 children have been called Arsenal after the football team.

[19③]Other parents like to make up names, or combine names to make their own unique version, a method demonstrated by Jordan, the British model, who recently invented the name Tiáamii for her daughter by combining the names Thea and Amy (the two grandmothers). She was quoted as saying that the accent and double letters were added to make the name “more exotic”.

[20]Other countries have much stricter rules when it comes to naming children. Countries including Japan, Denmark, Spain, Germany and Argentina have an approved list of names from which parents must choose.

最近，新西兰的一对夫妇被禁止给他们孩子取名为 4Real。[18]尽管新西兰在给孩子取名方面的规定非常宽松，但是以数字开头的名字还是不被允许。后来，这对夫妇决定给孩子取名为 Superman。

在世界上的很多国家，给孩子取不同寻常的名字变得越来越流行，尤其在名人给孩子取不同寻常的名字这一趋势日益加强的时候更是如此。

[19①]一些父母选择的名字来自流行文化。例如，有 6 个男孩的名字以《指环王》小说和电影里的人物被命名为 Gandalf。[19②]同样的，与运动相关的名字也非常常见——自 1984 年以来，36 个孩子被以一个足球队命名为 Arsenal。

[19③]其他一些父母喜欢自己创造名字，或将名字组合在一起使名字变得独一无二。英国模特 Jordan 就是采用的这种方法，她通过将 Thea 和 Amy (两位祖母)组合在一起，为她的女儿创造了 Tiáamii 这个名字。她说重音和叠字能使名字“更加具有异国情调”。

[20]在给孩子命名方面，其他国家的规定更加严格。像日本、丹麦、西班牙、德国和阿根廷这样的国家有一张被批准了的名字列表，父母只能从中选择孩子的名字。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 New Zealand's rule about naming children, unusual name come from, popular culture 等可推测，本文可能是关于新西兰对给孩子命名方面的规定以及父母给孩子取的不同寻常的名字来自何处。

18. According to New Zealand's rules about naming children, which of the following names is NOT acceptable?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问，根据新西兰关于给孩子命名的规定，下列哪个名字不被认可。短文开始提到，尽管新西兰在给孩子取名方面的规定非常宽松，但是以数字开头的名字还是不被允许的，C)是以数字开头的名字，所以不会被允许，故为答案。
【详解】A)、B)和 D)都符合新西兰关于名字的规定。

19. According to the passage, unusual names come from
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问不同寻常的名字来自哪里。文中提到一些父母选择的不同寻常的名字来自流行文化，与运动相关的名字也非常常见。另一些父母会自己创造名字，或者将名字组合在一起使孩子的名字看起来独一无二。A)“流行文化”、B)“父母的创造”和 C)“运动”都是不同寻常的名字的来源，所以答案为 D)“以上提到的所有来源”。
【避错】在听音时要注意全面，不要以偏概全。

20. All of the following countries have strict rules about naming children EXCEPT
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问除了下列哪个国家，其他的在给孩子命名方面有严格的规定。短文最后提到，像日本、丹麦、西班牙、德国和阿根廷这样的国家在给孩子命名方面有更加严格的规定，A)“阿尔及利亚”在原文中没有提到，故可排除。
【避错】B)、C)和 D)在原文中都明确提到，在给孩子命名方面的规定很严格。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

News Item 1

21. A) They went to a remote area.

Eleven fishing boat crew who had been stranded since

自 10 月份以来一直被困在俄罗斯远东

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 fishing crew stranded, fishing boats collided, survive, supplies, rescued 等可推测，本

B) Their fishing boats collided.
C) They tried to repair their boats.
D) They decided to stay in the boats.

October in a remote part of Russia's Far East have been rescued after sheltering nearly three months at an abandoned military base.

[21]The eight men and three women took refuge at the base after their small boats collided on Oct. 10th. Their attempts to fix one of the boats did not succeed and [22]they had to remain at the abandoned base where there were only flour and cooking fat. Other supplies of the base which were abandoned in 2003 included Christmas ornaments and the crew members put them up on a small tree inside their quarters. But supplies began running low, and early this week five set off on foot across snowy fields.

On Friday, after four days of trudging they reached a walking military radio station. [23]The center called rescuers and helicopters were sent to take the eleven to the regional capital.

地区的一个偏远地方的 11 名渔船船员，在一个废弃的军事基地避难将近 3 个月之后得救。

[21]在他们的小船于 10 月 10 日发生碰撞之后，这 8 名男士和 3 名女士在这一军事基地避难。他们想要修补其中一个小船的尝试没有成功，[22]所以只好继续留在这个废弃的基地，在那里，他们只有面粉和猪油。基地上 2003 年被丢弃的其他的物资包括圣诞节装饰品，这些船员把他们挂在一棵小树上。但是物资开始短缺，本周早些时候，5 人步行出发，穿过雪地。

周五的时候，在跋涉了 4 天之后，他们到达了一个移动的军事无线电站。[23]该中心呼叫了救援人员，直升机被派去将这 11 人送往当地繁华区。

新闻可能是关于渔船船员被困，最后被成功救出。其中可能涉及他们靠什么度日以及被什么救出等细节信息。

21. Why were the fishing crew stranded on Oct. 10th?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问渔船船员为什么在 10 月 10 日被困。新闻中提到 8 名男士和 3 名女士在他们的小船发生碰撞之后，在一个军事基地避难。由此可知他们被困是因为船发生碰撞了，故答案为 B)“他们的船发生了碰撞”。
【避错】A)“他们去一个遥远的地方”是针对新闻中的 a remote part of Russia's Far East 设置的干扰项；C)“他们尝试修补小船”是碰撞发生之后的事情；D)“他们决定待在船里”在原文中没有提到。

22. A) On supplies they brought with them.
B) On supplies sent to them by rescue teams.
C) On supplies left at the military base.
D) Not mentioned in the passage.

22. How did they survive during those three months?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问他们是如何度过那 3 个月的。新闻中提到在碰撞发生后，这些船员在一个废弃的军事基地避难。他们靠着基地上剩下的面粉和猪油等度日。故答案为 C)“军事基地上留下的供应品”。
【避错】A)“他们随身带的供应品”在新闻中没有提及；B)“救援队送去的供应品”也没有提及；D)“原文中没有提及”与原文不符。

23. A) By helicopter.
B) By boat.
C) By radio contact.
D) By a search team.

23. How were the crew rescued eventually?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问这些船员最后被怎样救出的。新闻中提到，因为供应品减少，5 名船员步行出发，在跋涉了 4 天之后，他们到达了一个移动的军事无线电站，该中心呼叫了救援人员，直升机被派去将这 11 人送往当地繁华区。由此可知答案为 A)“直升机”。
【避错】B)“小船”、C)“无线电联系”和 D)“搜救队”都不符合原文。

News Item 2

24. A) since 1981.
B) for 32 years.
C) for 70 years.
D) for 17 years.

[24]Spain's King Juan Carlos, with 32 years on the throne, turns 70 Saturday. [25]But after years of undeniable adulation among Spaniards for putting down an attempted coup in 1981, he's recently faced more difficult times.

Small groups of leftists have burned his photo, and fiery criticism has also come from the right with one leading conservative radio host calling for him to step down.

Juan Carlos fired back with a rare public defense of his reign in a recent speech.

"It's been the longest period of stability and prosperity in Spain ever in a parliamentary monarchy," the king said.

[24]西班牙国王 Juan Carlos 在位 32 年，周六的时候已是 70 岁。[25]但是在西班牙人对他在 1981 年压制一场政变中的表现这么多年来一直给予不容置疑的赞美之后，现在他面临着更加困难的时期。

一些左翼小团体烧了他的照片，右派对他的批评也十分激烈，一个主要的保守派电台主持人要求他下台。

Juan Carlos 在最近的一次演讲中用少有的对他的统治时期的公共辩护进行了回击。

国王说：“在实行议会君主制西班牙，这是最长时期的稳定和繁荣期。”

【听前预测】根据题干和原文中的 Juan Carlos, Spain, birthday, criticism 等可推测，本新闻可能是关于西班牙国王的统治以及面临的批评，其中可能涉及他的年龄、在位时间等细节信息。

24. Juan Carlos has been King of Spain
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问 Juan Carlos 当了多少年的西班牙国王。新闻开始就提到，Juan Carlos 在位 32 年，由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A)是他压制一场政变的时间；C)是针对新闻中的“周六的时候已是 70 岁”设置的干扰选项；D)是从读音上根据 70 设置的干扰选项。

25. A) The King's birthday.
B) The stability of the monarchy.
C) Criticism from both the left and the right.
D) The King's public defense of his reign.

25. What is the news item mainly about?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问这个新闻主要是关于什么的。新闻一开头就提到了西班牙国王在位的年限、现在的年纪以及面临的困难。随后对这些困难进行了进一步解释说明：左翼团体烧了他的照片，右派对他的批评也很激烈。所以 C)“来自左派和右派的批评”是新闻要表达的主要意思。
【避错】A)“国王的生日”，B)“统治时期的稳定”和 D)“国王的公共辩护”都是新闻较为细节的信息，不足以概括整个新闻。

News Item 3

26. A) November and December.
B) October and November.
C) November.
D) December.

It goes against religious taboos in Iraq to involve women in fighting, but three recent suicide bombings carried out by women could indicate insurgents are growing increasingly desperate.

[26①]On November 4, a woman detonated an explosives vest next to a US patrol in Diyala's regional capital, Baqouba, 35 miles northeast of Baghdad, [27①]wounding seven US troops and five Iraqis. [26②]On December 7, a woman attacked the offices of a Diyala-based Sunni group fighting al-Qaida in Iraq, [27②]killing 15 people and wounding 35. Then, [26③]on December 31, a bomber in Baqouba detonated her suicide vest close to a police patrol, [27③]wounding five policemen and four civilians.

在伊拉克，妇女参战与宗教禁忌相违背，但最近由女性实施的 3 次自杀性爆炸说明暴乱分子变得越来越孤注一掷了。

[26①]11 月 4 日，在迪亚拉的区首府——巴格达东北部 35 英里处的巴古拜，一名妇女在一个美国巡逻队附近引爆了一个保障性防护衣，[27①]造成 7 名美国军人和 5 名伊拉克人受伤。[26②]12 月 7 日，一名妇女袭击了坐落在迪亚拉、与伊拉克的基地组织进行斗争的逊尼派团体的办公室，[27②]造成 15 人死亡，35 人受伤。之后，在 12 月 31 日，巴古拜的一名爆炸手在一个警察巡逻队附近引爆了她的自杀性防护衣，[27③]导致 5 名警察和 4 名平民受伤。

【听前预测】根据原文和选项中的 three suicide bombings, November, December, die 等可推测，本篇新闻可能是关于 3 场自杀性爆炸发生的时间以及造成的伤亡情况。

26. The three suicide bombings occurred in
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问 3 次自杀性爆炸发生在什么时候。新闻中提到，11 月 4 日，在巴古拜发生了一次自杀性爆炸；在 12 月 7 日，又发生了一次自杀性爆炸；在 12 月 31 日又发生了一次。由此可知，这三次爆炸分别发生在 11 月和 12 月，由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】B)中的 October 新闻中没有提及；C)和 D)都不能完全概括这三次爆炸的时间。

27. A) No one died in the bombings.
B) Yes. In one of the bombings.
C) Yes. In two of the bombings.
D) Yes. In all the bombings.

27. Did people die in the bombings?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问在这些爆炸中有人死亡吗。新闻中提到，在 11 月 4 日这场爆炸中，7 名美国军人和 5 名伊拉克人受伤；在 12 月 7 日这场爆炸中，15 人死亡，35 人受伤；在 12 月 31 日这场爆炸中，5 名警察受伤，4 名平民受伤。由此可知，在其中一场爆炸中有人死亡。B)“是的，在其中一场爆炸中有人死亡”符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】A)“爆炸中没有人死亡”，C)“是的，在两场爆炸中有人死亡”和 D)“是的，在 3 场爆炸中都有人死亡”不符合新闻内容。

News Item 4

28. A) To collect data on sources of pollution.
B) To identify pollution in rivers and lakes.
C) To help control environmental pollution.
D) To help control industrial wastes.

[28]Chinese government is poised to conduct its first national survey of pollution sources in February to help control environmental deterioration in the country.

The study will identify and collect data on sources of industrial, agricultural and residential pollution for two months.

Last year, China's environment was facing a grave situation, with several major rivers and lakes clogged by industrial waste.

[29]China's environmental cleanup is compromised by more than two decades of rapid economic growth, and a lack of technology especially.

[30]Every province, autonomous region and municipality has set up a census office and will report to a main center staffed by officials from government

[28]中国政府 2 月份首次进行了全国范围内的污染源调查，旨在帮助控制国内的环境恶化。

这项研究将会在两个月的时间里，识别和收集工业、农业和居住地污染源的资料。

去年，中国政府面临着一个严重的情况，它的几条主要河流和湖泊充满着工业废弃物。

[29]中国 20 多年的经济快速发展，尤其是科技的缺乏，危及了环境的清洁。

[30]每个省份、自治区和自治市都成立了统计办公室，将会向管理中心汇报情况。该中心由政府部门的官员组成。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 national survey, sources of pollution, control environmental pollution, environmental protection 等可推测，本新闻是关于控制环境污染。其中可能涉及污染源等相关细节信息。

28. What is the purpose of the national survey?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问这次全国范围内的调查的目的是什么。新闻一开始提到中国政府 2 月份首次进行了全国范围内的污染源调查，旨在帮助控制国家内的环境恶化，由此可知答案为 C)“帮助控制环境污染”。
【避错】A)“收集污染源的信息”是调查的内容，不是目的；B)“识别河流和湖泊中的污染”是针对原文中的“identify and collect data on…”设置的干扰选项；D)“帮助控制工业废物”是针对文中“几条主要的河流和湖泊充满着工业废弃物”设置的干扰选项。

29. A) lack of technology.
B) rapid economic growth.
C) unknown pollution sources.
D) shortage of manpower.

29. According to the news item, efforts of environmental protection are especially affected by
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问根据新闻，环境保护的努力尤其受什么影响。新闻中提到，中国 20 多年的经济快速发展，以及尤其是科技的缺乏危及了环境的清洁，由此可知答案为 A)“科技的缺乏”。
【避错】B)“经济的快速增长”也是影响原因之一，但不是主要原因；C)“无从得知的污染源”新闻中没有提及；D)“人力的缺乏”在新闻中也没有提及。

30. A) Census offices are set up by government departments.
B) A main centre receives reports from

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30. Which of the following details is CORRECT according to the news item?

provinces.
C) A database is set up for each province.
D) Data will be reviewed and analyzed in mid-2009.

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departments.
[30]Data will be reviewed multiple times before being put into a database and will be analyzed in the second half of 2008. Findings will be examined and approved by mid-2009.

在资料被送进资料库之前，会被审查很多次，在 2008 年下半年的时候会得到分析。到 2009 年年中的时候，调查结果将会得到检查和批准。

【详解】选 **B**)。题目问根据新闻，哪个细节是正确的。新闻中提到，每个省份、自治区和自治市都成立了统计办公室，将会向管理中心汇报，该中心由政府部门的官员组成，由此可知 B)“管理中心接受来自各省的报告”符合原文。
【避错】A)“统计办公室“是由政府部门设立的，与原文中的“每个省份、自治区和自治市都成立了统计办公室”矛盾；C)“每个省都有数据库”在新闻中没有提及；原文中提到，在资料被送进资料库之前，会被审查很多次，在 2008 年下半年的时候会得到分析，D)中的 2009 与原文中的 2008 矛盾，故可排除。

PART III CLOZE

【文章大意】本文为说明文。本文主要是关于非典的起源、症状、诊断及传播途径。第 1 段解释了什么是非典以及非典造成的危害；第 2 段讲述了非典的症状；第 3 段讲述了非典病毒的传播途径。

Scientists around the world are racing to learn how to rapidly diagnose, treat and stop the spread of a new, deadly disease. SARS — Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome — was __31__ for the first time in February 2003 in Hanoi, __32__ since then has infected more than 1,600 people in 15 countries, killing 63. At this __33__, there are more questions than answers surrounding the disease.

Symptoms start __34__ a fever over 100.4 degrees F, chills, headache or body __35__. Within a week, the patient has a dry cough, which might __36__ to shortness of breath. In 10% to 20% of cases, patients require __37__ ventilation to breathe. About 3.5% die from the disease. Symptoms __38__ begin in two to seven days, but some reports suggest it __39__ take as long as 10 days. Scientists are close to __40__ a lab test to diagnose SARS. In the meantime, it is diagnosed by its symptoms. There is no evidence __41__ antibiotics or anti-viral medicines help, __42__ doctors can offer only supportive care. Patients with SARS are kept in isolation to reduce the risk of __43__. Scientists aren't sure yet, but some researchers think it's a __44__ discovered coronavirus, the family of viruses that cause some common colds.

Most cases appear to have been passed __45__ droplets expelled when infected patients cough or sneeze. Family members of infected people and medical workers who care __46__ them have been most likely to __47__ the illness. But recent developments in Hong Kong suggest that the __48__ might spread through air, or that the virus might __49__ for two to three hours on doorknobs or other __50__.

31. A) detected B) caught C) disclosed D) revealed
32. A) but B) and C) or D) yet
33. A) time B) point C) aspect D) instance
34. A) from B) over C) upon D) with
35. A) hurt B) sore C) aches D) feelings
36. A) process B) advance C) progress D) convert
37. A) automatic B) artificial C) mechanical D) controlled
38. A) regularly B) ordinarily C) traditionally D) generally
39. A) will B) might C) should D) must
40. A) cultivating B) fostering C) developing D) designing
41. A) which B) that C) whether D) what
42. A) so B) but C) still D) yet
43. A) communication B) transportation C) transformation D) transmission
44. A) lately B) newborn C) newly D) renewed
45. A) under B) through C) beneath D) from
46. A) for B) over C) after D) about
47. A) acquire B) receive C) obtain D) contract
48. A) ailment B) ill-health C) disease D) infection
49. A) continue B) linger

31.【详解】选 **A**)。根据上下文可知，此处是表达河内是最早发现非典的地方，所以 A)“发觉，查出”符合句意要求，故为答案。
【避错】C)“揭露”和 D)“揭示”都是指将原来只有很少的人知道的事情公布于众，不与表示疾病的词搭配使用，所以可将这两个选项排除。B)“患病”如果用在句中，那么就会出现 be caught in Hanoi 的句子结构，很明显缺少了 caught 的逻辑主语，该词用在句中，句子意思是不完整的，所以可将其排除。
32.【详解】选 **B**)。空格后面的句子与前文所述内容明显是顺承关系，选项中能表示顺承关系的只有 B) and。
【避错】A)表示转折关系，C)表示选择关系和 D)表示转折关系，都不符合上下文语境。
33.【详解】选 **B**)。选项中能与 at this 构成合理的搭配，并且能符合句意的为 B)，at this point 意为“此时此刻，目前”。
【避错】根据上文可知非典在河内首次被发现，所以本空不能用 A) time，因为该词用在句中就表明，非典不是第一次出现；C) aspect 通常与 in 搭配使用；而 D) instance 则通常不与 at 搭配使用。
34.【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查与 start 连用的介词的用法。start from“从…着手”；start upon“开始做某事，着手处理…”；start with“以…开始”。start 与 over 不连用。根据本句的句意，疾病是以发烧的症状开始的。故答案为 D)。
【避错】见上述详解。考生在平时要注意积累类似短语的用法。
35.【详解】选 **C**)。空前的 headache 提示，所填词应表示身体上的不适，表示身体疼痛的为 C)。
【避错】A)表示“伤痛”时，通常是指外伤伤口造成的疼痛或者过去的经历造成的精神伤害，与此处疾病引起的疼痛明显不符；B)是指伤口、感染等造成的红肿、化脓等引起的疼痛，也不符合此处的语境；D)表示“感觉，知觉”，用在此处过于笼统。
36.【详解】选 **C**)。根据空前的 a dry cough 和空后的 shortness of breath 可知，shortness of breath 明显是 dry cough 进一步恶化后产生的后果，二者之间存在有先后的关系，所以答案应为 C)“发展，恶化”。
【避错】A)“加工，处理”，该词是从形式上对正确选项进行干扰；B)做动词时，表示“前进，进步”常不与介词 to 搭配使用；D) convert，通常表示从根本上进行改变，也就是说本质上发生了变化，在本句中 dry cough 和 shortness of breath 都是非典的症状，不涉及本质改变。
37.【详解】选 **C**)。根据上下文可知，病人需要帮助才能呼吸，C) mechanical“机械的，有机械辅助的”用在句中符合句意，故为答案。mechanical ventilation 意为“机械通气，人工呼吸”。
【避错】A) automatic“自动的”不符合句意；B) artificial“人工的，手工制作的”多指通过人工劳动来完成某事，这与医院里为病人提供的辅助呼吸的设施不太相符；D) controlled“被控制的”不合文意。
38.【详解】选 **D**)。but 转折后的 some reports 提示，其后的内容说的是某种特殊情况，那么与之对应的应是一般情况，所以所填词应为 D)“通常地，基本地”。
【避错】A)“定期地，有规律地”和 C)“传统地”不符合句意，故可排除；B)“通常地，大概”，看似符合句意，但该词侧重在正常状况下常发生的事情，不符合句子语境。
39.【详解】选 **D**)。由上文可知，一般情况下，非典的症状会在 2～7 天内出现，但是有些特例可能是 10 天才出现症状。这里很明显需要一个表达可能性的情态动词，D)“或许，可能”使句子表达更加客观，故为答案。
【避错】A)、C)和 D)用在句中都使句意表达过于绝对，不符合事实。
40.【详解】选 **C**)。本句大意应该是说科学家们想出了一种诊断非典的实验室测试。D)“发展”，通常表示产生新想法、设计新产品、体系等，符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】A)“精心培育”，是指在技能、态度和素质等方面得以发展，不符合句子语境；B)在表示“培养”时，通常是指在技能、感情和思想方面的发展；D)“设计”多是指对工业品或图案的设计。
41.【详解】选 B)。空前的 evidence 提示，所填词很可能是 that，引导同位语从句，进一步解释说明 evidence 的内容。再根据空后的内容可知，上面的推测合理，由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A)通常引导定语从句；C)常引导宾语从句；D)常引导主语从句和宾语从句。
42.【详解】选 **A**)。空前一句是说没有证据显示抗生素或抗病毒的药物可以治愈该疾病。空后是说医生们只能提供支持性的医疗服务。两个句子之间存在明显的因果关系，所以此处应填入 A) so，引导结果状语从句。
【避错】B)为连词，前后两个句子之间存在转折关系；C) still 为副词，不能连接两个句子；D) yet 做连词时，表示前后对比。
43.【详解】选 **D**)。根据句中的 kept in isolation“被隔离”可知，其目的是为了防止非典传染，用在句中符合这一句意的为 D)“传染”。
【避错】本题四个选项从词形上比较相似，但 A)“交流”，B)“交通”和 C)“转换”很明显不符合句意。只要知道了各个单词的含义，本题便不难选择。
44.【详解】选 **B**)。根据第一段中的“非典在河内首次被发现”可知，非典病毒是首次被发现，所以所填词应与 for the first time 构成同义复现，选项中符合要求的为 C)“新近的，最新的”。
【避错】A)表示“近期地”，在表示的时间上比 newly 要晚；句中的 discovered 提示，所填词应为副词，B)“新生的”和 D)“更新的”都为副词，不符合句子语法。
45.【详解】选 **B**)。根据句子可知，此处需要一个介词，表达疾病传播的途径，B)“通过”符合要求，故为答案。
【避错】A)“在…下面”、C)“在…之下”和 D)“从…”都不合文意。
46.【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查与 care 搭配使用的介词。care for 表示“照料，照顾”，符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】B) over 和 C) after 通常不与 care 搭配使用；D) about，care about 表示“关注，对…感兴趣”，不符合句意。
47.【详解】选 **D**)。结合第 45 小题可知，此处是讲感染疾病，选项中符合句意要求的为 D)“感染”。
【避错】A) acquire“获得”、B) receive“收到”和 C) obtain“得到”很明显不符合句意。
48.【详解】选 **C**)。全文都在讲非典，所以此处的 the _____也是指非典。根据上文可知非典是一种疾病，由此可知答案为 C) disease。
【避错】A) ailment 虽然也有“疾病”的含义，但它通常指不太严重的小病，这与前文提到的非典导致人死亡的事实不符；B) ill-health“不健康”和 D) infection“感染”都不能代替非典。
49.【详解】选 **B**)。通读上下文和选项可，本剧大意为“病毒可在门拉手或其他物体表面存留 2～3 小时”。B) linger“存留”可以表示“临死前无力的存活”，符合句子语境，

Health experts say it is unlikely, though, that sharing an elevator briefly with an infected person would be enough to pass the virus.

C) delay　D) persist

50. A) exteriors　B) outside
C) surfaces　D) coverings

故为答案。
【避错】A) continue“继续”、C) delay“延迟”和 D) persist“持续”都不能使句子语境更通顺。
50.【详解】选 C)。空前的 or 提示，所填词应与 doorknob 并列。选项中的 C) surfaces 表示“物体最外面的一层”，符合句子语境，故为答案。
【避错】A) exteriors 和 B) outside 可以指“外面、外部”，但并不强调物体的“外表面”；D) coverings 指纸张、木头、布料等的覆盖物，不符合句意。

【全文翻译】

全世界的科学家正在争先恐后地了解如何快速诊断、治疗和阻止一种新的、致命性疾病的扩展。非典，全称为“致命性急性呼吸系统综合征”，于 2003 年 2 月在河内首次被[31]发现。[32]并且从此该疾病在 15 个国家中的感染人数超过 1600 人，导致 63 人死亡。[33]目前，关于这一疾病，问题多于答案。

症状[34]开始时发烧超过 100.4 华氏度，发冷、头疼或身体[35]疼痛。在一周之内，病人干咳，会[36]发展成呼吸急促。在 10%～20%的病例中，病人需要[37]人工机械通气辅助呼吸。大约 3.5%的人死于这种疾病。症状[38]通常会在 2～7 天内出现，但是一些报告显示[39]可能需要 10 天。科学家们很快会[40]研发出一个实验室测试方法来诊断非典。同时，可以根据症状诊断非典。没有证据显示抗生素或抗病毒的药物可以治愈该疾病，[42]所以医生们只能提供支持性的医疗服务。非典患者被隔离以降低[43]传播的危险。科学家们还没有确定，而一些研究者认为这是一种[44]新发现的冠状病毒，与能引起普通感冒的病毒是同一家族。

多数病例是[45]通过感染了非典的病人咳嗽或打喷嚏而喷出的飞沫传播的。感染了该病的人的家庭成员和[46]照顾他们的医疗工作者最有可能[47]感染这种疾病。但是香港最近的事态发展表明，这一[46]疾病可能通过空气传播，并且这种病毒可能会在门把手上或其他[50]物体表面[49]停留 2～3 小时。但是健康专家说，和一个感染该病的人一起乘坐电梯的短促时间内，病毒不太可能传播。

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

51. What a nice day! How about the three of us _____ a walk in the park nearby?
A) to take　B) take
C) taking　D) to be taking

52. If there were no subjunctive mood, English _____ much easier to learn.
A) could have been　B) would be
C) will be　D) would have been

53. She _____ fifty or so when I first met her at a conference.
A) had been　B) must be
C) has been　D) must have been

54. _____ the boss says, it is unreasonable to ask me to work overtime without pay.
A) Whatever　B) Whenever
C) Whichever　D) However

55. A new laptop costs about _____ of a second-hand one.
A) the price of three times　B) three times the price
C) as much as the three times price　D) three times more than the price

56. I was very interested in _____ she told me.
A) all that　B) all which
C) all what　D) that

57. We consider _____ he should have left without telling anyone beforehand.
A) strange why　B) it strange what
C) it strange that　D) that strange

58. It is going to be fine tomorrow. _____.
A) So is it　B) So it is
C) So it does　D) So does it

59. Little _____ about her own safety, though she herself was in great danger.
A) she cared　B) she may care
C) may she care　D) did she care

60. The couple had no sooner got to the station _____ the coach left.
A) when　B) as
C) until　D) than

61. Aren't you tired? I _____ you had done enough for today.
A) should have thought　B) must have thought
C) might have thought　D) could have thought

62. "It seems that she was there at the conference." The sentence means that
A) she seems to be there at the conference.
B) she seemed to be there at the conference.
C) she seems to have been there at the conference.
D) she seemed to being there at the conference.

63. Which of the following adverbs can NOT be used to complete "_____ everybody came"?
A) Nearly　B) Quite
C) Practically　D) Almost

64. In "How much do you think he earns?" *how much* is _____ of the sentence.
A) the subject　B) the adverbial
C) the object　D) the complement

65. "The man preparing the documents is the firm's lawyer" has all the following possible meanings EXCEPT

51.【题意】多好的天啊！我们 3 个去附近的公园散步怎么样？
【详解】选 **C**)。How about 表示征求意见，意为“你认为…怎么样”，其后常接动名词短语或名词。
【避错】考生在平时要注意积累类似的用法。
52.【题意】如果没有虚拟语气，英语学起来就会容易得多。
【详解】选 **B**)。if 条件从句中的 were 提示，此处使用了虚拟语气，表示对现在事实的假设，主句应使用过去将来时，所以答案为 B)。
【避错】A)和 D)都用于表示对过去事实的假设；C)为一般将来时，不用于虚拟语气句中。
53.【题意】我第一次开会见到她，那时她一定已有 50 岁左右。
【详解】选 **D**)。根据句意可知本题考查对过去事实的肯定推测，所以答案为 D)。
【避错】A)用在句中表明，在“我”遇到“她”时，她已经 50 岁左右了，这与句中的 first 表达不一致。既然是第一次遇见，就无法肯定地说“她”的岁数是 50 岁左右；B)表示对现在事实的肯定推测，与句中的一般过去时不符；C)的时态与句子不符。
54.【题意】不管老板说什么，让我加班又没有报酬是不合理的。
【详解】选 **A**)。所填词既能引导从句，又能在从句中充当 says 的宾语，选项中符合要求的只有 A)。
【避错】B)相当于 no matter when，when 在句中不能充当 says 的宾语，故可排除；C)相当于 no matter which，which 通常引导定语从句，修饰先行词，但本句中没有其可修饰的先行词，故可排除；D)相当于 no matte how，其中 how 应在句中充当方式状语，明显不符合本句的用法。
55.【题意】新笔记本的价格是二手笔记本的 3 倍。
【详解】选 **B**)。本题考查倍数的表达方式。“A+动词+倍数+the+计量名词+of+B”是英语表达倍数的一种常用方法。B)完全符合此表达形式，故为答案。
【避错】A)的语序错误；C)的表达方式有误；D)的比较对象混乱。主语为 a new laptop，而 than 的宾语为 the price，比较的对象不一致。
56.【题意】我对她告诉我的所有东西都非常感兴趣。
【详解】选 **A**)。空白处缺少介词 in 的宾语，又缺少 told 的宾语，选项中的词符合要求的为 A)，相当于 what。
【避错】当先行词是 anything，all 等不定代词时，应使用关系代词 that，而不用 which，故可排除 B)；C)中的 what 相当于 all that，所以 all what 重复，故可排除；D)在引导宾语从句时，不在从句中充当成分，所以可排除。
57.【题意】他没有提前告诉任何人就离开了，我们认为这很奇怪。
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查的是“consider it+*adj.*+that 从句”的结构，在此结构 it 是形式宾语，真正的宾语是 that 引导的从句。
【避错】A)中缺少 consider 的宾语，why 不能引导形式宾语；B)中的 what 需要在从句中充当主语或宾语，但从句不缺少这两个成分，所以可排除该选项；D)中缺少能引导 he should have…的引导词。
58.【题意】明天将是个好天气，今天也是。
【详解】选 **A**)。当 So 位于句首，表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一人(或物)时，so 引起的句子部分倒装。故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)的语序错误；前一句的谓语动词为 is，所以 C)和 D)中的 does 使用错误。
59.【题意】尽管她自己处于极大的危险之中，但她很少关心自己的安全。
【详解】选 **D**)。当句首为否定词或带有否定意义的词语时，句子一般要求部分倒装。这类词语有 little，never，seldom，hardly，rarely 等。由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】A)的语序错误；B)和 C)的时态与从句的时态矛盾。
60.【题意】这对夫妇一到车站，就发现汽车离开了。
【详解】选 **D**)。no sooner… than 是固定结构，表示“一…就”，引导时间状语从句，由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】A)、B)和 C)三个选项没有此用法。
61.【题意】你不累吗？我本应该想到你今天已经做得够多了。
【详解】选 **A**)。should / ought to have done 表示过去本应该做而没有做某事，含有责备的意思，符合本句的语境，由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】B)、C)和 D)表示对过去事实的肯定或不确定推测。
62.【题意】“It seems that she was there at the conference.”这句话意思是
【详解】选 **C**)。题干中 that 从句中的 was 提示，该句是现在对过去事情的判断，转换成不定式短语后，seems 的时态不变，而 to be 则应该使用完成时态，表示对过去事情的判断，所以答案为 C)。
【避错】根据题干 that 从句的过去时态排除 A)和 D)，分别表示将来和现在，而且 seem 后的 to 为不定式符号，而 D)中使用的是 being；B)表示“她过去看起来要去那里”，而题干表达的意思是她已经去过那里了，应该是一种已经完成的动作。
63.【题意】下列哪个副词不能用于完成句子“_____ everybody came”?
【详解】选 **B**)。quite 为表示程度的副词，可以修饰动词、形容词、副词等，但不可以修饰代词，答案为 B)。
【避错】nearly，almost 都可以修饰不定代词。parctically 常用于口语中，相当于 almost 和 nearly。
64.【题意】在“How much do you think he earns?”中，how much 是句子的什么成分？
【详解】选 **C**)。How much do you think he earns? 这句话中的 do you think 为插入语，How much 做动词 earns 的宾语，所以答案为 C)。
【避错】A)“主语”，B)“状语”和 D)“补语”不符合句子成分。
65.【题意】下列哪个选项不是“The man preparing the documents is the firm's lawyer”的可能意思？

A) the man who has prepared the documents.
B) the man who has been preparing the documents.
C) the man who is preparing the documents.
D) the man who will prepare the documents.

66. During the TV interview, the singer announced that he was going to _____ his new album soon.
A) release B) renew
C) relieve D) rehearse

67. After working for the firm for ten years, he finally _____ the rank of deputy director.
A) achieved B) approached
C) attained D) acquired

68. Winter is the _____ season at most hotels in this seaside town, because very few tourists come to stay.
A) slow B) slack
C) low D) quiet

69. Come on, Jack, tell me the story. Don't keep me in
A) suspense B) suspending
C) suspension D) suspender

70. The football match was _____ because of the heavy rain.
A) called over B) called up
C) called out D) called off

71. We had a good time there, and the food was plentiful and
A) conducive B) wholesome
C) helpful D) appreciative

72. It was strange that she would _____ such an absurd idea.
A) allow B) stick
C) take D) entertain

73. The scientists have made an _____ study of the viruses that cause the disease.
A) exhausted B) exhausting
C) exhaustive D) exhaustion

74. Do you own your apartment or are you a _____?
A) tenant B) customer
C) client D) proprietor

75. Representatives from the companies indicated that they should go on working together in
A) unity B) entity
C) partners D) partnership

76. We all know that Mary has had a strict _____.
A) growth B) upbringing
C) development D) cultivation

77. The drink was packaged in champagne bottles and was being _____ as the real stuff.
A) passed out B) passed by
C) passed over D) passed off

78. Last Sunday she came to visit us *out of the blue*. The italicized phrase means _____.
A) unexpectedly B) unhappily
C) untidily D) unofficially

79. The person he interviewed was _____ his former schoolmate.
A) no other than B) no more than
C) none other than D) none the less

80. The young employee has a(n) _____ quality — he is totally honest.
A) respectable B) admirable
C) decent D) approachable

【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查的是现在分词做定语。现在分词做定语能表达正在进行的动作，以及经常性动作或当时的状态，但不能表达将来的意思，故 D)为答案。
【避错】A)表示当时的状态；B)表示经常性动作；C)表示正在进行的动作。

66.【题意】在电视采访中，这位歌星宣布他将很快发行新唱片。
【详解】选 **A**)。主语 the singer 及宾语 his new album 可知，歌星肯定是发行新唱片，选项中的词能与 album 构成合理的动宾关系的为 A)“发行”。
【避错】B) renew“更新”；C) relieve“减轻，免除”；D) rehearse“排演”均不符合句意。

67.【题意】为公司工作 10 年后，他终于得到副经理的头衔。
【详解】选 **C**)。所填词的宾语是 the rank of deputy director，选项中能与其构成合理的动宾搭配的为 C) attained。attain the rank of sth.“获得头衔”为常用表达。
【避错】A) achieved 虽然也有“获得”之意，但它表示通过努力达到某种目的，不符合本句语境；B) approached“接近，靠近”不符合句意；D) acquired 也有“获得”的含义，但常与 skill 连用，表示获得某种技能。

68.【题意】在这个海滨小镇，许多旅馆在冬天处于淡季，因为来这儿住的人很少。
【详解】选 **B**)。由 because 引导的原因状语从句可知，所填词应与 few 构成同义复现，选项中符合要求的为 B) slack，slack season 意为“淡季”。
【避错】A) slow，C) low 和 D) quiet 都不能合理地修饰 season。

69.【题意】杰克，快点给我讲故事，不要卖关子了。
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查固定搭配 keep sb. in suspense，意为“使某人处于紧张状态”，故答案为 A)。
【避错】其他三个选项都是 suspense 的近形词。B) suspending“悬浮，悬置”，C) suspension“暂停，停职”，D) suspender“挂钩，吊钩”。

70.【题意】由于下大雨，足球赛取消了。
【详解】选 **D**)。分析题干可知，所填短语应该是 the heavy rain 的结果，因为天气不好，比赛被取消，故答案为 D) called off“取消”。
【避错】A) called over“看望，探访”；B) called up“打电话给”；C) called out“叫喊，大声说出”，均不符合句意。

71.【题意】我们在那儿过得很愉快，食物既丰盛又营养。
【详解】选 **B**)。所填词需能用来描述食物，B) wholesome“有益健康的”，主要指食物等卫生可口，符合句意，答案为 B)。
【避错】A)、C)表示“对…有益的，有帮助的”；D) appreciative“有鉴识力的，感激的”，不符合句意。

72.【题意】很奇怪她竟然有如此荒谬的想法。
【详解】选 **D**)。所填词的宾语为 such an absurd idea，选项中能与其构成合理的动宾搭配的为 D) entertain“怀有，抱有，心存，持有”等，其后宾语常为信心，观点等词。
【避错】A) allow“允许，许可”，B)“坚持”，后常接 to，C) take“持有”常与 view 搭配使用。

73.【题意】科学家们详细研究了引起这种疾病的病毒。
【详解】选 **C**)。所填词修饰 study，而且动作是由 The scientists 发出，故答案为 C) exhaustive“全面而彻底的，详尽无遗的”。exhaustive 可用来修饰 study，analysis，investigation 等。
【避错】A) exhausted“极其疲惫的，精疲力竭的”，通常用于修饰人疲惫；B) exhausting“令人疲惫的”和 D) exhaustion“疲惫，精疲力竭”明显不符合句意。

74.【题意】你是房主还是租客？
【详解】选 **A**)。由 or 可知所填词应与 own your apartment 相对，与拥有公寓相对应的是 A) tenant“房客，租客”。
【避错】B) customer“顾客”；C) client“客户”；D) proprietor“所有者，经营者”均不符合语境。

75.【题意】公司的代表表明他们应该继续合作。
【详解】选 **D**)。be / work in partnership (with somebody)为固定搭配，意为“与某人在工作方面合作”，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A) unity“团结，联合”，B) entity“实体”和 C) partners“合伙人”均不符合语境。

76.【题意】我们都知道玛丽的家教严格。
【详解】选 **B**)。upbringing 有“教养”之意，符合句意，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) growth“成长，生长”；C) development“发展”；D) cultivation“教化，培养”均不能与 strict 搭配。

77.【题意】这种饮料装在香槟酒瓶子里，被当作真品蒙混过去了。
【详解】选 **D**)。分析题干可知，The drink 是被假冒了，故答案为 D) passed off“用欺骗手段把…处理掉”。
【避错】A) passed out“分发，分配”；B) passed by“经过”；C) passed over“故意不注意，忽略”，均不符合句意。

78.【题意】Last Sunday she came to visit us out of the blue. 这句话中斜体短语的意思是
【详解】选 **A**)。out of the blue 为习惯表达，意思为“出乎意外地，突然”，A) unexpectedly“出乎意料地”符合句意，故为答案。

79.【题意】他面试的不是别人，正是他以前的同学。
【详解】选 **C**)。根据句意，所填短语需表示“正是，恰恰是”，故答案为 C) none other than“不是别人，正是”。
【避错】A) no other than 虽然也有“不是别人，而正是”之意，但在现代英语中，no other than 很少用，一般都是说 none other than；B) no more than 等于 not… any more than 意为“正像…一样也不”；D) none the less“仍然，虽然如此”。

80.【题意】这个年轻的雇员品质很正派——他非常诚实。
【详解】选 **C**)。所填词应与 quality 形成搭配，而且破折号后内容是对其进行解释，故答案为 C)“正派的”。
【避错】A) respectable“值得尊重的”；B) admirable“令人钦佩的”；D) approachable“可接近的，易接近的”均不符合语境。

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A

【文章大意】本文为说明文。主要介绍了工程师根据人体结构制造出了能替换人体关节的仪器。并且介绍了他们与农民、医生一起合作创造农业机械的情况。

1 Do you realize that every time you take a step, the bones in your hip are subjected to forces between four and five times your body weight? [81]When you are running, this force is increased

81. According to the passage, when would most weight be imposed on hip-joints? (根据文章，什么时候髋骨关节承受的压力最大？)
A) When one is walking. (当行走时) B) When one is running. (当奔跑时) C) When one is standing. (当站立时) D) When one is lying down. (当躺下时)
【定位】根据题干中的 most weight be imposed on hip-joints 可定位到第一段第 1～2 句。

主要介绍了人体的髋关节结构，进而引出工程师与医生的共同合作。

further still. What happens if through disease a hip-joint ceases to be able to resist such forces? For many years hip-joints and other body joints have been replaceable either partially or completely. It is after all a simple ball and socket joint; it has certain loads imposed on it; it needs reliability over a defined life; it must contain materials suitable for the working environment. [82]Any engineer will recognize these as characteristic of a typical engineering problem, which doctors and engineers have worked together to solve, in order to bring a fresh lease of life to people who would otherwise be disabled.

介绍了工程师与医生和农民一起，发明更高效的农业机械。

2 This typifies the way in which engineers work to help people and create a better quality of life. The fact that this country has the most efficient agricultural industry in the world is another good example. [83①][84]Mechanical engineers have worked with farmers and biologists to produce fertilizers, machinery and harvesting systems. [83②]***This team effort*** has now produced crops uniformly waist high or less so that they are better suited to mechanical harvesting. Similar advances with other crops have released people from hard and boring jobs for more creative work, [83③]whilst machines harvest crops more efficiently with less waste. Providing more food for the rapidly increasing population is yet another role for the mechanical engineer.

82. Engineers regard the replacement of hip-joints as a(n) _____ problem. (工程师认为替换髋骨关节是一个_____问题)
A) mechanical (机械的)　B) medical (医学的)　C) health (健康)　D) agricultural (农业的)
【定位】根据题干中的 regard，the replacement of hip-joints 定位到第一段最后一句。
【详解】选 **A**)。该段最后一句中的 these 指代上文提到的髋骨关节或身体其他部位的关节。由该句可知，工程师们认为替换髋骨关节是一个典型的工程问题，A)是对 engineering 的同义转述，故为答案。
【避错】B)、C)和 D)都是根据文章中的细节设置的干扰选项。

83. According to the passage, how do engineers contribute to increasing efficiency of the agricultural industry? (根据文章，工程师们是如何提高农业效率的？)
A) By working with farmers. (通过和农民们一起工作)　B) By working in teams. (通过和团队一起工作)
C) By growing crops of the same height. (通过种植相同高度的农作物)　D) By making agricultural machinery. (通过制造农业机械)
【定位】根据题干中的 increasing efficiency of the agricultural industry 可定位到第 2 段第 2～3 句。
【详解】选 **D**)。第 2 句中指出，该国拥有世界上最高效的农业。第 3 句解释了原因，即机械工程师们与农民和生物学家们一起工作，生产肥料、机械和收割系统。并且倒数第 2 句也指出，机械收割使收割农作物更高效。通过这两处内容可知，工程师们是通过制造农业机械来提高效率的。
【避错】A)只是文章中陈述的事实，是工程师们的工作情况，B)是对 team effort 的简单重复，C)是机械工程师们的工作内容。

84. According to the context, "This team effort'" in Paragraph Two refers to (根据上下文，第 2 段中的“这一团队努力”是指)
A) mechanical engineers. (机械工程师们)　B) doctors and engineers. (医生和工程师们)
C) biologists, doctors and farmers. (生物学家，医生和农民)　D) farmers, biologists and engineers. (农民、生物学家和工程师)
【定位】根据题干中的 team effort 可定位到第 2 段第 4 句。
【详解】选 **D**)。根据 This 可知，本题答案要从上文中寻找。上一句指出，机械工程师们和农民及生物学家一起工作，生产肥料、机械和收割系统。由此不难理解，这里的 team effort 是指农民、生物学家和工程师，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)不够全面；B)和 C)都是根据原文中出现的内容设置的干扰选项。

【语境记忆】

1. hip-joint 髋关节　2. replaceable 可置换的
3. typify 是…的典型　4. fertilizer 肥料
5. whilst 当…的时候

【难句分析】

Any engineer will recognize these as characteristic of a typical engineering problem, which doctors and engineers have worked together to solve, in order to bring a fresh lease of life to people who would otherwise be disabled. (第一段最后一句)
【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。which 引导定语从句，修饰 problem。in order to…为不定式短语，做目的状语，其中 who 引导定语从句，修饰 people。

【全文翻译】

你有没有意识到，你每动一步，髋骨都要承受相当于你体重 4～5 倍的力量。[81]当你跑动的时候，这种力量增加得更为剧烈。如果髋关节因为疾病不能承受这些压力时，会发生什么事呢？很多年以来，髋关节以及身体的其他部位的关节都可以部分地或者全部地被替换。毕竟，关节只不过是一个小球和一个关节窝而已。它要承受附加其上的一定压力；在有限的生命期限，它还要有一定的可靠性；它还要包含有一定的能适应工作环境的材料。[82]任何一位工程师都会把这些看做是典型的工程问题，需要医生和工程师们一起努力来解决，以便给那些有不便之处的人带来崭新的生活。这是工程师帮助人们创造高质量生活的典型例子。这个国家拥有世界上最有效的农业产业的事实，是另一个不错的例子。[84]机械工程师和农民及生物学家一起努力，生产肥料、机械以及收割系统。[83]如今，这种团队合作创造出了差不多都是齐腰高的作物，以更有利于机械收割。在其他作物上的类似的进步，一方面把人们从繁重枯燥的工作中解放出来，参与到更有创造性的工作之中；另一方面，机械在收割作物的时候的效率能够更高，浪费却更少。为飞速增长的人口提供更多的食物，这是机械工程师的另一个职责。

TEXT B

【文章大意】本文为说明文。主要介绍了一种用手机来躲避同事和朋友找自己搭讪的方法。

介绍了手机使用的普遍性。

1 [85]Nowadays, a cellphone service is available to everyone, everywhere. Probably thousands of people have already been using it, but I just discovered it, so I'm going to claim it and also name it: Fake Foning.

2 The technology has been working well for me at the office, but there are infinite applications. Virtually in any public space.

具体介绍了用手机假装谈话来躲避朋友搭讪的细节。

3 Say you work at a big university with lots of talky faculty members buzzing about. Now, say you need to use the restroom. The trip down the hall will take approximately one hour, because a person can't walk into those talky people without getting pulled aside for a question, a bit of gossip, a new read on a certain line of Paradise Lost.

4 So, a cellphone. Any cellphone. Just pick it up. Don't dial. Just hold that phone to your face and start talking. Walk confidently down the hall engaged in fake conversation, making sure to tailor both the topic and content to the person standing before you whom you are trying to evade.

5 [86]For standard colleague avoidance, I suggest fake chatting about fake business:

6 "Yes, I'm glad you called, because we really need to hammer out the details. What's that? Yes, I read Page 12, but if you look at the bottom of 4, I think you can see the problem begins right there."

7 [87]Be animated. Be engaged in your fake fone conversation. Make eye contact with the people passing, nod to them, gesture keen interest in talking to them at a later time,

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85. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT? (下面哪个陈述是不正确的？)
A) Cellphone service is popular among people. (电话服务在人们中很流行)　B) Cellphone has much use in office. (电话在办公室中的用处很大)
C) Fake foning is a new cellphone service. (虚假通话是一项新的电话服务)　D) Fake foning is a new discovery. (虚假通话是一个新的发现)
【定位】根据四个选项的内容可定位到第 1～2 段。
【详解】选 **C**)。第 1 段第 1 句指出，电话服务每个人都能享受得到，所以 A)符合原文；第 1 段第 2 句指出，我发现了电话的一个新作用，即虚假通话，所以 D)符合原文；第 2 段指出，电话在办公室的用处非常大，所以 B)符合原文。原文中只是提到虚假通话只是作者发现的关于电话的一个新应用，并不是电话服务，所以 C)不符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】见上述详解。

86. What is fake foning? (什么是虚假通话？)
A) A strategy to avoid people. (躲避别人的一种策略)　B) A device newly produced. (一项新生产出来的工具)
C) A service provided everywhere. (一项各个地方都提供的服务)　D) A skill of communication. (一种交流的技巧)
【定位】根据题干中的 fake foning 可定位到第 5 段。
【详解】选 **A**)。文章第 3 段指出，如果你要经过一大堆人，而不想跟他们说话，那么就可以假装在打电话。第 5 段对这一做法进行了总结，即典型的避免同事的方式，故答案为 A)。
【避错】虚假通话不是一个工具，所以可排除 B)；第 85 小题已经解释了，虚假通话不是一种电话服务，所以可排除 C)；D)在文中没有提及。

87. In the author's opinion, in order to make fake foning look real one has to (在作者看来，为了使虚假通话看起来更真实，人们必须)
A) talk about interesting matters. (谈论一些有意思的事情)　B) behave politely to people passing by. (对经过的人表示礼貌)
C) hold the phone while walking. (在走路的时候拿着电话)　D) appear absorbed in conversation. (表现出正在专注于谈话)
【定位】根据题干中的 make fake foning look real 定位到第 7 段。
【详解】选 **D**)。该段第 1～2 句指出，在虚假通话时，要演得逼真，就好像你是真的在通话一样，D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。
【避错】第 5 段只是提到，作者推荐虚假通话的主题是关于商务，并没有提到感兴趣的话题，所以可排除 A)；第 4 段中提到在虚假通话的时候要对经过的人示意，表示自己有时间会找他谈，但并不是必须要做的事情，可排除 B)；在走路的时候打电话虽然在原文中提到，但这属于细节信息，并不是作者所强调的能使虚假通话看起来更加逼真，所以可排除 B)。

88. What does the last example show? (最后一个例子说明了什么？)
A) One effective way is to fake fone one's doctor. (有效的方式就是假装在和医生打电话)
B) One has to be careful while fake foning. (一个人在虚假通话的时候一定要注意)
C) Fake foning may not deceive people. (虚假通话可能不会欺骗到别人)
D) Fake foning is always quite successful. (虚假通话一般都十分成功)
【定位】根据题干中的 last example 可定位到倒数第 2 段。

point to your phone, shrug and move on.

8 Shoppers should consider fake foning anytime they spot a talky neighbor in the produce department pinching (用手捏) unripe peaches. Without your phone at your face, you'd be in for a 20-minute speech on how terrible the world is.

9 [88]One important caution about fake foning. The other day I was fake foning my way past a colleague, and he was actually following me to get my attention. I knew he wanted to ask about a project I had not yet finished. I was trying to buy myself some time, so I continued fake foning with my doctor. "So I don't need the operation? Oh, doctor, that is the best news."

10 [89]And then: Brrrrrrng! Brrrrrmg! Brrrrrmg! My phone started ringing, right there while it was planted on my face. My colleague looked at me, and I at him, and naturally I gasped. "What is the matter with this thing?" I said, pulling the phone away to look at it, and then putting it back to my ear.

11 "Hello? Are you still there?"

12 Oops.

介绍了在用手机假装谈话的过程中应该注意的事项。

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89. After his phone suddenly began ringing, the author (在他的电话突然响了之后，作者)

A) immediately started talking to the caller. (立即开始和打电话的人说话)
B) immediately started talking to his colleague. (立即开始和同事说话)
C) put the phone away and stopped talking. (放下电话开始说话)
D) continued with his fake conversation. (继续自己的虚假通话)

【定位】根据题干中的 his phone suddenly began ringing 可定位到倒数第 3 段。

【详解】选 **D**)。该段中作者说，在他假装打电话的时候，电话突然响了，他的同事看着他，他也看着同事，他自然地叹了口气，说"怎么回事"，说着就接通了电话。并问对方怎么回事，刚才怎么断了。由此可知，在电话铃声响了之后，作者仍然在进行虚假通话，故答案为 D)。

【避错】作者并没有接收来电，所以可排除 A)；作者在电话铃声响了之后只是看了看同事，并没有和他说话，"怎么回事？"只是作者的自言自语，所以可排除 B)；C)完全不符合原文。

90. What is the tone of the passage? (文章的基调是什么？)

A) Critical. (批评性的)　B) Humorous. (幽默的)　C) Serious. (严肃的)　D) Unclear. (不明确的)

【定位】本题针对文章的行文基调提问，所以应定位于全文。

【详解】选 **B**)。本文中作者指出手机使用的一个新发现：虚假通话。之后用两个例子进行了解释说明，全文比较诙谐，尤其从 My colleague looked at me, and I at him, and naturally I gasped 等都可以看出，作者轻松调侃的语气，由此可知答案为 B)。

【避错】A)、C)、D)三个选项在原文中都找不到依据。

【语境记忆】

1. available　可得到的
2. virtually　实际上
3. faculty　全体教员
4. engaged in　从事于
5. unripe　不成熟的
6. gasp　喘气

【难句分析】

The trip down the hall will take approximately one hour, because a person can't walk into those talky people without getting pulled aside for a question, a bit of gossip, a new read on a certain line of Paradise Lost. (第 3 段最后一句)

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。 because 引导时间状语从句。

【全文翻译】

[85]如今，每个人都可以随时随地享受手机服务。可能有成千上万的人已经在使用它，但是我却刚刚发现它，所以我现在要宣布并且为它命名：虚假通话。

[85]这一科技在办公室内使用良好，但是还有更多的应用空间。事实上，在任何公共场合都可以。

比如说，你在一所很大的大学工作，你周围都是能言善侃的同事，唠叨个不停。现在，比如说，你需要去一下洗手间。穿过大厅的这一段路程大约要耗费你一个小时的时间，因为从这些能言善侃的同事中间穿行，不可能不会遇到被拉到一边去讨论一个问题，或者一阵闲聊，或者是讨论一下在《失乐园》里刚读到的某句话的情况。

所以，找个手机吧！任何手机都可以。拿着就行。不要拨号。放在耳边，开始"打电话"吧。一边假装打电话，一边自信地走下大厅，要确保根据那个站在你面前的你想躲开的那个人来斟酌自己打电话的主题和内容。

[86]为了准确地避开同事，我建议讨论虚假业务：

"哦，是的，我很高兴你能打电话给我，我们确实需要来敲定一些细节问题了。什么？哦，是的，我已经读过第 12 页了，但是如果你看看第 4 页的最下面，我想你就会知道，问题就是出在那儿。"

[87]演得要逼真。要对你的虚假谈话十分投入。与路过你的人进行目光交流，对他们点头示意，要表现出很希望稍后能与他们交谈的热情，指指你的电话，对他们耸耸肩，然后继续前进。

购物的时候，在遇到一个健谈的正在拿捏生桃子的邻居的时候，要随时做好假装打电话的准备。如果你的电话不放在耳朵边的话，你很可能会被拉进一场关于这个世界多么可怕的演讲了。

[88]关于"虚假通话"需要注意一点。有一天，我正打着"假电话"从我一个同事身边走过，事实上他一直在尾随我以引起我的注意。我知道他是想跟我谈某个项目，但是我还没有完成呢。我努力地想为自己挤出一点时间，所以我就继续假装在跟我的医生谈话。"所以，我就不需要做手术了？哦，大夫，这是最好的消息了。"

[89]就在那时："叮…"！"叮…"！"叮…"！我的手机开始响了起来，就在它还在我的耳边的时候。我的同事盯着我，我也盯着他，很自然地叹口气说："这是怎么回事？"，然后把我的手机从耳朵边拿开，看了一下，然后再放回到耳朵边。

"喂？你还在吗？"

好险啊！

TEXT C

【文章大意】本文为记叙文。作者主要讲述了自己向世界技术支持中心寻求帮助的经过。

1 It was late in the afternoon, and I was putting the final touch on a piece of writing that I was feeling pretty good about. [91]I wanted to save it, but my cursor had frozen. I tried to shut the computer down, and it seized up altogether. Unsure of what else to do, I yanked (用力猛拉) the battery out.

2 Unfortunately, Windows had been in the midst of a delicate and crucial undertaking. The next morning, when I turned my computer back on, it informed me that a file had been corrupted and Windows would not load. Then, it offered to repair itself by using the Windows Setup CD.

3 I opened the special drawer where I keep CDs. But no Windows CD in there. I was forced to call the computer company's Global Support Centre. My call was answered by a woman in some unnamed, far-off land. I find it annoying to make small talk with someone when I don't know what continent they're standing on. Suppose I were to comment on the beautiful weather we've been having when there was a monsoon at the other end of the phone? So I got right to the point.

4 "My computer is telling me a file is corrupted and it wants to fix itself, but I don't have the Windows Setup CD."

5 "So you're having a problem with your Windows Setup CD." She has apparently been dozing and, having come to just as the sentence ended, was attempting to cover for her inattention.

6 It quickly became clear that the woman was not a computer technician. Her job was to serve as a gatekeeper, a human shield for the technicians. [92]Her sole duty, as far as I could tell, was to raise global stress levels.

7 To make me disappear, the woman gave me the phone number for Windows' creator, Microsoft. This is like giving someone the phone number for, I don't know, North America. Besides, the CD worked; I just didn't have it. No matter how many times

主要讲述了作者因为电脑故障而寻求国际支持中心帮助的经历。

91. Why did the author shut down her computer abruptly? (作者为什么突然关闭电脑？)

A) She had saved what she had written. (她已经保存了所写的东西)
B) She couldn't move the cursor. (她无法移动电脑的光标)
C) The computer refused to work. (电脑不工作了)
D) The computer offered to repair itself. (电脑自己进行修复)

【定位】根据题干中的 shut down her computer 可定位到第一段。

【详解】选 **C**)。该段第 2～4 句中作者指出，当她要进行保存的时候，光标不动了，所以她又试着关闭电脑，但电脑又失灵了，由于不知道自己还能做些什么，她就把电源拔了。由此可知，作者突然关闭电脑是因为电脑不工作了，故答案为 C)。

【避错】作者是要保存所写的东西，但光标不动了，所以可排除 A)；光标不动作者还试图正常关机，故这不是她拉断电源关电脑的原因，所以可排除 B)；根据下文可知，电脑无法正常启动了，所以电脑自动恢复无从谈起，故可排除 D)。

92. Which of the following is the author's opinion about the woman at the Global Support Centre? (作者对国际支持中心的女士的态度是什么？)

A) She sounded helpful and knowledgeable. (她很有帮助，并且知识也非常丰富)
B) She was there to make callers frustrated. (她只能使打电话的人备感挫折)
C) She was able to solve her computer problem. (她能够解决她的电脑问题。)
D) She was quick to pass her along to a technician. (她很快就为她接通了技术人员)

【定位】根据题干中的 the woman at the Global Support Centre 可定位到第 6 段

【详解】选 **B**)。该段中作者指出，接电话的女士不是电脑技术人员，她的工作就像是一个守门人，为技术人员提供庇护。她唯一的职能就是提高国际压力水平，B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

【避错】原文中说接电话的人不懂电脑知识，所以可排除 A)和 C)；原文中作者说在她分贝提高了之后，那位接电话的女士才为她接通了技术人员，所以可排除 D)。

93. According to the passage, the solution offered by the technician was (根据这篇文章，技术人员提供的解决方法是)

A) effective. (有效的)　B) economical. (经济的)　C) unpractical. (不切实际的)　D) unacceptable. (不可接受的)

【定位】根据题干中的 solution offered by the technician 可定位到第 11 段。

【详解】选 **D**)。文中作者指出，这位技术人员建议作者使用不同的 CD，但这会清除整个系统，她的 e-mail、文件和相片都会消失，但是也可以恢复，只是价格比较贵，并且还没有质保。女士挂了电话，去了附近一家电脑维修店修电脑。由此可推断，作者认为这位技术人员的建议是不可接受的，所以答案为 D)。

【避错】A)、B)与原文明显相反；作者在文中只是说明了技术人员提出的建议，没有对其实用性进行评价，所以可排除 C)。

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I repeated my story, we came back to the same place. She was calm and resolutely polite.

8 When my voice hit a certain decibel (分贝), I was passed along, like a hot, irritable potato, to a technician.

9 "You don't have the Windows Setup CD, ma'am, because you don't need it," he explained cheerfully.

10 "Windows came preinstalled on your computer!"

11 "But I do need it."

12 "Yes, but you don't have it." We went on like this for a while. [93][94]Finally, he offered to walk me through the use of a different CD, one that would erase my entire system. "Of course, you'd lose all your e-mail, your documents, your photos." ***It was like offering to drop a safe on my head to cure my headache.*** "You might be able to recover them, but it would be expensive." He sounded delighted. "And it's not covered by the warranty (产品保证书)!" The safe began to seem like a good idea, provided it was full.

主要讲述了这家维修店的高效，与国际支持中心构成强烈对比。

13 I hung up the phone and drove my computer to a small, friendly repair place I'd heard about. [95]A smart, helpful man dug out a Windows CD and told me it wouldn't be a problem. An hour later, he called to let me know it was ready. I thanked him, and we chatted about the weather, which was the same outside my window as it was outside his.

为了尽快支开我，那个女人给了我一个系统开发商——也就是微软公司——的电话。这就好像是给了我一个（我也不清楚）好像是北美洲的电话号码。除此之外，CD 肯定能解决问题，只不过我没有罢了。不管我重复多少次，我们总是回到原点。她很冷静，且绝对礼貌。

当我把声音提高到一定分贝的时候，我就像一个烫手山芋一样被给了一个技术员。

"你没有系统盘，夫人，因为你根本就不需要它，"他轻快地解释到。"系统是提前安装到你的电脑里的!"

"但是我确实需要。"

"是的，但是你没有啊。"我们就这样来来回回，讨论了一会。[93][94]最后，他提议帮我使用一张不同的系统盘，一个会清除我整个系统的盘。"当然，你会失去你所有的邮件、你的文件、还有你的照片。"这就像在我脑袋上扔一个保险箱以治愈我的头痛一样(代价惨重)。"你也可以修复它，但是很贵"，他听起来很高兴的样子，"而且这不在保修范围内!"保险箱听起来似乎是一个好主意，前提是它必须是满的。

我挂掉电话，把我的电脑带到一个我听说的很小的很友善的维修点。[95]一个精明的、乐于助人的先生找出一张系统盘，并且告诉我这不是什么大问题。一个小时后，他告诉我电脑好了。我谢过他，然后我们讨论天气，他窗外的天气跟我窗外的天气一样。

94. "It was like offering to drop a safe on my head to cure my headache" in the last but one paragraph means that (在倒数第 2 段，"It was life offering to drop…" 这句话意思是)

A) the technician's proposal would make things even worse. (技术人员的建议将会使事情更糟糕)

B) the technician's proposal could eventually solve the problem. (技术人员的建议将最终解决问题)

C) files stored on her computer were like a safe. (电脑中的文件就像是一个保险柜)

D) erasing the entire system was like curing a headache. (清除整个系统就想治疗头疼)

【定位】根据题干中的 It was like offering to drop…可定位到倒数第 2 段。

【详解】选 **A**)。该句前面一句指出，技术人员建议使用别的系统盘，但会导致她的 e-mail、文件和照片丢失。该句后面一句中，这位技术人员说可以恢复丢失的东西，但是会很贵。由其前后内容可推测，这句话意思是说技术人员的建议只会导致问题更糟糕，由此可知答案为 A)。

【避错】作者并没有听取技术人员的建议，所以无从谈起他的建议的好坏，故可排除 B)；C)和 D)都是对该句的肤浅理解。

95. It can be inferred from the passage that the differences between the Global Support Centre and the local repair shop lie in all the following EXCEPT (从文章中可知，国际支持中心和当地的维修站的不同之处不包括)

A) efficiency. (效率)　　B) location. (地点)　　C) setup CDs. (CD 安装盘)　　D) attitude. (态度)

【定位】根据题干中的 the difference between…可定位到最后一段。

【详解】选 **C**)。由该段可知，当地维修店里的人非常聪明、也很有帮助，一个小时后就说已经修好了电脑。这些都与国际支持中心的接线员和技术人员完全不同，所以 A)和 D)都是二者的区别。文中作者在打电话给国际支持中心的时候就说，自己不知道对方在哪个大洲上，而最后一段中则明确指出，维修店和作者的住处在同一个地方。由此可知国际支持中心和当地的维修店的不同之处也在于二者的地点不同，所以 B)也符合原文。文中并没有对 setup CDs 是否不同给出任何提示，所以答案应为 C)。

【避错】见上述详解。

【语境记忆】

1. cursor　光标
2. midst　中间
3. monsoon　雨季
4. technician　技术员
5. gatekeeper　看门人
6. irritable　易怒的

【难句分析】

The next morning, when I turned my computer back on, **it informed me that** a file had been corrupted and Windows would not load. (第 2 段第 2 句)

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。When 引导定语从句，修饰 morning，that 引导宾语从句，做 informed 的宾语，该从句由 and 连接的两个并列分句构成。

【全文翻译】

下午将尽的时候，我正在对一篇我感觉不错的论文进行结尾。[91]我想保存它，但是我的光标却不动了。我尝试着去关闭电脑，但是它完全死机了。在不知道该怎么办的情况下，我猛地一下把电池拔了出来。

不幸的是，Windows 系统之前已经处于一种很脆弱很关键的运行状态。第二天早上，当我重新打开电脑的时候，它告知我说，有个文件损坏了，系统无法装载。然后，它建议通过系统安装盘自行修复。

我打开我专门保存 CD 的抽屉，但是没有系统盘。我不得不打电话给电脑公司的全球支持中心。一个位于不知名的遥远的地方的女士接听了我的电话。我觉得跟一个你不知道对方处于哪个大陆的人谈话使人非常恼火。难道，我应该在电话另一端所在的大陆处于雨季的时候来讨论我所在的地方的好天气吗？所以，我直接进入正题。

"我的电脑显示，有个文件损坏了，它想自行修复，但是我没有系统安装盘。"

"所以，你是有关于系统安装盘的问题"。她很明显在打瞌睡，我的话结束的时候她刚醒过来，现在正在试图掩饰自己的不专心。

很快，情况就很清楚了，她并不是电脑技术员。她的工作就相当于一个门卫，也就是技术员的一个人体盾牌罢了。[92]她的职责，按照我的理解，就是提高全球的压力水平。

TEST D

【文章大意】本文为记叙文。主要讲述了作者和丈夫在假期到来时遭到的索要小费的经历。

主要讲述了送报纸的人通过空白信封索要小费。

1 Not long ago, a mysterious Christmas card dropped through our mail slot. The envelope was addressed to a man named Raoul, who, I was relatively certain, did not live with us. The envelope wasn't sealed, so I opened it. The inside of the card was blank. Ed, my husband, explained that the card was both from and to the newspaper deliveryman. [96]His name was apparently Raoul, and Raoul wanted a holiday tip. We were meant to put a check inside the card and then drop the envelope in the mail. When your services are rendered at 4 a.m., you can't simply hang around, like a hotel bellboy expecting a tip. You have to be direct.

2 [97]So I wrote a nice holiday greeting to this man who, in my imagination, fires *The New York Times* from his bike aimed at our front door, causing more noise with mere newsprint than most people manage with sophisticated black market fireworks.

3 With a start, I realized that perhaps the reason for the 4 a.m. wake-up noise was not ordinary rudeness but carefully executed spite: I had not tipped Raoul in Christmases past. I honestly hadn't realized I was supposed to. This was the first time he'd used the card tactic. So I got out my checkbook. Somewhere along the line, [98]holiday tipping went from an optional thank-you for a year of services to a Mafia-style protection racket (收取保护费的黑社会组织).

介绍收垃圾的工人索要小费的情况。

4 Several days later, I was bringing our garbage bins back from the curb when I noticed an envelope taped to one of the lids. The outside of the envelope said MICKEY. It had to be another tip request, this time from our garbage collector. Unlike Raoul, Mickey hadn't enclosed his own Christmas card from me. In a way, I appreciated the directness. "I know you don't care how merry my Christmas is, and that's fine," the gesture said. "I want $30, or I'll 'forget' to empty your garbage bin some hot summer day."

5 I put a check in the envelope and taped it back to the bin. The next morning, Ed noticed that the envelope was gone, though the trash hadn't yet been picked up: "Someone stole Mickey's tip!" Ed was quite certain. [99]He made me call the bank and cancel the check.

96. The newspaper deliveryman put a blank card inside the envelope because (送报纸的人放了一张空白卡片在信封里，因为)

A) he forgot to write a few words on it. (他忘记在上面写字了)　　B) he wanted the couple to send it back. (他希望这对夫妻能送还给他)

C) he used it to ask for a Christmas tip. (他希望通过它来要圣诞节小费)　　D) he was afraid of asking for a tip in person. (他不敢当面要小费)

【定位】根据题干中的 newspaper deliveryman, a bland card inside the envelope 可定位到第一段第 5 句。

【详解】选 **B**)。该段中作者说她收到了一个空白卡片，她的丈夫提醒说，这张卡片可能来自 Raoul，他是送报纸的人，可能是在要小费。由此可知答案为 C)。

【避错】A)在原文中没有提及；他想要的是小费，而不是卡片，所以可排除 B)；D)在原文中找不到依据。

97. From the passage, we learn that the author (根据这篇文章，我们知道作者)

A) didn't like Raoul's way of delivering the paper. (不喜欢 Raoul 送报纸的方式)

B) didn't realize why Raoul delivered the paper that way. (没有意识到为什么 Raoul 以那种方式送报纸)

C) didn't know that Raoul came very early in the morning. (不知道 Raoul 为什么那么早就来)

D) didn't feel it necessary to meet Raoul when he came. (觉得没有必要在 Raoul 来的时候与他碰面)

【定位】根据选项中的 Raoul，delivering the paper 等可定位到第 2 段。

【详解】选 **A**)。由该段可知，Raoul 在清晨送报纸的时候特别大声。作者在描述这件事情的时候使用了 noise, black market fireworks 等，由此不难推断，作者不喜欢 Raoul 送报纸的方式，故答案为 A)。

【避错】通过第 3 段可知，作者后来明白了为什么 Raoul 以那种方式送报纸，所以可排除 B)；第一段最后一句中的 your services are rendered at 4 a.m.表明，作者知道 Raoul 送报纸的时间；D)在文中没有提及。

98. According to the passage, the author felt _____ to give Raoul a holiday tip. (根据这篇文章，对于给 Raoul 节日小费这件事，作者感觉)

A) excited (兴奋的)　　B) delighted (高兴的)　　C) embarrassed (尴尬的)　　D) forced (被迫的)

【定位】题干针对作者的观点态度提问，由此可定位到第三段最后一句。

【详解】选 **D**)。该句中，作者指出，假期小费从一种可有可无的对一年以来的服务的感谢变成了黑社会收取保护费风格。由此可知，作者认为 Raoul 以这种方式要小费带有强制的色彩，所以答案为 D)。

【避错】A)、B)和 D)在原文中找不到依据。

99. Which of the following is CORRECT about Mickey, the garbage collector? (下面关于清洁工 Mickey 的说法哪个是正确的？)

A) He wrote a letter to the couple afterwards. (他之后写了一封信给这对夫妇)

B) He failed to collect the money from the bank. (他没能从银行取出钱来)

6 But Ed had been wrong. Two weeks later, Mickey left a letter from the bank on our steps. The letter informed Mickey that the check, which he had tried to cash, had been cancelled. [100]The following Tuesday morning, when Ed saw a truck outside, he ran out with his wallet. "Are you Mickey?"

7 The man looked at him with scorn. "Mickey is the garbageman. I am the recycling." Not only had Ed insulted this man by hinting that he was a garbageman, but he had obviously neglected to tip him. Ed ran back inside for more funds. Then he noticed that the driver of the truck had been watching the whole transaction. He peeled off another twenty and looked around, waving bills in the air. "Anyone else?"

作者后悔自己没有早些咨询专业网站，避免这样尴尬经历的出现。

8 Had we consulted the website of the Emily Post Institute, this embarrassing breach of etiquette (礼节) could have been avoided. Under "trash recycling / collectors" in the institute's Holiday Tipping Guidelines, it says: "$10 to $30 each." You may or may not wish to know that your pet groomer, hairdresser, mailman and UPS guy all expect a holiday tip.

C) He wanted the couple to send him a Christmas card. (他希望这对夫妇送给她一张圣诞节卡片)
D) He collected both the check and the garbage that day. (他那天拿走了支票并清走了垃圾)

【定位】根据题干中的 Mickey 可定位到第 4～6 段。

【详解】选 **B**)。第 4 段中作者说 Mickey 将一个信封粘在垃圾桶盖子上索要小费，但里面并没有信，所以 A)的表述不正确；第 5 段中作者指出，装有支票的信封不见了，但垃圾还在，作者和丈夫以为有人偷了支票，所以打电话到银行取消了支票，导致 Mickey 没有拿到小费，所以 B)的表述符合原文，而 D)则不符合。

【避错】A)和 D)的解释见上述详解；C)在文中没有提及。

100. Ed's encounter with the recycling team shows that (Ed 与回收队的相遇表明)
A) Ed was desperate to correct his mistake. (Ed 十分想要弥补自己的过错)
B) Ed only wanted to give money to Raoul. (Ed 只想给 Raoul 小费)
C) Ed was unwilling to tip the truck driver. (Ed 不愿意给卡车司机小费)
D) Ed no longer wanted to give them money. (Ed 不再想要给小费)

【定位】根据题干中的 recycling team 可定位到倒数第 3 段。

【详解】选 **A**)。倒数第 3 段中指出，Ed 因为取消了支票而导致 Mickey 没有拿到小费后，见到来收垃圾的卡车拿着钱包就往外跑，并问对方是不是 Mickey，由此可推断，Ed 十分想弥补自己的过失，故答案为 A)。

【避错】Raoul 与回收队无关，故可排除 B)；C)与 Ed 的积极行为完全相反；D)文中没有提及。

【语境记忆】

1. mysterious　神秘的
2. envelope　信封
3. render　提供
4. tape　系，捆
5. directness　直率
6. breach　破坏

【难句分析】

So **I wrote a nice holiday greeting to this man** who, in my imagination, fires The New York Times from his bike aimed at our front door, causing more noise with mere newsprint than most people manage with sophisticated black market fireworks. (第 2 段第 2 句)

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。Who 引导英语从句，修饰 man，现在分词短语 causing…充当伴随状语；than 引导比较状语从句。

【全文翻译】

不久前，一张神秘的圣诞卡片从我们的信箱的缝隙里掉了出来。信封上署名是给一位叫拉乌尔的人，我可以相对肯定地说，这个人不是跟我们住在一起的。信封没有封口，所以我就打开了它。卡片的内部是空白的。 我的丈夫艾德解释说，这张卡片是送报纸的人留下的，而且还是要寄给那个送报纸的人。他叫拉乌尔，[96]很明显，拉乌尔是想要假期小费。我们应该放一张支票在信封里，然后再把信封放进邮筒。当你每天早上 4 点就为人们提供服务的时候，就不能再像一个酒店的侍者一样来回徘徊，等着索要小费。你应该直接些。

[97]所以，我就写了一些假期愉快的话给这位先生。在我的印象中，他每天早上 4 点钟就把《纽约时报》从自行车上投到我们的前门，用仅仅几张报纸引起的噪声，比在黑市上买来的精密的爆竹还要厉害。

我猛地一惊，意识到或许每天早上 4 点把我吵醒的噪音并不是普通的粗鲁，而是精心设计的恶意：去年的圣诞节我没有给拉乌尔小费。坦白地讲，我并没有意识到我应该给小费。这是他第一次使用卡片战术。所以，我就拿出来我的支票簿。[98]在某一环节上，假期小费从一种可有可无的对一年以来的服务的感谢变成了黑社会收取保护费风格。

几天以后，我把我们的垃圾桶从路边取回，我发现桶的边缘夹着一个信封。信封的外面写着"米奇"。这肯定又是在索要小费，这次是我们的垃圾清理工。与拉乌尔不同的是，米奇并没有在信封里放上自己的圣诞卡。从某种程度上讲，我很欣赏他的直白。"我知道你们并不在意我的圣诞节有多么快乐，那没关系。我想要 30 美元，否则的话，我就会在某个炎热的夏天'忘记'清空你们的垃圾桶。"

我把一张支票放在信封里，又把信封重新绑在垃圾桶上。第二天早上，艾德发现信封不见了，但是垃圾还没有被收走。"一定是有人偷走了米奇的小费！"艾德十分肯定地说。[99]他让我打电话给银行，取消了支票。

但是，艾德错了。两个星期后，米奇把一封来自银行的信放在了我们的台阶上。信上通知米奇说，他那张准备到银行兑换现金的支票，已经被取消了。[100]第二天早上，当艾德看见外面有一辆卡车时，他拿着钱包冲了出去："你是米奇吗？"

那个男人轻蔑地看着艾德说："米奇是垃圾工，我是回收员"。艾德不仅通过暗示他是一位垃圾工而羞辱了他，很明显，还忘记了给他小费。艾德跑回屋里，多拿了些钱。然后他发现，开卡车的那位司机一直看着整个过程。他拿起另外二十元，向四周看看，挥舞着手里的钞票说："还有人要吗？"

如果我们要是提前浏览过艾米丽·波斯特研究所的网站，这种尴尬的失礼的行为或许就可以避免了。在研究所假日消费指南的"垃圾回收员/清理工"一栏下注明了"每位 10～30 美元"。你或许会想知道，也或许不想知道，你的宠物照料员、理发师、邮递员还有供电系统的家伙们也都期待着一份假期小费。

PART VI WRITING

SECTION A COMPOSITION

【审题】本文限定题目为"旅游业是否会危害环境"，提纲要求本文包含三个部分，第一部分要表明自己的立场；第二部分要求给出一至两条相应的理由；第三部分要求总结自己的观点。

【思路】第一段：首先描述旅游业发展情况，自然而然地引出自己的观点：旅游业会危害环境；
第二段：从三方面说明旅游业对环境的污染：破坏空气质量；乱扔垃圾；噪声污染；
第三段：总结全文，重申发展旅游业不能忽略环境。

【范文】

Will Tourism Bring Harm to the Environment?

[1]In recent years, the whole world has seen a booming tourism. [2]There is no doubt that tourism has a huge effect on a country's economy and plays a large role in the cultural exchange among different countries. [3]But what have usually been ignored is that tourism may pose a disastrous impact on our environment.

[4]The following reasons can account for my argument. First, tourism may contribute to the already worse air quality in the world. For example, if you fly to the holiday destination, the plane you are on board is releasing a lot of fumes into the air. Second, the litter tourists drop on the scenic spots is also a major problems, causing the beautiful places to be no longer an appropriate place to stay. Last but not least, the noise crowds of tourists may scares many birds and animals away from their original habits, which destroys the ecological balance.

[5]All of the above tell us that we can not just focus on economy when talking about tourism. We should bear in mind that good environment is the basis of our life. Without it, anything seems meaningless. [6]Therefore, we should put environment before economy and try our best to protect it.

【点评】

[1] 首句点明旅游业发展情况。
[2] 先肯定旅游业的好处。
[3] 话锋一转，引出旅游业的危害。
[4] 过渡句，引出支持观点的理由。
[5] 总结上文，引出下文观点。
[6] 作出总结，与主题呼应。

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

【审题】本题要求写一个关于向别人推荐工作的便条。写作时首先点名事由，需注意将工作的名称和推荐的意图都包括进去。便条写作中不可漏掉时间、署名。便条应内容完整，语言简练。

【范文】

July 1, 2011

Dear Lily,

[1]I am so glad to tell you this good news. It is a job vacancy in Haier company. They are looking for someone who is competent in marketing. [2]Since you have been looking for jobs recently and you have excellent working experience in this trade, I am quite confident that you are the ideal person for this job. It is a good opportunity for you to display your qualifications in such a world-famous company. I strongly suggest you give it a try.

[3]Looking forward to your good news.

Sincerely yours,
Tom

【点评】

[1] 开门见山，点明写信目的。
[2] 介绍对方的优点，增加其信心。
[3] 再一次表达愿望。

PART I DICTATION

【听音指导】第一遍，先不要急着把听到的内容写下来。注意听文中的关键词，抓住文章大意。关键词：choosing a career, students, graduate, ask two questions, first, two 等。通过这些关键词可知，本文对大学生毕业找工作提出了建议。
第二、三遍：听到一个句子就写一个句子，千万不要因为没有写完一个句子而漏听了下一个句子的录音，余下的句子成分可以在第四遍读音的时候补齐。
第四遍：查漏补缺，补齐前两遍没有写全的内容。

Choosing a Career

When students graduate from college, many of them do not know how they want to [1]spend their working lives, and they sometimes move from job to job until they find something that suits them and [2]of equal importance to which they are suited. Others never find a job [3]in which they are really happy. They remain all their lives [4]square pegs in round holes. When we choose our careers, we need to ask ourselves [5]two questions. First, what do we think we would like to be? Second, what kind of people are we? The idea, [6]for example, of being a painter or a musician may seem very attractive, [7]but unless we have great talent and are willing to work very hard, we are certain to fail in these occupations and failure will [8]lead to unhappiness in life. [9]So it is important to assess our suitability for a certain career in job search.

【听写提示】
[1] spend their 之间不完全爆破。
[2] 注意不要漏掉 of。
[3] 别漏掉此处的介词 in，检查时可根据语法知识补上。
[4] 对于不熟悉的短语或词组，首先应尽量写下每个单词。如果确实听不清楚所说的单词，就应该根据全文的中心思想作适当的猜测。如 square pegs in round holes 可引申为“工作不适合自己”。
[5] 在听的过程中对所说的数字要敏感，有助于搞清楚句子结构。如文中提到 two questions，下文肯定与这两个问题有关，以 First，Second 开头分别进行说明。
[6] for example 用于句中，前后都需用逗号。
[7] 听音时应注意文中的转折词，如 but 等，表示话题转换或前后形成转折关系。
[8] lead to 之间爆破。
[9] 听音时应注意首句和末句，一般是主题句或是作总结概括的句子。

【全文翻译】

选 择 职 业

学生从大学毕业时，很多人不知道要做什么样的工作，他们有时会换一份又一份的工作，直到找到适合的。另一些人永远也找不到自己真正喜欢的工作，他们的一生都显得格格不入。在我们找工作的时候，需要问自己两个问题。首先，我们认为自己将会成为什么样的人。其次，我们是什么样的人。例如，成为画家或音乐家的想法看似非常具有吸引力，但除非我们有很高的天赋并且愿意努力工作，否则我们选择这些行业注定会失败，而失败感将会导致生活困苦。所以在找工作时，评估我们对某一职业的适合程度非常重要。

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

Conversation 1

1. A) The third week of May.
   B) The third week of June.
   C) The eleventh of June.
   D) The eleventh of May.

2. A) London.
   B) Toronto.
   C) Mexico City.
   D) Chicago.

3. A) Thursday afternoon.
   B) Friday afternoon.
   C) Thursday morning.
   D) Friday morning.

M: Is that Anne Shaw?
W: Yes. Speaking.
M: Hello, it's Eric from London.
W: Hello, Eric. How can I help you?
M: I'm fixing up our next project team meeting and I just want to check some possible dates with you.
W: Fine, let me just get my diary. OK, which dates are you looking at?
M: [1①]I've spoken to the others and they prefer either the third week of May or the second week of June.
W: [1②]Yes, both of those weeks are pretty clear at the moment except for the 11th of June.
M: Right, I've got that.
W: So, where's the meeting taking place this time?
M: It was going to be in London. [2]But I spoke to Carlos in Mexico City and he suggested Chicago. He thinks it'll be more convenient for most of the team.
W: He's probably right. It would certainly be much easier for me as well. Because I can fly from Toronto, and I'm sure you can find a meeting room, somewhere near the airport.
M: That's a good idea. I'll check up some hotels in that area and get back to you toward the end of the week.
W: Fine, but I'm not in the office on Friday.
M: OK, [3]I'll call you later in the afternoon on Thursday.
W: No problem. Bye.

男：是安娜·肖吗？
女：是的，我是。
男：你好，我是伦敦来的艾瑞克。
女：你好，艾瑞克，我能为你做些什么？
男：我正在安排下一次工程组会议，我想和你确定一些可能的日期。
女：好的，等我拿一下日记。好的，你们正在考虑的是哪几天？
男：[1①]我已经和其他人谈过，他们想在 5 月的第三个星期或 6 月的第二个星期开。
女：是的，[1②]除了 6 月 11 日，那两个星期现在都完全可以。
男：好的，我知道了。
女：那么，这次会议在什么地方召开？
男：在伦敦。[2]但是我和墨西哥城的卡洛斯谈过，他建议在芝加哥开。他认为对大多数组员来说那里都更加方便一些。
女：他可能是对的。对我来说也更加简单。因为我可以从多伦多飞过去，我确定你们可以在机场附近找到一个会议室。
男：好主意。我会查询一下那个地区的旅馆，在周末的时候再回复你。
女：好的，但是周五我不在办公室。
男：那好，[3]我会在周四下午晚些时候打给你。
女：没问题。再见。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 meeting, May, June, Friday, Thursday 等可推测，对话可能是关于举办会议。其中可能涉及会议的举办时间等细节信息。

1. When is Anne available for the meeting?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问安娜·肖什么时候有时间准备会议。对话中男士说其他人希望在 5 月的第三个星期或者 6 月的第二个星期开会，女士回答说这两个星期都可以，但 6 月 11 日除外。选项中符合对话原文的是 A)“5 月的第三个星期”。
【避错】B)“6 月的第三个星期”与原文中的 6 月第二个星期不符；对话中女士明确说 6 月 11 日不行，所以可排除 C)；D)“5 月 11 日”在原文中没有提及。

2. Their meeting will probably take place in
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问会议在哪个地方举行。对话中，男士说会议本来打算在伦敦开，但是 Carlos 建议在芝加哥开，女士也同意在芝加哥开，由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】A)是本来打算开会的地点，但后来被否定；B)是女士所在的地方；C)是 Carlos 来自的国家。

3. When is Eric calling back?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问艾瑞克什么时候会打回来。对话结尾处，男士说在他查完旅馆之后，会在周末的时候给女士回电话，女士说周五她不在办公室，男士又说他会在周四下午晚些时候再打，由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】女士说她周五不在办公室，所以艾瑞克不会在周五打电话，故可排除 B)和 D)；对话中男士明确说他会在周四下午晚些时候打，所以可排除 C)。

Conversation 2

4. A) let us know the best product.
   B) give us sufficient information.
   C) fail to convince people.
   D) give misleading information.

5. A) by manufacturers.
   B) by customers.
   C) by advertisers.
   D) by all of them.

连下页

M: [6]We're having the debate on advertising Thursday evening. And I have to take part.
W: That's interesting. I should like to hear what people think about advertising.
M: What is there to say? We must have advertising, mustn't we?
W: Why?
M: Well, we wouldn't know what there was to buy if we didn't have advertisements.
W: Yes, that's true. Up to a point, advertisements provide information that we need. If someone has produced a new article, naturally the seller wants to tell us about it.
M: Yes, and the advertisements tell us which product is the best.
W: [4①]Do they? I don't think so. Every manufacturer says that his product is the best, or at least tries to give the impression. [4①]Only one can be the best, so, the others are misleading, aren't they?

男：[6]我们周四晚上将会有一场关于广告的辩论。我必须参加。
女：很有趣。我想听一下人们对广告怎么看。
男：有什么要说的呢？我们必须要有广告，不是吗？
女：为什么？
男：嗯，如果没有广告我们就不知道可以买什么东西，不是吗？
女：是的，真的是这样。在某种程度上，广告提供了我们需要的信息。如果某人生产出了新的东西，很自然卖家就希望告诉我们。
男：是的，并且广告告诉我们哪一个产品是最好的。
女：[4①]是吗？我不这样认为。每个生产者都说他的产品是最好的，或者至少试着给我们这样的印象。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 advertisements, opinion, manufacturers, customers, negative, know more about advertisement 等可推测，对话可能是关于广告。其中可能涉及男士和女士对广告的态度等细节信息。

4. According to the woman, advertisements
【详解】选**D**)。题目问女士对广告的态度。对话中，女士提到，广告能给我们提供需要的信息；广告上所说的该产品是最好的不太可信，因为只能有一个是最好的，其他的都是误导信息；广告有效，所以商人会花几百万美元做广告；广告的费用转移到了消费者身上；广告有时候会误导消费者，有些还是有害的；D)“提供误导信息”符合女士对广告的观点，故为答案。
【避错】A)“让我们知道最好的产品”、B)“给我们足够的信息”和 C)“不能取信于人们”都是男士的观点。

5. In the woman's opinion, money spent on advertisements is paid

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M: Well, in a way, I suppose. But we don't have to believe them, do we?
W: Are you saying that advertisements aren't effective? I don't think that intelligent businessmen would spend millions of dollars on advertising if nobody believed the advertisements, do you?
M: Perhaps not. But after all, it's their money that they are spending.
W: Is it? I think not. The cost of advertising is added to the price of the article. [5]You and I, and all the other people who buy the article pay for the advertising.
M: Well, I suppose we get something for our money, some information.
W: Yes, but don't forget it's often misleading information, and sometimes, harmful.
M: Harmful?
W: What about advertisements designed to persuade young people to smoke cigarettes? Wouldn't you say they're harmful?
M: You're given me a lot to think about. I'm quite looking forward to the debate now.

6. A) The woman seems to be negative about advertising.
B) The woman appears to know more about advertising.
C) The man is to be present at a debate on advertising.
D) The man has a lot to talk about on advertising.

[4②]因为只有一个可以是最好的，所以其他的都是在误导我们，不是吗？
男：嗯，我猜在某种程度上是那样。但是我们不必相信他们，不是吗？
女：你是在说广告没有效吗？我认为如果没有人相信广告，那么聪明的商人不会花几百万美元做广告，是吗？
男：或许不会。但毕竟他们花的是他们自己的钱。
女：是吗？我不这样认为。[5]广告的费用添加到了商品的价格中，你和我以及所有其他买商品的人为广告付费。
男：嗯，我想我们用我们的钱得到了某些东西和信息。
女：是的，但是不要忘了那些信息常常是误导的，有时是有害的。
男：有害的？
女：你怎么看那些鼓励年轻人吸烟的广告？你不认为他们是有害的吗？
男：[6]你让我考虑了很多。我现在十分期待那场辩论。

【详解】选 **B**)。题目问女士对花在广告上的钱的观点。对话中，女士说广告的费用添加到商品的价格中，是消费者在为他们买的商品付广告费用，所以答案为 B)。
【避错】A)“生产者”、C)“发布广告者”和 D)“上述所有人”都明显与对话原文相悖。

6. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问下列哪个陈述是不正确的。对话中女士说广告的信息起误导作用，并且有时是有害的。广告的费用都是消费者在付，由此可知女士对广告持负面态度，故 A)“女士对广告持消极观点”符合原文；通过对话结尾中男士的话“你使我考虑了很多”表明女士对于广告的了解比男士更多，所以 B)“女士看似对广告知道得更多”符合原文；对话一开始男士就说他必须参加周四晚上的一场有关广告的辩论，所以 C)“男士将要参加一场关于广告的辩论”符合原文；对话结尾处，男士只是说女士让他考虑了很多，但并没有明确说明他有很多关于广告的东西要谈论，所以 D)“男士有很多关于广告的东西要谈论”与原文不符，故为答案。
【避错】见上述详解。

Conversation 3

W: So, Mr Brown, this is your bed and that as you can see there are three other beds in the ward. Have you got everything you need?
M: Yes, nurse, I think so. I followed the hospital's advice and I've only brought a few belongings with me.
W: [7]Good. You can see the reasons why we ask you to do that. The cupboard is really very small.
M: Yes. Nurse, can you tell me what the visiting hours are?
W: [8]Yes, of course. They are in the afternoon from 2:30 to 4:30, and in the evening from 7:00 to 8:00. But remember that only two people can see you at the same time.
M: I see. What other rules are there?
W: Yes, [9]we start pretty early. We wake you at 6 o'clock, and breakfast is at 8 o'clock, lunch is at noon. There is tea at 3:30, and supper is at 6 o'clock.
M: Oh, that's very different from what I've been used to. You'd better tell me the rest of the rules here.
W: Yes, well, you can see the "no smoking" sign. We don't allow smoking in the wards, and the same goes for alcohol. However, if you do need to smoke, there are special lounges.
M: Oh, I don't smoke, so it doesn't affect me.
W: Good.

7. A) there wasn't enough space in the cupboard.
B) the hospital would provide him with everything.
C) he was to stay there for a very short time.
D) visitors could bring him other things.

8. A) 2:00 pm.
B) 5:00 pm.
C) 7:00 pm.
D) 6:00 pm.

9. A) Patients have breakfast at 8.
B) Patients have lunch at 12.
C) There are special alcohol lounges.
D) There are special smoking lounges.

10. A) He knows little about hospital rules.
B) He can keep alcohol in the ward.
C) He knows when to smoke.
D) He is used to hospital life.

女：那么，布朗先生，这是你的床，那边你所能看到的是病房中的其他 3 张床。你带了你所需要的所有东西吗？
男：是的，护士，我想我带齐了。我遵照医院的建议，只随身带了一些私人物品。
女：很好。[7]你知道我们为什么让这样做。橱柜真的非常小。
男：是的，护士。你能告诉我探病时间吗？
男：是的，当然。[8]下午 2:30～4:30，晚上 7:00～8:00，但是请记住每次只能有 2 个人见你。
男：我知道了，还有其他规定吗？
女：是的，我们很早就起床。[9]我们会在 6:00 的时候叫醒你，早餐是在 8:00，午餐是中午 12:00。3:30 是下午茶时间，晚饭在 6:00。
男：噢，和我的习惯非常不同。你最好能把剩下的规定也告诉我。
女：好的，你能看到“禁止吸烟”的标志，病房中不允许吸烟，也不能喝酒。但是，如果你想要吸烟，你可以去特别休息室。
男：嗯，我不吸烟，所以对我没什么影响。
女：很好。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 cupboard, hospital rules, visitors see patients, breakfast, 8, 12 等可知，对话可能是关于医院的规定。其中可能涉及就餐的时间等细节信息。
7. Mr Brown brought with him only a few things because
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问布朗先生只带了几件东西的原因是什么。对话中男士说，他遵从医院的建议，只随身带了一些私人物品，女士对此表示赞赏，并解释了原因，即病房太小了。由此可知答案为 A)“病房里空间不大”。
【避错】B)“医院会为他提供所有东西”、C)“他只会在这里待很短的时间”和 D)“拜访者会把其他东西带给他”在原文中都没有提及。
8. According to the hospital rules, at which of the following hours can visitors see patients?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问根据医院规定，拜访者什么时候可以探望病人。对话中男士问女士探病时间，女士说探病时间是下午 2:30～4:30，晚上 7:00～8:00，选项中符合这一时间段的为 C)。
【避错】A)“下午两点”、B)“下午 5 点”、D)“下午 6 点”都不符合原文。
9. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问下列哪个陈述是不正确的。对话中男士问女士还有没有其他的规定，女士说，他们会在早上 6:00 叫醒他，在 8:00 吃早饭，12 点吃午饭，下午 3:30 是下午茶时间，晚饭是 6:00，在病房里不允许吸烟，有为吸烟者专门准备的特别休息室。选项中只有 C)“有特殊的饮酒室”不符合原文。
【避错】A)“病人们在 8 点吃早饭”，B)“病人们在 12 点吃午饭”和 D)“有特殊的吸烟休息室”符合原文。
10. Which statement best describes Mr Brown?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问下列哪个陈述能最好地描述布朗先生。听完整个对话后可知，本篇对话是围绕男士对医院规定的询问展开的。由此可知，男士对医院规定所知甚少，所以 A)“他对医院规定知道得不多”符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】对话中女士说在病房里禁止喝酒，所以可排除 B)“他可以在病房里喝酒”；对话中女士说不可以在病房里吸烟，但没有提到吸烟的时间，所以可排除 C)“他知道吸烟的时间”；在女士介绍完吃饭的时间后，布朗先生说这与他的生活规律完全不同，所以可排除 D)“他习惯于医院生活”。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Passage 1

In my opinion, the most important thing when choosing a hotel for an international conference is the meeting room or rooms. [11]For example, you may need a large room where everyone can be together for key-note speeches and presentations and smaller meeting rooms for informal group discussions. Then, if people are coming from different countries, you need to find out about rooms for them to stay in. They should be spacious and comfortable and have facilities for using e-mail and laptops, as people have to keep in touch with their offices or headquarters, even when they are away.

[12]My next point is facilities for hotel guests, things like a bar, a good-quality restaurant, preferably local food and fitness and sport centers. These are important, because delegates need to be able to relax after a long day of meetings and get to know each other in informal situations.

[13]Finally, for an international conference where delegates are coming from different countries, it can be very useful to choose a hotel that has good transport connections with the nearest airport and / or places of interest. This can save everybody a lot of time.

11. A) contacts with headquarters.
B) relaxation and enjoyment.
C) informal talks.
D) different purposes.

12. A) Restaurants.
B) Cinemas.
C) Swimming pools.
D) Bars.

13. A) convenient transport services.
B) competent office secretaries.
C) good sports and restaurant facilities.
D) suitable and comfortable rooms.

在我看来，在为一场国际会议选择旅馆时，一个最重要的事情就是会议室或房间。[11]例如，你可能会需要一个每个人都能聚在一起准备主题发言和报告的大房间和可以进行非正式小组讨论的小会议室。然后，如果人们来自不同国家，你需要获悉有关房间的信息以便他们能入住。这些房间应该是宽敞舒适的，有相关设施，以便他们能使用电邮和手提电脑，因为即使是在他们不在的时候，他们也需要和他们的办公室或总部保持联系。

[12]我的另一个建议就是为旅馆顾客准备各种设施，如酒吧、高品质的餐厅，当地特色食品以及健身和运动中心。这些非常重要，因为代表们需要在一天会议结束后放松自己，以及在非正式场合了解彼此。

[13]最后，对一个代表们来自不同国家的国际会议来说，选择一家与最近的机场和/或风景名胜交通十分便利的旅馆是十分重要的。这可以为每个人节省很多时间。

【听前预测】根据题干和原文中的 meeting rooms, various sizes, hotel facilities, a hotel for an international conference 等可推测，本文可能是关于为国际会议准备会议室要考虑的因素。
11. Meeting rooms of various sizes are needed for
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问在选择不同大小的会议室时要考虑什么。原文提到，在为国际会议选择旅馆时，要考虑会议室。比如说，你可能需要一个每个人都能聚在一起准备主题发言和报告的大房间以及可以进行非正式讨论的小会议室。由此可推断，准备不同大小的会议室是为了满足不同的需要，所以答案为 D)“不同的目的”。
【避错】A)“与总部的联系”、B)“放松和享受”都不是选择不同大小会议室的目的；D)“非正式谈话”只是其中一个目的。
12. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as part of hotel facilities for guests?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问关于为顾客提供的旅馆设施，下列哪个没有提到。原文中提到，关于为客人准备的设施方面，酒吧、高质量的餐厅，当地特色食品以及健身和运动中心都要考虑进来。选项中只有 B)“电影院”没有提及，故为答案。
【避错】A)“餐厅”和 D)“酒吧”在原文中明确提到；C)“游泳池”虽然没有明确提到，但它属于运动和健身中心的一个部分，所以也符合原文。
13. A hotel for an international conference should have the following EXCEPT
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问为国际会议准备的旅馆除了什么特征其余的都应该拥有。原文中提到，为国际会议选择旅馆的时候，房间要宽敞舒适，要有良好的设施，要与最近的机场或旅游胜地的交通良好是非常有用的，这可以省去很多时间。选项中只有 B)“有能力的办公室秘书”没有提及，故为答案。
【避错】A)“便利的交通服务”、C)“良好的运动和餐厅设施”和 D)“合适、舒适的房间”在原文中都明确提到。

Passage 2

14. A) the area's technological development.
B) the nation's important historical events.
C) the area's agricultural and industrial development.
D) the nation's agricultural and industrial development.

15. A) the motorways.
B) the Roman road.
C) the canals.
D) the railways.

16. A) are borrowed from workshops.
B) are specially made for display.
C) reflect the local culture and customs.
D) try to reproduce the scene at that time.

17. A) a conversation on the museum.
B) a museum tour guide.
C) a museum booklet.
D) a museum advertisement.

[17]Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. It's a great pleasure that I welcome you to the new museum of industrial and rural life. [14]The museum provides us with a unique historical record of industrial and agricultural life in the area. Here, you'll find a wonderful collection of industrial and agricultural exhibits. Some of them date back 200 years, which reflect the history of our area over the last two centuries. [16①]Until recently, the area was mainly agricultural, and the rural industries and traditions were all associated with agriculture. The museum's collections bring this heritage back to life with a fascinating blend of working and static displays. [15]From early times, good communications with the rest of the country have led to industrial prosperity for the area. One example of such communications was the Roman Road, Portsmouth Street which passed nearby. Later, canals came to bring new prosperity and then the railways. Good transport systems encouraged local industries, especially those related to agriculture. And the museum has collections of national significance for many of these. Local people, too, have changed history, and the museum will introduce you to these and other local celebrities. [16②]The displays with all items collected locally show what local life used to be like. Many displays of local items are in context and show, for example, printers and cobblers' workshops. Whatever your interest, we hope the museum will have something for you.

[17]女士们，先生们，上午好。非常高兴由我来带领大家参观新的工业和乡村生活博物馆。[14]这个博物馆给我们提供了这一区域的工业和农业生活的一个独特的历史记录。在这里，你会看到很多非常棒的工业和农业展览。其中有些可以追溯到200 年以前，它们反映了在过去两个世纪这一地区的历史。[16①]直到最近，这一地区以农业为主，并且乡村工业和传统都与农业息息相关。博物馆的收藏品通过运动和静止展示的完美结合向我们还原了这一传统。[15]从很早的时候开始，和城市其他地方的良好交流就促使了这一地区的工业繁荣。这种交流的一个例子就是罗马大道，朴次矛斯街就在附近经过。后来，运河带来了新的繁荣，然后是铁路。好的交通系统刺激了当地工业，尤其是与农业相关的工业。博物馆有很多关于交通系统的具有民族重要性的展览。当地人也改变了历史，这个博物馆将会向你介绍他们和其他当地名人。当地收集的所有物品的展览显示了以前的当地生活是什么样的。[16②]很多当地物品的展览都有其背景，例如，它们展示了印刷工人和制鞋车间。不管你对什么感兴趣，我们希望这个博物馆能使你了解到一些东西。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 museum, display, the area's prosperity 等可推测，本文可能是关于某地区博物馆的相关内容。

14. The museum aims mainly to display
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问博物馆主要是展示什么。原文一开始，说话者就说这个博物馆给我们提供了这一区域的工业和农业生活的一个独特的历史记录，由此可知答案为 C)“这一地区的农业和工业发展”。
【避错】A)“这一地区的技术进步”，B)“国家最重要的历史事件”和 D)“国家的农业和工业发展”都不是博物馆要展示的内容。

15. The following have been significant in the area's prosperity EXCEPT
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问下列哪个在这个地区的繁荣中不重要。原文中提到，在早期，与外界的交通系统刺激了当地工业的繁荣，一个例子就是罗马大道。之后，运河带来了新的繁荣，之后是铁路。A)“机动车道”在原文中没有提及，故为答案。
【避错】B)“罗马大道”，C)“运河”和 D)“铁路”都是原文中明确提到的内容。

16. We know from the passage that some exhibits
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问我们根据这篇文章可以得知一些展览品的什么信息。原文中提到，博物馆中的农业和工业展览品能够反映这一地区的历史，而这一地区的传统又和农业联系在一起。所以农业展览品会反映这一地区的传统。并且原文中还提到这些展览品反映了当地生活的原样。C)“反映了当地的文化和习俗”是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。

17. The passage probably comes from
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问这篇文章可能来自于哪个地方。根据文章一开始提到的，女士们，先生们，上午好。非常高兴由我来带领大家参观新的工业和乡村生活博物馆。通过此处内容不难推断，这篇文章是一位导游所说的，由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A)“在博物馆中的对话”，B)“博物馆小册子”和 D)“博物馆广告”在原文中找不到依据。

Passage 3

18. A) insure all your expensive things.
B) lock doors when going out.
C) lock windows at night.
D) take all necessary precautions.

19. A) Call their friends.
B) Stay with their friends.
C) Avoid walking in streets.
D) Always take a taxi.

20. A) To take a few self-defense classes.
B) To stick to well-lit streets at night.
C) To avoid walking alone at night.
D) To stay with their friends.

Good afternoon, everybody. Thank you very much for inviting me here to talk about safety in dormitory and personal security.

First, a few points to bear in mind: You'll notice the doors of your dorm have two types of locks, a Yale lock and a Chubb lock. Make sure you double lock your door, not just one lock, both of them, however long you're going out for. Make sure when you go out all the windows are closed. Those of you in the ground and first-floor rooms will notice that you have locking windows. Make sure you use them. Lock them every time you go out. Lock them at night. If you've got expensive equipment in your room, first of all, insure it. So many people lose things and haven't got insurance. Make sure you insure it. This brings me onto personal security. Wherever possible, avoid walking alone late at night, especially girl students. Avoid dark streets and try to stick to the well-lit streets whenever possible. [19]Also, if you know you're going to be out late, make sure you've got enough money for a taxi to get home again, or arrange to stay with friends for the night. [20]It may sound absurd, but don't forget the university actually offers free self-defense classes. I hope it is something you've never have to use, but, um, it's certainly worth going along to a few self-defense sessions.

大家下午好。非常感谢邀请我来谈论一下宿舍里的安全问题和个人安全。

首先，要记住几个要点：你会注意到你的宿舍有两种锁，一个耶鲁弹簧锁，一个丘伯保险锁。确定你把门上了双锁，而不是只锁了一个，而是两个，不管你出去多长时间。确定你外出时，所有的窗户都关了。在一楼和二楼房间的同学会注意到你们的窗户是带锁的。确定你使用了这些锁。每次你出去的时候就把它们锁上，晚上也要锁上。如果你房间里有贵重物品，首先要给它上保险。很多人丢了东西却没有上保险。确定你上了保险。这使我想起了个人安全。[19]在任何地方，深夜的时候不要单独外出，尤其是女生。不要去黑暗的街道，在任何时候都要往灯光明亮的地方走。如果你知道你很晚才能回来，确定你带了足够的钱能使你打车回家，或安排和朋友待在一起过夜。[20]这听起来可能会比较荒谬，但是不要忘了大学其实提供免费的自我保护课程。我希望你从来也不会用到它，但是，嗯，去参加一些自我保护课程是很值得的。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 safety in dormitory, insure, lock doors, going to be out late, advice 等可推测，本文可能是关于如何保证宿舍安全和个人安全的建议。

18. According to the speaker, safety in dormitory means that you
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问根据说话者观点，宿舍安全就意味着你必须做什么。原文中提到要确保宿舍安全，你必须记得锁门、出去或晚上的时候关窗，为贵重物品上保险，D)“采取一切必要防范措施”是对原文的归纳概括，故为答案。
【避错】A)“为贵重物品上保险”，B)“出去的时候锁门”和 C)“晚上关窗”都是其中的一个细节，不具有概括性。

19. What does the speaker suggest girls do when they are going to be out late?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问说话者建议女孩在晚上出去的时候要怎么做。原文中提到，如果你知道自己要很晚才能回来，就要确保自己有足够的钱可以打车回家或者和朋友一起住。B)“和朋友待在一起”是其中一条建议，故为答案。
【避错】A)“打电话给朋友”，B)“避免在街上走”和 D)“总是打出租”都是针对原文的细节设置的干扰选项。

20. What is the speaker's last advice?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问说话者最后一条建议是什么。说话者在最后提到，大学其实提供免费的自我保护课程，去参加一些自我保护课程是很值得的。也就是说他建议学生们参加自我保护课程，由此可知带答案为 A)。
【避错】B)“在晚上走在明亮的地方”，C)“晚上不要一个人走”和 D)“与朋友待在一起”并不是最后一条建议。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

News Item 1

21. A) Terrorists fought with Government troops.
B) Thai troops killed terrorists.
C) There were shootings.
D) There were explosions.

22. A) The Muslims wanted independence.
B) Thai troops have been sent there.
C) About 2000 people have been killed.
D) There have been more bombings since 2004.

[21]The New Year celebration in Thailand was shattered by violence when nine bombs exploded across Bangkok around midnight. Three Thai citizens were killed and more than thirty injured.

No terrorist group claimed responsibility for the bombings by Tuesday. Some believe the explosions were the work of Muslim separatists. Bombings and shootings occur almost daily in Thailand's three southernmost provinces. [22]Yala, Narathiwat and Pattani have a dominant Muslim population and have long complained of neglect and discrimination in the largely-Buddhist nation. They have asked for independence and a separate Islamic state. Since 2004, the insurgents have carried out numerous attacks in the south and more than 1,900 people have been killed. The Thai government has been unable to curb the violence, though thousands of troops have been sent to the South.

[21]泰国的新年庆典被暴力破坏，午夜左右，在整个曼谷地区发生了 9 起爆炸事件。3 名泰国公民死亡，30 多人受伤。

到周二为止，没有恐怖主义团体声称对此次爆炸负责。一些人认为是穆斯林分裂主义者制造的这场爆炸。爆炸和枪击在泰国的最南部的 3 个省份中几乎每天都在发生。[22]亚勒、那拉提瓦和北大年地区的穆斯林人口居多，他们长久以来都抱怨这个崇尚佛教的国家对他们的忽视和歧视。他们要求独立，并建立独立的伊斯兰教国家。自从 2004 年以来，暴徒在南部实施了不计其数的袭击行动，导致 1900 多人死亡。尽管几千名官兵已经被派去南部，但泰国政府仍然不能制止暴力行为。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 terrorists, explosions, violent situation, in the south of Thailand 等可推测，本新闻可能是关于泰国南部发生的暴力事件。

21. What happened during the New Year celebration in Thailand?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问在泰国在新年庆典期间发生了什么事情。新闻一开始提到，泰国的新年庆典被暴力破坏，午夜左右，整个曼谷地区发生了 9 起爆炸，由此可知答案为 D)“发生了爆炸”。
【避错】A)“恐怖分子与政府军队发生冲突”，B)“泰国军方杀死了恐怖分子”和 C)“发生了枪击”在原文中都没有提及。

22. What has led to the violent situation in the south of Thailand?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问是什么导致了泰国南部的暴力情况。原文中提到，泰国南部穆斯林人口居多，而整个国家是崇尚佛教的。穆斯林人抱怨国家忽视和歧视他们，要求独立出来，建立伊斯兰教国家，而他们采取的方式就是进行暴力活动。由此可知 A)“穆斯林想要独立”符合新闻，故为答案。
【避错】B)“泰国军队被派去那里”是在暴力发生之后，他们的目的是为了制止暴力活动；C)“大约 2000 人被杀”，其中除了数字不符合新闻原文外，人们被杀也是暴力导致的后果；D)“自 2004 年后，爆炸越来越多”不符合新闻内容。

News Item 2

23. A) will give more oil revenues to only a few provinces.
B) will let provinces distribute their oil revenues.
C) will distribute oil revenues according to population size.
D) will distribute oil revenues according to security needs.

24. A) help build more houses.
B) help improve the country's economy.
C) help more children to go to school.
D) help more young people to get education.

US president George W. Bush will lay out his new policy for Iraq Wednesday night in a TV speech. However, some details of the policy have been leaked to the media.

National oil law. A date is to be announced for the release of a national oil law in Iraq. [23]The law will give the Iraqi central government the power to distribute current and future oil revenues to provinces and regions based on their population size. The achievement of a fair distribution of oil revenue is seen as a cornerstone of Iraqi security.

More troops. The US now has 132,000 troops in Iraq. The number will temporarily be increased by 20,000. [24]A renewed construction package costing up to one billion US dollars is also to be announced. The money is to help create jobs and boost the Iraqi economy. Young Iraqis are to be encouraged to participate in the country's reconstruction by cleaning the streets and repairing schools.

美国总统乔治 W.布什将在周三晚上，通过电视演讲发布针对伊拉克的新政策。但是该政策的一些细节信息已经泄漏给了媒体。

国家石油法案。伊拉克国家石油法案的颁布日期被宣布出来。[23]该法律将会给予伊拉克中央政府根据人口多少，分配现有的和将来的石油收入给各省和地区的权力。石油收入的公平分配被看做是伊拉克安全的奠基石。

更多的军队。美国现在在伊拉克拥有132000名军人。该数字将暂时增加20000人。[24]价值10亿美元的新建设项目也将被宣布。这笔款项的目的是创造就业机会，繁荣伊拉克的经济。年轻的伊拉克人会被鼓励清扫街道和修整学校，以参与到国家的重新建设中。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 national oil law, Iraqi, construction package 等可推测，新闻可能是关于针对伊拉克实行的一系列政策。

23. Under the national oil law, the Iraqi government
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问在国家石油法案下，伊拉克政府可以做什么。新闻中提到，国家石油法案将会给予伊拉克中央政府根据人口多少，分配现有的和将来的石油收入给各省和地区的权力。C)“根据人口多少分配石油利润”符合新闻，故为答案。
【避错】A)“将会只给一些省份更多的石油收入”，B)“将会让各省分配他们的收入收入”和 D)“将会根据安全需要分配石油收入”都不符合新闻原文。

24. The construction package is meant to
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问建设项目的目的是什么。新闻中提到，新的建设项目花费 10 亿美元，该笔款项是为了帮助创造就业机会，繁荣伊拉克经济，B)“帮助发展这个国家的经济”符合新闻，故为答案。
【避错】A)“帮助建造更多的房屋”，C)“帮助孩子去学校学习”和 D)“帮助年轻人受到教育”在新闻中都没有提及。

News Item 3

25. A) education.
B) industry.
C) investment.
D) technology.

26. A) The establishment of a joint committee.
B) The trade relations between Egypt and Spain.
C) The future trade volume between Egypt and Spain.
D) The establishment of a joint business council.

[25]A joint committee will soon seek further cooperation between Egypt and Spain in industry, trade, investment and science and technology. Egyptian economic sources said the two sides will discuss the possibility of setting up a joint business council when the Egyptians-Spanish higher committee meets in the first half of September in Madrid, Spain. The business council is aimed at the balancing bilateral trade by expanding trade volume.

[25]一个联合委员会将会很快寻求埃及和西班牙在工业、贸易、投资及科学和科技方面的进一步合作。埃及的经济资料显示，双方将会在埃及—西班牙高层委员会于 9 月上旬在西班牙马德里会面时，讨论建立联合商业委员会的可能性。这个商业委员会的目标是通过扩大贸易量平衡双边贸易。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 joint committee, cooperation between Egypt and Spain 等可知，本新闻是关于埃及和西班牙之间的商业合作。

25. The joint committee will promote cooperation between Egypt and Spain in all the following areas EXCEPT
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问联合委员会将会提高埃及和西班牙的除了下列哪一个方面的合作。新闻一开头就指出，一个联合委员会将会很快寻求埃及和西班牙在工业、贸易、投资及科学和科技方面的进一步合作。选项中只有 A)“教育”没有提到，故为答案。
【避错】B)“工业”，C)“投资”和 D)“科技”在新闻中都明确提到。

26. What is this news item mainly about?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问这个新闻主要是关于什么。新闻一开始提到联合委员会将会寻求埃及和西班牙之间的进一步合作。而进一步合作的目的就是建立联合商业委员会。由此可知答案为 D)“联合商业委员会的建立”。
【避错】根据新闻开头可知，联合委员会已经存在了，所以可排除 A)“联合委员会的建立”；B)“埃及和西班牙之间的贸易关系”在新闻中也没有详细说明；C)“埃及和西班牙将来的贸易量”只是联合商业委员会的目标，不是新闻的主要内容。

News Item 4

27. A) are less violent than men.
B) are less violent than before.
C) are more violent than before.
D) are more violent than men.

[27]"Japanese teenage women have grown increasingly violent in the last twenty years," a criminologist said yesterday. "The ratio of women in their teams inflicting bodily injury has risen to more than 20 per 100,000 of the total Japanese population, more than seven times the level twenty years ago," said Jinsuki Kokiyama, a professor at Tokyo Institute of Technology. "Japanese males have shifted increasingly to aggression, previously linked with women, such as bullying others by excluding them from conversation," he said.

[27]“日本的青少年女性在过去 20 年间变得越来越暴力”，一位犯罪学者昨天说道。“在她们的团队中实施身体伤害的女性的比例超过了日本总人口的万分之二，是 20 年前水平的 7 倍还高”，Jinsuki Kokiyama 说。他是东京工业大学的教授。“日本男性已经很快地转入具有攻击性，之前这种转变与女性联系在一起，比如说通过将女性排除在谈话之外而实施这类伤害”，他说道。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Japanese teenage women, violent 可知，本新闻可能是关于日本的青少年女性的暴力问题。

27. According to the news, Japanese teenage women
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问根据新闻，关于日本青少年女性我们知道些什么。新闻一开始提到，日本的青少年女性在过去的 20 年间变得越来越暴力，实施暴力的女性的比例比 20 年前的 7 倍还多，由此可知答案为 C)“比以前更暴力”。
【避错】原文中没有对男性和女性的暴力程度进行对比，所以 A)“相比男性来说不太暴力”和 D)“比男性更暴力”可排除；B)“比以前不太暴力”明显与原文相悖。

News Item 5

28. A) Zimbabweans stayed away from voting.
B) Zimbabweans were enthusiastic about voting.
C) Only a few Zimbabweans turned up to vote.
D) Zimbabweans believed that Mugabe would win.

[28]Despite reports of intimidation, Zimbabweans swarmed to polling stations on the final day of voting in the most competitive parliamentary election in Zimbabwe's history. On the first day of voting, lines of hundreds of voters stick around some of the country's 4,000 polling stations. A total of 120 seats will be contested, and Mugabe appoints another thirty law-makers giving him and his party a built-in advantage.

[28]尽管受到恐吓，津巴布韦人在大选的最后一天仍然向投票站蜂拥而至。该次大选是津巴布韦史上最具竞争力的国会选举。在选举的第一天，几百队选举者聚集在全国4000个投票站中的一些中。竞争的职位有 120 个。穆加比指派了另外 30 个执法者，以从内部提升自己和他的政党的优势。

【听前预测】根据选项中的 Zimbabweans, voting 等可推测，本文可能是关于津巴布韦人的选举。

28. Which of the following statements is CORRECT according to the news?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问根据新闻，下列哪个陈述是正确的。新闻一开始提到，尽管受到恐吓，津巴布韦人在大选的最后一天仍然向投票站蜂拥而至。由此可推断，津巴布韦人对大选十分热情，故答案为 B)“津巴布韦人对选举十分热情”。
【避错】A)“津巴布韦人远离选举”与新闻开头不符；C)“只有很少的津巴布韦人参加选举”与原文中的 lines of hundreds of voters stick 不符；D)“津巴布韦人认为穆加比会赢”在原文中没有提及。

News Item 6

29. A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4

30. A) Banks.
B) Big companies.
C) Long-distance callers.
D) Government officials.

"About 40,000 Indian telecom workers called off their work-to-rule yesterday after reaching an agreement with the government," officials and union leaders said. [29]The employees of the Department of Telecommunication Services launched their action on Friday in protest against plans to convert the department into a company, and a recent appointment of a non-technical official as the department head. [30]Banks, major companies and long-distance customers were hit by the work-to-rule, which involves obeying minor regulations only so as to slow down the work flow.

“在与政府达成一致之后，大约 40000 名印度电信工人昨天取消了他们的合法怠工活动”，官员和工会领导人昨天说。[29]电务处的工人周五的时候实施了此项行动，反对将该部门转变成公司，以及任命非技术官员作为该部门的领导。[30]银行、大公司和远地区的客户都受到此次合法怠工的冲击。此次合法怠工包含只服从一些小规定，以减缓工作流程。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 the action taken by Indian telecom workers, affected 等可推测，本新闻可能是关于印度电信工人采取的行为及其造成的影响。

29. The news mentioned _____ reason (s) for the action taken by Indian telecom workers.
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问这则新闻中提到了印度电信工人怠工的几条理由。新闻中提到，印度电信工人怠工是为了反对将电务处转变成公司以及任命意为非技术官员作为该部门的领导。由此可知，此处怠工的目的有两个，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)、C)和 D)都明显与原文不符。

30. According to the news, who among the following were NOT affected by telecom workers' action?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问根据新闻谁没有受到电信工人的行为的影响。新闻结尾处提到，银行、大公司和远地区的客户都受到此次怠工的冲击，D)在原文中没有提及，故为答案。
【避错】A)“银行”，B)“大公司”和 C)“远地区顾客”都是原文中明确提到的。

PART III CLOZE

【文章大意】本文为说明文。主要讲述了旧货币的几种形式。第一段：总领全文，指出以前人们用食盐、贝壳和金属作为货币；第 2～4 段：分别对食盐、贝壳和金属这几种货币形式进行了说明；第 5 段：总结全文，指出旧货币的发展趋势。

Salt, shells or metals are still used as money in out-of-the-way parts of the world today.

Salt may seem rather a strange __31__ to use as money, __32__ in countries where the food of the people is mainly vegetable, it is often an __33__ necessity. Cakes of salt, stamped to show their __34__, were used as money in some countries until recent __35__, and cakes of salt __36__ buy goods in Borneo and parts of Africa.

Sea shells __37__ as money at some time __38__ another over the greater part of the Old World. These were __39__ mainly from the beaches of the Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean, and were traded to India and China. In Africa, shells were traded right across the __40__ from East to West.

Metal, valued by weight, __41__ coins in many parts of the world. Iron, in lumps, bars or rings, is still used in many countries __42__ paper money. It can either be exchanged __43__ goods, or made into tools, weapons, or ornaments. The early money of China, apart from shells, was of bronze, __44__ in flat, round pieces with a hole in the middle, called "cash". The __45__ of these are between three thousand and four thousand years old — older than the earliest coins of the eastern Mediterranean.

Nowadays, coins and notes have __46__ nearly all the more picturesque __47__ of money, and __48__ in one or two of the more remote countries people still hold it for future use on ceremonial __49__ such as weddings and funerals, examples of __50__ money will soon be found only in museums.

31. A) object　B) article　C) substance　D) category
32. A) but　B) and　C) so　D) even
33. A) abstract　B) advantageous　C) abundant　D) absolute
34. A) weight　B) value　C) role　D) size
35. A) times　B) events　C) situations　D) conditions
36. A) even　B) also　C) still　D) never
37. A) had been used　B) are used　C) would be used　D) would have been used
38. A) and　B) but　C) yet　D) or
39. A) collected　B) produced　C) grown　D) raised
40. A) city　B) district　C) community　D) continent
41. A) processed　B) produced　C) preceded　D) proceeded
42. A) in spite of　B) instead of　C) along with　D) in line with
43. A) against　B) as　C) in　D) for
44. A) often　B) seldom　C) really　D) much
45. A) earlier　B) earliest　C) better　D) best
46. A) replaced　B) reproduced　C) reflected　D) recovered
47. A) sizes　B) shapes　C) formats　D) forms
48. A) while　B) although　C) because　D) if
49. A) events　B) gatherings　C) occasions　D) assemblies
50. A) original　B) primitive　C) historical　D) crude

31. 【详解】选 C)。根据上下文可知，所填词应能概括 salt，即应是 salt 的上义词，选项中符合要求的为 C) substance“物质”。
【避错】A) object，虽然也有物质的含义，但它强调用一种或多种感官能感觉到的东西，文中的 salt, shells 和 metals 强调的是不同类别的东西，而不是强调不同的感官上的东西，所以可排除；B) article 意为“商品，物品”，salt, shells 和 metals 是货币的形式，而不是商品；D) category“类别，种类”不符合语境。
32. 【详解】选 **A**)。空前提到把盐当钱用很奇怪，空后提到在一些国家盐是必需品，前后意思存在对比关系，故答案为 A) but。
【避错】B) and 表并列关系，C) so 表因果关系，D) even 表递进关系。
33. 【详解】选 **D**)。结合上题可知，在以蔬菜为主食的国家，食盐是必需品。选项中的词用在句中能使句意通顺的为 D) absolute“绝对的，纯粹的”，强调程度，故为答案。
【避错】A) abstract“抽象的”不能用来描述盐；B) advantageous 意为“有利的”，与此处语义不符；C) abundant 意为“充裕的”，与句意不符。
34. 【详解】选 **B**)。分析句意可知，所填词应能与 money, buy 等构成语义场共现关系，选项中符合要求的为 B)“价值”，故为答案。
【避错】A) weight“重量”、C) role“地位”、D) size“大小”均不能与 money 和 buy goods 构成语义场共现。
35. 【详解】选 **A**)。根据空前的 recent 不难理解，此处与时间有关，由此可知答案为 A)“时间”。
【避错】B) events“事件”，C) situations“情况”和 D) conditions“条件”等都不符合句意。
36. 【详解】选 **C**)。前文提到直到最近食盐仍然可以被当做钱币。由此可知，此处是要表达在婆罗洲和非洲的部分地区，盐块仍然可以用来买东西。由此可知答案为 C) still。
【避错】A) even“甚至”，表示递进关系；B) also“也”，表示并列关系；D) never“从不”，表达否定含义，均不符合句意。
37. 【详解】选 **A**)。根据上下文的时态可知，此处应是过去时，并且句中的时间状语 at some time 提示，此处应使用过去完成时，由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】B) are used 为一般现在时，C) would be used 为过去将来时，D) would have been used 为过去将来完成时。
38. 【详解】选 **D**)。所填词应能合理地将 at some time 和 another 联系在一起，选项中符合要求的为 D) or。At some time or another 表示对具体时间不太确定。
【避错】A) and、B) but 和 C) yet 都不能使句意通顺。
39. 【详解】选 **A**)。本句主要是讲贝壳的来源，选项中用在句中能使句意通顺的为 A) collected“收集”。
【避错】B) produced“生产”，C) grown“种植”和 D) raised“饲养”，明显不符合该句的语境。
40. 【详解】选 **D**)。根据常识可知，非洲是一个大洲，所以答案为 D) continent“大洲”。
【避错】A) city“城市”，B)“地区”和 C) community“社区”都不能很好地描述 Africa。
41. 【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查近形词的辨析。只要了解各个词的含义，便可得出答案。选项中符合句意的为 C) preceded“在…之前”。
【避错】A) processed“加工，处理”，B) produced“生产”，D) proceeded“继续进行”。
42. 【详解】选 **B**)。句中的 still 提示，此处是说 iron 仍然被作为货币使用。既然使用 iron，那么就没有必要使用纸币了，所以答案应为 B)“代替”。
【避错】A) in spite of“不管，不顾”，C) along with“和…一起”和 D) in line with“与…一致”均不符合句意。
43. 【详解】选 **D**)。exchange sth. for sth.为习惯表达，意为“用某物交换某物”，此处用的是它的被动形式，故答案为 D) for。
【避错】A) against，B) as 和 C) in 都不能与 exchange 构成合理搭配。
44. 【详解】选 **A**)。此处是在描述早期钱币的形式，根据常识可知，中国早期的铜钱通常都是平的、圆的，并且中间有孔，由此可知答案为 A) often。
【避错】B) seldom 表达否定含义；此处不涉及真实的程度，所以可排除 C) really；D) much 用在句中不能使句意通顺。
45. 【详解】选 **B**)。根据破折号后的最高级 earliest 可知，此处同样也应使用最高级，表示时间早，故答案为 B) earliest。
【避错】A) earlier 的比较级不符合语境；C) better 和 D) best 与时间无关。
46. 【详解】选 **A**)。结合上下文及常识可知，上文中提到 3 种货币形式——盐、贝壳、金属是在纸币出现之前存在的，而现在很少使用它们作为货币形式，A) replaced“取代”用在句中符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】B) reproduced“繁殖”，C) reflected“反映”，D) recovered“恢复”均不符合句意。
47. 【详解】选 **D**)。根据常识可知，食盐、贝壳和金属都是货币形式，所以 D) forms“形式”符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】A) sizes“大小”和 B) shapes“形状”明显不符合句意；C) formats 通常指的是(开会等)组织的方式，（书或杂志的）版式，不能用来修饰钱，故排除。
48. 【详解】选 **B**)。本空后提到 in one or two of…such as weddings and funerals，而下句中提到 examples…found only in museums，前后意思发生了转折，由此可知答案为 B) although。
【避错】A) while 为干扰项，它通常强调的是两种情形、活动等的不同，而文中并没有提到两种对立的情况；C) because 引导原因状语从句；D) if 引导条件状语从句。
49. 【详解】选 **C**)。分析句子可知，所填词应是 weddings 和 funerals 的上义词复现。C) occasions 通常指的是重要的社交活动或正式仪式，与此处语义相符，故为答案。
【避错】A) events“活动，事件”，不能与 ceremonial 搭配使用；B) gatherings 意为“聚会”，特指两人以上的聚会，D) assemblies 意为“集会”，通常指有组织的和统一的集会。
50. 【详解】选 **B**)。读完整篇文章后可发现，本文讨论的是早期的货币形式，B) primitive“原始的”，用在句中符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】A) original“最初的”是指第一个出现的，本文中没有说食盐、贝壳和金属是最早的货币形式；C) historical“历史的”和 D) crude“粗糙的”不能与 money 构成合理的修饰关系。

【全文翻译】

食盐、贝壳或金属在当今世界某些偏远地区仍然被当做货币使用。

食盐被当做钱使用看起来是比较奇怪的[31]东西，[32]但是在以蔬菜作为主食的国家，食盐[33]完全是必需品。直到[35]最近，在一些国家，盐块仍被作为钱使用。在这些盐块上会打上烙印以表明它们的[34]价值。在婆罗洲和非洲的部分地区，盐块[36]仍然可以用来买东西。

海里的贝壳[37]曾经[38]一度被当做钱在这个旧大陆的大部分地区使用。它们主要是从印度洋的马尔代夫群岛上[39]收集来的，被贩卖到印度和中国。在非洲，贝壳被从东非贩卖到西非。

金属，它的价值由重量决定，在世界上许多国家[41]先于硬币出现。小方块的、条状的和环状的铁在许多国家仍然[42]代替纸币在使用。它既可以[43]交换商品，也可以制成工具、武器或饰品。中国早期的铅笔，除了贝壳就是铜了，[44]通常是扁平的、圆形的、中间有孔的铜，被称为“铜钱”。这些[45]最早的钱出现在 3000 到 4000 年前，比东地中海最早出现的硬币还要早。

现在，硬币和纸币几乎[46]取代了独特的货币[47]形式。[48]但是在一两个偏远的国家，人们仍然保存这些旧的钱币，用于将来的一些礼仪[49]场合，比如婚礼和葬礼。这些[50]原始货币很快就只能在博物馆中看到了。

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

51. Our association, which has consistently pressed for greater employment opportunities for the disabled, will publish _____ proposals in the near future.
A) their B) our C) his D) its

52. Had Judy been more careful on the maths exam, she _____ much better results now.
A) would be getting B) could have got
C) must get D) would get

53. Nine is to three _____ three is to one.
A) when B) that
C) which D) what

54. Men differ from animals _____ they can think and speak.
A) for which B) for that
C) in that D) in which

55. _____ he wanted to go out with his friends at the weekend, he had to stay behind to finish his assignment.
A) Much though B) Much as C) As much D) Though much

56. I enjoyed myself so much _____ I visited my friends in Paris last year.
A) when B) which
C) that D) where

57. Which of the following is INCORRECT?
A) All his lectures were boring.
B) Half his money has gone.
C) Her few friends are all fond of dancing.
D) He invited many his friends to the party.

58. When you have finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on my desk, _____?
A) do you B) don't you C) will you D) won't you

59. What does "He wisely refused to spend his money" mean?
A) It was wise of him to refuse to spend his money.
B) He refused to spend his money in a wise manner.
C) He was short of money and didn't want to buy anything.
D) He refused, in a wise manner, to spend his money.

60. They stood chatting together as easily and naturally as
A) it could be B) could be
C) it was D) was

61. The following are all correct responses to "Who told the news to the teacher?" EXCEPT
A) Jim did this. B) Jim did so. C) Jim did that. D) Jim did.

62. Quality is _____ counts most.
A) which B) that
C) what D) where

63. In his plays Shakespeare _____ his characters live through their language.
A) would make B) had made
C) made D) makes

64. The square itself is five hundred yards wide, five times _____ the size of St. Peter's in Rome.
A) / B) that of C) which is D) of

65. Which of the following sentences expresses "probability"?
A) You must leave immediately.
B) You must be feeling rather tired.
C) You must be here by eight o'clock.
D) You must complete the reading assignment on time.

66. When he first started in university, he really felt at _____ with his major — economics.
A) shore B) bank C) ocean D) sea

67. On the road motorists should be aware of cyclists and be _____ towards them.
A) considerable B) considering

51. 【题意】我们协会再三要求为残疾人提供更多的就业机会，它的提案将在近期公布。
【详解】选 **D**)。根据定语从句的单数谓语动词可知，our association 在此处是作为一个整体，表示单数概念，所以此处应用表示第三人称单数的形容词性物主代词，答案为 D)。
【避错】A) their 和 B) our 都表示复数的概念；association 是一个组织，不是"人"，所以应排除 C) his。

52. 【题意】如果朱蒂在数学考试中再仔细些，她的成绩会好得多。
【详解】选 **B**)。分子句子结构可知，前一分句为省略了 if 的虚拟条件句，表示对过去事实的假设。虽然主句中的时间状语为 now，但根据句意可知，结果已经出来的，所以仍然用过去完成时态，答案为 B)。
【避错】A)表示对现在事实的假设，而且 get 为瞬间动词，不用于进行时态中；C)表示肯定推测；D)表示一个事实。

53. 【题意】9 对 3 相当于 3 对 1。
【详解】选 **D**)。A is to B what C is to D 为固定句型，其中 what 引导方式状语从句，意为"就像…一样，犹如"，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)通常引导时间状语从句；B)可引导定语从句、宾语从句和同位语从句；C)可引导定语从句。

54. 【题意】人与动物的不同之处在于人能够思考和说话。
【详解】选 **C**)。分析句意可知，空后的句子是对空前句子的解释说明，C) in that 意为"因为"，引导原因状语从句，能使句意连贯，故为答案。
【避错】A)中的 which 引导定语从句；B)干扰性较强，for 在表示"原因"时，通常单独使用，不与 that 连用；D)中的 which 引导定语从句，不符合句子要求。

55. 【题意】尽管他很想周末和朋友一起出去，但他不得不留下来完成作业。
【详解】选 **B**)。前一分句说"他很想和朋友一起出去"，后一分句说"他必须留下来做作业"。前后两个句子存在意思上的对比，B) Much as 意为"尽管"，引导让步状语从句，能使句意通顺，故为答案。
【避错】A) Much though 和 D) Though much 不是固定搭配，故可排除。C) As much 意为"同样地，这样地"，不符合句意。

56. 【题意】去年我去巴黎拜访朋友时玩得非常开心。
【详解】选 **A**)。分析句意可知，空后的句子明显表示空前句子动词发生的时间，所以此处需要一个引导时间状语从句的连词，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) which 通常引导定语从句，修饰先行词，但本句中没有先行词可供修饰；C) that，常用于 so…that…结构中，引导结果状语从句，但在本句中"我去年去巴黎拜访朋友"明显不是前一分句的结果；D) where 可以引导状语从句，但本句也不缺少状语。

57. 【题意】以下哪个选项不正确？
【详解】选 **D**)。本题考查的是前置形容词的顺序。D)中的 his 为中位限定词，many 为后位限定词，语序发生了错误，由此可知答案为 D)。正常语序应该是：He invited many of his friends to the party.。
【避错】A)中的 All，B)中的 Half 和 C)中的 all 都为前位修饰词，在句中的位置正确。

58. 【题意】你看完那本书后别忘了把它放回我的桌子上，好吗？
【详解】选 **C**)。本题考查否定祈使句的反意用法。祈使句在变为反意疑问句时，通常用 will you 或 won't you。本句中的 don't 提示，反意时应用 will you，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A) do you 和 B) don't you 不常用于祈使句的反意疑问句中；D) won't you 忽略了句子中的否定词 don't。

59. 【题意】"He wisely refused to spend his money" 这句话是什么意思？
【详解】选 **A**)。本题考查的是副词的用法。看副词修饰的是什么要考虑一种情况，即如果 refuse 后面跟不定式短语，即 refuse to do sth.那么副词修饰的就是该短语。由此可知，在本句中 wisely 修饰的是"拒绝花钱"这个短语，即明智地拒绝花钱，A)表述的正是此意，故为答案。
【避错】B)"他拒绝以明智的方式花钱"，C)"他缺钱，不想买东西"，D)"他用一种明智的方式拒绝花钱"。

60. 【题意】他们站在一起很轻松自然地聊天。
【详解】选 **B**)。as…as can be 为表示比较的特殊结构，意为"再…不过了"。又因为前面的时态为一般过去时，因此 B)为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项都无法用于该结构中。

61. 【题意】以下哪个选项不是对"谁告诉老师这个消息的？"的正确回答？
【详解】选 **A**)。A)中的 this 为指示代词，不能代表整个宾语，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)中的 so 和 C)中的 that 与 did 一起表示 told the news to the teacher 是正确的表达方式；D)中的 did 后省略了宾语，也是正确的表达方式。

62. 【题意】质量高于一切。
【详解】选 **C**)。所填词在句中引导表语从句，并且在从句中做主语，选项中只有 what 有此用法，故答案为 C) what。
【避错】A) which 和 B) that 和 D) where 为干扰项，都不能在从句中充当任何成分。

63. 【题意】在剧本中，莎士比亚通过语言使人物性格活灵活现。
【详解】选 **D**)。分析句子可知，题干是对客观事实的评价，时态应用一般现在时，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)、B)和 C)都表示特定的时间段，不符合句子语境。

64. 【题意】这个广场本身就宽达 500 码，是罗马圣彼得广场的 5 倍。
【详解】选 **A**)。"A＋be＋ 倍数 ＋the＋ 计量名词 ＋of＋B"是英语表达倍数中的一种固定用法。题干中的 five times the size of St. Peter's in Rome 完全符合此表达形式，因此不需要再添加任何词，故答案为 A)。
【避错】平时注意各种倍数的表达方式。

65. 【题意】以下哪个句子表示"可能性"？
【详解】选 **B**)。B)"你肯定感到很累"中的 must be 表推测，含有可能的意味，故为答案。
【避错】A)"你必须马上离开"，C)"你 8 点的时候必须在这里"和 D)"你必须按时完成阅读任务"中的 must 都含有命令的意味。

66. 【题意】刚上大学时，他对他的专业——经济学真的感到不知所措。
【详解】选 **D**)。feel at sea 为习惯表达，意为"茫然不知所措"。
【避错】A) shore"海滨"、B) bank"岸边"和 C) ocean"海洋"都无此用法。

67. 【题意】司机在行驶时应该注意骑车的人，应该体谅他们。
【详解】选 **C**)。be considerate towards sb.为固定搭配，意为"为某人考虑"，故答案为 C)。

C) considerate　　D) considered

68. Sally was a bit shy, but the teacher found her quite _____ discussing a recent film with others.
A) at home　　B) at most　　C) at house　　D) at heart

69. The company has capitalized _____ the error of judgment made by its business competitor.
A) in　　B) over　　C) with　　D) on

70. Tim has failed three courses this semester, so he will have to _____ them next semester.
A) remake　　B) repeat　　C) reapply　　D) revise

71. Keep this reference book; it may come in _____ one day.
A) handy　　B) useful
C) convenient　　D) helpful

72. The questions that the speaker raised were well _____ the average adult.
A) past　　B) on
C) beyond　　D) through

73. Teachers in this school were encouraged to use drama as a(n) _____ of learning.
A) design　　B) instrument
C) agency　　D) tool

74. First, we need to find out what his scheme is, and then act
A) sensitively　　B) imaginatively
C) efficiently　　D) accordingly

75. At first Jim was not quite clear what he was going to do after university, but now he seems _____ on becoming a computer programmer.
A) fit　　B) set　　C) disposed　　D) decided

76. When invited to talk about his achievements, he refused to blow his own _____ and declined to speak at the meeting.
A) trumpet　　B) whistle　　C) bugle　　D) flute

77. In spite of the treatment, the pain in his leg grew in
A) gravity　　B) extent
C) intensity　　D) amount

78. Bus services between Town Centre and Newton Housing Estate will be _____ until the motorway is repaired.
A) discontinued　　B) suspended　　C) halted　　D) ceased

79. The moon, being much nearer to the Earth than the Sun, is the _____ cause of the tides.
A) principal　　B) basic　　C) initial　　D) elementary

80. Teddy came to my _____ with a cheque of $200 to pay my room rate, after I phoned him that my wallet had been stolen.
A) attendance　　B) assistance　　C) rescue　　D) safety

【避错】A) considerable“相当多的”、B) considering“思考，考虑”和 D) considered“被尊重的”都是从词形上对正确选项造成干扰。

68. 【题意】萨莉有点害羞，但是老师发现她和其他人谈论最近上映的电影时却特别放得开。
【详解】选 **A**)。be / feel at home with sb.为习惯表达，意为“和某人在一起时感到随意、轻松”，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) at most 意为“至多”，C) at house 为错误短语，house 常与介词 in 搭配使用；D) at heart“在心底”，均不符合句意。

69. 【题意】商业竞争对手判断失误，这家公司由此得利。
【详解】选 **D**)。capitalize on 为固定搭配，意为“从某事中获利”，故答案为 D) on。
【避错】A) in，B) over 和 C) with 都不能与 capitalized 构成合理搭配。

70. 【题意】蒂姆这个学期挂了三门课程，因此下学期得重修这些课程。
【详解】选 **B**)。repeat a course 为习惯表达，意为“重修科目”。题干中空后的 them 指的是上一分句中提到的 three courses，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) remake“重新制作”、C) reapply“重新申请”、D) revise“修改”均不符合句意。

71. 【题意】保存好这本参考书，没准哪天可能会派上用场。
【详解】选 **A**)。come in handy 为固定搭配，意为“有用，派得上用场”，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) useful“有用的”、C) convenient“便利的”、D) helpful“有帮助的”都不能与 come in 搭配使用。

72. 【题意】演讲者所提的问题远远超出了普通成年人的水平。
【详解】选 **C**)。be beyond sb.为常用表达，意为“某人难以理解，超出某人的水平”。故答案为 C) beyond。
【避错】A) past，B) on 和 D) through 都无此用法。

73. 【题意】这所学校鼓励老师们将戏剧作为学习的一种手段。
【详解】选 **B**)。根据句意可知，此处是要表达将戏剧作为学习的工具，B) instrument 可指用来达到某个结果的东西和人，在此处指用来学习的东西是戏剧，故为答案。
【避错】D) tool 虽然也有“工具”之意，但它通常指抽象的工具或实物，在本句中 drama 不是抽象的工具，也不是实物，故可将其排除；A) design“设计”和 C) agency“代理”不符合句意。

74. 【题意】我们首先要查出他的计划是什么，然后采取相应的行动。
【详解】选 **D**)。题干中提到 First 和 then，表示一种顺接关系。D) accordingly 意为“相应地”，体现了前后分句的顺接关系，故为答案。
【避错】A) sensitively“敏感地”、B) imaginatively“想象地”、C) efficiently“有效地”均不能体现这种顺接关系。

75. 【题意】最初吉姆并不很清楚自己大学毕业后要做什么，但是现在看起来他决定要当一名程序员。
【详解】选 **B**)。be set on doing sth.为固定搭配，意为“决定做某事”。题干中空前的 seem 相当于 is。
【避错】D) decided 为干扰项，意为“(态度)坚决的”，decided on 后直接跟 something，而不是 doing sth.；A) fit 和 on 搭配时，表示“穿上，装上”；C) disposed 通常不与 on 搭配使用。

76. 【题意】当被邀请谈论所取得的成就时，他拒绝自吹自擂，并且不愿在会上发言。
【详解】选 **A**)。blow one's own trumpet 为固定搭配，意为“炫耀，吹牛”，故答案为 A) trumpet。
【避错】B) whistle“口哨”，C) bugle“喇叭”和 D) flute“长笛”均无此用法。

77. 【题意】尽管已经在接受治疗，但他腿上的疼痛还是越来越剧烈。
【详解】选 **C**)。grow in intensity 为习惯表达，意为“(疼痛)越来越剧烈”，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A) gravity“引力”、B) extent“范围”、D) amount“数量”均无此用法。

78. 【题意】镇中心和牛顿居住社区之间的班车将暂停，高速公路修好后再恢复。
【详解】选 **B**)。分析句子可知，Bus services 只是暂停，并不是完全终止。B) suspended 意为“暂停”，与题意相符，故为答案。
【避错】A) discontinued 意为“停止，放弃”，强调完全停止；C) halted 意为“停止”，指突然地、有决定性地终止某活动；D) ceased 指完成、终止某种状态或活动。

79. 【题意】月亮离地球较近而离太阳较远，这是潮汐的主要起因。
【详解】选 **A**)。根据题意可知，题干中提到的 being much…than the Sun 应是潮汐的主要起因，由此可知答案为 A) principal，意为“主要的”。
【避错】B) basic“基本的”、C) initial“最初的”、D) elementary“基本的”均与句意不符。

80. 【题意】给特迪打电话告诉他我的钱包被偷了之后，他拿来一张两百美元的支票为我付了房费，帮我解了围。
【详解】选 **B**)。come to one's assistance 为习惯表达，意为“帮助某人”，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) attendance“出席”、C) rescue“救助”、D) safety“安全”均无此用法。

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A

【**文章大意**】本文为说明文。本文主要向游客介绍了阿姆斯特丹的概况。首先介绍在阿姆斯特丹白天和夜间不同的娱乐方式，接着介绍 3 种游览整个城市的交通方式，最后介绍 3 类可以参观的景点。

举例说明了阿姆斯特丹白天和夜间的不同景象。

1 [81①]When the sun is up in Amsterdam, the largest city in the Netherlands sits quietly on the Amstel River. You can rent a bicycle, visit the Van Gogh or Anne Frank museum, or take a water taxi.
2 [81②]But when the sun goes down, the partying begins. In the big clubs and in coffee shops, tourists gather to hang out, talk politics and smoke.
3 Several areas of the city clearly show the two worlds that rule Amsterdam. And they're all within a short cab ride of each other.
4 [82①]For example, Dam Square attracts daytime sightseers to its festivals, open markets, concerts and other events. Several beautiful and very popular hotels can be found there. And there is the Royal Palace and the Magna Plaza shopping mall.
5 [82②]But as evening descends on Dam Square so do the party-seekers. Hip pop or funk music begins blaring from Club Paradiso and Club Melkweg. These are two of the most popular clubs in Europe. So if you come, be ready to dance. The clubs don't shut down until 4 am.
6 And while you are there, check out the various inexpensive ways to tour the city. Don't worry about getting lost. [83①]Although Dutch is the official language, most people in Amsterdam speak

81. At the beginning of the passage, the author indicates that (在文章的开头，作者指出)
A) Amsterdam is generally known as a quiet city. (阿姆斯特丹以其安静而闻名)　　B) parties go on all day long in Amsterdam. (在阿姆斯特丹聚会会持续一整天)
C) Amsterdam presents two different pictures. (阿姆斯特丹呈现出两种不同的景象)　　D) Amsterdam attracts many daytime visitors. (阿姆斯特丹吸引着许多日游客)
【**定位**】根据题干中的 at the beginning of the passage 和四个选项可定位到第 1～2 段。
【**详解**】选 **C**)。第一段指出，在阿姆斯特丹，当太阳升起的时候，这座城市非常安静；第 2 段指出，当太阳落山的时候，聚会开始了，俱乐部和咖啡店里游客聚集在一起，谈论政治、吸烟。由这两段内容可知，阿姆斯特丹既有其静的一面，又有其吵闹的一面，C)是对原文这两段的归纳概括。
【**避错**】A)不全面；原文中说聚会从太阳下山开始，持续到凌晨 4 点，并不是一天，所以可排除 B)；阿姆斯特丹白天有游客，但晚上的景象也吸引着游客，所以 D)也非常片面。

82. Which tourist attraction is cited for elaboration in Paragraphs Four and Five? (第 4 段和第 5 段着重介绍了哪个旅游景点？)
A) Royal Palace. (皇宫)　　B) Dam Square. (水坝广场)　　C) Club Paradiso. (帕拉迪索俱乐部)　　D) Magna Plaza. (马格纳广场)
【**定位**】根据题干中的 Paragraphs Four and Five 可定位到第 4～5 段。
【**详解**】选 **B**)。这两段以水坝广场为例来说明阿姆斯特丹白天安静、晚上吵闹的景象，其中虽然提到了 Royal Palace, Magna Plaza 等地方，但这些都是在水坝广场上。由此可知，这两段主要是关于水坝广场的，故答案为 B)。
【**避错**】A)、C)和 D)都是在水坝广场上的景点，是细节信息。

向游客介绍了骑自行车、乘运河公交和水上的士三种游览方式。

English and are happy to help you with directions.

7 [83②]And you'll notice that half the people in the streets are on bicycles. They rent for US$17 to $20 for a whole day.

8 Amsterdam also has a good canal system. From anywhere between US$2 and $9.50, you can use the canal bus or a water taxi to cruise the "Venice of the North".

主要向游客介绍了三类旅游景点：运河之上的建筑、艺术博物馆、历史遗迹。

9 You can take in the picturesque canal house architecture: The rows of neat, narrow four-story dwellings of brownstone with large windows are well-worth seeing. Many of them are several centuries old.

10 You might also want to jump out of the canal bus at the Museum Quarter and start walking. Masterpieces by Dutch artists such as Rembrandt, Bruegel, Van Gogh and others are on display at the Van Gogh Museum, Rembrandt House and others.

11 The city has an appreciation of its historic past. One place to visit is the Anne Frank House in Nine Streets. It was there that the young Jewish girl wrote her famous diary during World War II. Visitors can view Anne's original diary and climb behind the bookcase to the room where she and her family hid from the Nazis for two years.

83. According to the passage, the local people have all the following characteristics EXCEPT (根据这篇文章，当地人有如下特点，除了)
A) they are party-goers. (他们都喜欢去参加聚会)　B) they show hospitality. (他们表现出好客)
C) they can speak English. (他们会讲英语)　D) they are fond of cycling. (他们喜欢骑自行车)
【定位】根据题干中的local people, characteristics及选项中的hospitality等可定位到第6～7段。
【详解】选 **A**)。第 6 段中提到，虽然荷兰语是官方语言，但在阿姆斯特丹，大多数人说英语，他们会非常乐意为你指路。第 7 段提到，你会看到在阿姆斯特丹的大街上一半的人都骑自行车。只有 A)在原文中没有提及，故为答案。
【避错】B)、C)和 D)在原文中都明确提到了。

84. Which of the following adjectives can best describe Amsterdam as a tourist city? (下列哪个形容词能最好地描述作为旅游城市的阿姆斯特丹？)
A) Modern. (现代的)　B) Delightful. (令人愉快的)　C) Quiet. (安静的)　D) Historic. (历史化的)
【定位】题目针对阿姆斯特丹的特点提问，应定位于全文。
【详解】选 **B**)。文章开始提到阿姆斯特丹白天宁静，夜晚吵闹，随后以水坝广场为例进行说明。随后作者又介绍了阿姆斯特丹人的特征：爱骑自行车，会说英语，好客。在最后介绍了阿姆斯特丹的历史文化。从整体上来看，游客既能够享受到阿姆斯特丹的宁静，也能享受到晚上的各种聚会，由此可推断，该城市会给游客一次愉快之旅，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)在文中没有提及；C)只是对阿姆斯特丹白天的概括；D)也是阿姆斯特丹的一个特点。

【语境记忆】

1. hang out (在某处)闲逛　2. descend on (夜幕)降临　3. picturesque *a.* 如画的，美丽的
4. dwelling *n.* 住所　5. on display 正在展览中

【难句分析】

It was there **that** the young Jewish girl wrote her famous diary during World War II. (最后一段第 2 句)
【分析】强调句。本句是一个强调句：it was…that…，强调地点。

【全文翻译】

[81①]太阳升起时，阿姆斯特丹这座荷兰最大的城市静静地守候在阿姆斯托河上。你可以租辆自行车，去参观梵·高博物馆或者安妮·佛朗克博物馆，或者乘坐水上的士。

[81②]但是，当太阳落下时，聚会就开始了。在大型俱乐部和咖啡店里，游客们聚在一起，一边抽着烟，一边谈论政治。

[81]这座城市里的一些地区清楚地展现了阿姆斯特丹的两个不同世界，并且这些地区之间的距离很短。

[82①]例如，在水坝广场，吸引白天观光者们的是这里举办的节日庆典、开放的市场、音乐会和其他一些活动。在这里，可以发现一些装修华丽、备受欢迎的旅馆，而且还有王宫和 Magna Plaza 购物中心。

[82②]但是当夜幕降临时，在水坝广场，聚会爱好者随处可见。这时，欧洲最受欢迎俱乐部之一的 Paradiso 和 Melkweg 里就会开始奏响嘻哈说唱或乡村爵士乐。所以，如果来到俱乐部，就准备好跳舞吧。这些俱乐部一直到凌晨 4 点钟才停止营业。

当你在阿姆斯特丹时，可以尝试不同的游览整座城市的廉价方式。请不要担心迷路。[83①]尽管荷兰语是官方语言，但是在阿姆斯特丹大部分人都会讲英语，并且很乐意给你指路。

[83②]同时，你会注意到在大街上一半人都骑自行车。这些自行车一天的租金在 17 美元到 20 美元不等。

阿姆斯特丹也有一套健全的运河体系。在任何地方，花上2～9.5美元，你就可以乘坐运河巴士或者水上的士，尽情享受“北方威尼斯”的盛景了。

你可以欣赏运河岸边如画般的建筑：整齐成排的灰墙房屋均是4层，有宽大的窗户，值得一看，很多都已有几个世纪之久了。

你可能也想在博物馆区跳下运河巴士，然后开始四处参观。荷兰艺术家如伦勃朗、勃鲁盖尔、梵·高和其他艺术家的代表作品在梵·高博物馆、伦勃朗美术馆和其他一些博物馆展出。

这座城市的历史值得品味。可以去参观的一个景点是位于九大街的安妮·法兰克家。就是在那里，年轻的犹太女孩在“二战”期间写下了她著名的日记。游客们不仅可以看到安妮日记的手稿，而且还能从书架后面爬到安妮和家人藏身的房间。为了躲避纳粹的迫害，安妮和她的家人在这里躲避了两年之久。

TEXT B

【文章大意】本文为说明文。本文主要介绍了英语单词的起源。

主要说明有很多英语单词来源于神话和传奇，并以 tantalize 和 siren 为例进行解释说明。

1 [85]In an article some Chinese scholars are described as being "tantalized by the mysterious dragon bone hieroglyphics." Tantalized is one of many English words that have their origins in myths and legends of the past (in this case, Greek and Roman ones). The meaning of the verb tantalize is a very particular one: "to promise or show something desirable to a person and then take it away; to tease by arousing hope." [86]Many (but not all) English dictionaries give you a brief indication of a word's origins in brackets before or after the explanation of the meaning. For tantalize the following explanation is given: [> Tantalus]. [87]This means that you should look up the name Tantalus to find out the word's origins, and if you do, you will find out that in Greek mythology, Tantalus was a king who was punished in the lower world with eternal hunger and thirst; he was put up to his chin in water that always moved away when he tried to drink it and with fruit on branches above him placed just a little bit out of his reach. Can you see why his name was changed into a verb meaning "to tease or torment by arousing desire"?

2 Another example is the word siren, familiar to us as the mechanical device that makes such an alarming sound when police cars, ambulances, or fire engines approach. This word also has its origins in Greek mythology. The traveler Odysseus (Ulysses to the Romans) made his men plug their ears so that they wouldn't hear the dangerous voices of the sirens, creatures who were half bird and half woman and who lured sailors to their deaths on sharp rocks. So the word came to be associated both with a loud sound and with danger!

总结全文，指出神话和传奇似乎一直存在于英语语言中。

3 When someone speaks of a "jovial mood" or a "herculean effort," he or she is using words with origins in mythology. Look these words up to find their meaning and relationship to myths. Many common words, such as the names for the days of the week and the months of the year, also come from mythology. Wednesday derives from the ancient Norse king of the gods, Woden, and Thursday was originally Thor's Day, in honour of Thor, the god of thunder. [88]As a matter of fact, all the planets, except the one we live on, bear names that come from Roman

85. The purpose of the first sentence in Paragraph One is (第一段第一个句子的目的是)
A) to describe the work of some Chinese scholars. (描述中国学者的工作)　B) to arouse readers' interest in hieroglyphics. (引起读者对象形文字的兴趣)
C) to lead readers onto the main theme. (引导读者进入文章主题)　D) to link the preceding part to the present one. (将过去和现在联系在一起)
【定位】根据题干中的 the first sentence in Paragraph One 可定位到第一段。
【详解】选 **C**)。文章首先通过该句话引出 tantalized，接着介绍了该词的来源。而结合下文对其他词的来源的解释可推断，第一句话的目的是为了引导读者进一步了解其他词的词源，这是英语中常见的开篇方式，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)和 B)都是根据表面意思进行的错误推断；D)在文中找不到任何依据。

86. We learn from the passage, all English dictionaries include (我们从这篇文章中可知，所有的英语字典都包括)
A) legends. (传说)　B) mythology. (神话)　C) word origins. (词源)　D) word definitions.(词义)
【定位】根据题干中的 English dictionaries 可定位到第一段。
【详解】选 **D**)。该段第 4 句指出，许多英语词典 (并不是所有的词典) 都会在解释完词义之后在括号内对该词的起源进行简单的提示。由此可知，解释词源并不是所有的词典都会做的，而解释词义则是所有词典的功能，答案为 D)。
【避错】原文中明确提到并不是所有的词典都会对词的起源进行解释，由此可排除 A)、B)和 C)。

87. The example of *tantalize* is to show (tantalize这个例子是为了说明)
A) how the word came into existence. (这个词是如何出现的)　B) how Tantalus was punished in the lower world. (坦塔罗斯是如何在地狱中受到惩罚的)
C) how all English dictionaries show word origins. (英语词典是如何显示词源的)　D) how the meaning of the word changed over the years. (词义在这么多年中是如何变化的)
【定位】根据题干中的 tantalize 可定位到第一段。
【详解】选 **A**)。原文中提到，在词典中查 tantalize 这个词的时候，会提示你查 Tantalus。根据原文可知，Tantalus 是一位国王，在地狱饱受饥渴之苦，想喝水不能喝，想吃东西也不能吃。该段最后一句提出问题：你能知道为什么他的名字转化成动词“诱惑或通过引起欲望使痛苦”了吗？即 tantalize 的意思。由此可知，文中举出 tantalize 这个例子是为了说明该词是如何得来的，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)只是在解释 tantalize 这个词的来源时的一个细节信息；C)与原文中的“并不是所有的字典都会显示词源”违背；原文中给出了 tantalize 的词义，但并没有说该词有所变化，故可排除 D)。

88. According to the passage, which of the following does NOT have origins in myths or legends? (根据这篇文章，下面哪一个词不是源自神话或传说？)
A) Jovial. (木星)　B) Wednesday. (周三)　C) Earth. (地球)　D) March. (3 月)
【定位】根据题干中的 origins in myths or legends 和选项中的 Jovial, Wednesday 等可定位到最后一段。
【详解】选 **C**)。该段第 5 句提到，事实上，除了我们居住的地球外，所有行星的名字都来源于罗马神话，由此可知 Earth 这个单词并非来源于神话或者传奇，故答案为 C)。
【避错】该段第一句指出，当某人提到“jovial 的心情”或者“herculean 的力量”时，他或她就正在使用来源于神话的单词，所以 A)是有神话起源的；该段第 4 句指出，Wednesday 来源于挪威的主神沃登，所以 B)是有神话起源的；该段第 2 句指出，很多普通的单词，如星期和月份，也同样来源于神话，由此可知 D)也是有神话起源的。

89. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage? (下列哪一个能成为最好的标题？)
A) Greek and Roman Mythology in Language (语言中的希腊或罗马神话)　B) Mythological Origins of English Words (英语单词的神话起源)

mythology, including the planet that is farthest away from the sun and for that reason was called after the Roman god of the dead. This god has also given his name to one of the chemical elements. Several other elements have names that come from mythology, too. It seems that myths and legends live on in the English language.

C) Historical Changes in Word Meanings (词义的历史变化)　　D) Mythology and Common Words (神话和普通单词)

【定位】本题针对文章的主题进行提问，所以应定位于全文。

【详解】选 **B**)。文章开头由 tantalize 开篇，引出英语中的词来源于神话，接着对 siren 的神话来源进行了详细的分析；第 3～4 段简要列举了源自神话的一些英语词汇。最后一段得出结论：神话和传说在英语中普遍存在。B)能最好的归纳原文，故为答案。

【避错】本文主要说的是英语单词的神话或传奇来源，而不是指泛指语言中的神话，故可排除 A)；C)和 D)在文中并未提及。

【语境记忆】

1. look up　查询
2. mythology　*n*. 神话
3. speak of　谈及，说到
4. derive from　来源于，起源于
5. originally　*ad*. 最初，起先
6. live on　继续存在于…

【难句分析】

This means that you should look up the name Tantalus to find out the word's origins, and if you do, you will find out that in Greek mythology, Tantalus was a king who was punished in the lower world with eternal hunger and thirst; he was put up to his chin in water that always moved away when he tried to drink it and with fruit on branches above him placed just a little bit out of his reach. (第一段倒数第 2 句)

【分析】复合句。本句由两个分句构成，由分号隔开。在第一个分句中两个 that 引导宾语从句，if 引导条件状语从句，who 引导定语从句修饰 king。在第 2 个分句中，that 引导定语从句，修饰 water，when 引导时间状语从句。

【全文翻译】

[85]有篇文章这样描述一些中国学者，说他们“因解不开神秘的龙骨象形文字之谜而干着急(tantalized)”。英语中有很多来源于过去神话和传奇(就这个单词而言，是希腊和罗马神话)的单词，首句中提到的 tantalized 就是其中的一个。动词 tantalize 的意思很特别：“答应给某人想要的东西或在某人面前炫耀其想要的东西，随后拿走；通过激起欲望而戏弄(某人)”。[86]很多英语字典(但不是全部)在解释完(一个单词的)意思之前或之后，都会在括号内给出这个词的来源的简单提示。对于 tantalize 这个单词来说，给出的提示是：[>Tantalus]。[87]这就意味着你应该翻字典找到 Tantalus，从而搞清楚 tantalize 这个词的来源。如果你这样做了，你将会发现在希腊神话中，Tantalus (坦塔罗斯)是一个国王，他在地狱中受到惩罚，永远饱受饥渴之苦：他被放在水里，下巴被抬高到水面上，可当他试着喝水时水就沉下去了，他头上方的树枝上的水果被放置在他刚刚够不着的地方。你能明白为什么他的名字会演变成动词“通过激起欲望而戏弄或折磨(某人)”了吗？

另一个例子是单词 siren，这对我们来说很熟悉。当警车、救护车或者消防车临近时，siren 就是指那发出刺耳声音的机械装置。这个单词在希腊神话中同样也有它的来源。旅行者奥德修斯(即罗马人所说的尤利西斯)命令他的手下堵上耳朵，这样做就可以听不到塞壬的危险声音了。塞壬是半人半鸟的怪物，她们用歌声诱惑船员，导致船只触礁，船员毙命。因此，这个单词后来就与尖锐的声音和危险联系在一起了。

当某人提到“jovial 的心情”或者“herculean 的力量”时，他或她就正在使用来源于神话的单词。在字典中查阅这些单词就会发现他们的意思以及这些词与神话的联系。很多普通的单词，如星期和月份，也同样来源于神话。Wednesday 来源于挪威的主神沃登。Thursday 来源于木星日(Thor's Day)，这是纪念雷神托尔(Thor)的日子。[88]事实上，除了我们居住的地球外，所有行星的名字都来源于罗马神话，其中包括离太阳最远的行星，正因为如此，它以罗马的死神命名。这位神的名字还用来命名了一个化学元素。其他一些化学元素的名字也同样来源于神话。这样看来，神话和传奇一直存在于英语语言中。

TEXT C

【文章大意】记叙文。作者在文中首先叙述了自己在机场被移民局官员滞留的整个经过，然后发表了自己对此次经历的态度。

主要讲述了作者因名字与移民局通缉名单上某人名字相像而被滞留的整个事情经过。

主要是作者对自己经历的总结，并表示对美国所崇尚的多元化和宽容有了重新的认识。

1 My heart sank when the man at the immigration counter gestured to the back room. I'm an American born and raised, and this was Miami, where I live, but they weren't quite ready to let me in yet.

2 "Please wait in here, Ms Abujaber," the immigration officer said. My husband, with his very American last name, accompanied me. He was getting used to this. The same thing had happened recently in Canada when I'd flown to Montreal to speak at a book event. That time they held me for 45 minutes. Today we were returning from a literary festival in Jamaica, and I was startled that I was being sent "in back" once again.

3 [90]The officer behind the counter called me up and said, "Miss, your name looks like the name of someone who's on our wanted list. We're going to have to check you out with Washington."

4 "How long will it take?"

5 "Hard to say… a few minutes," he said. "We'll call you when we're ready for you." After an hour, Washington still hadn't decided anything about me. "Isn't this computerized? "I asked at the counter. "Can't you just look me up? "

6 Just a few more minutes, they assured me.

7 [91]After an hour and a half, I pulled my cell phone out to call the friends I was supposed to meet that evening. An officer rushed over. "No phones!" he said. "For all we know you could be calling a terrorist cell and giving them information."

8 "I'm just a university professor," I said. My voice came out in a squeak.

9 "Of course you are. And we take people like you out of here in leg irons every day."

10 I put my phone away.

11 My husband and I were getting hungry and tired. Whole families had been brought into the waiting room, and the place was packed with excitable children, exhausted parents, even a flight attendant.

12 I wanted to scream, to jump on a chair and shout: "I'm an American citizen; a novelist; I probably teach English literature to your children." Or would that all be counted against me?

13 After two hours in detention, I was approached by one of the officers. "You're free to go," he said. No explanation or apologies. For a moment, neither of us moved, we were still in shock.

14 Then we leaped to our feet.

15 "Oh, one more thing." He handed me a tattered photocopy with an address on it. "If you weren't happy with your treatment, you can write to this agency."

16 "Will they respond?" I asked.

17 "I don't know — I don't know of anyone who's ever written to them before." Then he added, "By the way, this will probably keep happening each time you travel internationally."

18 "What can I do to keep it from happening again?"

19 He smiled the empty smile we'd seen all day. "Absolutely nothing."

20 [92]After telling several friends about our ordeal, probably the most frequent advice I've heard in response is to change my name. Twenty years ago, my own graduate school writing professor advised me to write under a pen name so that publishers wouldn't stick me in what he called "the ethnic ghetto" — a separate, secondary shelf in the bookstore. But a name is an integral part of anyone's personal and professional identity — just like the town you're born in and the place where you're raised.

21 [94]Like my father, I'll keep the name, but my airport experience has given me a whole new perspective on what diversity and tolerance are supposed to mean. I had no idea that being an American would ever be this hard.

90. The author was held at the airport because (这位作者被留在机场因为)

A) she and her husband returned from Jamaica. (她和丈夫从牙买加回来)

B) her name was similar to a terrorist's. (她的名字和恐怖分子的名字相似)

C) she had been held in Montreal. (她被滞留在蒙特利尔)

D) she had spoken at a book event. (她在一个书会上讲话)

【定位】根据题干中的 held at the airport 可定位到第 1～7 段。

【详解】选 **B**)。这部分内容首先指出，作者被移民官员留在机场，第 3 段解释了原因：她的名字像他们要抓的人的名字。而通过第 7 段可知，他们要抓的人是恐怖分子。结合这两处内容可知，作者被留在机场是因为她的名字与恐怖分子的名字相似，故答案为 B)。

【避错】A)是客观事实，不是原因；C)和 D)是作者的经历，不是原因。

91. She was not allowed to call her friends because (她不被允许打电话给朋友，因为)

A) her identity hadn't been confirmed yet.(她的身份还没有被确认)

B) she had been held for only one hour and a half. (她只被滞留了一个半小时)

C) there were other families in the waiting room. (在等待室中有其他家庭)

D) she couldn't use her own cell phone. (她不能使用自己的手机)

【定位】根据题干中的 call her friends 可定位到第 7 段。

【详解】选 **A**)。该段中指出，作者在打电话的时候被制止了，因为那位官员说“他们认为她会打电话给恐怖分子，给他们提供信息”。由此可推断，作者不被允许打电话是因为她被怀疑是恐怖分子，也就是说她的身份还没有被确认，故答案为 A)。

【避错】B)只是与滞留时间有关，与打电话无关；C)是客观事实，与打电话无关；D)在文中没有提及。

92. We learn from the passage that the author would _____ to prevent similar experience from happening again. (我们可以从这篇文章中得知，作者会_____，以防止类似的经历再次发生)

A) write to the agency (写信给一个机构)　　B) change her name (改名字)

C) avoid traveling abroad (不再出国)　　D) do nothing (不做任何事情)

【定位】根据题干中的 prevent similar experience from happening again 可定位到倒数第 2 段。

【详解】选 **D**)。该段中指出，作者的朋友和老师都建议她改名字，但作者说名字是每个人的个人和职业象征。并在最后一段第一句说，她会像她的父亲一样继续用这个名字。由此可知，作者不会为了避免类似经历再次发生而改名字，也就是不做任何事情，故答案为 D)。

【避错】根据上述解释可明确排除 A)、B)和 C)三个选项。

93. Her experiences indicate that there still exists _____ in the US. (她的经历表明，在美国仍然存在)

A) hatred (仇恨)　　B) discrimination (歧视)　　C) tolerance (宽容)　　D) diversity (多元化)

【线索】根据选项可定位到最后两段。

【详解】选 **B**)。通过作者因为名字而被滞留在机场的经历以及她的老师因为怕她的名字会导致出版商把她的书放到次等书架上而建议她使用笔名可推断，在美国，对一个人的名字，尤其是非大众化的名字存在歧视，故答案为 B)。

【避错】A)和 C)在原文中找不到依据；D)只是作者提到的细节信息，不是作者的经历表达出来的信息。

94. The author sounds _____ in the last paragraph. (在最后一段作者看起来)

A) impatient (没有耐心的)　　B) bitter (痛苦的)　　C) worried (担心的)　　D) ironic (讽刺的)

【线索】根据题干中的 the last paragraph 可定位到最后一段。

【详解】选 **B**)。作者在最后一段通过自己的经历对美国的多元化和宽容进行了重新认识。根据之前作者的描述不难推断，作者这里所说的重新认识美国的多元化和宽容应该是指她开始对美国的多元化和宽容持消极态度。B)侧重于表示一个人内心的感受，符合此处的语境，故为答案。

【避错】A)和 C)都表达不出作者的消极态度；D)虽然有“讽刺”的含义，但它侧重指对他人或外界的“嘲讽”，而本文作者更多地是表达自己内心的苦涩，故可排除。

【语境记忆】

1. literary festival　文化节
2. leg irons　脚镣
3. put away　把…收好
4. internationally　*ad.* 国际地
5. ordeal　*n.* 痛苦的经历
6. perspective　*n.* 观点，看法

【难句分析】

I'm an American born and raised, and this was Miami, where I live, but they weren't quite ready to let me in yet.（第 1 段第 2 句）

【分析】复合句。本句由 but 连接的并列句构成。where 引导定语从句，修饰 Miami。

【全文翻译】

当移民局接待处的人朝后面房间的人打手势时，我的心顿时沉了下来。我是个土生土长的美国人，这里是迈阿密，是我生活的地方，但是他们还未准备让我入境。

移民局的官员对我说："Abujaber 女士，请在这儿等一下。"我的丈夫陪着我，他有个非常美国化的姓氏。他已习惯了这一切。最近相同的事情还发生在加拿大，当时我正要飞往蒙特利尔在新书发布会上做演讲。那次他们把我滞留了 45 分钟。今天我和丈夫刚从牙买加的文化节回来。令我感到吃惊的是，我又一次被送到了"后面的房间"。

[90]接待处的官员对我说："小姐，你的名字很像我们通缉名单上某个人的名字。我们将和华盛顿取得联系来验证您的身份。"

"那要用多长时间？"

"这很难说…几分钟吧，"他这样回答，"我们验证完后会通知您的。"

一小时之后，华盛顿方面仍未确认我的身份。"难道办公没有实现电脑化吗？"我问接待处的人员："你难道不能验证我的信息吗？"

他们向我保证再过几分钟就好。

[91]又过了一个半小时，我掏出电话正准备打给那天晚上要见的朋友。这时，一位官员冲了过来，"不准打电话！"他说。"据我们所知，你可能正在给恐怖分子打电话，给他们发送消息。"

"我只是一位大学教授，"我尖叫着说。

"当然，你是教授。我们每天都会从这里拷走像你这样的人。"

于是我把电话收了起来。

我和丈夫又累又饿。有的一家人都被带到了等候室。这里挤满了兴奋的孩子、疲惫的父母，甚至还有一位空姐。

我想大叫，想跳上椅子大喊："我是美国公民，一个小说家，我可能在教你们孩子英语文学。"或者，那样做将会对我不利？

在那里滞留了两小时后，一位官员走到我面前，"你可以走了。"他说。没有任何解释或者道歉。那一刻，我和丈夫谁都没有动，我们仍感到很吃惊。

随后我们跳了起来。

"对了，还有一件事。"他递给我一张印有地址的皱巴巴的纸。"如果你对你的遭遇有意见，可以写信给这里。"

"他们会回信吗？"我问道。

"我不知道——我不知道以前是否有人写信给他们。"随后他又继续说，"顺便说一下，每次你出国旅游时这种事情可能都会发生。"

"我能做什么阻止类似的事情再发生吗？"

他笑着，干巴巴地笑着，这种笑我们看了一整天了。"做任何事情都没用。"

[92]告诉几个朋友我们的痛苦经历后，可能我听到次数最多的建议就是改名字。20 年前，研究生院的写作教授就建议我用笔名写作，说这样做出版商就不会将我的书放在他称之为"少数民族犹太区"的地方——书店里面单独隔开的次等书架。但是姓名是任何人个性和职业不可缺少的一部分——像你出生的城镇和你成长的地方一样。

[94]像我父亲一样，我将保留自己的名字。但是这次机场经历让我重新认识了多元化和包容的含义。我从不知道做一个美国人竟是如此艰难。

TEXT D

【文章大意】本文为议论文。本文主要分析了影响公共演讲效果的因素，并提出了解决问题的建议。

提出公众演讲使大部分人感到恐惧，因为它似乎会使人们的不安全感暴露无疑。

1 Public speaking fills most people with dread. Humiliation is the greatest fear; self-exposure and failing to appeal to the audience come a close second. [95] Women hate it most, since girls are pressurized from an early age to be concerned with appearances of all kinds.

2 [96]Most people have plenty of insecurities, and ***this*** seems like a situation that will bring them out. If you were under pressure to be perfect, you are terrified of falling in the most public of ways.

主要分析了影响演讲效果的因素：性格不影响演讲；刻板表演和轻率言谈是演讲的两种极端，都不可取。

3 While extroverts will feel less fear before the ordeal, it does not mean they will necessarily do it better. Some very shy people manage to shine. When I met the British comedian Julian Clary, he was shy and cautious, yet his TV performances are perfect.

4 [98]In fact, personality is not the best predictor of who does it well. Regardless of what you are like in real life, the key seems to be to act yourself.

5 [97]Actual acting, as in performing the scripted lines of a character other than yourself, does not do the job. While politicians may limit damage by having carefully rehearsed, written scripts to speak from, there is always a hidden awareness among the audience that the words might not be true.

6 Likewise, the incredibly perfect speeches of many American academics are far from natural. You may end up buying their book on the way out, but soon afterwards, it is much like fast food, and you get a nameless sense that you've been cheated.

7 Although, as Earl Spencer proved at his sister Princess Diana's funeral, it is possible both to prepare every word and to act naturally. A script rarely works and it is used as a crutch by most people.

8 But, being yourself doesn't work either. If you spoke as if you were in your own kitchen, it would be too authentic, too unaware of the need to communicate with an audience.

9 [99]I remember going to see British psychiatrist R. D. Laing speak in public. He behaved like a seriously

95. Women hate public speaking most mainly because of (女性讨厌公共演讲，主要是因为)

A) their upbringing very early on.(她们早期受到的教育)　B) their inability to appeal to the audience. (她们无法吸引公众)

C) their sense of greater public pressure. (她们强烈的公共压力)　D) their sense of greater humiliation. (她们更大的耻辱感)

【定位】根据题干中的 women hate public speaking 可定位到第一段。

【详解】选 **A**)。该段最后一句指出，女性最讨厌公众演讲，因为她们从小就受到重重压力，要注重外表。由此可知，女性最讨厌公众演讲是因为她们从小受到的教育，故答案为 A)。

【避错】B)是大多数人害怕演讲的次要原因；C)和 D)在原文中都没有提及。

96. "***this***" in Paragraph Two refers to ("this" 在第 2 段中是指)

A) insecurity. (不安全感)　B) sense of failure. (失败感)　C) public speaking.(公共演讲)　D) pressure. (压力)

【定位】根据题干中的 paragraph Two 可定位到第 2 段。

【详解】选 **C**)。this 指代上文提到的内容，将选项依次带入原句，可知 C)能使句意完整，逻辑正确，故为答案。

【避错】and 前出现了 insecurities，and 后的分句中的 them 指代的就是 insecurities，所以此处的 this 再指代 insecurity 就不能使句意通顺了，所以可排除 A)；B)在原文中没有提及；D)是抽象名词，与 situation 无法构成对应关系。

97. Which of the following is NOT the author's viewpoint? (关于作者的观点，下列哪个不正确？)

A) Acting like performers spoils the message in a speech. (像表演者那样表演会破坏演讲中的信息)

B) Perfection of scripts is necessary in making good impressions.(手稿的完美化对留下良好的印象十分有必要)

C) Acting naturally means less dependence on the prepared script. (自然而然的表演意思就是不要过于依赖准备好的手稿)

D) There should be a balance between actual acting and acting naturally. (在实际表演和自然表演之间要有一个平衡)

【定位】根据选项中多次出现的 acting 可定位到第 5 段。

【详解】选 **B**)。该段提到，真正的表演就是扮演某个角色，虽然台词已经拟好了，但却不是真正的自己，这样的表演在公共演讲中没有任何作用，并以政治家们为例进行说明，他们虽然有完美的手稿，但是观众仍然认为它不真实。由此可知，手稿的完美化对给观众留下良好印象没有多大作用，故答案为 B)。

【避错】根据上述详解可知，A)是作者表达的观点；第 7 段指出，就像厄尔·斯宾塞在戴安娜王妃的葬礼上所证明的那样，演讲是有可能既准备所有的言辞又表现自然的，但接着指出，文稿很少奏效，由此可知，作者认为要自然的表演就要较少地依赖手稿，所以 C)是作者的观点；第 5 段提到不展现自我而是进行表演，就不能够演讲好，第 8 段又提到，但是扮演自己也是行不通的。结合这两处内容可知，一个好的演讲要在"表演"和"真实的自己"之间找到平衡，所以 D)也是作者的观点。

98. What is the author's view on personality? (作者对性格的观点是什么？)

A) Personality is the key to success in public speaking. (性格是公共演讲成功的关键)

B) Extroverts are better public speakers. (外向的人是很好的公共演讲者)

C) Introverts have to learn harder to be good speakers. (内向的人必须更加努力地学习成为好的演讲者)

D) Factors other than personality ensure better performance. (性格以外的因素能确保更好的表演)

【定位】根据题干中的 personality 可定位到第 4 段。

【详解】选 **D**)。该段指出，性格不是决定谁能做好的最好演讲的标志，不管你在真实生活中是什么样子，重要的是要表演自己。由此可知 D)符合原文，故为答案。

【避错】根据上述详解可排除 A)；第 3 段首句指出，外向的人并不一定会在演讲中做得更好，所以可排除 B)；C)在原文中没有提及。

99. The author implies that while speaking R. D. Laing (作者暗示，在演讲时，R.D. Laing)

A) was both too casual and authentic. (太随意了，太真实了)　B) was acting like a performer. (就像表演者一样表演)

C) was keeping a good balance. (保持了一个很好的平衡)　D) was aware of his audience. (注意到了他的听众)

【定位】根据题干中的 R.D. Laing 可定位到倒数第 2 段。

【详解】选 **A**)。该段中指出，R.D. Laing 在演讲的时候，表现的就像是一个很奇怪的人，即席发表演讲。并且指出，虽然他在说的是有关疯狂的内容，写有关精神疾病的著作，但他似乎实在演绎它，而不是在解释它。也就是说作者认为 R. D. Laing 的演讲太随意了，而且太真实了，所以答案为 A)。

【避错】该段是说 R.D.Laing 太过忠于自己了，而不是说他像一个表演者，故可排除 B)；根据该段作者对 R.D.Laing 的评价可知，他过于忠于自己，没有扮演自己，并且不像在解释自己要说的内容，

odd person, talking off the top of his head. Although he was talking about madness and he wrote on mental illness, he seemed to be exhibiting rather than explaining it.

10 [100]The best psychological place from which to speak is an unselfconscious self-consciousness, providing the illusion of being natural. Studies suggest that this state of "flow", as psychologists call it, is very satisfying.

无意识的自我意识是演讲的最佳状态。

所以可排除 C)和 D)。

100. In the last paragraph the author recommends that (在最后一段中，作者建议)

A) you forget about your nervousness. (你要忘记自己的紧张)　B) you feel natural and speak naturally. (你要感觉自然，要自然演讲)

C) you may feel nervous, but appear naturally. (你可能会感到紧张，但是要表现得自然)　D) you may imagine yourself to be natural. (你可能会想象自己表现得自然)

【定位】根据题干中的 last paragraph 可定位到最后一段。

【详解】选 **C**)。该段指出，演讲的最佳状态是一种无自我意识的自我意识，让人有自然而然的错觉。Unselfconscious self-consciousness 是指意识到什么的同时又做到意识不到什么。通过前文可知，人们可能会因为各种原因感到紧张，从而影响演讲效果。由此可推断，这里所说的 self-consciousness 是指意识到自己的压力和紧张感，unselfconscious 就是指要忽略掉这些压力和紧张，表现得要自然。C)是对原文的正确理解，故为答案。

【避错】A)、B)和 D)三个选项都不能很好地解释 self-consciousness。

【语境记忆】

1. humiliation　*n.* 蒙羞
2. appeal to　吸引某人的注意力
3. regardless of　不管，不顾
4. script　*n.* 手写稿
5. talking off the top of one's head　即兴发表讲话

【难句分析】

You may end up buying their book on the way out, but soon afterwards, it is much like fast food, and you get a nameless sense that you've been cheated.（第 5 段最后一句）

【分析】复合句。本句是由 but 连接的两个并列分句构成的，but 后的句子由 and 连接的并列句构成。其中 that 引导同位语从句。

【全文翻译】

公众演讲使大部分人都感到恐惧。蒙羞是最大的恐惧，自我暴露和未能吸引观众位居其次。[95]女性最讨厌演讲，这是因为她们从小就感受到压力，要去关注外表的种种。

[96]大部分人都有很多不安全感，公众演讲似乎是将这些不安全感全都显现出来的一种情况。如果你强迫自己表现得完美，那你就会害怕在公众场合中表现失败。

外向的人在面对困难时比内向的人恐惧要少，但这并不意味着他们一定能演讲得更好。一些非常内向的人也能表现出色。当我见到英国喜剧演员朱利安·克拉里时，他害羞而又谨慎，然而他在电视上的演出却完美无缺。

[98]事实上，性格并不能预见谁表现更出色。不管你在现实生活中是个什么样的人，关键似乎在于要做你自己。

[97]真正的表演就是在演某个已拟好台词的角色，而不是真正的你自己。表演在公众演讲中行不通。政治家们可能会通过细心的排练减少自己的失误，然而照着手写稿演讲，观众们总会默认所演讲的内容可能不是真实的。

同样，很多美国大学教授完美无缺的演讲是极其不自然的。你可能当时会买他们的书，但是随后很快就会意识到这些书就像快餐，没有任何价值，感觉自己受骗了。

斯宾塞伯爵在他妹妹戴安娜王妃葬礼上的表现证明，准备好要说的每个词并且自然地表演出来是可能的。尽管如此，演讲稿却几乎没有任何作用，它对大部分演讲者来说只是形同"拐杖"。

但是，完全做你自己也并不奏效。如果你在演讲时表现得就像在自家厨房一样，那演讲就太真实了，你会完全忽略要与观众交流的需要。

[99]我记得去看英国精神病学家 R. D. Laing 的公众演讲，感觉就像一个极其古怪的人在即兴演讲。尽管他讨论的是发疯并且写的是心理疾病，但他看起来似乎是在表演发疯，而不是在解释发疯的病因。

[100]演讲的最佳心理状态是处于无意识的自我意识状态，即想象着表现自然的状态。研究表明，这种心理学家称之为"流"的状态是非常令人满意的。

PART VI WRITING

SECTION A COMPOSITION

【审题】本文限定题目为"参加志愿活动的好处"，提纲要求本文包含三个部分，第一部分要表明自己的立场；第二部分要求给出一至两条相应的理由；第三部分要求总结自己的观点。

【思路】第一段：首先通过国际志愿者日引出中国的志愿者情况，自然而然地引出自己的观点；
第二段：从 4 方面说明志愿者活动的好处，即获得满足感；对健康有利；减轻社会的负担；提高自身能力。
第三段：总结全文，志愿者活动的好处。

【范文】

The Benefits of Volunteering

As we all know, December 5th is International Volunteers Day. Now in China, there are 4.5 million registered volunteers providing more than 4.5 billion hours of volunteer work. [1]No matter you have volunteered to solve a community problem, advance a worthy cause or to develop as a person, volunteering offers many benefits.

[2]Perhaps the first and biggest benefit people get from volunteering is the satisfaction of incorporating service into their lives and making a difference in their community and country. In addition, there is a research that shows [3]a strong relationship between volunteering and health: those who volunteer have lower mortality rates, greater function ability, and lower rates of depression later in life than those who do not volunteer. Third, volunteering will ease the burden on our community or the society, which will in turn contribute to the development of our society. Last but not least, volunteering can help people improve their ability and put what they have learned into practice.

[4]All in all, volunteering does good not only to volunteers themselves, but also to our community or society. Therefore, we all should not hesitate to do volunteer work for the sake of ourselves and our country.

【点评】

[1] 引出志愿者活动的好处。
[2] first and biggest 并列，强调好处的重要性。
[3] 合理利用冒号，解释说明内容，使句子结构清晰明了。
[4] 总结全文，呼应主题。

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

【审题】本题要求写一张推荐一份英文报纸的便条。写作时要写明报纸的名称以及它的两大特征。同时要注意写便条的格式。

【范文】

June 16,2011

Dear Jane,

[1]I happen to learn that you are going to subscribe one English paper to improve your English level. In my opinion, The *New York Times* deserves your attention. [2]Because it is distributed in most parts of the world, and it is authoritative and native. Besides, you can be kept informed of the important affairs in the world by reading such a worldwide newspaper. [3]I hope you could give it a chance to read about it.

Sincerely yours,
Betty

【点评】

[1] 开门见山，点明目的以及推荐的报纸。
[2] 介绍该报纸的特点以及读了该报纸会有什么收获。
[3] 再一次表达愿望。

PART I DICTATION

【听音指导】第一遍，先不要急着把听到的内容写下来。注意听文中的关键词，抓住文章大意。关键词：advertising, manufacturers, customers, buy, newspapers, radio, Internet, salesgirls 等。通过这些关键词可知，本文主要是关于广告的形式以及为什么做广告。
第二、三遍：听到一个句子就写一个句子，千万不要因为没有写完一个句子而漏听了下一个句子的录音，余下的句子成分可以在第四遍读音的时候补齐。
第四遍：查漏补缺，补齐前两遍没有写全的内容。

Advertising

[1]Advertising has already become a very specialized activity in modern times. In [2]today's business world, supply is usually greater than demand. There is great competition between [3]manufacturers of the same kind of product because they want to persuade customers to buy their [4]particular brand. They always have to remind their customers of the name and qualities of their products by advertising. The manufacturer advertises [5]in newspapers and on the radio. He sometimes employs salesgirls to [6]distribute samples of his product. He sometimes advertises on the Internet as well. [7]In addition, he always has advertisements put into television programs that will accept them. Manufacturers often spend huge [8]sums of money on advertisements. We buy a particular product because we think that is the best. We usually think so because the advertisements say so. People often don't ask themselves if the advertisements are telling the truth when they buy [9]advertised products from shops.

【听写提示】
[1] 第一遍听完可知，首句为全文的主题句，通篇论述 advertising 的原因，方法和作用。
[2] 注意此处是名词所有格形式。
[3] manufacturer 后的 s 弱读，考生根据语法知识也可作判断。
[4] particular brand 是听写难点。我们对 goods 或 product 更熟悉一点。
[5] 听写时注意介词的使用，in newspaper，on the radio。
[6] distribute samples 意为“分发样品”，听写 samples 时不要漏掉 s。
[7] In addition 这一表示递进关系的词组后用逗号。
[8] sums of 构成连读。
[9] advertised 中的-ed 是弱读，考生可能听不出来，但可根据语法知识补上。

【全文翻译】

广　　告

在现代社会，广告已经成为一种非常特殊化的活动。在现在的商业社会中，供应通常大于需求。生产同一类产品的厂商之间面临着巨大的竞争，因为他们都想说服顾客购买自己的品牌。他们必须通过广告来提醒顾客他们产品的名字和质量。这些生产商会在报纸和收音机上做广告。他有时会雇佣女促销员分发产品样品。有时也会在网络上做广告。并且总是会在接受他们广告的电视节目上做广告。生产商们经常在广告上投入巨资。我们购买某种特定的商品时，因为我们认为它是最好的。我们经常这样想，因为广告是这样说的。人们在从商店中购买做广告的产品时，不会问自己广告说的是否是真话。

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

Conversation 1

1. A) Name.
   B) Nationality.
   C) Address.
   D) Phone number.

2. A) Essex.
   B) Edinburgh.
   C) London.
   D) The US.

3. A) To come to the office again.
   B) To wait for the phone call.
   C) To call the office.
   D) To write to the office.

A: Good evening, Sir. Can I help you?
B: Yes, I think I left my digital camera on the train from London earlier today.
A: Did you, Sir? Oh, well, in that case, [1①]we'd better fill in a Lost Property Form. Can you tell me your name?
B: Yes, it's Mark Adams.
A: OK, [1②]your address?
B: [2①]You're meaning in Britain or in the States?
A: How long are you staying?
B: Oh, [2②]I've still got a few months in Britain.
A: OK, then. Can you give me your address here?
B: Right, it's 18 Linden Drive, Laten Essex. [1③]Do you want the phone number?
A: Yes, I'd better have that, too.
B: OK, 080945233.
A: Thanks. And you say it was a digital camera. What make and model?
B: It's a SUMSANG G302.
A: OK, got that. Now, you say it was the London train. What time did it arrive in Edinburgh?
B: At 4:45 this afternoon.
A: Well then. If we find it, Sir, shall we phone you or write to you?
B: [3]No, I think I'll drop in the day after tomorrow to check out.
A: Right, you are, Sir. We'll do our best.

A：晚上好，先生，有什么可以效劳的？
B：是的。我想我今天早些时候把数码相机落在了从伦敦来的火车上了。
A：是吗，先生？哦，那么，[1①]要是那样的话，我们最好填张失物表。能告诉我你叫什么名字吗？
B：是的，马克·亚当。
A：好的，地址呢？
B：[2①]你是说在英国还是美国？
A：你在这里待多长时间？
B：哦，[2②]我还会在伦敦待几个月。
A：那么，好，[1②]把你在这里的地址告诉我。
B：好。我住在 Laten 埃塞克斯区林敦道 18 号。要电话号码吗？
A：是的，[1]最好有电话。
B：好的，电话是 080945233。
A：非常感谢。你说你丢的是数码相机，什么品牌，型号是多少？
B：是三星 G302。
A：好的，我知道了。现在，你说你在伦敦火车上丢了，那辆火车什么时候到的爱丁堡？
B：是下午 4:45。
A：那好。先生，如果我们找到了，可以给你打电话或是写信给你吗？
B：不，[3]我想我会在后天再来一趟看一下。
A：那好吧，先生。我们会尽力。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Lost Property Form, Mark Adams comes from 等可推测，本对话可能是关于马克·亚当丢失了什么东西。其中可能涉及他的国籍以及他会采取的行为动作。

1. Which of the following is NOT needed for the Lost Property Form?
【详解】选 **B)**。题目问填写失物单用不到什么信息。对话中男士说他丢了数码相机，女士说他要填张失物单，接着询问男士的姓名、电话以及住址，唯独 B)“国籍”没有提到，故为答案。
【避错】注意题目问的是不需要的信息，其他三个选项在原文中明确提到了。

2. From the conversation we know that Mark Adams comes from
【详解】选 **D)**。题目问马克·亚当来自哪个国家。对话中，女士问男士的住址，男士问是伦敦的住址还是美国的住址，并且说他会在伦敦待几个月。由此可知，马克·亚当是暂时待在伦敦的，他来自美国，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)、B)和 C)虽然在原文中都有提到，但在听音时要注意各个地点分别对应什么信息。

3. What will Mark Adams do the day after tomorrow?
【详解】选 **A)**。题目问马克·亚当后天会做什么。对话最后，女士问如果他们找到了男士的相机，是打电话通知他还是写信。男士说他后天会再来看一下。由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】B)“等电话”、C)“打电话到办公室”和 D)“写信去办公室”都是根据对话中出现的细节设置的干扰选项。

Conversation 2

4. A) register when they arrive.
   B) bring up to three guests.
   C) register their guests.
   D) show membership cards on arrival.

5. A) There is a charge for the use of the locker.
   B) Showers are installed in the changing rooms.

连下页

M: Right, this is the Tennis Club reception area. As a member you don't have to register when you arrive. [4]But you must remember to register your guests, and you must be able to produce your membership card if a club official asks to see it.
W: How many guests can I bring with me?
M: You can bring up to 3 at any one time.
W: Mm, that's good.
M: Yes. Well, we want to attract people to our club. Now, here're the changing rooms with showers and lockers for

M：好了，这里是网球俱乐部接待处。作为会员，你来的时候不必登记，[4]但是你必须记得为你的客人登记，并且在俱乐部职员要求看你的会员卡的时候你要能出示出来。
女：我一次可以带多少客人？
男：每次最多 3 个人。
女：嗯，好的。
男：是的，我们想吸引顾客到我们俱乐部来。现在，这里是带淋浴的更衣室，并且有放衣服

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 members of the club, required, register, changing room, court 等可推测，本对话可能是关于某个俱乐部的相关规定。

4. Members of the club are required to
【详解】选 **C)**。题目问俱乐部会员需要做什么。对话中，男士说作为俱乐部的会员，每次来的时候不用登记，但是必须给客人登记。由此可知答案为 C)“为客人登记”。
【避错】对话中男士明确说，作为俱乐部的会员不必登记，故可排除 A)“来的时候登记”；B)“带三个人”是俱乐部提供的服务，并不是一定要带人来，故可将其排除；对话中男士说，在俱乐部职员要求出示会员卡的时候出示就行，不是每次必须要做的事情，故可排除 D)“来的时候出示会员卡”。

5. Which of the following details about the changing rooms in NOT correct?

C) Lockers are located in the changing rooms.
D) Lockers are used to store personal belongings.

连上页

your clothes and things. Obviously, you don't have to leave your clothes in the lockers. But we strongly advise you to. It's much safer.
W: How much do the lockers cost?
M: [5]20 cents. But you can get the coin back when you take your things out. Right, and the tennis courts are around here to the left.
W: Mmm, and we can play for an hour at a time?
M: [6]You can book the courts for 30 minutes or an hour. But you can carry on playing until the next players arrive.
W: Of course.What about a cafe or a bar?
M: Yes, [7]we have a club room which serves food and drink behind reception. The club room is open until 11:00, but all players must leave the courts by 10 o'clock.
W: Mmm, that seems very good. Thank you very much for showing us around.
M: Pleasure.

和物品的衣物柜。当然，你不必一定要把衣服放在衣物柜里。但是我们强烈建议你这样做，这样会更安全。
女：衣物柜的保存费是多少钱？
男：[5]20 美分。但是在你把东西拿走的时候，我们会把钱退给你。是的，左边都是网球场。
女：嗯，我们每次可以打 1 小时吗？
男：[6]你可以租半个小时或 1 小时的场地。直到下一位顾客到之后你才需要换。
女：当然，咖啡厅或酒吧怎么样？
男：是的，[7]我们有一个俱乐部房间，在接待处后面，提供食品和饮料。这个房间一直营业到 11 点，但是所有的客人必须在 10 点之前离开场地。
女：嗯，看起来不错。非常感谢你带我四处看看。
男：不客气。

6. A) for 30 minutes only.
B) for one hour only.
C) within the booked time only.
D) longer than the booked time.

【详解】选 **A)**。题目问关于更衣室哪个是不正确的。对话中，女士问男士衣物柜是否要花钱，男士说要收 20 美分，但是在顾客把东西拿走之后，就会把钱退回去，这就说明使用衣物柜不收费，由此可知 A)“使用衣物柜收费”不符合对话，故为答案。
【避错】对话中男士说更衣室带淋浴，并且有可以放衣服和物品的衣物柜，所以 B)“淋浴安装在更衣室中”，C)“衣物柜也在更衣室中”，D)“衣物柜可以用来存放个人物品”符合对话。

6. According to the club's rules, members can play
【详解】选 **D)**。题目问根据俱乐部规定，会员可以打网球打多长时间。对话中女士问她是否可以打球打 1 小时，男士说会员可以预定 30 分钟或 1 小时的场地，直到下位会员来打球为止。由此可知，会员打球的时间可以比他们预定的时间长，只要在下一位会员来之前把场地让出来就行，故答案为 D)“比预定的时间长”。
【避错】A)“只能打 30 分钟”，B)“只能打 1 小时”，C)“只能在预定的时间之内打”均不全面。

7. A) Players can eat in the club room.
B) Players have to leave the club by ten o'clock.
C) The courts are closed earlier than the club room.
D) Players can use both the club room and the courts.

7. Which of the following details is NOT correct?
【详解】选 **B)**。题目问下列哪个细节是不正确的。对话中，男士提到，俱乐部房间一直营业到 11 点，所以 B)“客人必须在 10 点的时候离开俱乐部”不符合对话，故为答案。
【避错】对话中男士说俱乐部房间提供食品和饮料，由此可知 A)“客人可以在俱乐部房间吃东西”符合对话；对话中，男士提到，俱乐部房间营业到 11 点，而所有的客人在 10 点的时候必须离开网球场地，由此可知 C)“网球场地关闭的时间比俱乐部房间早”符合对话；根据上述内容可知，D)“客人既可以使用俱乐部房间，又可以使用网球场地”符合对话原文。

Conversation 3

W: Oh, good morning. It's Mr. Robinson, isn't it?
M: Yes.
W: Have a seat.
M: Thank you.
W: OK. I've got your letter of application. Now, as you know, when you apply for a post of our company, we need to find out a few things about both your academic background and recent work experience.
M: Sure.
W: First of all, A Levels?
M: Yes, I've got three: geography, maths and physics.
W: Geography, maths and physics. OK. And what about your degree?
M: [8]I went to Manchester University and got an engineering degree with water management as my specialization.
W: Aha, I see.
M: And as for work experience, I started it out after graduating in 1996 in India working for the Indian Government.
W: Did you work as a volunteer?
M: No, it was a 3-year water irrigation project.
W: That sounds fascinating. How did you organize that? You say it was a British company then.
M: No, no. [9]My university had links with an India Engineering university, so we organized it that level.
W: And after that?
M: Then I came back, moved to Sheffield and have been working with Latimer Engineer since then.
W: And what exactly are you doing for Latimer?
M: Oh, [10]I'm working in water irrigation again. This time as a project research assistant.
W: Great. I've got your details. Now, let's move on to a more general discussion about what we are looking for here.

女：哦，早上好，请问是罗宾逊先生吗？
男：是的。
女：请坐。
男：谢谢。
女：好的。我有你的一封求职信。现在，你知道的，当你申请我们公司的职位的时候，我们需要知道一些你的教育背景和最近的工作经历等信息。
男：当然。
女：首先，你所有的成绩都是 A 吗？
男：是的，有三个：地理学、数学和物理。
女：地理学、数学和物理。好的，你的学位是什么？
男：[8]我读的是曼彻斯特大学，得到了工程学位，专攻水资源管理。
女：啊哈，我知道了。
男：关于工作经验，我在 1996 年毕业后在印度为印度政府工作。
女：你是作为志愿者去工作的吗？
男：不是，是一项 3 年的灌溉项目。
女：听起来很有趣。你是如何组织的呢？你说那是一家英国公司？
男：不，不。[9]我的大学和印度的工程大学有联系，所以我们这样安排的。
女：在那之后呢？
男：之后我就回来了，去了谢菲尔德，从那时起就在工作。
女：你在 Latimer 具体做什么呢？
男：噢，[10]我还是在水利灌溉部工作。这次是项目研究助手。
女：很好，我已经知道了你的详情。现在，让我们谈一个更加宽泛的讨论，关于我们想要找什么样的人。

8. A) maths.
B) physics.
C) water management.
D) geography.

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 at university，specialized in，maths，physics，worked for，returned from India 等可推测，本对话可能与 Mr. Robinson 在学校的表现和以前的工作以及现在的情况有关。

8. At the university Mr. Robinson specialized in
【详解】选 **C)**。题目问罗宾逊先生在大学时专攻什么。对话中，女士问男士的学位，男士说他得到了工程学位，专攻水资源管理，由此可知答案为 C)。
【避错】其他三个选项都是男士得 A 的学科。

9. A) university links.
B) government agreements.
C) company projects.
D) degree requirements.

9. Mr. Robinson worked for the Indian Government because of
【详解】选 **A)**。题目问罗宾逊先生为什么会为印度政府工作。对话中，女士问男士在印度工作是不是作为志愿者去的，男士说不是，是因为他的大学和印度的一所大学有联系，所以他才去的。由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】其他三个选项在原文中没有提及。

10. A) charged jobs several times.
B) went to live in Manchester.
C) did similar work as in India.
D) became head of a research team.

10. After Mr. Robinson returned from India, he
【详解】选 **C)**。题目问罗宾逊先生从印度回来之后做什么。对话中，女士问男士从印度回来之后他从事什么行业，男士说还是从事水利灌溉，C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项在原文中没有提及。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Passage 1

11. A) register his bike immediately.
B) put his bike on a list at once.
C) have it stamped with a number.
D) report to the police station.

12. A) two locks for an expensive bike.
B) a good lock for an expensive bike.
C) cheap locks for cheap bikes.
D) good locks for cheap bikes.

Hello, Everybody! Thank you very much for inviting me here. It's very pleasant to have a chance to talk to you about something that is obviously very much on everyone's mind. I want to talk about an area of security or safety — bicycles. I know a lot of you have bikes. [11]First, when you get your bike, whether it's new or second-hand, bring it as soon as possible to us. There we'll be able to stamp it with a serial number. We'll actually stamp it into the mental. We'll register the number; put it on our list. This can frighten criminals away if they realize there's a number stamped on it. Second, make sure you buy a good lock. It can be expensive, but it's never a waste of money. [12]If you have an expensive bike, it's worth buying two locks. Do spend money on a good lock because the cheap ones can be very very easy to

大家好。非常感谢邀请我来这里。非常荣幸能有机会和你们谈一些每个人都关心的事情。我想要谈论一下有关自行车安全方面的事情。我知道你们中很多人有自行车。[11]首先，当你买了自行车的时候，不管是新的还是旧的，尽快把它带到我们这里来，这样我们就能把一个序列号打印在上面。我们会为号码注册，放到我们的名单上面。这样如果那些犯罪分子看到车上有号码，就不敢去偷了。其次，确定你买了一把好锁。可能会很贵，但却是值得的。[12]如果你有一辆昂贵的车，那么就值得买两把锁。一定要买把好锁，因为便宜的锁很容易就被撬开了。同样，要确保你把自行车锁在了某个固定

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 the owner of a bike，has to，register his bike immediately，recommends，locks 等可推测，本文可能是关于如何防止车被盗。

11. According to the talk, the owner of a bike has to
【详解】选 **A)**。题目问根据谈话，车主必须要做什么。文中提到，要保证车的安全，第一件事就是在买车的时候就立即注册。由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】B)和 C)不是车主要做的事情；D)是丢车后要做的事情。

12. The speaker in the talk recommends
【详解】选 **A)**。题目问说话者建议什么做法。文中说话者提到，如果你的车比较昂贵，就要买两把锁，A)符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】A)不符合原文；C)和 D)在原文中没有提及。

13. A) How to have the bike stamped.
B) How to protect your bike.
C) How to buy good locks.
D) How to report your lost bike to the police.

cut. Also, make sure you lock the bike to something permanent. Though do be considerate to pedestrians. And if the worst happens — you lose your bike — you should immediately report it to the police station quoting the serial number that should have been stamped.

的物体上。要注意行人。如果最坏的事情发生了——你丢了车——你应该立即向警察局报案，报出车上应该有的序列号。

13. What is the main idea of the talk?
【详解】选 **B)**。题目问这个谈话的中心思想是什么。谈话一开始就说要谈论一下自行车的安全问题，下面分别讲述了几种防止自行车被偷的方法，B)最能概括原文，故为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项都是原文中的细节信息，不足以概括全文。

Passage 2

14. A) Conversation class.
B) Writing Skills class.
C) Examination Skills class.
D) All of the three courses.

15. A) Conversation class.
B) Writing Skills class.
C) Examination Skills class.
D) All of the three courses.

16. A) Conversation class.
B) Writing Skills class.
C) Examination Skills class.
D) All of the three courses.

17. A) Conversation class.
B) Writing Skills class.
C) Examination Skills class.
D) All language courses.

Good morning, everyone! And welcome to the English for Academic Purposes Centre. I'd like to begin by briefly introducing the services we offer here at our centre. First of all, we have a wide range of language courses. In the fist semester we run an 8-week conversation class for students of non-English speaking backgrounds who wish to improve their fluency, grammar and pronunciation in English. [14]The course is held on Tuesdays between 12:30 and 1:30. So that's one hour once a week. Please enroll with the secretary before Friday this week. For those of you who are interested in developing your writing skills, we have a 6-week course which runs for 2 hours between 4:00 and 6:00 on Wednesday afternoons, beginning in Week one. [16]It concentrates on the writing skills needed for assignments in the departments of economics, and social sciences. Students must be enrolled in either of these departments. You're probably not thinking about talking examinations yet, but later on, towards the end of the term, you might like to enroll in our [15]Examination Skills class. The course runs for 5 weeks, and 2 hours in a week. The course deals with the skills you need in both written tests and oral examinations. It's not necessary to enroll before the course starts. Just turn up for the first class.

大家早上好。欢迎来到英语学术中心。一开始，我想要简单介绍一下我们中心提供的服务。首先，我们有很多语言课程。[14]在第一学期，我们为想要提高英语流利度、语法和发音的非英语国家的学生开设了为期 8 周的谈话课。该课程于每周二 12:30～1:30 开课，也就是说每周一个小时。请于周五之前在秘书处登记。[16]对想要提高写作能力的人来说，我们提供了从第一周开始，为期 6 周的课程，周三下午 4:00 到 6:00，持续两个小时。该门课程将重点放在经济学和社会科学的作业所需要的写作技巧上。学生们必须登记这些课程中的一科。你可能还没有考虑到口语考试，但是在以后，即期末的时候，[15]你可能会想要报名参加我们的考试技巧课。该门课程持续 5 周，每周两小时。该门课程针对你在写作中和口语考试中的技巧设置。课程开始前没有必要报名登记，在第一节课的时候来上课就可以了。

14. Which course(s) runs or run for one hour each time?
【详解】选 **A)**。题目问下面哪个课程每次一个小时。文中提到，谈话课每周周二的 12:30～1:30 开课，每周上课一小时，由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】B)和 C)上课时间是两个小时；根据 B)和 C)可以明显排除 D)。
15. Which course(s) does or do NOT require enrolment beforehand?
【详解】选 **C)**。题目问哪门课程不需要提前登记。文中提到，考试技巧课持续 5 周，每周两小时，课前没有必要登记，在第一节课的时候来上课就可以了。由此可知答案为 C)。
【避错】A)和 B)都需要课前登记；根据 A)和 B)可排除 D)。
16. Which course(s) is (are) designed especially for students of economics and social sciences?
【详解】选 **B)**。题目问哪门课程是为经济学和社会科学的学生专门准备的。文中提到写作课主要是讲重点放在经济学和社会科学的作业所需要的写作技巧上，由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A)和 C)都没有提及其对象具体是哪个专业的学生，故可排除；根据 A)和 C)可排除 D)。
17. Which course(s) is (are) the shortest?
【详解】哪门课程时间最短。文中提到谈话课为期 8 周，写作课为期 6 周，考试技巧课为期 5 周。由此可知，考试技巧课的时间最短，故答案为 C)。
【避错】根据上述详解可排除其他三个选项。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 course，enrolment，designed especially for students of economics and social sciences 等可推测，本文可能与课程要求及时间有关。

Passage 3

18. A) 25.
B) 30.
C) 35.
D) 40.

19. A) a painter.
B) an engineer.
C) an architect.
D) a builder.

20. A) In France.
B) In Milan.
C) In Florence.
D) In Tuscany.

[18]Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 in Tuscany. As early as 1466, he was working in a workshop. Then in 1482, he moved to Milan. After the plague had swept the city of Milan in 1484 and 1485, he turned his attention to town planning and made several designs for churches and other buildings. He moved to Florence — another city in Italy — in 1500, where he [19①]painted the famous *Mona Lisa* in 1503. Then he returned to Milan. Between 1510 and 1515, after he had been working as [19②]an architect and engineer to the French King Louis XII. He devoted himself to painting again, and produced two great works — *St. Anne Mary and Child* and *St. John, the Bapdist*. [20]In 1515, the King of France invited Leonard to live in France. He moved to a castle, there where he spent his last years, carrying out his own research. He died in 1519.

[18]莱昂纳多·达·芬奇出生于 1452 年的托斯卡纳。早在 1466 年，他在一个车间工作，之后，在 1482 年，他去了米兰。1484 年和 1485 年间，在一场席卷了整个米兰市的瘟疫暴发之后，他把注意力转移到了城市规划上，为教堂和其他建筑做了几个设计。他又在 1500 年去了意大利的另一个城市——佛罗伦萨，在那里他于 1503 年的时候[19]创作了著名的画作《蒙娜丽莎》。之后他又回到了米兰。在 1510 年和 1515 年间，[19]作为建筑师和工程师为法国国王路易斯十二工作，之后他又重新投入到绘画中，又有了两部巨作——《圣母与圣婴》、《施洗者圣约翰》。[20]1515 年，法国国王邀请莱昂纳多去法国居住。他搬到了那里的一个城堡里居住，在那里他开展自己的研究，并度过了自己的余生。他于 1519 年去世。

18. How old was Leonardo da Vinci when he moved to Milan?
【详解】选 **B)**。题目问莱昂纳多·达·芬奇多大的时候去了米兰。文中提到，莱昂纳多·达·芬奇出生于 1452 年，于 1482 年去了米兰。由此可知他 30 岁的时候去了米兰，故答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三个选项都与他去米兰无关。
19. Throughout his life, Leonardo da Vinci worked as all the following EXCEPT
【详解】选 **D)**。题目问莱昂纳多·达·芬奇的一生没有做什么事情。文中提到，莱昂纳多·达·芬奇在 1503 年的时候画了名作——蒙娜丽莎。在 1510 年至 1515 年间以建筑师和工程师的身份工作。文中唯独没有提及 D)，故为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项在原文中都有明确提及。
20. Where did Leonardo da Vinci die?
【详解】选 **A)**。题目问莱昂纳多·达·芬奇在哪里去世。文章结尾提到，法国国王邀请达·芬奇去法国居住。达·芬奇接受了邀请，在法国的一个城堡里居住，并说到他死于 1519 年。由此可知达·芬奇死于法国，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)和 C)是达·芬奇去过的地方；D)是达·芬奇出生的地方。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Leonardo da Vinci，moved，life，worked，die 等可推测，本文可能是关于达·芬奇的一生。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

News Item 1

21. A) The Israeli army.
B) The Jewish settlers.
C) The Palestinians.
D) The Israeli Prime Minister.

22. A) 2.
B) 4
C) 21.
D) 25.

[21]Israeli's army entered the West Bank area on Tuesday to evacuate the last two Jewish settlements there. This ended Israel's decades-long occupation in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. Conflicts between Israelis and Palestinians had been called "a major stumbling block" to Middle East Peace. Israel formally began a pullout operation last Monday. The Israeli Prime Minister put forward this engagement plan in 2003. [22]It asked Israel to remove all 21 settlements in the Gaza Strip and 4 in the West Bank.

[21]以色列军队周二进入了约旦河西岸地区，转移最后两个犹太人居留地。这一行动结束了以色列对加沙地带和约旦河西岸长达几十年的占领。以色列和百吉斯坦之间的争端被称做是中东地区和平的"主要绊脚石"。以色列于上周一正式开始撤出。以色列首相在 2003 年的时候就提出了这一约定计划。[22]该计划要求以色列转移其在加沙地带的 21 个居留地和约旦河西岸的 4 个居留地。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Gaza Srtip，the West Bank，settlement，removed 等可推测，本新闻可能是关于加沙地带和约旦河西岸居住地的情况。

21. Who had to leave the Gaza Strip and the West Bank?
【详解】选 **B)**。题目问谁必须要离开加沙地带和约旦河西岸地区。新闻一开始提到，以色列军队周二进入了约旦河西岸地区，转移了最后两个犹太人居留地。由此可知，要离开的是犹太居民，故答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三个选项都不符合题干要求。
22. How many settlements would have to be removed altogether in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank?
【详解】选 **D)**。题目问要从加沙地带和约旦河西岸移除的居留地有多少个。新闻最后提到，以色列要转移其在加沙地带的 21 个居留地和约旦河西岸的 4 个居留地，也就是说总共有 25 个居民地要被转移，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)是最后的居留地的数量；B)和 C)分别是约旦河西岸和加沙地带要转移的居留地的数量，不是总和。

News Item 2

23. A) The agreement has to be approved by Romania.

Romania and Bulgaria on Monday signed an agreement to join the European Union on Jan. 1st, 2007. That will bring

罗马尼亚和保加利亚周一签署了协议，于 2007 年 1 月 1 日加入了欧盟。这将使欧盟成

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 agreement，approved，Romania，Bulgaria，join，EU，reforms 可推测，本新闻可能与罗马尼亚和保加利亚加入欧盟的条件有关，其中涉及获得谁的批准和在哪些领域实行改革。

B) The agreement has to be approved by Bulgaria.
C) The agreement has to be approved by some EU states.
D) The agreement has to be approved by all the EU states.

the number of EU states to 27. [23]The agreement has to be approved by Romania and Bulgaria, as well as parliaments of all 25 EU states. The 2 states would join the 25-nation block provided they carry out reforms. [24]They need to fight corruption, strengthen border controls, and improve the justice, administration and state industrial support rules. If they do not, the membership could be delayed until 2008.

员国的数量增至 27 个。[23]这项协议必须得到罗马尼亚和保加利亚以及其他 25 个欧盟国国会的同意。如果这两个国家能够实行改革，他们将会加入 25 国集团。[24]他们需要打击腐败，加强边境控制，改善司法、行政和陈述工业支持条例。如果他们做不到，成员国资格将会延后到 2008 年。

23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the news?
【详解】选 **C)**。下面哪个在新闻中没有提及。新闻中提到，保加利亚和罗马尼亚加入欧盟的协议需要得到保加利亚、罗马尼亚和所有的欧盟成员国的同意才能奏效。C)中的 be approved by some EU states 不符合要求，故为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项都明显符合新闻原文。

24. A) manufacturing.
B) border control.
C) administration.
D) justice.

24. Romania and Bulgaria cannot join the EU in 2007 unless they carry out reforms in the following areas EXCEPT
【详解】选 **A)**。题目问保加利亚和罗马尼亚除了哪一领域，其他领域必须实行改革，才能在 2007 年加入欧盟。新闻中提到，罗马尼亚和保加利亚加入欧盟的条件是他们要打击腐败，改善司法、行政和陈述工业支持条例。选项中没有提到的是 A)，故为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项在原文中都明显提到过。

News Item 3

25. A) Business leadership.
B) Global business community.
C) Economic prospects in China.
D) Business and government in China.

[25]An economic forum on opportunities in China is expected to bring scholars, business leaders and government officials to Beijing next week.

More than 800 delegates are expected to attend three-day Fortune Global Forum which opens on Monday. More than 250 foreign companies, including 76 of the Global 500, will be represented. [26]The forum is held annually by the U.S.'s *Fortune* magazine. This will be the forum's 10th year, and the third in China. Shanghai hosted it in 1999, and Hong Kong in 2001.

[25]关于在中国的机会的经济论坛预期于下周将学者、经济领导者和政府官员聚集在北京。

超过 800 名代表预期会参加于周一开幕的为期 3 天的世界财富论坛。超过 250 家外国公司，包括世界 500 强的 76 家公司会参加会议。[26]这一论坛由美国财富杂志每年举办一次。此次论坛已是第 10 次举办了，此次是在中国举办的第三次。第一次在 1999 年，于上海举办；第二次在 2001 年，于香港举办。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 forum 和 first forum 等可推测，本新闻可能涉及某个论坛的主题以及第一次论坛的举办时间。

25. What is the theme of the forum?
【详解】选 **C)**。题目问此次论坛的主题是什么。新闻一开始提到关于在中国的机会的经济论坛预期将于下周在北京举办。由此可知，此次新闻的主题应该是关于中国的经济的，由此可知答案为 C)。
【避错】其他三个选项在新闻中没有提及。

26. A) 10 years ago.
B) 3 years ago.
C) in 1999.
D) in 2001.

26. According to the news, the first forum was held
【详解】选 **A)**。题目问根据新闻，第一次论坛举办在什么时候。新闻中提到，经济论坛每年举办一次，此次是第 10 次。由此可知，第一次举办经济论坛是在 10 年前，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B)在文中没有提及；C)和 D)分别是在中国举办的经济论坛的时间。

News Item 4

27. A) 4000
B) 5000
C) 6000
D) 7000

[27]Hong Kong Disney land opened on Monday with a total of 15,000 visitors. Visitors from the mainland accounted for one-third of the total. Most were from Guangdong. According to a survey, more than 55 percent of Guangzhou residents showed interest in visiting the theme park. [28]Some 22 percent of Shanghai residents and 20 percent of Beijingners also said they've planned to visit it. Disney land is expected to receive at least 1.5 million visitors between September and December.

[27]香港迪士尼乐园周一开业，总客流量有 15000 人。大陆来的游客占总人数的三分之一。大多数是来自广东。根据调查，[28]超过 55%的广州居民对参观这一主题公园非常有兴趣。22%的上海居民和 20%的北京居民也说他们打算去游览。迪士尼乐园预期会在 9 月和 10 月之间接待 150 万游客。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 visitors，Hong Kong Disney，residents，showed least interest 等可推测，本新闻可能是关于去香港迪士尼乐园游玩的游客的情况以及人们对其是否感兴趣。

27. About _____ of the 15,000 visitors on the opening day of Hong Kong Disney land came from the mainland.
【详解】选 **B)**。题目问在香港迪士尼乐园开业当天，15000 名游客中有多少是来自于大陆。新闻中提到，香港迪士尼乐园周一开业，总客流量有 15000 人。大陆来的游客占总人数的三分之一。由此可知大陆游客人数是 5000 人，故答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三个选项都不符合新闻原文。

28. A) Beijing
B) Guangzhou
C) Shanghai
D) Hong Kong

28. According to the news, residents in _____ showed least interest in visiting the theme park.
【详解】选 **A)**。题目问根据新闻，哪里的居民对游览迪士尼主题公园最不感兴趣。新闻中提到，根据调查，超过 55%的广州居民对参观这一主题公园非常有兴趣。22%的上海居民和 20%的北京居民也说他们打算去游览。根据百分数的对比可知，北京居民对这一主题公园的兴趣较小，故答案为 A)。
【避错】广州的百分比为 55%，上海的为 22%都比北京高；D)在新闻中没有提及。

News Item 5

29. A) Religious violence.
B) Refugee issues.
C) A ferry disaster.
D) A rescue operation.

[29]"An Indonesian ferry packed with hundreds of refugees fleeing violence in the ravaged Spice Island sank yesterday, and was not clear whether anyone has survived," rescue officials said. [30]Officials said the ship had a capacity of 200 passengers, but around 500 were believed to have been aboard after hundreds of refugees fought their way onto the ferry on the Island of Halmahera, seeing a bloody religious violence this month. "There were about 198 passengers in crew on top of around 290 refugees", Selamen, head of the search and rescue team in North Sulawesi Capital of Manado, told the reporter.

[29]"一艘载有几百名难民的印度尼西亚轮渡昨天沉没，现在还不知道是否有生还者，"救援官员们说。这些难民是要躲避饱受蹂躏的香料群岛上的暴力的。官员们说，[30]这艘船的承载量是 200 名乘客，但是有大约 500 人在船上。此前，几百名难民在这个月见到一场血腥的宗教暴力事件之后，都争先恐后在哈马黑拉岛上登上这艘轮渡。船上有 198 名乘客和工作人员，大约 290 名难民。马纳都的北苏拉威西搜救队的领导 Selamen 告诉记者。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 religious violence，refugee，ferry disaster，ferry boat 等可推测，本新闻可能与一起轮渡事故有关。

29. What is the news mainly about?
【详解】选 **C)**。题目问这则新闻主要是关于什么的。听完新闻后可知，本新闻主要是在介绍印度尼西亚一艘轮渡沉没的悲剧。故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)"宗教暴力"，B)"难民问题"和 D)"救援活动"只是新闻中提到的细节信息，不足以概括整篇新闻。

30. A) 198
B) 200
C) 290
D) 500

30. The ferry boat was designed to carry _____ passengers.
【详解】选 **B)**。题目问这个轮渡本来设计能承载多少人。新闻中提到，这艘轮渡的承载量是 200 名乘客，由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A)是乘客和工作人员的数量；C)是难民的数量；D)是这艘轮渡出事时总共承载的人数。

PART III CLOZE

【文章大意】本文为记叙文。本文按倒序的方法讲述了奥弗特教授对作者的帮助和影响。第一段讲述了奥弗特教授在作者上学时对他的帮助；第二至最后一段主要讲述了奥弗特教授对作者工作上的帮助。

Until I took Dr. Offutt's class in DeMatha High School, I was an underachieving student, but I left that class __31__ never to underachieve again. He

31. A) concerned B) worried
C) determined D) decided

31.【详解】选 **C)**。结合选项可知，此处是要表达作者决心不再做差生，选项中符合这一句意要求，且能接不定式短语的为 C) determined"有决心的，坚决的"，常用于 be determined to do sth.结构中，故为答案。
【避错】D) decided 虽然也有"决定的"之意，但它通常在名词之前，做定语，不符合此处用法，故可排除；A) concerned"关心的，有关的"；B) worried"担心的，担忧的"。

32. A) as much B) much as
C) as such D) such as

32.【详解】选 **A)**。空后的 as 提示，此处应构成 as…as…结构，共同做 convinced 的状语，选项中符合要求的为 A) as much。
【避错】B) much as"尽管"，C) as such"照这样，就这点而论"和 D) such as"例如，诸如"都不合语义。

33. A) work B) job

33.【详解】选 **D)**。D) obligation 意为"(道义或法律上的)义务，职责，责任"，强调义务，符合句意要求，故为答案。

not only taught me to think, he convinced me, __32__ by example as words that it was my moral __33__ to do so and to serve others.

__34__ of us could know how our relationship would __35__ over the years. When I came back to DeMatha to teach English, I worked for Dr. Offutt, the department chair. My discussions with him were like graduate seminars in adolescent __36__, classroom management and school leadership.

After several years, I was __37__ department chair, and our relationship __38__ again. I thought that it might be __39__ chairing the department, since all of my __40__ English teachers were __41__ there, but Dr. Offutt supported me __42__. He knew when to give me advice __43__ curriculum, texts and personnel, and when to let me __44__ my own course.

In 1997, I needed his __45__ about leaving DeMatha to become principal at another school. __46__ he had asked me to stay at DeMatha, I might have. __47__, he encouraged me to seize the opportunity.

Five years ago, I became the principal of DeMatha. __48__, Dr. Offutt was there for me, letting me know that I could __49__ him. I've learned from him that great teachers have an inexhaustible __50__ of lessons to teach.

C) duty D) obligation
34. A) Both B) Neither
C) Either D) Each
35. A) evolve B) stay
C) remain D) turn
36. A) process B) procedure
C) development D) movement
37. A) called B) named
C) asked D) invited
38. A) moved B) altered
C) went D) shifted
39. A) awkward B) uneasy
C) unnatural D) insensitive
40. A) older B) experienced
C) former D) /
41. A) / B) still
C) even D) already
42. A) through B) throughout
C) at the beginning D) all the way
43. A) for B) at
C) over D) about
44. A) chart B) head
C) describe D) manage
45. A) opinion B) request
C) permission D) order
46. A) Even if B) Although
C) If D) When
47. A) Naturally B) Instead
C) Consequently D) Still
48. A) Once again B) Repeatedly
C) Unusually D) Unexpectedly
49. A) count in B) count down
C) count out D) count on
50. A) stock B) bank
C) wealth D) store

【避错】C) duty 为强干扰项，但它的范围比较宽泛，不如 obligation 更有针对性。A) work 和 B) job 都表示“工作”。
34.【详解】选 **B)**。结合上下文可知，这里的 us 是指作者自己和 Dr. Offutt。联系句意可知，此处应该是指两个人都没有想到他们的关系会发生变化，由此可知答案为 B) Neither。
【避错】其他三个选项都表示肯定含义，不符合句意。
35.【详解】选 **A)**。over the years 提示这里表示的应是两人的关系随着时间的发展而发生变化，所以此处应表示不断发展变化之意，选项中符合要求的为 A)“逐步发展”。
【避错】B) stay 和 C) remain 都表示静态，无法表示关系发展，故可排除；D) turn“转向”不符合句意。
36.【详解】选 **C)**。分析句子结构可知，adolescent __36__与 classroom management 和 school leadership 是并列关系。根据上文可知，作者从和 Dr. Offutt 的谈话中受益匪浅，所填词应表达积极含义，选项中符合要求的为 C) development。
【避错】A) process“过程、工序、做某事的过程中”，B) procedure“做某事的步骤，(正式会议，诉讼等的)程序”，D) movement 意为“政治、思想、社会等方面的运动”，都是中性词，不符合句子语境。
37.【详解】选 **B)**。由空后的 department chair 这一职位可知，所填词应表示“指定，任命”的含义，选项中符合要求的为 B) named。“name sb. +职位”意为“提名某人或指定某人任一职务”。
【避错】A) called“叫，打电话”，C) asked“询问”和 D) invited“邀请”都不符合句意。
38.【详解】选 **D)**。根据上文可知，Dr. Offutt 以前是学科主任，而现在作者是学科主任，很显然二者的关系发生了转变，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A) moved“移动”和 C) went“离开”不符合句意；B) altered“变化”，是指细微的改变，不符合此处的语境。
39.【详解】选 **A)**。根据 since 后的内容可知，作者的老师都在他的部门，现在他成为主任了，要领导自己的老师。由此可知，作者应该会觉得这件事情很难处理，A) awkward 有“难以处理的，难以应付的”含义，符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】B) uneasy“不自在的，心神不安的”，主语常为人，而此处的主语表示一件事；C) unnatural“不自然的”和 D) insensitive“不敏感的”不符合句意。
40.【详解】选 **C)**。由第一段首句…I took class…in DeMatha High Shool 和 when I came back to teach English 可知，作者原来在 DeMatha High Shool 读书，几年后回到学校教学，因此可知学校的 English teacher 是他以前的老师，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A) older“年老的”，B) experienced“有经验的”和 D) /都不符合句意。
41.【详解】选 **B)**。根据上文可知作者以前在该校读书，那么根据这里提到的“我以前的老师……”不难得知，作者的老师从以前到现在都在这里，所填词应表示动作的持续，选项中符合要求的为 B) still。
【避错】其他三个选项都不符合句子要求。
42.【详解】选 **B)**。结合上下文可知此处应表示“从始至终，一直”，B) throughout 有“从头至尾，一直”的含义，故为答案。
【避错】A) through 指“通过…”，C) at the beginning“刚开始”和 D) all the way 意为“一路上，完全”，均不符合句意。
43.【详解】选 **D)**。根据上下文，此处应该是指提出关于 curriculum，text 和 personnel 方面的建议，所以答案应为 D) about。
【避错】其他三个选项都不能与 advice 构成合理的搭配。
44.【详解】选 **A)**。空后是 my own course。A) chart 有“制图”之意，常和 course 搭配使用，故为答案。此处意为绘制自己的蓝图，制定自己的规划。
【避错】D) manage“管理，有能力应付”，为强干扰项，它强调具体事务，与 course 不搭配，故排除；B) head“带领”和 C) describe“描述”，也不符合此处句意。
45.【详解】选 **A)**。根据上文可知，Dr. Offutt 会给作者提供建议，由此可知此处也应表示建议的含义，选项中符合句意要求的为 A) opinion, opinion about doing sth. 表示“关于做某事的意见、看法”。
【避错】B) request“要求、请求”、C) permission“允许”、D) order“命令”都不符合句意。
46.【详解】选 **C)**。由…had asked…might have 可知此句为非真实条件句的虚拟语气，选项中只有 C) If 能够引导条件句，且能使句子通顺，故为答案。
【避错】A) Even if 和 B) Although 引导让步状语从句；D) When 引导时间状语从句。
47.【详解】选 **B)**。上一句表明 Dr. Offutt 没有要求作者留在 DeMatha，本句说 Dr. Offutt 鼓励作者抓住机会。前后两个句子为转折关系，选项中只有 B) Instead 符合要求，故为答案。
【避错】A) Naturally“自然地”，表示顺承关系；C) Consequently“结果是”，引出结果，并不表示因果关系；D) Still“仍然，还”，不符合此处逻辑。
48.【详解】选 **A)**。结合上文，Dr Offutt 在作者第一次回到学校执教时就在学校并给予其帮助，5 年前，作者再次回到这里，并当上了校长，Dr. Offutt 依旧在校并给予其帮助，由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】B) Repeatedly“反复地”，文中只是说作者第二次回到 DeMatha，并没有说很多次，所以可将其排除；C) Unusually“不同寻常地”和 D) Unexpectedly 与 Dr. Offutt 一直支持作者矛盾，故可排除。
49.【详解】选 **D)**。结合第 48 题可知此处所填词为“信赖，依靠”之意。可知 D) count on“依靠，信赖”符合文意，故为答案。
【避错】A) count in 意为“把……算在内”；B) count down 意为“倒计数，倒计时”；C) count out 意为“点数”。
50.【详解】选 **C)**。本文主要讲述了 Dr. Offutt 对作者的影响和帮助，作者获益匪浅，认为伟大的教师是无穷尽的知识财富，值得我们学习。A wealth of 意为“大量的”之意，通常指好的东西。故答案为 C)。
【避错】A) stock“库存”，B) bank“银行，岸边”，D) store 意为储备，更强调具体事物。

【全文翻译】

在 DeMatha 高中上奥弗特教授的课程之前，我一直是一个学习不怎么好的学生，但是在上完课之后，我[31]决定再也不当差生了。他不仅教会我思考，他还通过事例[32]和言行使我相信，我有[33]责任学好功课，并且为他人服务。

我们两个谁也[34]不知道我们的关系在这么多年来是如何[35]发展的。当我回到 DeMatha 教英语时，我为奥弗特教授工作，当时他是系主任。我会和他谈论青少年[36]发展研讨会、课堂管理和学校领导力。

几年之后，我被[37]任命为系主任，我们的关系再一次发生了[38]变化。我当时觉得管理该院系会很[39]令人尴尬，因为所有[40]以前的英语老师[41]仍然在那里，但是奥弗特教授[42]自始至终都支持着我。他知道什么时候给我[43]关于课程、课文和人际关系方面的建议，也知道什么时候让我[44]规划自己的道路。

在 1997 年，对于是否要离开 DeMatha 去另一所学校做校长的事我需要他的[45]建议。[46]如果他要我留在 DeMatha，我就不走了。[47]但是，他鼓励我抓住这个机会。

5 年前，我成为 DeMatha 的校长。[48]又一次，奥弗特教授还在那里等着我，让我知道我可以[49]信赖他。我从他身上了解到，伟大的老师身上有[50]无穷无尽的知识值得我们学习。

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

51. There are as good fish in the sea _____ ever came out of it.
A) than B) like
C) as D) so

51.【题意】海里的好鱼是取之不尽的。
【详解】选 **C)**。此句是爱尔兰谚语：There's as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it.，意为“海里的好鱼是取之不尽的”，比喻纵然失去一个机会，不愁没有其他机会，其中 as…as…是固定结构，故答案为 C)。

52. All the President's Men _____ one of the important books for historians who study the Watergate Scandal.
A) remain B) remains C) remained D) is remaining

53. "You _____ borrow my notes provided you take care of them," I told my friend.
A) could B) should
C) must D) can

54. If only the patient _____ a different treatment instead of using the antibiotics, he might still be alive now.
A) had received B) received
C) should receive D) were receiving

55. Linda was _____ the experiment a month ago, but she changed her mind at the last minute.
A) to start B) to have started
C) to be starting D) to have been starting

56. She _____ fifty or so when I first met her at the conference.
A) must be B) had been
C) could be D) must have been

57. It is not _____ much the language as the background that makes the book difficult to understand.
A) that B) as C) so D) very

58. The committee has anticipated problems that _____ in the road construction project.
A) arise B) will arise
C) arose D) have arisen

59. The student said there were a few points in the essay he _____ impossible to comprehend.
A) had found B) finds
C) has found D) would find

60. He would have finished his college education, but he _____ to quit and find a job to support his family.
A) had had B) has C) had D) would have

61. The research requires more money than _____.
A) have been put in B) has been put in
C) being put in D) to be put in

62. Overpopulation poses a terrible threat to the human race. Yet it is probably _____ a threat to the human race than environmental destruction.
A) no more B) not more C) even more D) much more

63. It is not uncommon for there _____ problems of communication between the old and the young.
A) being B) would be
C) be D) to be

64. _____ at in his way, the situation doesn't seem so desperate.
A) Looking B) Looked
C) Being looked D) To look

65. It is absolutely essential that William _____ his study in spite of some learning difficulties.
A) will continue B) continued
C) continue D) continues

66. The painting he bought at the street market the other day was a _____ forgery.
A) man-made B) natural
C) crude D) real

67. She's always been kind to me — I can't just turn _____ on her now that she needs my help.
A) my back B) my head
C) my eye D) my shoulder

68. The bar in the club is for the _____ use of its members.
A) extensive B) exclusive
C) inclusive D) comprehensive

69. The tuition fees are _____ to students coming from low-income families.
A) approachable B) payable

【避错】其他三个选项都不适用于该谚语。

52.【题意】对研究水门事件的历史学家来说，《总统的亲信们》是本很重要的书。
【详解】选 **B)**。《总统的亲信们》是一本书，故用单数形式。并且此处是对 All the President's men 的客观评价，所以应使用一般现在时，答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三个选项的时态不适合该句语境。

53.【题意】我告诉我朋友，如果你爱惜我的笔记，我就把它们借给你用。
【详解】选 **D)**。provide (that)加从句表示假设条件，既可表示虚拟语气，也可表示一般的陈述语气。在本句中，provided…为陈述语气，在这里表示真实的条件句。在英语中，表示"许可，建议"时，口语中常使用 can / may 等，而不用其一般过去时，故答案为 D)。
【避错】其他三个选项不符合上述要求。

54.【题意】如果那个病人用其他的治疗代替抗生素治疗，他也许能活到现在。
【详解】选 **A)**。本题考查 if only 引导的虚拟语气。在 if only 引导的虚拟句中，表示与现在事实相反时，谓语动词用 did，表示与过去事实相反时谓语动词用 had done。he might still be alive now 表明，该病人未能活到现在。所以此处是在对过去事实进行假设，由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】其他三个选项都不符合 if only 虚拟条件句的对谓语动词的要求。

55.【题意】琳达应该在一个月前开始实验，但是在最后关头她改变了主意。
【详解】选 **B)**。本题考查不定式的完成时。由空前的 was 可知，be to do sth.的完成时是 to have done，表示应该做某事而没有做，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)表示马上要做的事情，而根据 but 后的内容可知，琳达没有开始；start 为瞬间动词，一般不用于进行时中，所以可排除 C)和 D)。

56.【题意】我第一次开会见到她时她一定已有 50 岁左右了。
【详解】选 **D)**。根据句意可知本题考查对过去事实的肯定推测，所以答案为 D)。
【避错】A)用在句中表明，在"我"遇到"她"时，她一定 50 岁左右了，这与句中的 first 表达不一致。既然是第一次遇见，就无法肯定地说"她"的岁数是 50 岁左右；B)表示对现在事实的肯定推测，与句中的一般过去时不符；C)的时态与句子不符。

57.【题意】与其说是语言，倒不如说是背景让这本书难以理解。
【详解】选 **C)**。not so much…as 是固定结构，意为"与其说…不如说"，故答案为 C)。
【避错】其他三个选项都无法用于该结构中。

58.【题意】委员会已经预料到筑路工程中将要发生的问题。
【详解】选 **B)**。句中的 anticipated 表明问题还没有出现，所以可排除 A)、C)和 D)，答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三个选项的时态都表示问题已经出现了，与 anticipated 不符。

59.【题意】该学生说在文章中有几处无法理解的地方。
【详解】选 **A)**。句中的 said 为主句谓语，从句谓语动词 find 的动作发生在主句谓语动作之前，因此此处应用过去完成时，故答案为 A)。
【避错】其他三个选项表示的时间与句子语境不符。

60.【题意】他本该已经大学毕业了，但当时他不得不退学并找份工作来养家。
【详解】选 **C)**。but 前为虚拟语气，表示对过去事实的虚拟。but 后为真实情况，所以也应用一般过去时，与 but 前的内容对应，故答案为 C)。
【避错】其他三个选项的时态与句子语境不符。

61.【题意】该研究实际需要的资金多于已经投入的资金。
【详解】选 **B)**。在 more…than 这一结构中，than 是关系代词，后面接比较分句时类似于引导定语从句，than 后相当于省略了 the money which，故答案为 B)。
【避错】money 为单数形式，所以可排除 A)；C)和 D)用在句中时，不能使句子结构完整。

62.【题意】人口过剩严重威胁人类，但与其说威胁到人类不如说威胁到环境。
【详解】选 **B)**。本题考查 not more…than…结构。not more…than…意思是"与其说…不如说…"，由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A) no more 为强干扰项，但 no more than 意为"仅仅，只不过"，明显不符合句意；句中的 yet 常用于否定句和疑问句中，所以可排除 C)和 D)。

63.【题意】老年人和年轻人之间普遍存在着沟通问题。
【详解】选 **D)**。for there to be 和 of there being 是固定用法。"for there to be +宾格词"表示"有或存在(某种情况)"，不定式在句子中做逻辑宾语。"of there being + 宾格词"表示"有或存在(某种情况)"，其中动词的分词形式做逻辑主语。题干中的 problems of communication 是 It is not uncommon for there 的逻辑宾语，故答案为 D)。
【避错】其他三个选项都不符合此用法。

64.【题意】从这种角度看，情况还不至于令人绝望。
【详解】选 **B)**。本题考查非谓语动词。the situation 是句子的逻辑主语，look 与其属于动宾关系，所以在 the situation 做主语时，look 应变成被动语态，故答案为 B)。
【避错】C)为强干扰项，表示现在正在进行的动作，与主句时态不符，故可排除。

65.【题意】尽管学习有困难，威廉还是有必要继续学习。
【详解】选 **C)**。本题考查"It is essential that +虚拟语气(should do)"，其中 should 可以省略，故答案为 C)。类似用法还有 necessary，important，impossible 等形容词。
【避错】其他三个选项都不符合上述对谓语动词的要求。

66.【题意】前几天他在街上买的那幅画是一件很拙劣的赝品。
【详解】选 **C)**。forgery 意为"赝品"，所填词修饰 forgery，选项中符合要求的为 C)"拙劣的，粗糙的"，故为答案。
【避错】B)、D)与 forgery"赝品"矛盾；A) man-made 意为"人工的，合成的"，不能和 forgery 搭配。

67.【题意】她一直以来对我都很好。既然她需要我的帮助，我不能对她置之不理。
【详解】选 **A)**。破折号之前的内容为此处奠定了语境。既然"她"对"我"好，那么在"她"需要帮助的时候，"我"当然不能置之不理。选项中的词用在句中符合要求的为 A)。turn one's back on sb. 意为"对某人置之不理，拒绝帮助某人"。
【避错】turn one' head 意为"使某人爱慕"，turn a blind eye (to)意为"对…视而不见"，turn one' shoulder to 意为"不理睬某人"。

68.【题意】俱乐部的酒吧仅供会员使用。
【详解】选 **B)**。for the exclusive use of its members 意为"仅供会员使用"，为习惯表达，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) extensive"广泛的，广阔的"，C) inclusive"包含的，包括的"，D) comprehensive"全面的，能充分理解的"，均不符合句意。

69.【题意】对于来自低收入家庭的学生来说，这些学费他们还能够负担得起的。
【详解】选 **D)**。选项中的词用在句中能使句意通顺的为 D) affordable"供应得起，付得起"，故为答案。

C) reachable　　D) affordable

70. The medical experts warned the authorities of the danger of diseases in the _____ of the earthquake.
A) consequence　B) aftermath　C) result　D) effect

71. This sort of rude behaviour in public hardly _____ a person in your position.
A) becomes　B) fits
C) supports　D) improves

72. I must leave now. _____, if you want that book I'll bring it next time.
A) Accidentally　B) Incidentally
C) Eventually　D) Naturally

73. After a long delay, she _____ replying to my e-mail.
A) got away with　B) got back at
C) got by　D) got round to

74. Personal computers are no longer something beyond the ordinary people; they are _____ available these days.
A) promptly　B) instantly
C) readily　D) quickly

75. In my first year at the university I learnt the _____ of journalism.
A) basics　B) basic
C) elementary　D) elements

76. According to the new tax law, any money earned over that level is taxed at the _____ of 59 percent.
A) ratio　B) percentage
C) proportion　D) rate

77. Thousands of _____ at the stadium came to their feet to pay tribute to an outstanding performance.
A) audience　B) participants
C) spectators　D) observers

78. We stood still, gazing out over the limitless _____ of the desert.
A) space　B) expanse
C) stretch　D) land

79. Doctors often _____ uneasiness in the people they deal with.
A) smell　B) hear
C) sense　D) touch

80. Mary sat at the table, looked at the plate and _____ her lips.
A) smacked　B) opened
C) parted　D) separated

【避错】A) approachable“平易近人的，可接近的”，B) payable“(账单，债务等)应支付的”，C) reachable“可达成的，可获得的”，明显不符合句意。

70.【题意】医学专家提醒当地政府警惕震后瘟疫。
【详解】选 **B)**。选项中的 B) aftermath 表示“后果，余波，事件结束后的一段时期”，本句明显是说在地震后的一段时期内，所以 B)符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】A) consequence“结果”，C) result“结果，导致”和 D) effect“效应”均不符合句意。符合题意。

71.【题意】在公共场合这种粗鲁的行为和像你这样职位的人不相称。
【详解】选 **A)**。become 有“与…相称，适合”等含义，符合句意，故答案为 A) becomes。
【避错】B) fits 为强干扰选项，但它通常用来形容大小，形状，衣服等合身，不符合此处句意。C) supports“支持”和 D) improves“促进”均不符合句意。

72.【题意】我现在必须走了，顺便说一句，如果你想看那本书，我下次给你带来。
【详解】选 **B)**。分析句子结构可知前后两个句子是两个话题，所填词是转换话题的词。B) Incidentally“顺便说一句(提及)”符合句意要求，故为答案。
【避错】A) Accidentally“偶然地”，C) Eventually“最后，终于”，D) Naturally“自然地”。

73.【题意】耽搁了很长时间之后，她才开始回复我的邮件。
【详解】选 **D)**。四个选项中最能使句意通顺的为 D) got round to，意为“终于去做(久已想做，但因太忙、太懒等而未做的事)”
【避错】A) got away with“逃避惩罚”，B) got back at“报复“，C) got by“钱勉强够花”。

74.【题意】个人电脑对于一般人来说不再遥不可及，它们现在很容易就能买得到。
【详解】选 **C)**。分析句子可知前后句形成并列关系，前句讲的是电脑对于普通人而言不再遥不可及，那么后句指的应是人们很容易就能用上电脑，C) readily“乐意地，容易地”符合句意要求，故为答案。
【避错】A) promptly“敏捷地、迅速地”，B) instantly“立即地，即刻地”，D) quickly“很快地”均不符合句意。

75.【题意】大一时，我学习新闻基础知识原理。
【详解】选 **A)**。分析句子结构可知，所填词为名词，故排除 B)、C)。A) basics“基础知识”，符合句中的 first year 所表达的语境，故为答案。
【避错】D) elements“原理，基础”，不太符合第一年学生学习到的知识。

76.【题意】根据新税法，凡是收入超过那个水平的人都按照 59%的比率缴税。
【详解】选 **D)**。本题考查表示“比例，比率”的词的用法。A) ratio“(两个数量之间的)比，比例，比率”；B) percentage“百分比，百分率”，常指部分在整体中所占百分比；C) proportion“比例，均衡”，指两个关系平行的事物在大小、数量、程度等方面的比例，还可指整体中各个部分之间的比例；D) rate 多指动态的率，即比率、速率，常用于复合短语。由 taxed at the _____ of 59 percent 可知，答案为 D)。
【避错】见上述详解。

77.【题意】体育馆内数千名观众站起来为一个精彩的演出喝彩。
【详解】选 **A)**。本题考查“观众”适用的不同场合。A) audience 意为“收听或是观看公开的讲话或表演的人”；B) participants 指事件或活动的参与者，C) spectator 常指事件、游戏的观众，D) observers“目击者，观察员”。所填词和 stadium，performance 应形成语义场共现，故答案为 A)。
【避错】见上述详解。

78.【题意】我们静静地站着，凝视着外面无限宽广的沙漠。
【详解】选 **B)**。expanse 意为“大的、开阔的地、海洋、天空等”，在此强调沙漠的宽广，故答案为 B)。
【避错】C) stretch 是强干扰项，常指土地或水域连绵不断，常指狭长的区域。A) space“空间”，D) land“土地”。

79.【题意】医生经常能感觉到病人的不安。
【详解】选 **C)**。分析句子结构可知，uneasiness“不安”做所填词的宾语，只有 C) sense“感觉，感知”能与其搭配，故答案为 C)。
【避错】其他三个选项均不能与其搭配。

80.【题意】玛丽坐在桌边，看着盘子，舔了舔嘴唇。
【详解】选 **A)**。smack one's lips 是固定搭配，意为“馋得舔嘴唇，垂涎三尺”。
【避错】其他三个选项均不符合句意。

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A

【文章大意】本文为说明文。本文主要是关于寄宿和合租的利弊。

主要说明寄宿的利弊。

1 If you like the idea of staying with a family, living in a house might be the answer. [81]Good landladies — those who are superb cooks and launderers, are figures as popular in fiction as the bad ones who terrorize their guests and overcharge them at the slightest opportunity. The truth is probably somewhere between the two extremes. If you are lucky, the food will be adequate, some of your laundry may be done for you and you will have a reasonable amount of comfort and companionship. For the less fortune, house rules may restrict the freedom to invite friends to visit, and shared cooking and bathroom facilities can be frustrating and row-provoking if tidy and untidy guests are living under the same roof.

2 [82]The same disadvantages can apply to flat sharing, with the

81. According to the passage, landladies are (根据这篇文章，女房东)
A) usually strict. (通常很严厉)　B) always mean. (总是很小气)
C) adequately competent. (基本上称职)　D) very popular with their guests. (非常受客人喜欢)
【定位】根据题干中的 landladies 可定位到第一段。
【详解】选 **C)**。该段中说好的女房东很会煮菜，家务也做得好。那些不好的女房东会利用任何细微的机会向租客收取高价钱。这种好的和坏的房东是小说中的两种极端，而现实情况可能处于两者之间。由此内容可知 A)、B)和 D)都不是所有房东的共同点。C)“基本上称职”符合文中观点，故为答案。
【避错】见上述详解。

82. What is the additional disadvantage of flat sharing? (合租房屋另外不好的地方在哪里？)
A) Problems of sharing and paying. (共同承担和付费问题)　B) Differences in living habits. (生活方式的不同)
C) Shared cooking and bathroom facilities. (共用的做饭和洗浴设施)　D) Restriction to invite friends to visit. (禁止邀请朋友拜访)
【定位】根据题干中的 additional disadvantage of flat sharing 可定位到第 2 段。
【详解】选 **A)**。题目针对 additional disadvantage 提问，所以可将出处定位到该段第一句中的 with…短语上。由该部分内容可知，合租另外的不便之处就是决定谁应该负担什么费用以及承担多少。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

added difficulties that arise from deciding who pays for what, and in what proportion. One person may spend hours on the phone. While another rarely makes calls. If you want privacy with a guest, how do you persuade the others to go out, how do you persuade them to leave you in peace, especially if you are a student and want to study?

主要说明与人合租的利弊。

3 [83]Conversely, flat sharing can be very cheap, there will always be someone to talk to and go out with, and the chores, in theory, can be shared.

【避错】B)在原文中没有提及；C)和 D)都属于 same disadvantages，而不属于 additional disadvantages。

83. What is NOT mentioned as a benefit of flat sharing? (下面哪一个不是合租的好处？)

A) Rent is affordable. (可承担得起房租)　　B) There is companionship. (有人做伴)

C) Housework can be shared. (可以共同分担家务)　　D) There is peace and quiet. (宁静和安静)

【定位】根据题干中的 a benefit of flat sharing 可定位到最后一段。

【详解】选 **D)**。该段主要是关于合租的好处，其中提到合租会比较便宜；有人说话，一起出去；能分担琐事。选项中只有 D)在原文中没有提及，故为答案。

【避错】A)、B)和 C)都是原文中明确提到的合租的好处。

【全文翻译】

[81]如果你喜欢和某个家庭住一起，那么寄宿是最好的选择。好房东厨艺超群，辛勤洗涮；坏房东使房客处于恐怖之中并且抓住一切机会向房客收取额外费用，这两者在小说中同样常见。现实情况可能处在两个极端之间。如果你比较幸运，会有可口的饭菜，房东或许还会帮你洗衣服，你会感到比较舒适，并能收获一些友谊。如果运气稍差些，房东会严格限制你邀请朋友来访，如果一个爱干净的房客和一个邋遢的房客住在同一个屋檐下，共用厨房和浴室会令人心烦并容易引起争吵。

[82]合租房子也有以上提到的弊端。此外，谁来承担费用，承担多少，这些都是合租房子产生的额外问题。比如，一个人总是打电话，另一个却很少打。如果你想和你的客人单独相处一会儿，你怎样说服其他人出去；尤其是你还是个学生，想投身学习的时候怎样说服他们给你安静的空间？

[83]反过来说，合租房子会比较便宜，你总有个说话的对象和一起外出的同伴。而且，从理论上讲，家务活儿也有人与你分担。

【语境记忆】

1. landlady　*n.* 女房东
2. laundry　*n.* 清洗的工作
3. terrorize　*vt.* 使恐怖，恐吓
4. row-provoking　*a.* 引发争吵的
5. in theory　理论上

【难句分析】

Good landladies — those who are superb cooks and launderers, **are figures** as popular in fiction as the bad ones who terrorize their guests and overcharge them at the slightest opportunity. (第一段第一句)

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。两个 who 都引导定语从句，分别修饰 those 和 bad ones。

TEXT B

【文章大意】本文为论说文。作者通过自己的经历引出搭乘旅行的主题，然后叙述搭乘旅行的现状及各界的看法，最后呼吁大家积极搭便车或者让别人搭便车。

叙述不久前的经历，引出搭乘旅行的主题。

1 (1) Traveling through the country a couple of weeks ago on business, I was listening to the talk of the late UK writer Douglas Adams' masterwork "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy" on the radio and thought — I know, I'll pick up the next hitchhikers I see and ask them what the state of real hitching is today in Britain.

2 (2) I drove and drove on main roads and side roads for the next few days and never saw a single one.

回忆以前搭乘旅行的经历和感受。

3 (3) [84①]When I was in my teens and 20s, hitchhiking was a main form of long-distance transport. The kindness or curiosity of strangers took me all over Europe, North America, Asia and southern Africa. Some of the lift-givers became friends, many provided hospitality on the road.

4 (4) [84②]Not only did you find out much more about a country than when traveling by train or plane, but there was that element of excitement about where you would finish up that night. Hitchhiking featured importantly in Western culture. It has books and songs about it. So what has happened to it?

介绍了搭乘旅行的现状及各界的看法。

5 (5) A few years ago, I asked the same question about hitching in a column of a newspaper. Hundreds of people from all over the world responded with their view on the state of hitchhiking.

6 (6) [85①]Rural Ireland was recommended as a friendly place for hitching, as was Quebec, Canada — "if you don't mind being criticized for not speaking French".

7 (7) [85②]But while hitchhiking was clearly still alive and well in some places, the general feeling was that throughout much of the west it was doomed.

8 (8) With so much news about crime in the media, people assumed that anyone on the open road without the money for even a bus ticket must present a danger. But do we need to be so wary both to hitch and to give a lift?

9 (9) In Poland in the 1960s, according to a Polish woman who e-mailed me. "the authorities introduced the Hitchhiker's Booklet. The booklet contained coupons for drivers, so each time a driver picked somebody, he or she received a coupon. At the end of the season, drivers who had picked up the most hikers were rewarded with various prizes. Everyone was hitchhiking then."

10 (10) [86][87]Surely this is a good idea for society. Hitchhiking would increase respect by breaking down barriers between strangers. It would help fight global warming by cutting down on fuel consumption as hitchhikers would be using existing fuels. It would also improve educational standards by delivering instant lessons in geography, history, politics and sociology.

11 (11) A century before Douglas Adams wrote his "Hitchhiker's Guide", another adventure story writer, Robert Louis Stevenson, gave us that what should be the hitchhiker's motto: "To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive." What better time than putting a holiday weekend into practice. [88]***Either put it to the test yourself***, or help out someone who is trying to travel hopefully with his thumb outstretched.

84. In which paragraph(s) does the writer comment on his experience of hitchhiking? (作者在那一段中对自己的搭便车经历进行评论？)

A) (3). (第 3 段)　　B) (4). (第 4 段)　　C) (3) and (4). (第 3 段和第 4 段)　　D) (4) and (5). (第 4 段和第 5 段)

【定位】题目问作者在哪一段对自己的搭便车经历进行了评论，所以按照正常的阅读顺序，应该从头至尾简单浏览一下。

【详解】选 **C)**。文章第一段作者通过自己听到录音机里播放的一位作者的作品引出自己愿意给陌生人提供搭便车服务；第 2 段作者指出他在接下来的几天一直在寻找搭便车的人，但是没有发现一个人；第 3 段作者回忆了自己在 20 岁左右时，通过搭便车走遍了欧洲、北美、亚洲和南非；第 4 段作者对他的搭便车经历作了总结，即可以丰富知识，令人兴奋。读到这里我们可以发现，第3段和第 4 段中主要是作者对自己的搭便车经历的回忆和评论，结合选项可知答案为 C)。

【避错】A)、B)和 D)三个选项可在读原文的过程中很容易就能排除。

85. What is the current situation of hitchhiking? (搭便车现在的情形如何？)

A) It's popular in some parts of the world. (在世界上的一些地方仍然很流行)　　B) It's popular throughout the west. (在整个西方国家都很流行)

C) It's popular only in North America (只在北美流行)　　D) It's still popular in Poland. (在波兰仍然流行)

【定位】根据题干中的 current situation of hitchhiking 和选项中的 in some parts of the world 可定位到第 6～7 段。

【详解】选 **A)**。第 6 段指出，在爱尔兰乡村地区和加拿大的魁北克地区，人们对搭便车的人比较友好。第 7 段中 while 引导的从句指出，现在搭便车在一些地区仍然存在并很普遍。A)的表述符合原文。

【避错】第 7 段中的主句指出，在绝大部分的西方地区，搭便车不复存在，由此可排除 B)；C)和 D)在原文中都没有提及。

86. What is the writer's attitude towards the practice in Poland? (作者对波兰的做法的态度是什么？)

A) Critical. (批判的)　　B) Unclear. (不明确的)

C) Somewhat favourable. (有点支持)　　D) Strongly favourable. (非常支持)

【定位】根据题干中 the practice in Poland 可定位到第 9 段。

【详解】选 **D)**。第 9 段主要是关于波兰采取的措施，即给提供搭便车服务的司机赠券，在季末的时候看谁的赠券最多，给予其奖励。第 10 段则是作者对这一做法的评论：对社会有利；有利于打破陌生人之间的隔阂；有助于防止气候变暖；有助于提高教育标准。由此可推断，作者对波兰的做法十分赞同，故答案为 D)。

【避错】A)和 B)根据原文可明显排除；C)虽然也表示作者支持，但 somewhat 明显使支持的程度降低，不符合语境。

87. The writer has mentioned all the following benefits of hitchhiking EXCEPT (作者列举了搭便车的所有好处，除了)

A) promoting mutual respect between strangers. (促进陌生人之间的相互了解)

B) increasing one's confidence in strangers. (提高对陌生人的信心)

C) protecting environment. (保护环境)

D) enriching one's knowledge. (丰富知识)

【定位】根据题干中的 benefits of hitchhiking 可定位到第 10 段。

【详解】选 **B)**。该段是作者对搭便车的评论：对社会有利；有利于打破陌生人之间的隔阂；有助于防止气候变暖；有助于提高教育标准。选项中只有 B)在原文中没有提及，故为答案。

【避错】A)、C)和 D)在原文中明确提到。

88. "***Either, put it to the test yourself…***" in Paragraph (11) means (第 11 段中的 "Either, put it to the test yourself…" 意思是)

A) to experience the hopefulness. (体验希望)　　B) to read Adams' book. (读亚当的书)

C) to offer someone a lift. (给某人提供便车服务)　　D) to be a hitchhiker. (成为一名搭便车的人)

【定位】根据题干中的 Paragraph (11)可定位到第 11 段。

【详解】选 **D)**。该段中 or 后面的内容表示 "帮助想要搭便车带着希望旅行的人实现自己的梦想"，其中的 with his thumb outstretched 是搭便车时的一种手势。所以 or 后面表示的是给别人提供便车服务，由此不难推断，or 前应该是表示自己去搭便车，故答案为 D)。

【避错】根据上述详解，可明显排除 A)、B)和 C)三个选项。

【全文翻译】

(1) 几个星期前因公出差经过这个国家时，我在收音机里听到了关于已故英国作家道格拉斯·亚当斯的代表作《银河系漫游指南》的谈论，当时我便想，如果我遇到搭便车的人，我就让他们上车，并顺便问问现在英国搭乘旅行的情况。

(2) 接下来的几天里，我在主路和小路上开啊开，但是连一个搭便车的人也没有见到。

(3) [84①]在我十几、二十几岁的时候，搭乘是长途旅行的主要方式。善良和好奇的陌生人带我走遍整个欧洲、北美、亚洲和南非。在路上，我还和一些搭载我的人成了朋友，还受到许多人的热情款待。

(4) [84②]搭乘不但远远比坐飞机、火车旅行更能认识一个国家，而且还会有令人兴奋的东西，因为你并不知道自己晚上会停宿在哪里。搭乘旅行是西方文化的重要特征。有许多书和歌曲都是关于搭乘的。可是，现在它到底怎么了？

(5) 关于搭乘旅行，几年前，我在一家报纸的专栏里提出过相同的问题，数百个来自世界各地的人对搭乘旅行的现状发表了自己的看法。

(6) [85①]爱尔兰对搭乘旅行者很友好，值得推荐，加拿大的魁北克也是如此——“如果你不介意被人批评不会讲法语的话。”

(7) [85②]搭乘旅行在一些地方依旧存在，并且很普遍，但是，总体感觉，这种现象在西方大部分地区都已不存在了。

(8) 媒体报道了大量犯罪新闻，于是，人们便会认为，那些在空旷的马路上连买一张公共汽车票的钱都没有的人一定很危险。可是，我们真有必要那么担心让别人搭我们一程和顺路搭别人一程吗？

(9) 根据一位波兰女士发给我的电子邮件，1960 年在波兰，“政府向大众推广《搭便车旅行者手册》，手册里有商家给司机提供的优惠券。司机每搭载一个人，就可以得到一张商家的优惠券。季末时，搭载次数最多的司机将得到各种奖励。那时，每个人都搭便车旅行。”

(10) [86][87]这对社会来说当然是个不错的主意。搭便车旅行能够消除陌生人之间的隔阂，提高人与人之间的信任度。搭便车旅行使用的是车主正在使用的燃料，这样燃料消耗便会减少，有利于减缓全球变暖。搭便车能实地学习地理、历史、政治和社会学方面的知识，有助于提高教育水平。

(11)早在道格拉斯·亚当斯写《搭便车旅行者指南》的前一个世纪，另一位冒险小说家罗伯特·路易斯·斯蒂文森就提出了可以作为搭便车旅行者座右铭的观点：“满怀希望地旅行胜于到达目的地。”用一个周末来付诸实践吧，这将是多么美好的时光。[88]你可以亲自去体验一下，也可以去帮助那些正满怀希望伸出大拇指等待搭便车的人。

【语境记忆】

1. hitchhiker *n.* 搭便车的旅行者
2. lift-giver *n.* 提供搭载的人
3. pick up 搭载
4. column *n.* 专栏
5. hospitality *n.* 好客，盛情
6. coupon *n.* 商家优惠券
7. motto *n.* 座右铭，格言
8. be rewarded with sth. 获得…奖励

【难句分析】

Traveling through the country a couple of weeks ago on business, **I was listening to the talk of the late UK writer Douglas Adams' masterwork "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy" on the radio and thought** — I know, I'll pick up the next hitchhikers I see and ask them what the state of real hitching is today in Britain. (第一段第一句)

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为句子的主干结构。破折号后的内容是 thought 的宾语。I know 为插入语。I see 为省略了引导词的定语从句，修饰 hitchhikers，what 引导宾语从句，做 ask 的宾语。

TEXT C

【文章大意】 本文为叙事性散文。本文主要用倒叙的手法讲述了作者在老挝集市买裙子的感人故事。

表明回忆前的状态，引出下文。

1 I am afraid to sleep. I have been afraid to steep for the last few weeks. I am so tired that, finally, I do sleep, but only for a few minutes. It is not a bad dream that wakes me; it is the reality I took with me into sleep. I try to think of something else.

2 [89①]Immediately the woman in the marketplace comes into my mind.

3 [89②]I was on my way to dinner last night when I saw her. She was selling skirts. She moved with the same ease and loveliness I often saw in the women of Laos. Her long black hair was as shiny as the black silk of the skirts she was selling. In her hair, she wore three silk ribbons, blue, green, and white. They reminded me of my childhood and how my girlfriends and I used to spend hours braiding ribbons into our hair.

4 [89③]I don't know the work for "ribbons", so I put my hand to my own hair and, with three fingers against my head, I looked at her ribbons and said "Beautiful" She lowered her eyes and said nothing. I wasn't sure if she understood me (I don't speak Laotian very well).

5 I looked back down at the skirts. They had designs on them: squares and triangles and circles of pink and green silk. They were very pretty. [90]I decided to buy one of those skirts, and I began to bargain with her over the price. It is the custom to bargain in Asia. In Laos bargaining is done in soft voices and easy moves with the sort of quiet peacefulness.

利用倒叙叙述作者买裙子的经历。

6 She smiled, more with her eyes than with her lips. She was pleased by the few words I was able to say in her language, although they were mostly numbers. [91]And she saw that I understood something about the soft playfulness of bargaining. We shook our heads in disagreement over the price then, immediately, we make another offer and then another shake of the head. She was so pleased that unexpectedly, she accepted the last offer I made. But it was too soon. The price was too low. She was being too generous and wouldn't make enough money. [92]I moved quickly and picked up two more skirts and paid for all three at the price set; that way I was able to pay her three times as much before she had a chance to lower the price for the larger purchase. She smiled openly then, and, for the first time in months, my spirit lifted. I almost felt happy.

7 The feeling stayed with me while she wrapped the skirts in a newspaper and handed them to me. When I left, though, the feeling left, too. It was as though it stayed behind in the marketplace. [93①]I felt tears in my throat. I wanted to cry. I didn't, of course.

8 [93②]I have learned to defend myself against what is hard; without knowing it, I have also learned to defend myself against what is soft and what should be easy.

9 I get up, light a candle and want to look at the skirts. They are still

89. According to the writer, the woman in the marketplace (在作者看来，市场上的这位女性)
A) refused to speak to her. (拒绝和她说话)
B) was pleasant and attractive. (心情愉悦，很迷人)
C) was selling skirts and ribbons. (正在卖裙子和丝带)
D) recognized her immediately. (马上认出了她)
【定位】根据题干中的 the woman in the marketplace 可定位到第 2～4 段。
【详解】选 **B)**。第 2 段引出作者对这位女士的描述，第 3～4 段是描述的重点。在这两段中，作者分别用了 moved with the same ease and loveliness; her long black hair was as shiny as the black silk; beautiful 等对这位女士进行描述。由此不难得知，作者对这位女士的印象很好，认为她很优雅，十分迷人，由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】A)是根据第 4 段倒数第 2 句中的 she lowered her eyes and said nothing 设置的干扰选项；C)属于客观事实，而不是作者的观点；D)是根据第 2 段设置的干扰选项。

90. Which of the following is NOT correct? (下列哪个不正确？)
A) The writer was not used to bargaining. (作者不习惯讨价还价)
B) People in Asia always bargain when buying things. (亚洲的人们在买东西的时候总是讨价还价)
C) Bargaining in Laos was quiet and peaceful. (在老挝，讨价还价是安静的、平静的)
D) The writer was ready to bargain with the woman. (作者已经准备好了要和这位女士讨价还价)
【定位】根据选项中的 bargaining 可定位到第 5 段。
【详解】选 **A)**。这两段中作者指出，她打算买一条裙子，就开始和那位女士进行讨价还价。并说，在亚洲讨价还价是习惯，在老挝，讨价还价都是用比较柔和的嗓音，动作从容，带有某种宁静和祥和。A)与文中的 began to bargain with her over the price 不符，故为答案。
【避错】B)是对原文中的 It is the custom to bargain in Asia 的同义转述；C)是对 In Laos bargaining is done in soft voicies…的同义转述；D)是根据文中的 I began to bargain with…作出的推断。

91. The writer assumed that the woman accepted the last offer mainly because the woman (作者认为那位女士接受了她最后的价格主要是因为她)
A) thought that the last offer was reasonable. (认为最后一次的价格是合理的)
B) thought she could still make much money. (认为她仍然能赚些钱)
C) was glad that the writer knew their way of bargaining. (很高兴作者知道他们讨价还价的方式)
D) was tired of bargaining with the writer any more. (厌倦了与作者再讨价还价)
【定位】根据题干中的 accepted the last offer 可定位到第 6 段。
【详解】选 **C)**。该段前 3 句中作者指出，那位女士看到她能用自己的语言和她交流，并且也明白作者了解他们讨价还价的方式。第 4～5 句中作者提到，经过了几次讨价还价，那位女士接受了自己的提价。结合前后文内容不难推断，那位女士之所以以如此低的价格卖裙子给作者是因为作者能用她的语言和她交流，并且知道他们讨价还价的方式，C)是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。
【避错】原文中作者都说价格低得离谱，并且她也赚不到什么钱，由此可排除 A)和 B)；D)在原文中找不到依据。

92. Why did the writer finally decide to buy three skirts? (作者为什么最后决定买 3 件裙子？)
A) The skirts were cheap and pretty. (裙子便宜又漂亮)
B) She liked the patterns on the skirts. (她喜欢裙子上的图案)
C) She wanted to do something as compensation. (她想做些事情作为补偿)
D) She was fed up with further bargaining with the woman. (她厌倦了和这位女士进一步的讨价还价)
【定位】根据题干中的 decide to buy three skirts 可定位到第 6 段。
【详解】选 **C)**。该段倒数第 2 句中作者提到，她以说好了的价格买了 3 条裙子，后面解释了原因：这样一来，她就不会因为自己买的多而再降价了。结合上文可知，作者觉得自己说的价格太低了，但是这位女士也接受了。所以作者买 3 条裙子是希望补偿自己给了那么低的价格。故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)和 D)在原文中没有提及；B)只是客观事实，不是作者决定买 3 条裙子的原因。

93. When the writer left the marketplace, she wanted to cry, but did not because (当作者离开市场的时候，她想哭，但是没有哭，因为)
A) she had learned to stay cool and unfeeling. (她已经学会了保持冷静和淡漠)
B) she was afraid of crying in public. (她害怕在公众面前哭泣)
C) she had learned to face difficulties bravely. (她已经学会勇敢面对困难)
D) she had to show in public that she was strong. (她必须在公众面前表现她的坚强)
【定位】根据题干中的 wanted to cry 可定位到第 7～8 段。
【详解】选 **A)**。第 7 段中作者说自己想哭，但是没哭。第 8 段解释了原因，即她已经学会了在面对困难的时候保持坚强，也学会了在面对温柔和轻松时不被感动。在本文中，市场上那位女性展示出来的是 soft 和 easy。A)是对原文中的 defend myself against what is soft…的同义转述，故为答案。

回到现实，给出故事结局。

in the newspaper that the woman wrapped them in. I remove the paper, and raise the skirts up to look at them again before I pack them. Something falls to the floor. I reach down and feel something cool in my hand. I move close to the candlelight to see what I have. There are five long silk ribbons in my hand, all different colours. The woman in the marketplace! She has given these ribbons to me!

10 [94]There is no defense against a generous spirit, and this time I cry, and very hard, as if I could make up for all the months that didn't cry.

94. Why did the writer cry eventually when she looked at the skirts again? (作者再一次看裙子时，为什么还是哭了？)
A) She suddenly felt very sad. (她突然觉得很伤心)　　B) She liked the ribbons so much. (她非常喜欢那些丝带)
C) She was overcome by emotion. (她被感动了)　　D) She felt sorry for the woman. (她为那位女士感到难过)
【定位】根据题干中的 looked at the skirts again 可定位到最后一段。
【详解】选 **C)**。倒数第 2 段中作者提到，在她再一次看裙子的时候，5 条丝带掉了出来，看到丝带时，作者哭了。最后一段解释了原因，即对一颗慷慨的心，你是无法防备的。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。
【避错】A)、B)和 D)都不太具有干扰性。

【全文翻译】

我害怕入睡。我害怕入睡已经有几个星期了。最后，我实在是倦了，我睡了，但也只有几分钟。不是噩梦，而是我让自己入睡这个事实把我惊醒。我试着想些其他的事情。

[89①]一个市场上的女人立刻浮现在我的脑海里。

[89②]我是昨晚在去吃饭的路上见到她的。她在卖裙子。她的动作和我经常见到的老挝女人们一样悠闲和可爱。她的长黑发如同她卖的裙子上的黑丝线一样油黑发亮，上面束着 3 个丝质发带：蓝色、绿色和白色。它们让我想起了我的童年和儿时的女玩伴，那时我们经常花好几个小时来编织发带戴在头发上。

[89③]我不知道老挝语里的“发带”怎么说，于是我就把手放在我自己的头发上，用 3 根手指抵着头，看着她的发带说“漂亮”。她垂下眼睛，什么也没有说。我不确定她是否明白我的意思(我的老挝语说得不太好)。

我重新将视线定格在裙子上。它们经过精心设计：上面有方形、三角形、圆形的粉红色或绿色丝线图案，非常漂亮。[90]我决定买一件，就开始和她讨价还价。在亚洲，人们有讨价还价的习惯。在老挝，人们讨价还价时总是轻声细语，以这种平和的方式进行。

她微笑着，更多笑意含在眼里，而不是浮现在嘴唇上。她很高兴我能用她们的语言说几个单词，尽管只是几个数字。[91]同时她明白我懂些这种轻柔有趣的讨价还价方式。价钱不合适时，我们摇头示意，然后再提出新的价格，再摇头否定。她很高兴，甚至接受了我提出的价格，真是出乎意料。但是这一切都发生得太快了。价格太低了。她太大方了，可能都挣不着钱。[92]我快速行动，又挑了两件，以刚才定好的价格同时买了 3 件裙子，这样她便来不及因为我买得多而给更大折扣了。她爽朗地笑了。这几个月以来，第一次，我的精神放松了。我几乎感到了幸福。

当她拿报纸包好裙子交给我的时候，高兴的感觉一直伴随着我。可是，我一离开，这种感觉也随之消失，好像被我遗留在了市场里一样。喉咙有点堵，我感觉到了眼泪，[93①]我想哭。当然，我没有哭。

[93②]我学会了抗拒困难，不知不觉中，我也学会了不被温柔和轻松俘获。

我从床上爬起来，点燃一根蜡烛，想要看看裙子。它们还在那个女人用来包裹它们的报纸里。我拿开报纸，举起裙子，准备打包前再看看。有东西掉在了地板上。我弯腰摸到它们，手感觉凉凉的。我走近蜡烛，想看清楚我拿的是什么。竟然是 5 个不同颜色的长丝发带。那个市场里的女人！她把这些发带给了我！

[94]对于一颗慷慨的心你是无法防备的，所以这次我哭了，哭得很厉害，像是在弥补这些月一直没有流过的泪水。

【语境记忆】

1. Laos　*n.* 老挝国
2. ribbon　*n.* 丝带，发带
3. bargain with sb.　和某人讨价还价
4. defend sb. against sth.　保护某人免受…
5. generous spirit　慷慨精神

【难句分析】

I moved quickly and picked up two more skirts and paid for all three at the price set; that way I was able to pay her three times as much before she had a chance to lower the price for the larger purchase. (第 6 段倒数第 2 句)
【分析】复合句。本句由两个分句构成，由分号隔开。在前一分句中，谓语由 and 连接的并列动词构成。在第 2 个分句中，before 引导时间状语从句。

TEXT D

【文章大意】 本文为议论文。本文主要讨论的是校历的问题。

由暑假孩子们在外面闲逛的现象引出校历的问题。

1 [95①]The kids are hanging out. I pass small bands of students, on my way to work these mornings. They have become a familiar part of the summer landscape.

2 [95②]These kids are not old enough for jobs. Nor are they rich enough for camp. They are school children without school. The calendar called the school year ran out on them a few weeks ago. Once supervised by teachers and principals, they now appear to be in “self care”.

95. Which of the following is an opinion of the author's? (下面哪个是作者的观点？)
A) “The kids are hanging out.” (“孩子们在外面闲逛着”)
B) “They are school children without school.” (“他们是无学可上的学生”)
C) “These kids are not old enough for jobs.” (“这些孩子年龄不够不能工作”)
D) “The calendar called the school year ran out on them a few weeks ago.” (“根据校历几周前学校放假了”)
【定位】根据选项内容可定位到第 1～2 段。
【详解】选 **B)**。结合原文和选项可知，A)、C)、D)都是客观事实，并不是作者的观点，只有 B)是作者根据自己的所见推断出的，故为答案。
【避错】见上述详解。

主要讲述校历安排的由来和现在校历安排过时产生的后果。

3 Passing them is like passing through a time zone. For much of our history, after all, Americans arranged the school year around the needs of work and family. [96][97]In 19th-century cities, schools were open seven or eight hours a day, 11 months a year. In rural America, the year was arranged around the growing season. Now, only 3 percent of families follow the agricultural model, but nearly all schools are scheduled as if our children went home early to milk the cows and took months off to work the crops. Now, three-quarters of the mothers of school-age children work, but the calendar is written as if they were home waiting for the school bus.

4 The six-hour day, the 180-day school year is regarded as something holy. But when parents work an eight-hour day and a 240-day year, it means something different. It means that many kids go home to empty houses. It means that, in the summer, they hang out.

5 “We have a huge mismatch between the school calendar and the realities of family life,” says Dr. Ernest Boyer, head of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

6 [98①]Dr. Boyer is one of many who believe that a radical revision of the school calendar is inevitable. “School, whether we like it or not, is educational. It always has been.”

7 [98②]His is not a popular idea. Schools are routinely burdened with the job of solving all our social problems. Can they be asked to meet the needs of our work and

连下页

96. The current American school calendar was developed in the 19th century according to (现在的美国校历在 19 世纪就在使用了，该校历是根据_____设置的。)
A) the growing season on the nation's farm. (这个国家农场的生长季节)　　B) the labour demands of the industrial age. (工业时代对劳动力的需求)
C) teachers' demands for more vacation time. (老师对更多休假时间的需求)　　D) parents' demands for other experiences for their kids. (父母对孩子其他经历的需求)
【定位】根据题干中的 in the 19th century 可定位到第 3 段。
【详解】选 **A)**。该段中指出，在 19 世纪，上学时间是根据生长季节来安排的。但是现在只有 3%的家庭从事农业，但几乎所有的学校的校历安排似乎是要孩子们要早早回家挤牛奶或是花几个月的时间去种庄稼。结合上文可以推断，现在美国的校历是延续 19 世纪的校历的，而那时的校历是按照生长季节来安排的，由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】B)和 C)明显不符合原文；D)是根据最后一段设置的干扰选项。

97. The author thinks that the current school calendar (作者认为现在的校历)
A) is still valid. (仍然有效)　　B) is out of date. (过时了)　　C) can not be revised. (不能被修改)　　D) can not be defended. (不可维护)
【定位】根据题干中的 thinks，the current school calender 可定位到第 3 段。
【详解】选 **B)**。该段中指出，现在的校历延续 19 世纪时的校历，当时的校历是根据农时来安排的。但是现在只有 3%的家庭从事农业，而且有 3/4 的母亲都在工作，所以她们的时间是不会和校历一致的，她们不会有时间在家里等着孩子的校车的到来。由此可推断，作者认为现在的校历过时了，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)、C)和 D)三个选项在原文中找不到依据。

98. Why was Dr. Boyer's idea unpopular? (为什么 Boyer 博士的观点不受欢迎？)
A) He argues for the role of school in solving social problems. (他为学校在解决社会问题中的作用辩护)
B) He supports the current school calendar. (他支持当前的校历)
C) He thinks that school year and family life should be considered separately. (他认为校历和家庭生活应该区分开来考虑)
D) He strongly believes in the educational role of school. (他坚决相信学校的教育作用)
【定位】根据题干中的 Dr. Boyer 可定位到第 6～7 段。
【详解】选 **D)**。第 6 段中 Boyer 博士认为应该对校历进行彻底改变，他说“不管我们喜欢与否，学校有教育作用，一直都是”。第 7 段首句指出他的这一言论不受欢迎，由此可知他的观点不受欢迎的原因就是因为他强调了学校的教育作用，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A)中的 the role of school…是大众的观点；B)与原文中的 who believe that a radical revision of the school calendar 完全相反；C)是根据第 5 段中的 We have a huge mismatch between the school calendar and the realities of family life 设置的干扰选项。

99. “***The long summers of forgetting take a toll***” in the last paragraph but one means (倒数第 2 段中的 “The long summers of forgetting take a toll” 意思是)
A) long summer vacation slows down the progress of learning. (长暑假假期延缓了学习的进程)
B) long summer vacation has been abandoned in Europe. (长暑假假期在欧洲被放弃了)

family lives?

8 It may be easier to promote a longer school year on its educational merits and, indeed, the educational case is compelling. Despite the complaints and studies about our kids' lack of learning, the United States still has a shorter school year than any industrial nation. In most of Europe, the school year is 220 days. In Japan, it is 240 days long. [99]While classroom time alone doesn't produce a well-educated child, learning takes time and more learning takes more time. ***The long summers of forgetting take a toll.***

9 The opposition to a longer school year comes from families that want to and can provide other experiences for their children. It comes from teachers. It comes from tradition. And surely from kids. But the most important part of the conflict has been over money.

连上页

C) long summers result in less learning time. (漫长的夏季会导致学习时间减少)

D) long summers are a result of tradition. (漫长的夏季是传统)

【定位】根据题干中的 the last paragraph but one 可定位到倒数第 2 段。

【详解】选 **A)**。该段中指出，仅靠课堂时间无法造就出受到良好教育的孩子，但是学习需要时间，而更多的学习需要更多的时间。接着提到“The long summers of forgetting take a toll”，既然学习需要时间，那么浪费时间当然对学习不利，A)是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。

【避错】B)与该句无关；C)中的 long summers 与原文中的 long summers 指的不是同一个事物，原文中是指 summer vacation，而该选项中是指夏天这个季节；D)在原文中找不到依据。

100. The main purpose of the passage is (这篇文章的主要目的是)

A) to describe how American children spend their summer. (决定美国孩子如何度过夏天)

B) to explain the needs of modern working families. (解释现代工作家庭的需要)

C) to discuss the problems of the current school calendar. (讨论现在的校历的问题)

D) to persuade parents stay at home to look after their kids. (说服父母待在家里照看孩子)

【定位】本题针对文章的主旨提问，由此可定位于全文。

【详解】选 **C)**。文中多次出现 calendar 一词，并且说明了现在的校历与现实不一致，大多数家庭的父母都要工作，没有办法按照校历的时间在家里等待孩子回家。由此可知，文章主要是在讨论校历的问题，故答案为 C)。

【避错】A)和 B)都是校历问题的具体表现，不是目的；D)在文中没有提及。

【全文翻译】

[95①]孩子们正在外面闲逛。这些天，早上走去上班时，我总要穿过一帮学生。他们已经成为一道令人熟悉的夏季风景。

[95②]这些孩子年龄还小，还不能工作，也没有足够的钱去参加野营。他们现在是没有学校的学生。几个星期前，根据校历安排，一个学期结束了。以前有老师和校长管着，现在他们“自己管自己”。

穿过他们就像穿越一个时空。毕竟，在美国的历史上，我们大都根据工作和家庭的需要安排了学年。[96][97]19 世纪时，学校上课时间为每天 7 到 8 个小时，一年 11 个月。在美国的乡下，学年是根据作物生长的季节安排的。现在只有 3%的家庭还在遵循这种农业模式，但是，几乎所有的学校安排还跟 19 世纪一样，好像孩子们还像原来一样，要早点回家挤牛奶，花上几个月时间做农活。现在，学龄期孩子的妈妈中，有四分之三的人都要工作，但是，校历安排得就好像她们还会在家等校车一样。

学校的学年有 180 天，一天 6 个小时，这好像很合理。但是，如果考虑到父母一天要工作 8 小时，一年 240 天的时候，意义就不同了。这意味着，许多孩子放学回家后，看到的是空房子。这也就意味着，在夏天，他们闲逛。

“我们的校历安排和实际的家庭生活很不协调。”卡内基财团高级教育主管欧内斯特·博耶博士说。

[98①]博耶博士是主张必须对校历进行深刻改革的人之一。“学校，不管我们喜不喜欢它，都有教育作用，一直都如此。”

[98②]他的想法并不受欢迎。学校承担着解决社会各种问题的工作，我们能让学校满足我们的工作和家庭生活的需要吗？

从教育的本质来说，延长学年或许会更容易一些；教育确实是带有强制性的。尽管我们抱怨我们的孩子学习太少，也研究过这类问题，但是，美国还是比其他工业国家的学年短。在欧洲的大部分地区，每个学年有 220 天。在日本，有 240 天。虽然仅仅靠课堂时间不能教育出良好的孩子，[99]但是，学习是需要时间的，学得更多，花的时间也更多，而长时间的暑假是会影响学习的。

有的家庭反对延长学年，是因为他们能提供机会，让自己的孩子体验其他的事情。老师们也反对。传统亦是如此。当然，孩子们更是反对。但是，在这些冲突中，最重要的还是钱的问题。

【语境记忆】

1. hang out 闲逛
2. landscape *n.* 风景
3. supervise *vt.* 监督，管理，指导
4. the growing season 生长季节
5. calendar *n.* 日历，历法
6. promote *vt.* 促进，延长
7. educational merit 教育的价值
8. toll *n.* (由于天灾、疾病、事故等造成的)损失

【难句分析】

Now, only 3 percent of families follow the agricultural model, but nearly all schools are scheduled as if our children went home early to milk the cows and took months off to work the crops. (第 3 段第 5 句)

【分析】复合句。本句由 but 连接的并列句子构成。第 2 个分句中 as if 引导虚拟语气句，在此处表示对现在事实的假设。

PART VI WRITING

SECTION A COMPOSITION

【审题】本文限定题目为“网络交友是否明智”，提纲要求本文包含三个部分，第一部分要表明自己的立场，即支持或反对网络交友；第二部分要求给出一至两条相应的理由；第三部分要求总结自己的观点。

【思路】第一段：首先指出网络的广泛使用使网络交友十分方便，自然而然地引出自己的观点：网络交友有好处。

第二段：从几个方面说明网络交友的好处：可以分享兴趣；谈论自己的感情时不会觉得尴尬；能够共同交流自己的所得。

第三段：总结全文，重申网络交友的好处。

【范文】

Is It Wise to Make Friends Online?

Nowadays, [1]with the easy access to various social networking services, people can make as many new friends as possible. Critics may consider making friends online unsafe. [2]However, in my mind, the advantages of making friends online far outweigh its disadvantages. The following reasons can account for my argument.

Firstly, people can share their interest with each other, and get improved in certain field by joining the common-interest user groups. That's because in our daily life, every one's life circle is constrained in certain range and [3]therefore our potential to know our own profession and the society is restricted. Secondly, the social competition is turning increasingly intense and consequently the interpersonal relationship is too complicated to deal with. But online friends don't have to talk face to face, so they will not feel embarrassed or uneasy to share their feelings with each other. Besides, online friends usually share common interest, and [4]hence they will feel safe and reassuring to obtain sincere solutions from each other.

[5]From the above mentioned, we can conclude that making friends online deserves our time. We should not reject making friends online just due to its potential risks involved. [6]All in all, we can try to develop another form of friendship through the Internet if time and energy permit.

【点评】

[1] 点明网络交友流行的背景。

[2] 话锋一转，引出个人观点。

[3] 引出结果。

[4] 不与 therefore 重复，凸显词汇量。

[5] 总结上文。

[6] 提出正确做法。

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

【审题】本题要求写一封拒绝对方邀请的便条。总体要求是简洁明了，语言委婉，内容应包括：感谢对方邀请，为不能接受邀请道歉；陈述理由；表达期望。

【范文】

June 16, 2011

Dear Jimmy,

[1]Thank you very much for inviting me to join the swimming club. [2]But I am afraid that I have to turn down this invitation. [3]Please listen to my explanation. First, I have no big Interest in swimming because I have a big fear for water. Second, I like playing tennis very much since I was a child. Therefore, I choose to join the tennis club. [4]I hope this will not irritate you.

[5]Thanks again for your invitation.

Sincerely yours,
Mark

【点评】

[1] 首先感谢对方的邀请，表示礼貌。

[2] 转折引出自己不能接受的原因。

[3] 解释理由。

[4] 请求对方原谅。

[5] 再一次表达感谢。

PART I DICTATION

【听音指导】第一遍，先不要急着把听到的内容写下来。注意听文中的关键词，抓住文章大意。关键词：the Internet, progress, communications, the potential for good and bad, well-organized information-rich, victims 等。通过这些关键词可知，本文可能与网络的优点和缺点有关。

第二、三遍：听到一个句子就写一个句子，千万不要因为没有写完一个句子而漏听了下一个句子的录音，余下的句子成分可以在第四遍读音的时候补齐。

第四遍：查漏补缺，补齐前两遍没有写全的内容。

The Internet

[1]The Internet is the most significant progress in the field of communications. [2]Imagine a book that never ends, a library with a million floors, [2]or imagine a research project with thousands of scientists working around the clock forever. This is the magic of the Internet. [3]Yet the Internet has the potential for good and bad. One can find [4]well-organized information-rich websites. [5]At the same time, one can also find wasteful websites. Most websites are known as different Internet applications. These include online games, [6]chatrooms and so on. These applications have great power, too. Sometimes the power can be [7]so great that young people may easily become victims to their attraction. So we need to recognize the [8]seriousness of the problem. We must work together to use its power [9]for better ends.

【听写提示】

[1] 首句往往是短文的主题句。听音时应迅速辨清，并掌握全文主旨。

[2] 注意句群之间的关系，由 or 或两次出现的 imagine 可判断，两个句群是并列关系，其中涉及 book，library，research project 等名词，应注意冠词的使用和单复数形式。

[3] 听音时应注意文中的转折词 Yet，表示话题转换或表示前后形成转折关系。

[4] 复合词应注意不要漏写连字符。

[5] 固定词组听写时可先用自己可以辨认的缩略形式或符号代替，如 At the same time 可写成 Atsm。

[6] 网络词汇“聊天室”，不要丢掉 s。

[7] 注意固定句式和从句。此句中听到 so great 后不难推断 that 引导目的状语从句。

[8] 形容词的名词形式，需灵活掌握。

[9] “为了更好的结果”，表达方式灵活，需注意 ends。

【全文翻译】

网　　络

在通讯领域，网络是最具意义的进步。现在想象一下：一本书没有结尾，一个图书馆有一百万层，或者几千名科学家永远昼夜不停地进行一项科研项目。这就是网络的魅力。然而网络有好的一面，也有其不利的一面。人们可以找到组织良好的、信息量丰富的网站。同时，人们也可以找到垃圾网站。大多数网站都是不同的网络应用程序，包括在线游戏、聊天室等。这些应用程序也有巨大的能力。有时，这一能力会如此强大，年轻人很容易就成为其强大吸引力的受害者。所以我们需要认识到这一问题的严肃性，而且必须一起努力引导网络的能力向好的方向发展。

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

Conversation 1

1. A) By train and by car.
   B) By plane and by coach.
   C) By train and by bus.
   D) By bus and by plane.

2. A) short hair.
   B) glasses.
   C) moustache.
   D) beard.

3. A) In the third room on the right.
   B) In the Common Room.
   C) In a room at the other end.
   D) In Room 501.

M: Hello.
W: Oh, hello. You must be a new student. Did you find us OK?
M: Well, I got a bit lost and I had to ask a stranger, but I got here eventually.
W: Oh dear. Have you come far today?
M: Only from Britain. I was staying with my brother.
W: Oh, good. How did you get here?
M: [1]My brother took me to the railway station and I got a bus at this end.
W: Aaha, well…you'd better tell me your name, so I can find your form.
M: It's Mark Bern.
W: Bern… Bern… Aa, yes. Oh, you've changed since this photo. [2]What's happened to your beard and moustache, and you're not wearing glasses, either.
M: No, I thought I'd better look smarter.
W: Here is the key to your room; it's 501.
M: Thanks. How do I get there?
W: Go to the end of this corridor, turn left and it's the third door on the right.
M: Thank you. Oh, there is a meeting for new students. What time is that?
W: [3]Half past five in the Common Room on the ground floor at the other end of the corridor.
M: Thanks a lot. Bye.

男：你好。
女：哦，你好。你一定是新生。找到我们没什么困难吧？
男：嗯，我有点迷路了，只好问陌生人，但最终我还是找到这里了。
女：噢，天呐。你从很远的地方来的吗？
男：只是从英国来。我和哥哥待在一起。
女：噢，很不错。你是怎么到的这里？
男：[1]我哥哥把我带到火车站，我坐公交车来的这里。
女：啊哈，你最好把名字告诉我，这样我就可以找到你的表格了。
男：我叫马克·伯恩。
女：伯恩…伯恩。啊，在这里。噢，你和照片上差别比较大。[2]你的胡子怎么了？你也没有戴眼镜。
男：没有戴，我认为我最好看起来干练一些。
女：这是你房间的钥匙，是 501。
男：谢谢，我怎么去房间？
女：走到走廊的尽头，左拐，在右手边的第三个门。
男：谢谢。噢，有一个新生见面会。时间是几点？
女：[3]5:30，在一楼走廊的另一头的公共休息室。
男：非常感谢。再见。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Mark, by train, by car, used to wear, meeting for new students 等可推测，本对话可能与马克的个人情况有关，可能涉及他乘坐的交通方式和个人形象。

1. How did Mark get here?

【详解】选 **C**)。题目问马克怎么到的这里。对话中女士问马克怎么到的这里，马克回答说，他的哥哥把他送到了火车站，他又做公交车来的这里。由此可知，马克来这里是坐的火车和公交车，故答案为 C)。

【避错】A)中的 by car 在原文中没有提及；B)在原文中没有提及；D)中的 by plane 在原文中没有提及。

2. Mark used to wear all the following EXCEPT

【详解】选 **A**)。题目问马克过去的形象不包括下列哪一项。对话中，女士说马克和照片上差别很大，以前他蓄胡子，戴眼镜，可是现在都没有。选项中只有 A)在原文中没有提及，故为答案。

【避错】其他三个选项在原文中都明确提及。

3. Where is the meeting for new students to be held?

【详解】选 **B**)。题目问新生见面会在哪里举行。对话中男士问新生见面会在哪里举行，女士回答说在一楼的公共休息室，由此可知答案为 B)。

【避错】A)和 D)说的都是男士住宿的房间；C)指代不清。

Conversation 2

4. A) To go to a park near the beach.
   B) To stay at home.
   C) To see a new film.
   D) To do some study.

5. A) there was no park nearby.
   B) the weather wasn't ideal for a walk.
   C) it would be easier to go to a cinema.
   D) Steve hadn't seen the film yet.

W: Hi, Steve. How are things?
M: Hi, Maggie. Good, thanks. What's new with you?
W: Oh, I was just wondering if you wanted to go out tonight.
M: Well, [4]I was thinking of going to the university library to do a bit of study. What have you got in mind?
W: I thought we could just go for a walk, maybe down to that park near the beach.
M: Tonight? You must be joking. It's too cold.
W: Oh, yes. [5]It's too cold, but I still want to go out somewhere. That new Tom Cruise film is on in town. How about that?

女：你好，史蒂夫，你怎么样？
男：你好，玛吉，很好，谢谢。有什么新鲜事吗？
女：噢，我正在想你晚上想不想出去。
男：嗯，[4]我打算去学校图书馆学习。你有什么打算？
女：我想我们可以出去散散步，或者去海滩旁边的公园。
男：今天晚上？你肯定是在开玩笑吧。外面很冷。
女：噢，是的，[5]是很冷。但是我仍然想出去。汤姆·克鲁斯的新电影在镇上上映，去看电影怎

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 Steve originally plan to do, finally decided to go to see a film, meet 等可推测，本对话可能是关于 Steve 和 Maggie 两人打算做什么。其中可能涉及 Steve 改变计划的原因以及他们的会面地点。

4. What did Steve originally plan to do?

【详解】选 **D**)。题目问史蒂夫本来打算去干什么。对话中，女士问史蒂夫打算干什么。史蒂夫说他打算去图书馆学习，由此可知答案为 D)。

【避错】A)是女士原来的提议；B)在原文中没有提及；C)是后来打算做的事情。

5. Maggie finally decided to go to see a film because

【详解】选 **B**)。题目问玛吉为什么最终决定去看电影。女士先提议男士和她一起去海滩附近的公园散

6. A) Outside the Town Hall.
B) Near the bank.
C) In Steve's place.
D) At the cinema.

M: OK. What time does it start?
W: Oh, I think it's half past eight or something. I'll just get the paper and have a look. Just hang on for a minute. Look, the film got a fantastic review in the paper last week.
M: OK, OK. Where are we going to meet?
W: [6]It'd be easier if we met at the cinema.
M: OK, where is it?
W: Oh, you know, the Olyang.
M: Where is that?
W: Near the Town Hall and opposite the bank.
M: OK, yeah, I know where it is. OK, look, I'll meet you there at 8:15.

么样？
男：好的。几点开始？
女：嗯，我想是 8:30 左右。我找报纸看一下。别挂断。看，这部电影在上周的报纸上评价非常好。
男：好的，好的。我们在哪里碰面？
女：[6]如果我们在电影院碰面的话会更方便。
男：好的，电影院在哪里？
女：噢，你知道的，Olyang。
男：那是哪里？
女：在市中心附近，银行对面。
男：好的，知道了。我知道那里。好的，我会在 8:15 在那里和你碰面。

步，但是男士说太冷了。后来女士改主意说要去看电影。由此可知，女士决定去看电影是因为天气太冷了，不适合散步，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)是针对 the park near the beach 设置的干扰项；C)是根据 It'd be easier if we met at the cinema. 设置的干扰项；D)在原文中没有提及。

6. Where did they plan to meet?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问他们打算在哪里碰面。对话中，男士问他们在哪里碰面，女士说在电影院碰面会比较好，由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】A)中的 Town Hall 和 B)中的 bank 虽然在对话中提过，但是并不是碰面的地点；C)在原文中没有提及。

Conversation 3

7. A) it has color.
B) it has a moving image.
C) it costs less money.
D) it is not on the market.

8. A) He wanted to buy one from Japan
B) He wasn't sure about its quality.
C) He thought it was for business use.
D) He thought it was expensive.

9. A) She had never read the magazine herself.
B) She knew who usually read the magazine.
C) She was quite interested in the new device.
D) She agreed with Bill at the end of the conversation.

10. A) a new type of telephone.
B) the cost of telephones.
C) some features of the magazine.
D) the readership of the magazine.

W: What are you reading, Bill?
M: It's this week's *New Scientist*, why?
W: I was just wondering: it looks interesting, but I've never actually read it myself. [9①]It's for real scientists. Or can ordinary people like me understand it?
M: [9②]Oh, it's for anyone, really. It usually has articles and stories about current affairs, about science, as well as papers about new developments in research. I'm reading about a new telephone that allows you to see the person you're speaking to, as well as hear him.
W: Oh, I've heard about it. Is it on the market yet? Can I buy one?
M: No, not this one. But the company has made other models to try out on business. This one is special, because its color and the image is moving.
W: Oh, that's interesting.
M: You see the first video phones, that's what they called, were made in Japan. But they can only show a still black and white image. So this video phone is much better than that. Mind you, I'm not sure I'd want one, would you?
W: [8①]Well, no, I don't think I would. I'd bet it costs a lot of money. Does it say how much it costs?
M: [7] [8②]Yes. The early black and white ones cost several hundred pounds, but the one the story is about costs several thousand pounds.
W: Mm…why does anybody want one, do you think?
M: Business organizations that need to frequently contact overseas organizations would want it. It's like a face-to-face conversation, so maybe a lot of overseas travel can be avoided.
W: Yes, I suppose so.

女：比尔，你在读什么？
男：这周的《新科学家》。为什么这么问？
女：我只是好奇：它看起来很有趣，但我自己从来没有真正读过。[9①]它是为真正的科学家写的。像我这样的普通人能读懂吗？
男：[9②]噢，实际上每个人都能读懂。上面经常会有当前事件和有关科学的文章和故事，也有关于研究方面的新发展的文章。我正在读一篇有关新电话的文章，它不但能使你听到正在通话的人的声音，还能使你看到他。
女：噢，我听说过。现在已经上市了吗？我能买到吗？
男：不，买不到这款电话。但是这个公司已经生产出其他型号试卖。这款非常特别，因为它的颜色和图像都会变化。
女：噢，太有趣了。
男：你看到的第一批他们称之为视频电话，是在日本制造的，但是它们只能显示静止的黑白画面。这款视频电话比那个好很多。但请注意，我不一定想要，你呢？
女：[8①]嗯，不，我不认为我想要。我敢打赌，它会很贵。上面说要多少钱了吗？
男：[7][8②]是的，早期的黑白画面电话价值几百英镑，但是这篇文章上的这款要几千英镑。
女：嗯…，在你看来，为什么会有人想要这样一款手机？
男：需要经常和海外机构联系的商业机构会想要一部这样的电话。就像是面对面的交谈，所以可以省去很多海外旅行。
女：是的，我想是这样。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 new device, color, moving image, want one, quality 等可推测，本对话可能与一个新工具有关。其中可能涉及该工具的特点。

7. The following details are true about the new device EXCEPT that
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问下列哪一个不是这一新设备的细节。对话中，男士在介绍这款新电话时说，它的颜色和图像都是可以变化的，现在市面上还没有出售。要买这样一部电话，要花几千英镑。C)与原文中的"要花几千英镑"明显相反，故为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项在原文中都有明确提及。

8. Why didn't Bill want one of them?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问为什么比尔不想要一部这样的电话。对话中谈论新电话的价格时 Bill 说他不一定要买，女士随即猜测肯定价格贵，男士对此做出肯定的回应，说早期的黑白画面的电话价值几百英镑，但是这篇文章上的这款要几千英镑。故答案为 D)。
【避错】其他选项都与原文内容不一致。

9. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the woman?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问下列关于女士的陈述哪个是不正确的。对话中，女士说她认为《新科学家》这本杂志是为真正的科学家写的，男士否定了她的回答，可见女士并不了解杂志的目标读者，B)不符合对话原文，故为答案。
【避错】对话一开始女士看到男士在读《新科学家》时说，自己从来没有读过，A)符合对话原文；对话中，女士在听到男士对新电话的介绍之后立即问是不是已经上市了，自己能不能买到，并且说很有趣，由此可知，C)符合对话原文；对话结尾处，女士问谁会想要拥有这样的手机，男士说商业机构可能会想，因为这样他们就不用出国谈业务了，女士最后说她也是这样认为的，由此可知 D)的表述符合原文。

10. The conversation is mainly about
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问这篇对话主要是关于什么。对话一开始，男士就说他在读一篇关于一款新电话的文章，接下来对这部新电话的特点、价格以及适用人群进行了详细说明。由此可知 A)最能概括全文，故为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项都是原文的细节信息，不能概括全文。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Passage 1

11. A) hunting other animals.
B) driving sheep.
C) guarding chickens.
D) keeping thieves away.

12. A) Dogs are now treated as part of a family.
B) Dogs still perform all the duties they used to do.
C) People now keep dogs for the same reasons as before.
D) Only old people are seen walking their dogs.

13. A) what dogs can do.
B) how to keep dogs.
C) dogs and their masters.
D) reasons for keeping dogs.

If you are in a western country, you'll often see people walking their dogs. It is still true that the dog is the most useful animal in the world. [13]However, the reason why one keeps a dog has changed.

[11]Once upon a time, a man met a dog and wanted it to help him in the fight against other animals, and the dog listened to him and did what he told him to do. Later people used dogs for hunting other animals, and dogs did not eat what they got until their masters agreed. Dogs were also used for driving sheep and guarding chickens.

But now people in towns and cities do not need dogs to fight other animals any more. Of course, they keep them to frighten thieves. But the most important reason for keeping dogs is that they feel lonely in the city. For a child, a dog is his best friend when he has no friends to play with. For a young wife, a dog is her child when she does not have her own. For old people, a dog is also a child when their real children have grown up and left. [12]Now, people do not have to use a dog, but they keep it as a friend just like a member of the family.

如果你在西方国家，你会经常看到人们遛狗。狗是世界上最有用的动物，这一点也不假。[13]但是人们养狗的原因变化很大。

[11]曾经，人们见到一只狗，会希望让它帮助自己与其他动物对抗。狗会听他的话，做他让它做的事情。后来人们养狗是为了狩猎，狗不会把它叼到的东西吃掉，除非主人允许。狗也会被用来驱赶羊群和保护小鸡。

但是现在城市中的人们不再需要狗与其他动物对抗。当然，他们养狗是为了吓唬小偷。但是养狗的最重要的原因是他们在城市里觉得孤单。对孩子来说，当他没有别的朋友一起玩时，狗是他最好的朋友。对年轻的妻子来说，当她还没有自己的孩子时，狗就是她的孩子。对老年人来说，当他们的孩子长大离开家的时候，狗也是他们的孩子。[12]现在，人们不再使用狗了，而是把它像朋友一样养着，就像是家庭成员一样。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 in the old days, dogs, used for, hunting…animals, driving sheep, guarding chickens, keeping thieves away, dogs are now treated 等可推测，本文可能与人们以前和现在养狗的原因有关。

11. In the old days dogs were used for the following EXCEPT
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问以下哪件事情不是以前狗被用来做的事情。文中提到，人们以前养狗是为了与其他动物对抗，会让它帮助狩猎，也会用来驱赶羊群和保护小鸡。现在人们养狗是为了吓唬小偷，也是为了驱赶寂寞。选项中的 D)是人们现在养狗的目的，而题目问的是以前人们养狗的目的，故为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项都符合人们以前养狗的目的。

12. Which of the following is CORRECT?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问下面哪个是正确的。文章在最后提到，现在人们不再使用狗做什么，而是把它们像朋友一样养着，就像是家庭成员一样，所以 A)符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】原文中提到，现在人们已不再用狗做什么事情了，所以可排除 B)；原文中说人们养狗的原因发生了变化，所以可排除 C)；原文中说经常可以看到人们遛狗，但并没有说只有老人遛狗，所以可排除 D)。

13. The passage is mainly about
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问本文主要与什么有关。本文一开头就说养狗的原因发生了变化，紧接着介绍了以前人们养狗的原因以及现在人们养狗的原因，D)是对全文的概括，故为答案。
【避错】A)是原文的细节信息；B)在原文中没有提及；文中只是简单提到狗在没有主人的允许下不会吃他们叼到的东西，但这并不是主要内容，所以可排除 C)。

Passage 2

14. A) are the same as the speaker is used to.
B) are expected to be rather poor.
C) are just as adequate.
D) are not yet clear.

15. A) Traveling.
B) Studying.
C) Settling down.
D) Teaching.

16. A) fewer choices of food.
B) many ways to do washing.
C) modern lighting facilities.
D) new types of drinking water.

17. A) is unprepared for the new post.
B) is unclear about the conditions there.
C) is ready for all the difficulties there.
D) is eager to know more about the post.

I'm going to work in a totally new environment. I have to get used to different working conditions. I'm used to working in quite a high-tech sort of industry that's got lots of machinery and everything. [14]But now I'm going to a place that has no machinery as such, apart from a typewriter. The place has no electricity at all, no photocopiers. All the things that you just take for granted here, they just won't be there any more. [15]I'll be staying near the school in quite a small village and I'll be staying in a teacher's house, living with two or three other volunteer teachers. [16]I'll have to get used to not having the variety of different foods that you have here, like twenty different varieties of breakfast cereal and the range of food there is much smaller, not many choices. I also have to get used to getting water from a well, not having electricity, which means gas lamps in the evening, which means the difficulty of preparing for the next day's lessons in poor light, which means different ways of getting your clothes washed. [17]There'll be all sorts of big differences like that, but I'll have to get used to when I arrive there.

我将要去一个完全陌生的环境工作，我必须适应不同的工作条件。我习惯于在高科技行业工作，该行业有各种各样的机械。[14]但是现在我要去一个除了打字机外没有太多机械的地方工作。这个地方根本没有电力，也没有影印机。所有在这里看起来都理所当然的东西在那里都没有。[15]我会在学校旁边的一个安静的小村庄里待着，会在教师之家待着，和另外两三位志愿教师住在一起。[16]我必须习惯于不像这里多种多样的食物。在这里我们会有 20 几种不同的早餐谷类食品，而那里的食物都是小份，也没有太多的选择。我也必须习惯于从井里打水。没有电力，这就意味着在晚上要使用煤气灯，意味着在昏暗的灯光下艰难地准备第二天的课程，意为着要用不同的方式洗衣服。[17]虽然有这么多的巨大不同，但当我到达那里的时候我仍然必须习惯那样的生活。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 working conditions in the new place, the same, poor, adequate, traveling, studying, settling down, teaching, fewer choices of food 等可推测，本文可能是关于说话者去某个地方做什么以及该地方的特点。

14. According to the passage, the working conditions in the new place
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问根据这篇文章，新地方的工作条件怎么样。原文中提到，说话者要到一个全新的地方，在那里除了打字机没有太多别的机械，没有电力，没有影印机，食物也很单调。根据这些内容可知，新地方比较穷困，故答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三个选项与原文直接相反。

15. What is the speaker going to do in the new place?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问说话者要去这个新地方做什么。原文中提到，说话者会在学校附近的小村庄里待着，会和其他两三位志愿教师住在一起。由此可推断，说话者去那里是去教学的，故答案为 D)。
【避错】其他三个选项都不符合原文。

16. The speaker expects
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问说话者想到了什么。原文中说话者提到，在这个新地方，早餐的种类会很少，而且量也不大，必须自己从井里打水，洗衣服的方式也不同，没有电力，晚上必须使用煤气灯。选项中符合原文的为 A)。
【避错】B)是针对文中的 which means different ways of getting your clothes washed 设置的干扰项；C)与原文中的 not having electricity 相反；D)是根据原文中的 I also have to get used to getting water from a well 设置的干扰选项。

17. From the passage we can learn that the speaker
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问根据这篇文章我们可以知道说话者什么信息。原文最后提到，虽然有各种巨大的不同，但是在到达那里的时候还是必须要适应。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。
【避错】A)在原文中没有提及；通过文中对各种条件的描述，可知 B)是不符合原文的；D)在原文中没有提及。

Passage 3

18. A) Before 6 years of age.
B) Between 6 and 10.
C) After l0 years of age.
D) After 12 years of age.

19. A) religious problems.
B) emotional problems.
C) financial problems.
D) marriage problems.

20. A) Boys and girls are equally energetic.
B) Parents have higher expectations for boys.
C) Some parents lack skills to deal with their kids.
D) Some parents are ill-educated and ill-tempered.

The most common type of child abuse, you know, is beating with the hands over an instrument, usually a cane in some places. [18]Nearly a third of the abused children we see are in the age group between six and ten, and about sixty-five percent of them are boys. This is the age group when children are first expected to study hard and parents have great expectations of their progress in school. Boys, of course, attract more abuse such as beating because once again parental expectations are high and boys tend to be more energetic and difficult to control than girls.

Most experts seem to agree that child abuse is caused by a combination of social and psychological factors. Families who beat their children are not particularly different from other people. [20]The only difference that exists between them is that they lack skills in establishing good relationships with their children. [19①]These families too, generally speaking, have other problems, such as marriage problems or financial problems. Some parents are hurting their children because they strongly believe in the use of traditional disciplinary methods. [19②]But many of them have emotional problems. They are often the victims of the violence themselves. Sometimes they even bear an unreasonable hatred for a child because they believe that the child has brought the family bad luck.

虐待儿童最常见的形式，你知道，就是用双手拿着一个工具进行殴打，在一些地方通常是用手杖。[18]我们所见过的受虐儿童中有三分之一在 6 岁至 10 岁这一年龄段中，其中大约 65%是男孩。这一年龄段是孩子首次被希望努力学习。父母对他们在学校的进步有着巨大期望的阶段。男孩，当然，受到的像殴打这样的虐待会更多。因为父母的期望值很高，而男孩子精力又非常充沛，比女孩子更难控制。

大多数专家们都一致认为虐待儿童是社会和心理因素共同导致的。殴打孩子的父母与其他父母没有很大的不同。[20]唯一的不同之处就在于他们缺乏与孩子建立良好关系的技巧。[19①]一般来说，这些家庭也会有其他问题，比如说婚姻问题或经济问题。一些父母会伤害孩子，因为他们坚定地相信传统的体罚方法的作用。[19②]但是很多人也有情感问题。他们自己也常常是暴力的受害者。有时他们对孩子的仇恨是没有任何理由的，因为他们认为孩子给家庭带来了霉运。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 children, study hard, parents, abuse their children, parents lack skills 等可推测，本文可能与家长教育孩子的方式有关，其中可能涉及家长虐待孩子。

18. According to the passage, when are children first expected to study hard?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问根据这篇文章孩子在哪个年龄段开始被期望努力学习。原文中提到，6 岁至 10 岁的孩子最容易受到虐待，是因为在这一年龄段，他们首次被期望努力学习和在学校中有进步。由此可知答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三个选项在原文中都没有提及。

19. Parents who abuse their children tend to have the following problems EXCEPT
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问除了下面哪个选项，其他都是虐待孩子的父母会有的问题。原文中提到，殴打孩子的父母缺乏与孩子建立良好关系的技巧，他们也会有婚姻问题或经济问题，也有情感问题。选项中只有 A)在原文中没有提及，故为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项在原文中都明确提到过。

20. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问下列哪个选项是正确的。原文中提到殴打孩子的父母和其他父母没有什么两样，唯一的不同可能就在于殴打孩子的父母缺少与孩子建立良好关系的技巧。C)符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】原文中说，比起女孩子来说，男孩子的精力更充沛，更难控制，所以 A)不符合原文；原文中提到父母对孩子的期望值很高，但没有特别指出对男孩的期望值更高，所以可排除 B)；D)在原文中没有提及。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

News Item 1

21. A) They set foot in Florida.
B) They were drowned.
C) They were flown to the U.S.
D) They were sent back to Cuba.

22. A) In a small boat.
B) In an old truck.
C) By swimming.
D) By driving.

[21]American Coast Guard officials in Florida say they have returned to Cuba a group of would-be migrants who tried to make their way to the United States in an unusual vessel—a floating truck. They said one of their planes spotted the Cubans more than half way through their journey and the coast guard could not believe their eyes when they saw the vessel. [22]The Cubans had attached floats and propellers to a 1951 shabby truck.

[21]佛罗里达的美国海岸警卫队官员说他们已将一群想要移民的人送返回古巴。这些人通过一艘不同寻常的“船艇”——漂流卡车企图到达美国。他们说他们的一架飞机在这些古巴人走到一半的时候认出了他们，海岸警卫队的官员们说在看到这艘“船艇”的时候简直不敢相信自己的眼镜。[22]这些古巴人将浮筒和螺旋桨绑在了一辆 1951 年产的破旧卡车上。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 the Cubans, set foot in Florida, … enter the U.S.等可推测，本新闻可能是关于一些古巴人偷渡到美国。其中可能涉及他们通过什么方式到了美国。

21. What has happened to the Cubans?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问这些古巴人怎么了。新闻一开始提到，海岸警卫队官员说他们已经将一批想要非法进入美国的古巴人遣送回国了，由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】A)“他们在佛罗里达落脚”，B)“他们被淹死了”和 C)“他们飞往美国”在原文中都没有提及。

22. How did the Cubans try to enter the U.S.?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问这些古巴人打算怎样进入美国。新闻中提到，这些古巴人乘坐着一辆漂流卡车，试图进入美国；在新闻结尾处又提到，这艘“船艇”其实是一辆 1951 年的卡车。结合这两处内容可知答案为 B)。
【避错】其他三个选项在原文中都没有提及。

News Item 2

23. A) 42 cities.
B) 220 cities.
C) 150 cities.
D) 262 cities.

"All large and medium-sized Chinese cities will have greater air quality monitoring by 2010." says a government official. The government has spent 150million yuan on air quality monitoring systems across China since 2000, when officials began paying greater attention to air quality monitoring. [23]More than 220 cities now have air quality monitoring systems, and 42 others will have systems in place by the end of this year.

一位政府官员说"到2010年中国所有的大中城市的空气质量监控会更严格"。自从2000年以来，政府已经花了1500万元用于整治整个中国的空气质量监控，从那时起官员们开始更加关注空气质量监控。[23]现在超过220个城市已经有了空气质量监控体系，其他42个城市到年底的时候就会有该体系。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 cities, air quality monitoring systems 等可推测，本新闻可能是关于城市里安装空气质量监控系统的情况。

23. How many cities will have air quality monitoring systems installed by the end of this year?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问到年底的时候会有多少城市有空气质量监控体系。新闻中提到现在已经有超过220个城市有空气质量监控体系，到年底的时候，另外42个城市也会有该体系。由此可知，到年底的时候总共会有262个城市有空气质量监控体系，故答案为D)。
【避错】A)和B)分别是即将有和已经有质量监控体系的城市数量；C)在原文中没有提及。

News Item 3

24. A) 68.
B) 90.
C) 150.
D) 40.

25. A) The two ferries sank on different days.
B) The accidents were caused by storms.
C) The two ferries sank on the same river.
D) More people were rescued from the first ferry.

[25]Storms sank two river ferries in southern Bangladesh on Sunday and [24]some 90 passengers were reported *missing*, while at least another 68 died. One of the packed ferries carrying around 150 people capsized early on Sunday on the Meghna River and 50 were rescued. A second ferry sank on the same river just one kilometer away leaving 40 passengers missing after six were rescued.

[25]周日在孟加拉国南部两艘摆渡船因为暴风雨沉没，[24]90名乘客失踪，至少68人死亡。一艘挤满人的摆渡船承载了150人，周日上午在梅克纳河沉没，50人获救。另外一艘在同一条河上沉没，地点与前一艘摆渡船沉没的位置相差1公里，40名乘客失踪，6人获救。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 missing，ferries，sank，caused，rescued 可知，本新闻可能与沉船事件的起因和人员获救情况有关。

24. Altogether how many people were reported ***missing***?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问失踪的人数总共有多少。新闻一开始提到，两艘摆渡船沉没，有90名乘客被报告失踪，由此可知答案为B)。
【避错】A)是死亡的人数；C)是第一艘摆渡船承载的人数；D)是第二艘摆渡船上失踪的人数。

25. Which of the following details is INCORRECT?
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问下列哪个信息是不正确的。新闻一开始提到，周日的时候有两艘摆渡船沉没。由此可知两艘船沉没都是在同一天，所以A)不符合新闻内容，故为答案。
【避错】新闻一开始提到暴风雨导致两艘摆渡船沉没，所以B)符合原文；原文中提到，这两艘船都在梅克纳河上沉没，所以C)符合原文；原文中提到，在第一艘船上救起了50人，在第二艘船上救起了6人，所以第一艘船上救起的人较多，所以D)符合原文。

News Item 4

26. A) Indonesian government policies.
B) Australia's support to the U.N. assistance mission.
C) Opening of an Australian consulate in East Timor.
D) Talks between Australia and Indonesia.

[26]The Indonesian government has given an official approval for an Australian consulate in Dili. The first Australian consulate officials will travel to the East Timor capital next week. As well as serving the consular needs of Australians in the region, the consulate will facilitate Australia's support to the United Nations' assistance mission in East Timor. The announcement follows in principle the agreement reached on the opening of the consulate between Australian Prime Minister and Indonesian president in Bali last month.

[26]印度尼西亚政府允许澳大利亚领事馆在帝力的建立。首批澳大利亚领事馆官员会在下周去往东帝汶首都。除了满足澳大利亚人在这一地区的领事需求，领事馆也会使澳大利亚支持联合国在东帝汶的援助任务变得容易。这一宣布是在澳大利亚首相和印度尼西亚总统上个月在巴厘岛的领事馆开幕仪式上达成一致后公布的。

【听前预测】根据选项中多次出现的 Australia 可推测，本新闻可能是关于澳大利亚国家的情况。

26. What is the news item mainly about?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问这则新闻主要是关于什么的。新闻一开始提到印度尼西亚政府允许澳大利亚在帝力建立领事馆，下文介绍了相关的信息。C)最能概括整个新闻，故为答案。
【避错】A)和B)都是原文中的细节信息，故可排除；D)在原文中没有提及。

News Item 5

27. A) a U.S. company and a U.K. company.
B) a Swiss company and a U.K. company.
C) two Taiwanese companies.
D) a mainland company and a U.S. company.

28. A) Unilever.
B) Nestle.
C) PepsiCo.
D) Coca Cola.

PepsiCo of the U.S. and Unilever of the U.K. have become the latest foreign entrance in China's competitive bottled-tea market. [27]The two companies launched Lipton's iced tea in Guangzhou last week in a 50-50 *venture*. [28]"PepsiCo is contributing its bottling facilities and *distribution networks* to the alliance while Unilever provides the famous tea brand and recipe," company executive said. China has a growing bottled-tea market estimated to be worth 10 billion yuan. It has been dominated in recent years by two Taiwanese brands — Master Kong and Union President. Three other big brands — Nestle, Guangdong-based Jianlibao and Lipton, have just entered the market this year. Swiss company Nestle is working in conjunction with Coca Cola.

在中国竞争激烈的瓶装茶饮料市场上，美国的百事可乐和英国的联合利华是两个最近刚进入的品牌。[27]这两家公司上周在广州上市了立顿冰茶，各占一半股份。[28]"百事可乐提供装瓶设备和销售网，而联合利华提供著名的茶品牌和秘方"，公司首席执行官如是说。中国的瓶装茶市场不断增长，据估计价值有100亿元。该市场近年来被两个台湾品牌占据——康师傅和统一。其他三个大品牌——雀巢，广东的健力宝和立顿今年刚进入这一市场。瑞士公司雀巢正与可口可乐进行合作。

【听前预测】根据题干和选项中的 joint venture，company，provide，distribution network 等可预测，本新闻可能是关于两家公司联合创办的合资企业以及这两家公司在合资企业中的分工情况。

27. The news item is mainly about a joint venture between
【详解】选 **A**)。题目问这则新闻主要是关于谁和谁之间的合作。新闻一开始就提到美国的百事可乐和英国的联合利华上周合作，进入中国的瓶装茶饮料市场，由此可知答案为A)。
【避错】其他三个选项虽然分别在原文中提到过，但之间没有合作，而且也不是本新闻的重点。

28. Who will provide the distribution networks in the joint venture?
【详解】选 **C**)。题目问在这一合作中，谁会提供销售网。新闻中提到，百事可乐提供装瓶设备和销售网，而联合利华提供茶品牌和秘方。由此可知答案为C)。
【避错】其他三个选项都不符合新闻内容。

News Item 6

29. A) The soldier.
B) The Peace Camp.
C) The militants.
D) The hardliners.

30. A) 13 soldiers were killed last week.
B) 100,000 people participated in the protest.
C) The protesters demanded a pullout from Gaza.
D) The Prime Minister rejected the pullout plan.

[29]The Israeli Peace Camp has launched the biggest protest in years with more than 100,000 people protesting *on Saturday* and demanding the country leave Gaza after Palestinian militants dealt Israel's army it's deadliest blow since 2002. Crowds at Tel Aviv's main square added to the growing call for withdrawal from the war-torn territory. [30]The killing of 13 soldiers by militants in the Gaza Strip last week has deepened the already strong support in Israel for Prime Minister Sharon's Gaza pullout plan which is being delayed by hardliners in his right-wing Likud party.

[29]以色列和平营进行了多年来规模最大的一次抗议。10万多人周末参加了抗议，要求政府撤离加沙。此前，巴勒斯坦激进分子对以色列部队进行了自2002年以来最致命的一次打击。特拉维夫主要广场的人群使从饱受战争摧残的土地上撤兵的要求更为强烈。[30]上周加沙地带激进分子杀死了13名士兵，加深了人们对以色列首相莎伦的从加沙撤兵计划的支持。这一计划因遭到右翼利库德政党的反对而延期。

【听前预测】根据题干中的 protest 可推测，本新闻可能是关于一场抗议行动。

29. Who staged the protest on Saturday?
【详解】选 **B**)。题目问谁发起了周日的抗议活动。新闻一开始就提到以色列和平营进行了多年来规模最大的一次抗议，由此可知答案为B)。
【避错】其他三个选项在原文中都有提及，但并不是此次抗议的发起人。

30. Which of the following details about the news is INCORRECT?
【详解】选 **D**)。题目问下列关于这则新闻的哪个细节不正确。新闻最后提到，上周加沙地带激进分子杀死了13名士兵，加深了人们对以色列首相莎伦的撤兵计划的支持。由该内容可知，首相是支持撤兵计划的，所以D)不符合原文，故为答案。
【避错】新闻中提到，上周在加沙地带激进分子杀死了13名士兵，所以A)符合原文；新闻一开始提到有10万人参与了此次抗议，所以B)符合原文；新闻中提到，参与抗议的人要求政府从加沙撤兵，所以C)符合原文。

PART III CLOZE

【文章大意】本文为说明文。本文主要是关于英国的迷信思想的。第一至四段主要指出一些能带来霉运的做法和事情，并指出了避免霉运的方法；第五至六段主要指出一些能带来好运的事物和做法。

There are many superstitions in Britain, but one of the most __31__ held is that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder — even if it means __32__ the pavement into a busy street!

__33__ you must pass under a ladder you can __34__ bad luck by crossing your fingers and __35__ them crossed until you have seen a dog. __36__, you may lick your finger and __37__ a cross on the toe of your shoe, and not look again at the shoe until the __38__ has dried.

Another common __39__ is that it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house — it will either bring __40__ to the person who opened it or to the whole __41__. Anyone opening an umbrella in fine weather is __42__, as it inevitably brings rain!

The number 13 is said to be unlucky for some, and when the 13th day of the month __43__ on a Friday, anyone wishing to avoid a bad event had better stay __44__. The worst misfortune that can happen to a person is caused by breaking a mirror, __45__ it brings seven years of bad luck! The superstition is supposed to __46__ in ancient times, when mirrors were considered to be tools of the gods.

Black cats are generally considered lucky in Britain, even though they are __47__ witchcraft. It is __48__ lucky if a black cat crosses your path — although in America the exact opposite belief prevails.

Finally, a commonly held superstition is that of touching wood __49__ luck. This measure is most often taken if you think you have said something that is tempting fate, such as "my car has never __50__, touch wood?"

31. A) broadly　B) widely　C) quickly　D) speedily
32. A) running from　B) jumping off　C) stepping off　D) keeping from
33. A) If　B) As　C) Though　D) Unless
34. A) erase　B) remove　C) avoid　D) ease
35. A) keep　B) keeping　C) kept　D) to keep
36. A) Consequently　B) However　C) Comparatively　D) Alternatively
37. A) make　B) print　C) perform　D) produce
38. A) label　B) symbol　C) mark　D) cut
39. A) argument　B) superstition　C) opinion　D) idea
40. A) loss　B) difficulty　C) tragedy　D) misfortune
41. A) house　B) household　C) home　D) circle
42. A) unwise　B) unintelligent　C) unpopular　D) unfortunate
43. A) falls　B) arrives　C) drops　D) happens
44. A) away　B) outdoors　C) indoors　D) far
45. A) when　B) as　C) if　D) though
46. A) have originated　B) be originating　C) be originated　D) originate
47. A) concerned about　B) related with　C) associated with　D) connected in
48. A) especially　B) specially　C) frequently　D) rarely
49. A) as　B) for　C) in　D) of
50. A) broken up　B) broken off　C) broken away　D) broken down

31.【详解】选 **B**)。通读全文后可发现，此处的 one of the most _____ held 与最后一段第一句中的 a commonly held superstition 对应，由此可知，所填词应与 commonly 同义复现，选项中符合要求的为 B) widely。commonly held 与 widely held 都可表示“被广泛认为的”。
【避错】A) broadly“大致上，大体上”与 held 不搭配，C) quickly“快速地”和 D) speedily“迅速地”与句意不对应。

32.【详解】选 **C**)。根据空后的 the pavement into a busy street 可知，此处是表示“由人行道走上繁忙的街道”。选项中只有 C) stepping off“步下，开步走”符合语境，故为答案。
【避错】A) running from“逃避”；B) jumping off“从…跳下”；D) keeping from“避开”都不符合句意。

33.【详解】选 **A**)。根据 you can…可知，此处是讲必须要在梯子下面经过时可以做什么事情来避免霉运。此处从句应该是一个条件句，选项中符合要求的为 A)。
【避错】B) As，通常引导定语从句，状语从句等；C) Though 通常引导让步状语从句；D) Unless 引导条件状语时，通常表达否定含义，不符合本句逻辑。

34.【详解】选 **C**)。结合上文可知，此处是在讲避免霉运的方法，C) avoid 用在句中符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】A) erase“擦掉，清除”；B) remove“移走，移除”和 D) ease“缓和，解除”，均不能与 bad luck 构成合理的动宾搭配。

35.【详解】选 **B**)。空前的并列连词 and 提示，所填词应与 crossing 并列，同为动词的分词形式，选项中符合要求的为 B) keeping。
【避错】A) keep，C) kept 和 D) to keep 的形式不符合句子要求。

36.【详解】选 **D**)。结合上文可知，此处说的是另一种避免霉运的方法，选项中的 D) Alternatively“二者择一地”，用在句中能引出另一种避免霉运的方法，故为答案。
【避错】A) Consequently“因此，所以”，B) However“但是”和 C) Comparatively“比较地，比较上”均不符合句意。

37.【详解】选 **A**)。所填词的宾语是 a cross，选项中的词能与其构成合理动宾关系的为 A) make，make a cross 意为“画十字”
【避错】B) print“印刷”，C) perform“履行，演出”和 D) produce“生产，制作”均不符合句意。

38.【详解】选 **C**)。空前的定冠词 the 提示，所填词应指前面的 a cross，选项中符合要求的为 C) mark“记号，标记”。
【避错】A) label“标签”，通常指商品的标签；B) symbol“标志，符号”，通常指具有代表意义的标志；D) cut“伤口”明显不符合句意。

39.【详解】选 **B**)。空前的 another 提示所填词应在上文中能找到原词。由本文第一句可知，在英国有很多 superstitions，而第一、二段主要是关于在梯子下走的迷信。本句中的 another 提示，下面是要说另一种迷信，由此可知所填词应是 B) superstition。
【避错】A) argument“争论”；C) opinion“意见”和 D) idea“观点”都不符合语境。

40.【详解】选 **D**)。根据空前的 unlucky 可知，此处是要说在屋里把伞打开的不好的一面，所填词应是 unlucky 的同义复现，选项中符合要求的为 D) misfortune。
【避错】A) loss“迷失”；B) difficulty“困境”和 C) tragedy“悲剧”均不符合句子语境。

41.【详解】选 **B**)。根据句意可知，在屋里把伞打开所带来的霉运不仅涉及个人，还涉及…。所填词表示的范围应比 the person 大，很明显，在屋里把伞打开还会把霉运带给屋里的人。选项中的词用在句中符合这一语境的为 B) household，该词有“家庭”的含义。
【避错】A) house“房子”；C) home“家，原产地”和 D) circle“圈，阶层”均不符合句意。

42.【详解】选 **C**)。上文已经提到，在家里把伞打开会带来霉运，所以此处同样也应是说在晴天打伞也是不吉利的，因为晴天打伞会带来雨。选项中的词用在句中能表示别人对晴天打伞的人的态度的是 C) unpopular“不招人喜欢的”。
【避错】A) unwise“不明智的”，与上文中的 unlucky, misfortune 等不符合；B) unintelligent“不聪明的”不符合句子语境；D) unfortunate“不幸的”，本句明显是说一个人在晴天打伞对外人的影响，所以该选项用在句中不符合句意。

43.【详解】选 **A**)。空后的 a Friday 为泛指，这里应表示的是 13 号正好是某个周五。A) falls 与 on 搭配后表示“突然来临，降临”，能表示一种巧合，且后面能接日期，故为答案。
【避错】B) arrives 表示“(有时间性的事件)到来”，且不与 on 搭配使用；C) drops“落下，掉下”通常也不与 on 连用；D) happens“发生”不与 on 连用。

44.【详解】选 **C**)。根据上下文及常识判断，此处是说要避免坏事出现最好是待在家里，故答案为 C) indoors。
【避错】A) away，stay away“离开”；B) outdoors，stay outdoors“待在屋外”；D) far，通常用于 stay far away 短语中。

45.【详解】选 **B**)。前面的句子是说“一个人能发生的最坏的事情是由打破镜子引起的”，后面的句子是说“它能带来七年的霉运”。前后两个句子之间存在因果关系，选项中能引导原因状语从句的为 B) as。
【避错】A) when 通常引导时间状语从句；C) if 通常引导条件状语从句；D) though 通常引导让步状语从句。

46.【详解】选 **A**)。结合选项可知此处是要表达迷信源自于古代。本题是要选择 originate 的正确形式。由空前的 is supposed to 和后面的 in ancient times 可推出此处应填现在完成时，与空前的动词不定式 to 构成动词不定式的完成式，表示过去发生的事情延续到现在，故答案为 A) have originated。
【避错】其他三个选项的形式不符合句子要求。

47.【详解】选 **C**)。结合空后的宾语 witchcraft (魔法，巫术)可知，此处应表示“把…联系一起”之意，选项中符合句意的为 C) associated with，故为答案。
【避错】A) concerned about“对…的关心，对…的疑虑”；B) related with“和…有关，与…相符”；D) connected in 的搭配有误。

48.【详解】选 **A**)。根据句子大意可知，所填词应表示程度，强调黑猫你经过你的小路所带来的 lucky 要比上一句强烈，选项中的副词有此用法的是 A) especially。
【避错】B) specially“特别地”，通常指为了某个目的；C) frequently“经常地”，表示频率；D) rarely“几乎不”，表示频率。

49.【详解】选 **B**)。根据前后句意可知，此处表示为了好运而触摸木头，所填词应表示目的，选项中符合要求的为 B) for。
【避错】其他三个选项无此用法。

50.【详解】选 **D**)。结合选项可知，所填词应和 my car 构成合理的主谓关系，选项 D) broken down“(机器等)坏了”符合上下文语义，故为答案。
【避错】A) broken up“打碎，拆散”；B) broken off“中断”；C) broken away“突然离开，强行逃脱”，均不符合句意。

【全文翻译】

在英国，有很多迷信说法，但是其中一个最[31]广泛的说法就是从梯子下经过是不吉利的——即使这意味着要[32]走出人行道走到川流不息的街道上也是如此。

[33]如果你必须要通过梯子，你就要交叉手指，[35]保持交叉着的状态，直到看到一只狗，这样你就可以[34]避免霉运。[36]还有一种方法，就是你可以舔一下手指，然后在鞋子的脚尖处[37]画一个“十”字，不要再看鞋，直到[38]痕迹干了。

另一个常听到的[39]迷信说法是在屋子里撑开伞是不吉利的——它会给撑开伞的人带来[40]不幸，也会给整个[41]家里的人带来不幸。任何在晴天撑伞的人都是[42]不受欢迎的，因为它必定会带来降雨！

对一些人来说数字 13 是不吉利的，当一个月中的 13 号[43]正好是周五的时候，想要避免不幸霉运的人最好待在[44]室内。给一个人带来最大厄运的事情就是打破镜子，[45]因为这会带来七年的霉运。这一迷信说法据称[46]起源于古代，当时镜子被看做是神的工具。

黑猫在英国普遍被视为吉祥物，即使它们经常与巫术[47]联系在一起。如果一只黑猫从你面前穿过，那是[48]尤其吉利的——虽然在美国这恰恰是被视为最不吉利的事情。

最后，一个普遍的迷信说法是触摸木头可以求[49]得好运。当你觉得自己说过的话有些冒险时常常会这么做，比如：“我的车以前从来没有[50]抛锚过，是不是该摸下木头？”

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

51. _____ dull he may be, he is certainly a very successful top executive.
A) Although B) Whatever
C) As D) However

52. If only I _____ play the guitar as well as you!
A) would B) could
C) should D) might

53. The party, _____ I was the guest of honor, was extremely enjoyable.
A) by which B) for which
C) to which D) at which

54. It's high time we _____ cutting down the rainforests.
A) stopped B) had to stop
C) shall stop D) stop

55. The student said there were a few points in the essay he _____ impossible to comprehend.
A) ought to have B) was finding
C) had found D) would find

56. Loudspeakers were fixed in the hall so that everyone _____ an opportunity to hear the speech.
A) ought to have B) must have C) may have D) should have

57. I am surprised _____ this city is a dull place to live in.
A) that you should think B) by what you are thinking
C) that you would think D) with what you were thinking

58. Susan is very hardworking, but her pay is not _____ for her work.
A) enough good B) good enough
C) as good enough D) good as enough

59. It is imperative that the government _____ more investment into the shipbuilding industry.
A) attracts B) shall attract
C) attract D) has to attract

60. Land belongs to the city, there is _____ thing as private ownership of land.
A) no such a B) not such
C) not such a D) no such

61. My daughter has walked eight miles today. We never guessed that she could walk _____ far.
A) / B) such
C) that D) as

62. The statistics _____ that living standards in the area have improved drastically in recent times.
A) proves B) is proving
C) are proving D) prove

63. There are only ten apples left in the baskets, _____ the spoilt ones.
A) not counting B) not to count
C) don't count D) having not counted

51.【题意】不管他多么令人乏味，他仍是一位非常成功的高级主管。
【详解】选 **B**)。所填词应修饰 dull，并使前后句意构成转折关系，选项中符合要求的为 D) however，相当于 no matter how。
【避错】A) Although 引导让步状语从句，后不直接接形容词；B) Whatever，相当于 no matter what，后接名词；C) As 引导定语从句时，后可直接接形容词，但用在本句中不能使前后句意通顺。

52.【题意】要是我弹吉他能像你那样好该多好啊！
【详解】选 **B**)。if only 引导的句子用虚拟语气，表示惋惜、遗憾等。题干是对“我”现在的能力的假设，故动词用 can 的过去式，答案为 B) could。
【避错】其他三个选项都与能力无关。

53.【题意】我作为主宾参加的那场舞会令人非常愉快。
【详解】选 **D**)。结合选项可知，_____ I was the guest of honor 为定语从句，修饰 the party。结合选项可知 party 在定语从句中应充当地点状语，所以介词应用 at，at the party 意为“在晚会上”，由此可知答案为 D)。
【避错】其他三个选项中的介词不能与 the party 构成合理的搭配。

54.【题意】是该停止砍伐雨林的时候了。
【详解】选 **A**)。It's high time…是固定句型，表示“是该做某事的时候了”，须用虚拟语气，所以谓语动词应用过去式，答案为 A)。
【避错】其他三个选项的时态不符合用法。

55.【题意】该学生说这篇文章中有几处他理解不了的地方。
【详解】选 **C**)。主句谓语动词为 said，从句谓语动词 (find) 的动作发生在主句谓语动词(said)之前，故从句用过去完成时。
【避错】其他三个选项的时态不符合用法。

56.【题意】礼堂里安装了扬声器，以便每个人都能听到演讲。
【详解】选 **D**)。so that…引导的目的状语从句中常用 may 表示一种可能性，但因题干中主句谓语用了过去时，从句谓语也相应地用过去时态，即过去将来时“should +原形动词”结构，答案为 D)。
【避错】其他三个选项的情态动词的用法不符合要求。

57.【题意】你居然认为住在这座城市很乏味，这让我感到很惊讶。
【详解】选 **A**)。结合选项可知从句的谓语是 think，this city…为 think 的宾语从句。I am surprised (sorry, upset, ashamed, embarrassed, pleased, happy, glad)等结构后的 that…宾语从句中谓语可用“should+动词原形”，should 在此意为“竟然，居然”，表示说话人的惊异、懊悔、失望等情感。由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】think 后不能接双宾语，故首先排除 B)和 D)；根据上述详解可排除 C)。

58.【题意】苏珊工作很努力，但是她的工资与她的付出不成比例。
【详解】选 **B**)。enough 修饰形容词时，置于被修饰词之后；修饰名词时，则置于名词之前。此处 good 是形容词，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) enough good 中 enough 的位置错误；C)和 D)中的 as 多余。

59.【题意】政府吸引更多投资到造船业中是很有必要的。
【详解】选 **C**)。It is imperative that…是固定句型，从句要用虚拟语气，谓语用“(should+) 原形动词”。
【避错】其他三个选项不符合虚拟语气对谓语动词的要求。

60.【题意】土地属于全体市民，不归任何人私有。
【详解】选 **D**)。there is no such thing / person as sth. / sb.为固定句型，表示“没有这样的事或没有这类人”。类似的结构还有：There is not sth. / sb. as such。
【避错】其他三个选项不适用于此种句型。

61.【题意】女儿今天走了八英里，我们从没想过她能走那么远。
【详解】选 **C**)。此处的 far 做副词，修饰 walk，所选词也应为副词，修饰 far，表示强调。that 在此相当于 so，表强调，同时还能指代前面的 eight miles。
【避错】B) such 只修饰名词或名词词组；A) /和 D) as 明显不符合句意。

62.【题意】统计数字表明，近来这个地区的生活水平大幅度提高。
【详解】选 **D**)。分析句子结构可知，所填词在句中充当谓语，空后面是一个由 that 引导的宾语从句。statistics 意为“统计学”时，谓语动词用单数；意为“统计数字”时，谓语动词用复数。在本句中 statistics 表示“统计数字”，所以谓语动词应用复数形式。另外，prove 没有进行时的用法，所以答案为 D)。
【避错】根据上述详解可明显排除干扰项。

63.【题意】不算已经烂掉的，篮子里只剩下十个苹果。
【详解】选 **A**)。题干句被逗号隔开，逗号前为完整句子，表明逗号后应是伴随状语。只有分词可做伴随状语。结合选项可知，此处是要填分词的否定形式，分词变否定时，在其前直接添加 not，故答案为 A)。

64. It was _____ we had hoped.
A) more a success than　B) a success more than
C) as much of a success as　D) a success as much as

65. There used to be petrol station near the park, _____?
A) didn't it　B) doesn't there
C) usedn't it　D) didn't there

66. It is an offence to show _____ against people of different races.
A) distinction　B) difference
C) separation　D) discrimination

67. A great amount of work has gone into _____ the Cathedral to its previous splendour.
A) refreshing　B) restoring
C) renovating　D) renewing

68. The thieves fled with the local police close on their _____.
A) backs　B) necks
C) toes　D) heels

69. The economic recession has meant that job _____ is a rare thing.
A) security　B) safety
C) protection　D) secureness

70. Many people nowadays save money to _____ for their old age.
A) cater　B) supply
C) provide　D) equip

71. The tone of the article _____ the writer's mood at the time.
A) reproduced　B) reflected
C) imagined　D) imitated

72. This is not the right _____ to ask for my help; I am far too busy even to listen!
A) moment　B) situation
C) opportunity　D) circumstance

73. The job of a student accommodation officer _____ a great many visits to landladies.
A) concerns　B) offers
C) asks　D) involves

74. Our family doctor's clinic _____ at the junction of two busy roads.
A) rests　B) stands
C) stays　D) seats

75. She was so fat that she could only just _____ through the door.
A) assemble　B) appear
C) squeeze　D) gather

76. After the heavy rain, a builder was called to repair the roof, which was _____.
A) leaking　B) trickling
C. dripping　D. floating

77. The reception was attended by _____ members of the local community.
A) excellent　B) conspicuous
C) prominent　D) noticeable

78. Share prices on the Stock Exchange plunged sharply in the morning but _____ slightly in the afternoon.
A) regained　B) recovered　C) restored　D) revived

79. His _____ brain has worked away on the idea of a universal cure.
A) rich　B) quick
C) productive　D) fertile

80. The couple has donated a not _____ amount of money to the foundation.
A) inconsiderable　B) inconsiderate
C) inaccurate　D) incomparable

【避错】其他干扰项均不符合上述要求。

64.【题意】这次成功如我们所期望的那样。
【详解】选 **C**)。be (not) as much of (a)为习惯用法，表示“(不)是一个了不起的，(不)是很好的”。as…as 表示同等比较，把比较的对象置于两个 as 中间，故 C)为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项均不能使句子符合语法规范。

65.【题意】过去在公园附近有个加油站，不是吗？
【详解】选 **D**)。used to“过去常常”做句子谓语的一部分时，反意疑问句由 didn't 或 usedn't 引导。本句 there be 是过去时，其反意疑问部分应为 didn't there 或 usedn't there。故答案为 D)。
【避错】其他三个选项均不符合此用法。

66.【题意】歧视其他种族的人是一种冒犯。
【详解】选 **D**)。discrimination against 为固定搭配，意为“歧视”，故答案为 D)。
【避错】A) distinction“区别”和 C) separation“分别，分离”通常和 between 搭配使用；B) difference“不同”通常与 between 或 in 搭配。

67.【题意】为了使大教堂恢复昔日的光彩，人们已经做了大量的修缮工作。
【详解】选 **B**)。本句是说将 Cathedral 恢复原貌，选项 B) restoring“修复，重建”，相当于 repair，符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】A) refreshing“使精神振作”，宾语应为人；C) renovating“修复，整修”强调整修一新而非恢复原貌；D) renewing“更新，恢复”不能与 Cathedral 构成合理的动宾搭配。

68.【题意】小偷们在四处逃窜，当地警察穷追不舍。
【详解】选 **D**)。on / at one's heels 为习惯用法，意为“紧跟着某人”，故答案为 D)。
【避错】其他三个选项均无此用法。

69.【题意】经济不景气意味着工作不稳定。
【详解】选 **A**)。job 和 security 常在同一语境中出现，job security 意为“工作有保障”，故答案为 A) security，强调安全、有保障的状态。
【避错】B) safety 虽然也表示“安全”，但它通常是指处于安全状态，不受伤害，没有危险，多用于人身、货物；C) protection“保护”，不符合句子用法；D) secureness“安全，固定”，强调安全、有保障的自由。

70.【题意】如今许多人攒钱防老。
【详解】选 **C**)。所填词应与后面的 for 搭配，C) provide，provide for sb. / sth.表示“为…准备”，符合句意，故为答案。
【避错】B) supply 和 D) equip 常和 with 搭配使用；A) cater for 意为“为…提供服务，迎合(或满足)…的要求”，与 for 后的 their old age 不搭配。

71.【题意】文章的气氛反映了作者此刻的心情。
【详解】选 **B**)。The tone of the article (文章的气氛)和 the writer's mood (作者的心情)二者之间的关系很明显应是前者反映了后者，reflect 和 mood 形成语义场共现，故答案为 B) reflected (反映)。
【避错】A) reproduced“复制，再现”；C) imagined“想象，设想”；D) imitated“模仿，仿造”均不符合句意。

72.【题意】现在找我帮忙不是时候，因为我太忙了，连听的工夫都没有。
【详解】选 **A**)。This is (not) the right moment…是固定句型，意为“…(不)是合适的时候”。
【避错】B) situation“情况”，C) opportunity“机会，时机”；D) circumstance“情形”均不符合句意。

73.【题意】学生生活管理员的工作包括对女房东的大量拜访。
【详解】选 **D**)。空前的 job 和空后的 a great many visits to landladies 是一种包含关系，故答案为 D) involves。
【避错】A) concerns“使有关于，使担心”，B) offers“提供”，C) asks“要求”，均不符合句意。

74.【题意】我们家庭医生的诊所位于两条繁忙马路的交叉处。
【详解】选 **B**)。表示建筑物坐落在某处，一般用 stand，该句中的 clinic 和 stands 形成语义场共现，故答案为 B) stands。
【避错】A) rests“休息”，C) stays“待在”；D) seats“使坐下，容纳”均不符合句意。

75.【题意】她太胖了，勉强能挤过那个门。
【详解】选 **C**)。由空前的 so fat that 可知，她勉强能挤过门，且所填词与 through 构成固定搭配，选项中符合要求的为 C) squeeze“挤”。
【避错】A) assemble“聚集”；B) appear“出现，显露”；D) gather“聚集”均不符合句意。

76.【题意】大雨过后，一名建筑工人被叫来维修漏雨的屋顶。
【详解】选 **A**)。根据句意，此处明显是说房子漏雨，A) leaking 表示“漏雨，漏水”，符合句意要求，故为答案。
【避错】B) trickling“滴流，滴淌”，主语常为 tears，blood，gasoline 等，并且后需接 down 或 out；C) dripping“滴下，滴水”，强调水滴等液态物质滴下这一动作；D) floating“漂浮，浮动”，与 roof 不搭配。

77.【题意】当地社团的名流参加了这次招待会。
【详解】选 **C**)。所填词修饰人，选项中符合要求的为 C) prominent“著名的，杰出的”，故为答案。
【避错】A) excellent“优秀的，极好的”强调品质或质量等；B) conspicuous“显著的”，不修饰人；D) noticeable“显而易见的”，强调容易引起注意，通常不修饰人。

78.【题意】上午股票交易所的股票价格急剧下跌，但是下午有小幅度的回升。
【详解】选 **B**)。根据题干中的 plunged…but…可知，所填词在意思应与 plunge 相对或相反。股票价格的回升可用 recover 表示，与 plunge 相反，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A) regained“重获，重得”，不符合句意；C) restored“恢复”，表示某物回到原来的状态；D) revived 为强干扰项，多用来指比较抽象的经济，但此处是具体的 share prices。

79.【题意】他那才思泉涌的大脑已经想出了一个全面治疗的方案。
【详解】选 **D**)。选项中的 D) fertile，用来修饰人的头脑时，指“主意多的，有想象力的”，故为答案。
【避错】A) rich 通常指“物产、资源等丰富的”，不修饰 brain，mind 等；B) quick 意为“聪敏的，反应快的”，强调脑子转得快；C) productive“多产的”不符合句意。

80.【题意】这对夫妇向基金会捐赠的钱不是个小数目。
【详解】选 **A**)。inconsiderable“相当小的”，修饰不可数名词，尤其是与钱有关的不可数名词，not inconsiderable 相当于 considerable，符合句意，故答案为 A)。
【避错】B) inconsiderate“不能体谅别人的”；C) inaccurate“不准确的”；D) incomparable“无可比拟的”均不能修饰 amount of money。

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT A

【文章大意】本文为议论文。本文主要是关于手机对文化和人的影响。

总领全文，指出手机改变着我们的文化和肢体语言。

1 In the case of mobile phones, change is everything. Recent research indicates that the mobile phone is changing not only our culture, but our very bodies as well.

主要是关于手机带来的文化上的改变。

2 First, let's talk about culture. The difference between the mobile phone and its parent, the fixed-line phone, is that a mobile number corresponds to a person, while a landline goes to a place. If you call my mobile, you get me. If you call my fixed-line phone, you get whoever answers it.

3 This has several implications. The most common one, however, and perhaps the thing that has changed our culture forever, is the "meeting" influence. People no longer need to make firm plans about when and where to meet. Twenty years ago, a Friday night would need to be arranged in advance. You needed enough time to allow everyone to get from their place of work to the first meeting place. [81]Now, however, a night out can be arranged on the run. It is no longer "see you there at 8", but "text me around 8 and we'll see where we all are".

主要是关于手机给人带来的改变。

4 Texting changes people as well. [82①]In their paper, "Insights into the Social and Psychological Effects of SMS Text Messaging", two British researchers distinguished between two types of mobile phone users: the "talkers" and the "texters"—those who prefer voice to text messages and those who prefer text to voice.

5 [82②]They found that the mobile phone's individuality and privacy gave texters the ability to express a whole new outer personality. Texters were likely to report that their family would be surprised if they were to read their texts. [83]This suggests that texting allowed texters to present a self-image that differed from the one familiar to those who knew them well.

6 Another scientist wrote of the changes that mobiles have brought to body language. There are two kinds that people use while speaking on the phone. There is the "speakeasy": the head is held high, in a self-confident way, chatting away. [84]And there is the "spacemaker": these people focus on themselves and keep out other people.

总结全文，坚定人们使用手机的信心。

7 Who can blame them? Phone meetings get cancelled or reformed and camera-phones intrude on people's privacy. So, it is understandable if your mobile makes you nervous. But perhaps you needn't worry so much. After all, it is good to talk.

81. When people plan to meet nowadays, they (现在，当人们计划要碰面时，他们)
A) arrange the meeting place beforehand. (提前安排好见面的地方)
B) postpone fixing the place till the last minute. (直到最后一分钟才确定见面地点)
C) seldom care about when and where to meet. (几乎不关心见面的时间和地点)
D) still love to work out detailed meeting plans. (仍然会喜欢制订出详细的见面计划)
【定位】根据题干中的 meet nowadays 可定位到第 3 段。
【详解】选 **B**)。该段最后两句指出，现在，人们可以随时安排会面，不会事先告诉说要在 8 点碰面，而会在 8 点左右给发短信，看看到时候在哪里碰面。由此可知，现在人们通常会在见面前约定见面地点，故答案为 B)。
【避错】A)是手机没有出现之前，人们约碰面的方式；C)和 D)在文中没有提及。

82. According to the two British researchers, the social and psychological effects are mostly to be seen on (根据两个英国研究者的发现，社会和心理影响主要可以通过_____表现出来)
A) talkers. (打电话的人)　B) the "speakeasy". (畅所欲言的人)　C) the "spacemaker". (保持距离的人)　D) texters. (发短信的人)
【定位】根据题干中的 two British researchers 可定位到第 4 段。
【详解】选 **D**)。通过这两位研究者的著作的名称"发短信的社会和心理影响"就能比较容易地推断出，这两位研究者认为发短信的人能最好的体现社会和心理影响，故答案为 D)。
【避错】B)和 C)都是打电话对身体特征的影响；A)在文中没有提及。

83. We can infer from the passage that the texts sent by texters are (我们可以从这篇文章中知道，发短信的人发的短信是)
A) quite revealing. (相当具有揭示性)　B) well written. (写得很好)　C) unacceptable by others. (不被别人接受)　D) shocking to others. (令别人震惊)
【定位】根据题干中的 texts sent by texters 可定位到第 5 段。
【详解】选 **A**)。该段中指出，发短信能使发短信的人表现出一个完全不同的自我，他们发的短信会使家人吓一跳。该段最后一句作出总结：发短信可以使发短信的人呈现出一个完全不同的自我形象。也就是短信能够显现出发短信的人真正的特点，由此可知答案为 A)。
【避错】B)在文中没有提及；文中只是说家人和朋友会吃惊，但并没有说不会接受，所以可排除 C)；D)是根据原文中的 surprised 设置的干扰选项。

84. According to the passage, who is afraid of being heard while talking on the mobile? (根据这篇文章，在打电话的时候谁怕被听见？)
A) Talkers. (说话的人)　B) The "speakeasy". (畅所欲言的人)　C) The "spacemaker". (保持距离的人)　D) Texters. (发短信的人)
【定位】根据题干中的 afraid of being heard while talking on the mobile 可定位到第 6 段。
【详解】选 **C**)。该段主要介绍了两种打电话的人，其中提到 spacemaker 时说，这样的人在打电话的时候会专注于自己，将其他人排除在外，即题目中所说的害怕被别人听到，故答案为 C)。
【避错】A)在文中没有提及；B)是 speakeasy 的特征；D)与打电话无关。

85. An appropriate title for the passage might be (这篇文章最合适的题目可能是)
A) The SMS Effect. (短信效应)　B) Cultural Implications of Mobile Phone Use. (使用手机的文化蕴意)
C) Changes in the Use of the Mobile. (手机使用中的各种变化)　D) Body Language and the Mobile Phone. (身体语言和手机)
【定位】本题针对文章主题提问，由此可定位于全文。
【详解】选 **C**)。第一段总领全文，指出在手机的影响下，一切都在改变，并指出手机不仅改变着我们的文化，而且改变着我们的肢体语言。第 2～3 段主要是关于手机带来的文化上的改变；第 4～6 段主要是关于手机对人们的影响；最后一段总结全文，坚定人们使用手机的信心。通读全文后可发现，最能概括原文的为 C)，故为答案。
【避错】其他三个选项都为细节信息，不足以概括全文。

【全文翻译】

因为手机，一切都变了。最近的研究表明，手机不仅改变了我们的文化，而且改变了我们的肢体语言。

首先，让我们来谈谈文化。手机和上一代固定电话不同，一个手机号码对应一个人，而固定电话则对应一个地点。如果打我的手机，可以直接找到我这个人。如果打我的固定电话，就不知道是谁接电话了。

这种变化有多种含义。然而最常见的含义，可能是对我们文化的永远改变，就是对"见面"的影响。人们不再需要制定严格的计划来确定见面的时间和地点。20 年前，周五的晚上需要提前安排，因为你要给足够的时间让人们从工作单位到最初约定好的见面地点。[81]然而现在，晚上出去可以随意安排。不再是"8 点在那里见"而是"8 点左右给我发短信看看我们在哪里(然后再确定见面的时间地点)"。

同样，短信也改变着人们。[82①]在名为《SMS 短信对社会和心理影响的观察》的文章中，两个英国研究人员区分了两种不同的手机使用者：爱打电话的人和爱发短信的人——也就是宁愿打电话而不发短信的人和宁愿发短信而不打电话的人。

[82②]他们发现手机的独立性和私密性让发短信的人展现了全新的外向型性格。如果让他们的家人读到他们的短信，他们的家人一定会大吃一惊。[83]这表明短信让发短信的人展现了不同于人们所熟悉的自我形象。

另一位科学家描写了手机对肢体语言的改变。人们在打电话时有两种不同的说话方式。一种是"畅所欲言"：总是头高高地仰着，充满了自信，海阔天空地聊着。[84]另一种是"保持距离的人"：这些人关注自己，打电话时不让别人听见。

谁能责怪他们呢？电话会议或取消或更改，拍照手机也侵犯了人们的隐私。所以，如果手机让你紧张，这是可以理解的。但是，也许你没有必要这么担心。毕竟，用它来通话还是很方便的。

【语境记忆】

1. indicate *vt.* 显示，指出
2. implication *n.* 含意，暗含
3. individuality *n.* 个性
4. texter *n.* 发短信的人
5. self-image *n.* 自身形象
6. camera-phone *n.* 拍照手机

【难句分析】

The difference between the mobile phone and its parent, the fixed-line phone, **is that** a mobile number corresponds to a person, while a landline goes to a place. (第 2 段第一句)
【分析】复合句。本句的主干结构为 The difference is that。The fixed-line phone 为 parent 的同位语。that 引导表语从句；while 引导比较状语从句。

TEXT B

【文章大意】本文为议论文。本文主要论述了尽管英国社会发生了巨大变化，但阶级差距却依然存在这一观点。

提出观点：英国的社会发生了很大变化，但阶级观念却没有什么改变。

1 [90]Over the last 25 years, British society has changed a great deal—or at least many parts of it have. In some ways, however, very little has changed, particularly where attitudes are concerned. Ideas about social class—whether a person is "working-class" or "middle-class"—are one area in

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86. Which of the following is seen as the cause of class differences in the past? (下面哪个是过去阶级差异的原因？)
A) Life-style and occupation. (生活方式和职业)　B) Attitude and income. (态度和收入)
C) Income and job security. (收入和工作安全)　D) Job security and hobbies. (工作安全和爱好)
【定位】根据题干中的 class differences in the past 可定位到第 2 段。

which changes have been extremely slow.

2 [86]In the past, the working-class tended to be paid less than middle-class people, such as teachers and doctors. As a result of this and also of the fact that workers'jobs were generally much less secure, distinct differences in life-styles and attitudes came into existence. The typical working man would collect his wages on Friday evening and then, it was widely believed, having given his wife her "housekeeping", would go out and squander the rest on beer and betting.

3 [87]The stereotype of what a middle-class man did with his money was perhaps nearer the truth. [88]He was — and still is — inclined to take a longer-term view. Not only did he regard buying a house as a top priority, but he also considered the education of his children as extremely important. Both of these provided him and his family with security. Only in very few cases did workers have the opportunity (or the education and training) to make such long-term plans.

闸述过去工人阶级和中产阶级的差距。

4 [89]Nowadays, a great deal has changed. In a large number of cases factory workers earn as much, if not more, than their middle-class supervisors. Social security and laws to improve job security, combined with a general rise in the standard of living since the mid-fifties of the 20th century, have made it less necessary than before to worry about "tomorrow". Working-class people seem slowly to be losing the feeling of inferiority they had in the past. In fact there has been a growing tendency in the past few years for the middle-classes to feel slightly ashamed of their position.

5 The changes in both life-styles and attitudes are probably most easily seen amongst younger people. They generally tend to share very similar tastes in music and clothes, they spend their money in having a good time, and save for holidays or longer-term plans when necessary. There seems to be much less difference than in previous generations. Nevertheless, we still have a wide gap between the well-paid (whatever type of job they may have) and the low-paid. As long as this gap exists, there will always be a possibility that new conflicts and jealousies will emerge, or rather that the old conflicts will reappear, but between different groups.

闸述尽管现在工人阶级和中产阶级的差距在缩小，但阶级差距依然存在。

连上页

【详解】选 **C**)。该段中提到，以前，工人阶级赚的少，他们的工作也不安全，由此导致生活方式和态度的不同。故答案为 C)。

【避错】A)不够全面，并且 life-style 的不同是阶级差异的结果而不是原因；B)不全面，而且 attitude 的不同是阶级差异的结果而非原因；D)不全面，且 hobbies 的不同是阶级差异的结果而非原因。

87. The writer seems to suggest that the description of _____ is closer to truth. (作者看似认为_____的描述更接近于事实)

A) middle-class ways of spending money (中产阶级花钱的方式)　B) working-class ways of spending the weekend (工人阶级度周末的方式)

C) working-class drinking habits (工人阶级的饮酒习惯)　D) middle-class attitudes (中产阶级的态度)

【定位】根据题干中的 closer to truth 可定位到第 3 段。

【详解】选 **A**)。该段第一句指出，中产阶级是如何花钱的可能更接近于事实。由此可知答案为 A)。

【避错】其他三个选项在文中没有提及。

88. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a typical feature of the middle-class? (根据文章内容，下面哪个不是中产阶级的典型特征？)

A) Desiring for security. (对安全感的需求)　B) Making long-term plans. (制订长远计划)

C) Having priorities in life. (在生活中有优先考虑的事情)　D) Saving money. (存钱)

【定位】根据题干中的 feature of the middle-class 可定位到第 3 段。

【详解】选 **D**)。该段第 2～4 句中提到，中产阶级目光较为长远，他把买房子作为优先考虑的事情，也会将孩子的教育放到极为重要的地位。这两者会给他和他的家人一种安全感。文中没有提到的就是他们存钱的事，由此可知答案为 D)。

【避错】根据上述详解可知，其他三个选项与原文相符。

89. Working-class people's sense of security increased as a result of all the following factors EXCEPT (工人阶级的安全感增加是因为以下原因，除了)

A) better social security. (更好的社会保障)　B) more job opportunities. (更多的工作机会)

C) higher living standard. (更高的生活水平)　D) better legal protection. (更好的法律保护)

【定位】根据题干中的 working-class people's sense of security increased 可定位到第 4 段。

【详解】选 **B**)。该段提到，现在工人们赚的钱更多了，社会保障和法律也提高了他们的工作安全感，生活水平也提高的。这就使得他们不用像以前那样过于担心明天。选项中只有 B)没有在原文中提及，故为答案。

【避错】根据上述详解，其他三个选项都在原文中提到过。

90. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT? (下面哪个陈述不正确？)

A) Changes are slowly taking place in all sectors of the British society. (英国社会所有的方面都在慢慢地发生变化)

B) The gap between working-class and middle-class young people is narrowing. (工人阶级和中产阶级的年轻人之间的差距变小)

C) Differences in income will remain but those in occupation will disappear. (收入的不同仍然存在，而职业的差别不复存在)

D) Middle-class people may sometimes feel inferior to working-class people. (中产阶级的人有时会觉得不如工人阶级的人)

【定位】根据题干可知，本题应定位于全文。

【详解】选 **A**)。文章第一段指出，在过去 25 年间，英国社会很多方面发生了变化，而某些方面的变化却非常小，由此可知 A)的表述不符合原文，故为答案。

【避错】第 5 段第 3 句指出，现在的年轻人之间的区别很小，由此可知 B)符合原文；第 4 句指出，无论他们从事的是什么工作，收入的差距还是存在的，C)是对此的同义转述，故符合原文；第 4 段最后一句指出，中产阶级在过去几年间有时会感到尴尬，由此可知 D)也是符合原文的。

【全文翻译】

[90]在过去的 25 年里，英国社会发生了巨大变化——至少在许多方面如此。然而，在某些方面变化却很小，尤其是在态度方面。人们对社会阶级的看法 ——一个人是"工人阶级"还是"中产阶级"——是变化最小的一个领域。

[86]过去，工人阶级的收入比中产阶级要少，比如说教师和医生。正因为如此，再加上工人阶级的工作缺乏安全保障，这两个阶级在生活方式和态度上的明显差别就产生了。人们普遍认为典型的工人是这样的：周五晚上领工资，给了妻子日常生活的费用后，剩下的钱就用来出去喝酒和赌博。

[87]人们对中产阶级男人如何处理钱的一贯看法与事实较接近。[88]他倾向于站在长远的角度——以前是这样——现在也是这样。他不仅把买房作为首要任务，还认为孩子的教育极其重要。这两者让他和他的家庭有安全感。工人阶级中只有很少部分人有这样的机会(或是教育和培训)作这样的长远打算。

[89]现在，境况完全不同了。在很多情况下，工厂工人如果不比作为管理层的中产阶级挣得多的话，至少也和他们一样多。从 20 世纪 50 年代中期开始，生活水平普遍提高，社会保障制度和法律让工作更有安全保障，这样一来工人对明天的担心就没有那么必要了。工人阶级开始慢慢摆脱过去的自卑感。事实上，在过去的几年里，中产阶级甚至有点羞于他们的身份，而且这种趋势呈上升的状态。

这种生活方式和态度上的变化可能在两个阶级的年轻人中更容易看到。他们在音乐和服饰上有着相似的品位，他们花钱娱乐，必要时会为假期和长远计划存钱。与上代相比他们之间的差别更少。不过，高收入人群(无论从事哪种工作)和低收入人群之间的差距还是很大的。只要这种差距存在，就很有可能会出现新的冲突，引发新的嫉妒心态，或许老矛盾还会重现，只是在不同的人群之间。

【语境记忆】

1. stereotype　*n*. 模式化的人、思想等
2. take a longer-term view　持长远观点
3. provide sb. sth.　给某人提供某物
4. inferiority　*n*. 自卑
5. jealousy　*n*. 嫉妒

【难句分析】

As long as this gap exists, **there will always be a possibility** that new conflicts and jealousies will emerge, or rather that the old conflicts will reappear, but between different groups. (最后一段最后一句)

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。两个 that 引导同位语从句，解释说明 possibility 的内容。

TEXT C

【文章大意】本文为记叙文。本文节选自小说《简·爱》。首先介绍了简·爱对罗彻斯特先生的初步印象，随后通过二人的谈话，罗彻斯特先生改变了简·爱对他的看法。

1 [91①]For several days I saw little of Mr. Rochester. In the morning he seemed much occupied with business, and in the afternoon gentlemen from the neighborhood called and sometimes stayed to dine with him. When his foot was well enough, he rode out a great deal.

2 [91②] [92]During this time, ***all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings about the house***, when he would sometimes pass me coldly, and sometimes bow and smile. His changes of manner did not offend me, because I saw that I had nothing to do with the cause of them.

主要叙述简·爱对罗彻斯特先生的初步印象。

3 One evening, several days later, I was invited to talk to Mr. Rochester after dinner. He was sitting in his armchair, and looked not quite so severe, and much less

91. At the beginning Miss Eyre's impressions of Mr. Rochester were all EXCEPT (一开始，简·爱对罗切斯特先生的印象不包括)

A) busy. (繁忙)　B) sociable. (好交际)　C) friendly. (友好的)　D) changeable. (反复无常的)

【定位】根据题干中的 at the beginning, impressions of Mr. Rochester 可定位到第 1、2 段。

【详解】选 **C**)。这两段中提到，罗切斯特先生最近早上要处理业务，下午四邻的绅士们会来，有时会留下来吃饭。他经过简·爱时，有时比较冷酷，有时又会鞠躬微笑。四个选项中只有 C)在原文中找不到线索，故为答案。

【避错】A)对应 much occupied with business；B)对应 gentlemen from…called and …stayed to dine with him；D) 对应 sometimes pass me coldly, and sometimes bow and smile。

92. In "***… all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings about the house, …*** " (the second paragraph), the word "about" means (在第 2 段 "…and all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings about the house, …" 这个句子中，about 这个词意思是)

A) around. (在…周围)　B) on. (在…之上)　C) outside. (在…外面)　D) concerning. (关于)

【定位】根据题干中的 second paragraph 可定位到第 2 段。

叙述罗彻斯特先生通过谈话改变简·爱对他的看法。

gloomy. There was a smile on his lips, and his eyes were bright, probably with wine. As I was looking at him, he suddenly turned, and asked me, "Do you think I'm handsome, Miss Eyre?"

4 The answer somehow slipped from my tongue before I realized it: "No, sir."

5 "Ah, you really are unusual! You are a quiet, serious little person, but you can be almost rude."

6 "Sir, I'm sorry. I should have said that beauty doesn't matter, or something like that."

7 [93]"No, you shouldn't! I see, you criticize my appearance, ***and then you stab me in the back!*** You have honesty and feeling. There are not many girls like you. But perhaps I go too fast. Perhaps you have awful faults to counterbalance your few good points." I thought to myself that he might have too. He seemed to read my mind, and said quickly, [94]"Yes, you're right. I have plenty of faults. I went the wrong way when I was twenty-one, and have never found the right path again. I might have been very different. I might have been as good as you, and perhaps wiser. I am not a bad man, take my word for it, but I have done wrong. It wasn't my character, but circumstances which were to blame. Why do I tell you all this? Because you're the sort of person people tell their problems and secrets to, because you're sympathetic and give them hope."

8 It seemed he had quite a lot to talk to me. He didn't seem to like to finish the talk quickly, as was the case for the first time.

9 "Don't be afraid of me, Miss Eyre." He continued. [95]"You don't relax or laugh very much, perhaps because of the effect Lowood school has had on you. But in time you will be more natural with me, and laugh, and speak freely. You're like a bird in a cage. When you get out of the cage, you'll fly very high. Good night."

93. Why did Mr. Rochester say "***…and then you stab me in the back!***" (the seventh paragraph)? (为什么罗切斯特先生在第 7 段中会说"…然后再背后给我一刀"？)
A) Because Jane had intended to kill him with a knife. (因为简·爱打算用刀杀了他)
B) Because Jane had intended to be more critical. (因为简·爱似乎会更加挑剔)
C) Because Jane had regretted having talked to him. (因为简·爱后悔自己对他说的话)
D) Because Jane had said something else to correct herself. (因为简·爱说了一些话来纠正自己)

【定位】根据题干中的 seventh paragraph 可定位到第 7 段。

【详解】选 **D**)。这句话是罗切斯特先生对简·爱的行为进行的评论，所以要理解这句话就要从上文中寻找线索。上文中罗切斯特问简·爱觉不觉得他帅，简·爱直截了当的回答说不帅，随后她意识到自己的直接，试图挽回，说她本应该说"漂亮与否不重要，或类似的话"。由此可知，罗切斯特话中的 you criticize my appearance 对应简·爱说的"你不帅"，那么 and then you stad me in the back 则对应简·爱的话"Sir, I'm sorry. I should have said that beauty doesn't matter, or something like that"。而简·爱之所以说这句话是为了要挽回自己对罗切斯特的直接评价，由此可知答案为 D)。

【避错】其他三个选项或者是对原文的字面理解，或者是没有提到。

94. From what Mr. Rochester told Miss Eyre, we can conclude that he wanted to (根据罗切斯特对简·爱说的话，我们可以推断，他想要)
A) tell her all his troubles. (把他的烦恼告诉她)
B) tell her his life experience. (把自己的经历告诉她)
C) change her opinion of him. (改变她对他的看法)
D) change his circumstances. (改变自己的处境)

【定位】根据题干中的 what Mr. Rochester told Miss Eyre 可定位到倒数第 3 段。

【详解】选 **C**)。该段中罗切斯特说因为 21 岁的时候走错了人生的道路，从此再没有找到正确的路。并且说他不是一个坏人，那不是他的性格，是环境造就了他的这种性格。通过这段话可知，罗切斯特是在为自己的性格进行辩解，结合上文简·爱对他的第一印象可知，他是要纠正简·爱对他的看法。由此可知答案为 C)。

【避错】A)和 B)是事实情况；D)在文中没有提及。

95. At the end of the passage, Mr. Rochester sounded (在文章结尾，罗切斯特先生听起来)
A) rude. (粗鲁的)
B) cold. (冷淡的)
C) friendly. (友好的)
D) encouraging. (鼓励的)

【定位】根据题干中的 at the end of the passage 可定位到最后一段。

【详解】选 **D**)。该段中，罗切斯特先生对简·爱的性格进行了评价，并且在最后说，简·爱像一只笼子里的鸟儿，当她飞出牢笼的时候，她会飞得更高。由此可知，罗切斯特先生是在鼓励简·爱大胆地和他交谈，使自己不受束缚。D)是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。

【避错】其他三个选项在原文中找不到依据。

【全文翻译】

[91①]后来的几天我很少见到罗切斯特先生。早上他似乎忙于事务，下午接待从附近来造访的绅士，有时他们留下来与他共进晚餐。他的脚伤好转到可以骑马时，便经常骑马外出。

[91②] [92]在这期间，我同他的接触，只限于房子附近。他有时高傲冷漠地从我身边走过，而有时却向我鞠躬和微笑。他情绪的反复并没有使我生气，因为我明白他情绪的起伏完全是由于同我不相干的原因。

几天后的一个晚上，晚饭后罗切斯特先生邀请我和他谈话。罗切斯特先生坐在他的椅子上，看起来不那么严厉，更不那么阴沉。他嘴上浮着笑容，眼睛闪闪发光，也许是喝了酒的缘故。正当我打量着他时，突然他回过头来，问我，"你认为我英俊吗，爱小姐？"

不知怎地我还没意识到就已经冲口而出："不，先生。"

"啊，你真的与众不同！你是个安静、严肃的小人儿，但是你几乎是无礼。"

"先生，对不起。我本应当说，漂亮并不重要，或者诸如此类的话。"

[93]"不，你不应该这样。我知道你认为我不英俊，然后再背后给我一刀！你很诚实，也很感性。像你这样的女孩子不多。但是也许是我进行得太快了，或许你可怕的缺点会抵消你少有的优点。"我想他也是有缺点的。他似乎知道我在想什么，快速地说[94]"是，是这样的。我有一堆的缺点，在 21岁时走错了路，从此再也没有回到正道上。也许和以前相比，我有很大的不同。以前我和你一样好，或许更聪明些。我不是个坏人，相信我，但是我已经做错了，那是由于环境而不是由于天性的缘故。我为什么告诉你这些？因为你能让人们告诉你他们的问题和秘密，因为你能给予他们抚慰和希望。"

他看起来好像有很多话要对我说。他似乎不想很快结束这次谈话，这种情况还是第一次。

"不要怕我，爱小姐。"他继续说，[95]"你并不轻松，很少笑，或许因为罗沃德学校对你的影响还在。但是只要你和我在一起就会变得自然，爱笑和自由说笑。你就像困在笼子里的小鸟。一旦飞出笼子，就会飞得很高。晚安！"

【语境记忆】

1. occupy *vt.* 占用，占据
2. slip from 从…滑出
3. stab *v.* 刺伤，伤害(感情等)
4. sympathetic *a.* 有同情心的

【难句分析】

During this time, **all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings** about the house, when he would sometimes pass me coldly, and sometimes bow and smile. (第 2 段第一句)

【分析】复合句。加黑部分为本句的主干。When 引导时间状语从句。

TEXT D

【文章大意】本文为说明文。主要介绍了作为人类的理想伙伴，计算机所具备的一些特点。

讲计算机是人类理想的机械伙伴，并对其特点进行了介绍。

1 The ideal companion machine—the computer—would not only look, feel, and sound friendly but would also be programmed to behave in a pleasant manner. [96]Those qualities that make interaction with other people enjoyable would be imitated as closely as possible, and the machine would appear to be charming, and easygoing. Its informal conversational style would make interaction comfortable, and yet the machine would remain slightly unpredictable and therefore interesting. In its first encounter it might be somewhat hesitant, but as it came to know the user it would progress to a more relaxed and intimate style. The machine would not be a passive participant but would add its own suggestions, information, and opinions; it would sometimes take the initiative in developing or changing the topic and would have a personality of its own.

2 Friendships are not made in a day, and the computer would be more acceptable as a friend if it imitated the gradual changes that occur when one person is getting to know another. At an appropriate

连下页

96. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the ideal companion machine? (下面哪一个不是理想的机械同伴的特点？)
A) Active in communication. (在交流中积极)
B) Attractive in personality. (个性迷人)
C) Enjoyable in performance. (表演中令人愉快)
D) Unpredictable in behavior. (行为不可预测)

【定位】根据题干中的 the ideal companion machine 可定位到第 1 段。

【详解】选 **D**)。该段中指出，理想的机械同伴不仅要看上去、感觉以及听起来友好，而且应该可以设计程序使之举止优雅。他们会模仿那些与他人愉快交往的性格，看起来迷人、随和。他的非正式谈话风格会使交往感到舒服，而且有些许的不可预知性，从而很有趣。理想的机械同伴也不是一个被动的参与者，会加上自己的意见、观点和信息等。选项中只有 D)在文中没有提到是理想同伴的特点，故为答案。

【避错】其他三个选项与上述详解都符合。

97. The computer would develop friendships with humans in a(n) _____ way. (电脑会以_____方式和人类发展友谊)
A) quick (迅速的)
B) unpredictable (不可预测的)
C) productive (多产的)
D) inconspicuous (不引人注意的)

【定位】根据题干中的 computer would develop friendships with humans 可定位到第 2 段。

【详解】选 **D**)。该段中指出，电脑和人发展友谊是以一种微妙的方式完成的。D)是对 subtle 的同义转述，故为答案。

【避错】其他三个选项从原文中找不到依据。

98. Which of the following aspect is NOT mentioned when the passage discusses the benefits of artificial relationships? (在文章讨论虚拟关系时，下面哪个方面没有提及？)
A) Being able to pick up an interesting conversation. (能够拾起一场有意思的谈话)
B) Being sensitive to earlier contact. (对早期的接触非常敏感)
C) Being ready to learn about the person's life. (准备好要了解这个人的生活)
D) Having a pleasant and adaptable personality. (有令人愉快的和可变化的性格)

介绍了计算机和用户的友谊是如何建立的。

time it might also express the kind of affection that stimulates attachment and intimacy. [97]The whole process would be accomplished in a subtle way to avoid giving an impression of over-familiarity that would be likely to produce irritation. After experiencing a wealth of powerful, well-timed friendship indicators, the user would be very likely to accept the computer as far more than a machine and might well come to regard it as a friend.

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介绍了计算机成为有魅力的角色所具备的特点。

3 An artificial relationship of this type would provide many of the benefits that people obtain from interpersonal friendships. [98]The machine would participate in interesting conversation that could continue from previous discussions. It would have a familiarity with the user's life as revealed in earlier contact, and it would be understanding and good-humored. The computer's own personality would be lively and impressive, and it would develop in response to that of the user. With features such as these, the machine might indeed become a very attractive social partner.

【定位】根据题干中的 benefits of artificial relationships 可定位到最后一段。

【详解】选 **C**)。该段中提到发展虚拟关系有很多好处，其中包括，计算机会参与有趣的对话继续之前的讨论；熟悉用户在早期接触中显示的生活；有很好的理解力和幽默感；自身的性格活泼，使人印象深刻，会根据用户的需要而变化自己的性格。选项中在该段找不到依据的为 C)。

【避错】A)对应文中的 The machine would participate in interesting conversation that could continue from previous discussions；B)对应文中的 It would have a familiarity with the user's life as revealed in earlier contact；D)对应文中的 The computer's own personality would be lively and impressive, and it would develop in response to that of the user.。

99. Throughout the passage, the author is _____ in his attitude towards the computer. (整篇文章中，作者对计算机的态度是)

A) favorable (喜欢的)　　B) critical (批评的)　　C) vague (模糊的)　　D) hesitant (犹豫的)

【定位】本题针对作者对计算机的态度提问，所以应定位于全文。

【详解】选 **A**)。从作者在描述计算机时使用的词语：ideal, pleasant, enjoyable, charming, easygoing…不难推断，作者非常喜欢计算机，由此可知答案为 A)。

【避错】其他三个选项在原文中找不到依据。

100. Which might be the most appropriate title of the passage? (下面哪个是这篇文章最合适的标题？)

A) Artificial Relationships (虚拟关系)　　B) How to Form Intimate Relationships (如何形成虚拟关系)

C) The Affectionate Machine (可爱的机械)　　D) Humans and Computers (人类和电脑)

【定位】本题针对文章的主旨提问，所以应定位于全文。

【详解】选 **C**)。本文第一段主要指出，计算机是人类理想的机械伙伴，并对其特点进行了介绍；第 2 段介绍了计算机和用户的友谊是如何建立的；第 3 段介绍了计算机成为有魅力的角色所具备的特点。所有这些都是围绕计算机而展开的，C)最能概括原文，故为答案。

【避错】A)和 B)都比较片面，D)表意过于宽泛。

【全文翻译】

理想的机器伴侣—— 电脑——不仅仅是看起来友好、让人感觉友好、听起来友好，而且能根据程序以友好的方式运行。[96]那些人际交往中令人愉快的方式会在电脑上得到尽可能逼真的模仿，电脑会非常迷人、容易相处。它随意的对话方式可以让互动更轻松。但是电脑仍是有点不可预测，从而令它更有趣。它第一次与用户接触时可能会有些犹豫，但是当熟悉了用户后它就会更放松和亲密。电脑不是被动的参与者而是会加入它自己的建议、信息和看法；它有时会主动提出或改变话题，还会有自己的个性。

友谊不是一天形成的，如果电脑能够模仿一个人开始了解另一个人后的逐渐变化，电脑作为朋友更容易让人接受。它也会适时地表达它的这种依恋和亲密的感情。[97]整个过程会以微妙的方式完成，避免留下过于熟悉的印象，这种印象会让人烦。在经历过很多有力且恰到好处的友情提醒后，用户会更喜欢把电脑作为一个朋友，而不仅仅把它当做是一台机器。

这种人工关系可以提供给人们从人与人之间的友谊中获得的诸多好处。[98]电脑会参与、继续之前讨论中有趣的谈话。它会通过早期的联系熟知使用者，它善解人意，脾性温和。电脑本身个性鲜明、给人印象深刻，它的个性会依使用者的个性而发展变化。拥有这些特点，电脑可能会成为极具吸引力的社会伙伴。

【语境记忆】

1. imitate　*vt.* 模仿
2. interaction　*n.* 交互作用
3. initiative　*n.* 主动
4. gradual　*a.* 逐渐的
5. subtle　*a.* 微妙的

【难句分析】

Its informal conversational **style would** make interaction comfortable, and yet **the machine would** remain slightly unpredictable and therefore interesting. (第 1 段第 3 句)

【分析】复合句。本句由两个并列分句构成，由 and 连接。unpredictable 与 interesting 共同做 remain 的表语。

PART VI WRITING

SECTION A COMPOSITION

【审题】本文限定题目为“勤俭节约”，提纲要求本文包含三个部分，第一部分要表明自己的立场，即是否应该存钱；第二部分要求给出一至二条相应的理由；第三部分要求总结自己的观点。

【思路】第一段：表明观点：勤俭节约是中华民族的传统美德，我们学生应当存钱；

第二段：列举合适的理由来证明观点；

第三段：总结全文，重申节俭是美德，我们应养成良好的存钱习惯。

【范文】

On Thrift

A recent survey has shown that 67 percent of students think that saving money is a good habit while the rest believe that using tomorrow's money today is better. [1]As far as I am concerned, the spirit of thrift has been a traditional virtue handed down from our ancestors, which is the crystal of humans' wisdom. We students who still depend on our family's support especially should develop this virtue.

[2]The following reasons can lend support to my argument. First, as students, we have no big economic sources. So we must control our impulse to spend tomorrow's money; [3]otherwise, we will increase the burden on our parents. Second, the cultivation of thrift is some kind of prevention from sudden big spending. If we don't have the habit of saving money in our daily life, we will be at a loss what to do to get over the urgency. Third, not using tomorrow's money today is also beneficial to our society. That is because once the casual habit of spending of money is formed, it is most probably that we will continue it in the future life. If we have been spending more money than we can earn, one day we will depend on our society for life, which definitely increase its burden.

[4]All in all, no matter from the point of individuals or that of the society, we should not use tomorrow's money today. [5]Only through this can we become an independent person and a useful one for others.

【点评】

[1] 表明立场。
[2] 承上启下，解释原因。
[3] 提出不节俭的后果。
[4] 总结上文。
[5] 倒装句的使用，增添文章的色彩。

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

【审题】应用文。本题要求写一个就远足进行咨询的便条。写作时首先点明事由，表示你想参加远足，然后表明需要咨询的问题。需注意不可漏掉人物、时间。便条应内容完整，语言简练。

【范文】

June 16, 2011

Dear Michael,

[1]I happen to learn that you are organizing a weekend excursion for our class. I just write to ask whether I can join the trip. [2]I have been interested in excursion since I can not only experience the beautiful natural scene but also relax study pressure. Every time I come back from excursion, I feel refreshed and motivated in the study. I believe that I will learn more from this excursion with our classmates. If I am lucky enough to be invited in the excursion, can I ask some simple questions? [3]Could you tell me when the excursion is planned for and how long it will last? I will appreciate you very much if I can get this information. [4]Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,
Mary

【点评】

[1] 开门见山点明写信的目的。
[2] 解释为什么想参加。
[3] 提出自己的问题。
[4] 表达愿望。