

2015年12月大学英语六级考试真题(二)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions : For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay based on the picture below. You should focus on the difficulty in acquiring useful information in spite of advanced information technology. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



“We have lots of information technology.
We just don't have much useful
information.”

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A) She is impatient to learn computer programming.
B) She is unaware her operation system is outdated.
C) She is unable to use the new computer program.
D) She is amazed at the fast change of technology.
2. A) He has long been fed up with traveling.
B) He prefers to stay home for the holiday.
C) He is going out of town for a couple of days.
D) He is annoyed by the heavy traffic downtown.
3. A) The challenges facing East Asia.
B) The location for their new office.
C) Their expansion into the overseas market.
D) The living expenses in Tokyo and Singapore.
4. A) A number of cell phones were found after the last show.
B) The woman forgot where she had left her cell phone.
C) The woman was very pleased to find her cell phone.
D) Reserved tickets could be picked up at the ticket counter.
5. A) The building materials will be delivered soon.
B) The project is being held up by bad weather.
C) The construction schedule may not be met.
D) Qualified carpenters are not easy to find.

6. A) She is getting very forgetful these days.
B) She does not hold on to bitter feelings.
C) She resents the way she is treated.
D) She never intends to hurt anyone.
7. A) The man wants to rent a small apartment.
B) The woman has trouble getting a mortgage.
C) The woman is moving to a foreign country.
D) The man is trying to sell the woman a house.
8. A) They are writing a story for the *Morning News*.
B) They are facing great challenges to get re-elected.
C) They are launching a campaign to attract women voters.
D) They are conducting a survey among the women in town.

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

9. A) Touch his heart.
B) Make him cry.
10. A) He is good at singing operas.
B) He enjoys complicated music.
11. A) Go to a bar and drink for hours.
B) Go to an isolated place to sing blues.
C) Go to see a performance in a concert hall.
D) Go to work and wrap himself up in music.

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

12. A) How he became an announcer.
B) How he writes news stories.
13. A) They write the first version of news stories.
B) They gather news stories on the spot.
C) They polish incoming news stories.
D) They write comments on major news stories.
14. A) Reading through the news stories in a given period of time.
B) Having little time to read the news before going on the air.
C) Having to change the tone of his voice from time to time.
D) Getting all the words and phrases pronounced correctly.
15. A) It shows where advertisements come in.
B) It gives a signal for him to slow down.
C) It alerts him to something important.
D) It serves as a reminder of sad news.

Section B

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

Passage One

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

16. A) It gives pleasure to both adults and children.
B) It is often carried around by small children.

- C) It can be found in many parts of the world.
 - D) It was invented by an American Indian.
17. A) They were made for earning a living.
 B) They were delicate geometric figures.
 C) They were small circus figures made of wire.
 D) They were collected by a number of museums.
18. A) In art. C) In engineering.
 B) In geometry. D) In circus performance.

Passage Two

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

19. A) They offer students a wide variety of courses.
 B) They attract students from all over the world.
 C) They admit more students than they can handle.
 D) They have trouble dealing with overseas students.
20. A) Everyone will benefit from education sooner or later.
 B) A good education contributes to the prosperity of a nation.
 C) A good education is necessary for one to climb the social ladder.
 D) Everyone has a right to an education appropriate to his potential.
21. A) He likes students with high motivation.
 B) He enjoys teaching intelligent students.
 C) He tailors his teaching to students' needs.
 D) He treats all his students in a fair manner.

Passage Three

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

22. A) It is mostly imported from the Middle East.
 B) It is a sure indicator of its economic activity.
 C) It has a direct impact on the international oil market.
 D) It equals more than 30 million barrels of oil each day.
23. A) It eventually turns into heat.
 B) It is used in a variety of forms.
 C) Its use is chiefly responsible for air pollution.
 D) Part of it is lost in the process of transmission.
24. A) When it is used in rural areas. C) When it operates at near capacity.
 B) When it is environment-friendly. D) When it operates at regular times.
25. A) Traffic jams in cities. C) Fuel shortage.
 B) Inefficient use of energy. D) Global warming.

Section C

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Graphics are used in textbooks as part of the language of the discipline, as in math or economics, or as study aids. Authors use graphic aids to 26 and expand on concepts taken up in the text because graphics are yet another way of portraying relationships and 27 connections.

Graphics are used extensively in natural sciences and social sciences. Social scientists work with statistics 28 data, and the best way to present these statistics is often in graphic form. Graphics are included not merely as a means of making the information easier for the student to grasp, but as an integral part of the way social scientists think. Many textbooks, 29 those in economics, contain appendixes that provide specific information on reading and working with graphic material.

Make it a practice to 30 attentively the titles, captions, headings, and other material connected with graphics. These elements 31 and usually explain what you are looking at. When you are examining graphics, the 32 questions to ask are (a) What is this items about? and (b) What key idea is the author 33.

One warning: Unless you integrate your reading of graphics with the text, you may make a wrong assumption. 34 , from a chart indicating that 33 percent of firstborn children in a research sample did not feel close to their fathers, you might assume that some dreadful influence was at work on the firstborn children. However, a careful reading of the text 35 that most of the firstborn children in the sample were from single-parent homes in which the father was absent.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

According to a report from the Harvard School of Public Health, many everyday products, including some bug sprays and cleaning fluids, could lead to an increased risk of brain and behavioral disorders in children. The developing brain, the report says, is particularly 36 to the toxic effects of certain chemicals these products may contain, and the damage they cause can be 37.

The official policy, however, is still evolving. Health and environmental 38 have long urged US government agencies to 39 the use of some of the 11 chemicals the report cites and called for more studies on their long-term effects. In 2001, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency 40 the type and amount of lead that could be present in paint and soil in homes and child-care 41 , after concerns were raised about lead poisoning. The agency is now 42 the toxic effects of some of the chemicals in the latest report.

But the threshold for regulation is high. Because children’s brain and behavioral disorders, like hyperactivity and lower grades, can also be linked to social and genetic factors? It’s tough to pin them on exposure to specific chemicals with solid 43 evidence, which is what the EPA requires. Even the Harvard study did not prove a direct 44 but noted strong associations between exposure and risk of behavioral issues.

Nonetheless, it’s smart to 45 caution. While it may be impossible to prevent kids from drinking tap water that may contain trace amounts of chemicals, keeping kids away from lawns recently sprayed with chemicals and freshly dry-cleaned clothes can’t hurt.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| A) advocates | F) interaction | K) restricted |
| B) compact | G) investigating | L) simulating |
| C) correlation | H) overwhelmed | M) statistical |
| D) exercise | I) particles | N) tighten |
| E) facilities | J) permanent | O) vulnerable |

Section B

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

The Impossibility of Rapid Energy Transitions

- A) Politicians are fond of promising rapid energy transitions. Whether it is a transition from imported to domestic oil or from coal-powered electricity production to natural-gas power plants, politicians love to talk big. Unfortunately for them (and often the taxpayers), our energy systems are a bit like an aircraft carrier: they are unbelievably expensive, they are built to last for a very long time, they have a huge amount of inertia (meaning it takes a lot of energy to set them moving), and they have a lot of momentum once they are set in motion. No matter how hard you try, you can't turn something that large on a *dime* (10 美分硬币), or even a few thousand dimes.
- B) In physics, moving objects have two characteristics relevant to understanding the dynamics of energy systems: inertia and momentum. Inertia is the resistance of objects to efforts to change their state of motion. If you try to push a *boulder* (大圆石), it pushes you back. Once you have started the boulder rolling, it develops momentum, which is defined by its mass and velocity. Momentum is said to be "conserved," that is, once you build it up, it has to go somewhere. So a heavy object, like a football player moving at a high speed, has a lot of momentum—that is, once he is moving, it is hard to change his state of motion. If you want to change his course, you have only a few choices: you can stop him, transferring (possibly painfully) some of his *kinetic energy* (动能) to your own body, or you can approach alongside and slowly apply pressure to gradually alter his course.
- C) But there are other kinds of momentum as well. After all, we don't speak only of objects or people as having momentum; we speak of entire systems having momentum. Whether it's a sports team or a presidential campaign, everybody relishes having the big momentum, because it makes them harder to stop or change direction.
- D) One kind of momentum is technological momentum. When a technology is deployed, its impacts reach far beyond itself. Consider the *incandescent* (白炽灯的) bulb, an object currently hated by many environmentalists and energy-efficiency advocates. The incandescent light bulb, invented by Thomas Edison, which came to be the symbol of inspiration, has been developed into hundreds, if not thousands, of forms. Today, a visit to a lighting store reveals a stunning array of choices. There are standard-shaped bulbs, flame-shaped bulbs, colored globe-shaped bulbs, and more. It is quite easy, with all that choice, to change a light bulb.
- E) But the momentum of incandescent lighting does not stop there. All of those specialized bulbs led to the building of specialized light fixtures, from the desk lamp you study by, to the ugly but beloved hand-painted Chinese lamp you inherited from your grandmother, to the ceiling fixture in your closet, to the light in your oven or refrigerator, and to the light that the dentist points at you. It is easy to change a light bulb, sure, but it is harder to change the bulb and its fixture.
- F) And there is more to the story, because not only are the devices that house incandescent bulbs shaped to their underlying characteristics, but rooms and entire buildings have been designed in accordance with how incandescent lighting reflects off walls and windows.
- G) As lighting expert Howard Brandston points out, "Generally, there are no bad light sources, only bad applications." There are some very commendable characteristics of the CFL [compact *fluorescent* (荧光的) light bulb], yet the selection of any light source remains inseparable from the *luminaire* (照明装置) that houses it, along with the space in which both are installed, and lighting requirements that need to be satisfied. The lamp, the fixture, and the room, all three must work in concert for the true benefits of end-users. If the CFL should be used for lighting a particular space, or an object within that space, the fixture must be designed to work with that lamp, and that fixture with the room. It is a *symbiotic* (共生的) relationship. A CFL cannot be simply installed in an incandescent fixture and then expected to produce a visual appearance that is more than washed out, foggy, and dim. The whole fixture must be replaced—light source and luminaire—and this is never an inexpensive proposition.
- H) And Brandston knows a thing or two about lighting, being the man who illuminated the Statue of Liberty.
- I) Another type of momentum we have to think about when planning for changes in our energy systems is labor-pool momentum. It is one thing to say that we are going to shift 30 percent of our electricity supply from, say, coal to nuclear

power in 20 years. But it is another thing to have a supply of trained talent that could let you carry out this promise. That is because the engineers, designers, regulators, operators, and all of the other skilled people needed for the new energy industry are specialists who have to be trained first (or retrained, if they are the ones being laid off in some related industry), and education, like any other complicated endeavor, takes time. And not only do our prospective new energy workers have to be trained, they have to be trained in the right sequence. One needs the designers, and perhaps the regulators, before the builders and operators, and each group of workers in training has to know there is work waiting beyond graduation. In some cases, colleges and universities might have to change their training programs, adding another layer of difficulty.

- J) By far the biggest type of momentum that comes into play when it comes to changing our energy systems is economic momentum. The major components of our energy systems, such as fuel production, refining, electrical generation and distribution, are costly installations that have lengthy life spans. They have to operate for long periods of time before the costs of development have been recovered. When investors put up money to build, say, a nuclear power plant, they expect to earn that money back over the planned life of the plant, which is typically between 40 and 60 years. Some coal power plants in the United States have operated for more than 70 years! The oldest continuously operated commercial hydro-electric plant in the United States is on New York's Hudson River, and it went into commercial service in 1898.
- K) As Vaclav Smil points out, "All the forecasts, plans, and anticipations cited above have failed so miserably because their authors and promoters thought the transitions they hoped to implement would proceed unlike all previous energy transitions, and that their progress could be accelerated in an unprecedented manner."
- L) When you hear people speaking of making a rapid transition toward any type of energy, whether it is a switch from coal to nuclear power, or a switch from gasoline-powered cars to electric cars, or even a switch from an incandescent to a fluorescent light, understanding energy system inertia and momentum can help you decide whether their plans are feasible.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Not only moving objects and people but all systems have momentum.
47. Changing the current energy system requires the systematic training of professionals and skilled labor.
48. Changing a light bulb is easier than changing the fixture housing it.
49. Efforts to accelerate the current energy transitions didn't succeed as expected.
50. To change the light source is costly because you have to change the whole fixture.
51. Energy systems, like an aircraft carrier set in motion, have huge momentum.
52. The problem with lighting, if it arises, often doesn't lie in light sources but in their applications.
53. The biggest obstacle to energy transition is that the present energy system is too expensive to replace.
54. The application of a technology can impact areas beyond itself.
55. Physical characteristics of moving objects help explain the dynamics of energy systems.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

One hundred years ago, "Colored" was the typical way of referring to Americans of African descent. Twenty years later, it was purposefully dropped to make way for "Negro." By the late 1960s, that term was overtaken by "Black." And then, at a press conference in Chicago in 1988, Jesse Jackson declared that "African American" was the term to embrace. This one was chosen because it echoed the labels of groups, such as "Italian Americans" and "Irish Americans," that had already been freed of widespread discrimination.

A century's worth of calculated name changes point to the fact that naming any group is a politically freighted exercise. A 2001 study cataloged all the ways in which the term "Black" carried *connotations* (涵义) that were more negative than those of

“African American.”

But if it was known that “Black” people were viewed differently from “African Americans,” researchers, until now, hadn’t identified what that gap in perception was derived from. A recent study, conducted by Emory University’s Erika Hall, found that “Black” people are viewed more negatively than “African Americans” because of a perceived difference in socioeconomic status. As a result, “Black” people are thought of as less competent and as having colder personalities.

The study’s most striking findings shed light on the racial biases permeating the professional world. Even seemingly harmless details on a resume, it appears, can tap into recruiters’ biases. A job application might mention affiliations with groups such as the “Wisconsin Association of African-American Lawyers” or the “National Black Employees Association,” the names of which apparently have consequences, and are also beyond their members’ control.

In one of the study’s experiments, subjects were given a brief description of a man from Chicago with the last name Williams. To one group, he was identified as “African-American,” and another was told he was “Black.” With little else to go on, they were asked to estimate Mr. Williams’s salary, professional standing, and educational background.

The “African-American” group estimated that he earned about \$ 37 000 a year and had a two-year college degree. The “Black” group, on the other hand, put his salary at about \$ 29 000, and guessed that he had only “some” college experience. Nearly three-quarters of the first group guessed that Mr. Williams worked at a managerial level, while only 38.5 percent of the second group thought so.

Hall’s findings suggest there’s an argument to be made for electing to use “African American,” though one can’t help but get the sense that it’s a decision that papers over the urgency of continued progress. Perhaps a new phrase is needed, one that can bring everyone one big step closer to realizing Du Bois’s original, idealistic hope: “It’s not the name —it’s the Thing that counts.”

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. Why did Jesse Jackson embrace the term “African American” for people of African descent?
- A) It is free from racial biases. C) It is in the interest of common Americans.
B) It represents social progress. D) It follows the standard naming practice.
57. What does the author say about the naming of an ethnic group?
- A) It advances with the times. C) It merits intensive study.
B) It is based on racial roots. D) It is politically sensitive.
58. What do Erika Hall’s findings indicate?
- A) Racial biases are widespread in the professional world.
B) Many applicants don’t attend to details on their resumes.
C) Job seekers should all be careful about their affiliations.
D) Most recruiters are unable to control their racial biases.
59. What does Erika Hall find in her experiment about a man with the last name Williams?
- A) African Americans fare better than many other ethnic groups.
B) Black people’s socioeconomic status in America remains low.
C) People’s conception of a person has much to do with the way he or she is labeled.
D) One’s professional standing and income are related to their educational background.
60. What is Dr. Du Bois’s ideal?
- A) All Americans enjoy equal rights.
B) A person is judged by their worth.
C) A new term is created to address African Americans.
D) All ethnic groups share the nation’s continued progress.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Across the board, American colleges and universities are not doing a very good job of preparing their students for the workplace or their post-graduation lives. This was made clear by the work of two sociologists, Richard Arum and Josipa Roksa. In 2011 they released a landmark study titled *Academically Adrift*, which documented the lack of intellectual growth experienced by many people enrolled in college. In particular, Arum and Roksa found, college students were not developing the critical thinking, analytic reasoning and other higher-level skills that are necessary to thrive in today's knowledge-based economy and to lead our nation in a time of complex challenges and dynamic change.

Arum and Roksa placed the blame for students' lack of learning on a watered-down college curriculum and lowered undergraduate work standards. Although going to college is supposed to be a full-time job, students spent, on average, only 12 to 14 hours a week studying and many were skating through their semesters without doing a significant amount of reading and writing. Students who take more challenging classes and spend more time studying do learn more. But the priorities of many undergraduates are with extracurricular activities, playing sports, and partying and socializing.

Laura Hamilton, the author of a study on parents who pay for college, will argue in a forthcoming book that college administrations are overly concerned with the social and athletic activities of their students. In *Paying for the Party*, Hamilton describes what she calls the "party pathway," which eases many students through college, helped along by various clubs that send students into the party scene and a host of easier majors. By sanctioning this watered-down version of college, universities are "catering to the social and educational needs of wealthy students at the expense of others" who won't enjoy the financial backing or social connections of richer students once they graduate.

These students need to build skills and knowledge during college if they are to use their degrees as a stepping-stone to middle-class mobility. But more privileged students must not waste this opportunity either. As recent graduates can testify, the job market isn't kind to candidates who can't demonstrate genuine competence, along with a well-cultivated willingness to work hard. Nor is the global economy forgiving of an American workforce with increasingly weak literacy, math and science abilities. College graduates will still fare better than those with only a high school education, of course. But a university degree unaccompanied by a gain in knowledge or skills is an empty achievement indeed. For students who have been coasting through college, and for American universities that have been demanding less work, offering more attractions and charging higher tuition, the party may soon be over.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What is Arum and Roksa's finding about higher education in America?
- A) It aims at stimulating the intellectual curiosity of college students.
 - B) It fails to prepare students to face the challenges of modern times.
 - C) It has experienced dramatic changes in recent years.
 - D) It has tried hard to satisfy students' various needs.
62. What is responsible for the students' lack of higher-level skills?
- A) The diluted college curriculum.
 - B) The boring classroom activities.
 - C) The absence of rigorous discipline.
 - D) The outdated educational approach.
63. What does Laura Hamilton say about college administrations?
- A) They fail to give adequate help to the needy students.
 - B) They tend to offer too many less challenging courses.
 - C) They seem to be out of touch with society.
 - D) They prioritize non-academic activities.
64. What can be learned about the socially and financially privileged students?
- A) They tend to have a sense of superiority over their peers.
 - B) They can afford to choose easier majors in order to enjoy themselves.
 - C) They spend a lot of time building strong connections with businesses.
 - D) They can climb the social ladder even without a degree.

65. What does the author suggest in the last paragraph?
- A) American higher education has lost its global competitiveness.
 - B) People should not expect too much from American higher education.
 - C) The current situation in American higher education may not last long.
 - D) It will take a long time to change the current trend in higher education.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

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

最近，中国政府决定将其工业升级。中国现在涉足建造高速列车、远洋船舶、机器人，甚至飞机。不久前，中国获得了在印度尼西亚 (Indonesia) 建造一条高铁的合同；中国还与马来西亚 (Malaysia) 签署了为其提供高速列车的合同。这证明人们信赖中国造产品。

中国造产品越来越受欢迎。中国为此付出了代价，但这确实有助于消除贫困，同时还为世界各地的人们提供了就业机会。这是一件好事，值得称赞。下次你去商店时，可能想看一看你所购商品的出产国名。很有可能这件商品是中国造的。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2015年12月大学英语六级考试真题(二)答案与详解

Part I

Writing

结构框图:

- 一、第1段描述图片, 提出主题——难以获取有用的信息。
- 二、第2段分析难以获取有用信息的原因。
- 三、第3段提出建议: 由不加甄别地索取信息转向仔细地挑选信息。

The Difficulty in Acquiring Useful Information

As the picture given depicts, several employees are having a meeting while one of them complains, "We have lots of information technology. We just don't have much useful information." What the picture presents is that even though equipped with advanced devices and information technology, we can hardly obtain useful information that we need.

A multitude of reasons can account for the phenomenon. First of all, as we are increasingly dependent on various advanced devices, they have brought us much information. However, faced with so much information, we're actually not competent enough to tell the useful information from the useless information. What's more, the fact that the network management regulations are not perfect cannot be ignored, which makes it difficult to prevent our life being lumbered with useless bits of information.

From my point of view, as we are now in a great new era of information, we cannot say no to the benefits that information technology has brought us. However, it's high time we transferred our focus from acquiring information indiscriminately to selecting information. Only in this way can we acquire the exact information that we need.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

1. 听力原文: W: I'm so frustrated with this new computer program. I just can't figure it out.

M: I know what you mean. It can be overwhelming, especially since the technology is always changing. By the time you learn one program, it's outdated.

Q: What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

【精析】C)。语义理解题。对话中女士表示新的电脑程序令她很沮丧, 她不明白如何使用; 男士说现在技术更新变化快, 往往刚学会操作一个新程序, 它就过时了。由此可知, 女士不会使用新的电脑程序。

2. 听力原文: W: Don't you wish you were going away for the holiday?

M: No, I'm happy to stay at home. It's pretty irritating having to fight all that holiday traffic just to get out of town for a couple of days.

Q: What does the man mean?

【精析】B)。事实细节题。对话中女士问男士是否愿意假期出游, 男士回答说喜欢待在家里, 他觉得仅仅为了出城待几天而忍受拥挤的假日交通是很烦人的。由此可见, 男士更喜欢假期待在家里。

3. 听力原文: W: We're new in East Asia, so we have to be careful in choosing the location for our regional office.

M: Well, Tokyo and Singapore are both attractive, but the living expenses there are incredibly high.

Q: What are the speakers discussing?

【精析】B)。综合理解题。对话中女士指出他们新进入东亚市场, 因此选择区域办公室所在地时务必要谨慎; 男士也相应地指出了两个备选城市的优缺点。由此可知, 对话谈论了他们新办公室的选址。

4. 听力原文: W: Excuse me, did anybody see my cell phone after the last show? It may have slipped out of my pocket during the performance.

M: In fact, we found several. Please go check at the ticket counter.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【精析】A)。综合理解题。对话中女士问到是否有人捡到了她的手机，男士表示演出结束后他们捡到了好几部手机，让女士去售票处找找。由此可知，演出之后他们捡到了好几部手机。女士并不是忘记手机落在了哪里，而是不知道在哪里弄丢了，故排除B)。

5.听力原文：W: Will you be able to complete the project on time?

M: Well, I'm having my carpenters work full time, but some of the important building materials are being delayed at the customs.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【精析】C)。弦外之音题。对话中女士询问工程是否能够按时完工，男士表示木匠在全天工作，但是有些重要材料在过海关时耽搁了，也就是说工程也许不能按时完工。

6.听力原文：W: I wish I hadn't hurt Jane's feelings like that. You know I never meant to.

M: One thing I like about Jane is she doesn't harbor resentment. I guess she'll have forgotten all about it by tomorrow.

Q: What does the man say about Jane?

【精析】B)。语义理解题。对话中女士担心自己伤害了Jane,男士指出Jane的一个优点就是不记仇，不高兴的事很快就忘了,由此可知，Jane不记仇。

7.听力原文：M: The next place I will show you is going for a great price. The owners are moving to a foreign country, so they have to sell it immediately.

W: It's beautiful. I like the small apartment attached to the back. We could rent it out to help with our mortgage payments.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

【精析】D)。推理判断题。对话中男士正在带女士看房，并且游说说价钱很合适，而女士也比较满意，认为可以将后面的小套房租出去来补贴抵押贷款。由此可见，男士正在卖给女士房子。

8.听力原文：W: Did you read the Morning News! They did a story on our election campaign.

M: Sure. I guess it will spark some interest among the women in town. Without their votes, we won't be able to win the election.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

【精析】C)。综合理解题。对话中女士指出《晨报》报道了他们的竞选活动，男士认为报道可以激起城里女性的关注，没有她们的支持，很难赢得竞选(注意不是竞选连任，故B)可以排除)，也就是说他们竞选活动的目的就是吸引女性投票者。

9-11.听力原文：

W: Charles, as a singer, do you ever make yourself cry when you sing?

M: No, not at this age. I'm an old man. (9)But the songs can still get through to me.

W: What song writers are currently exciting you?

M: I don't know much about song writers. Once in a while, I'll listen to the radio to see what they are putting out, but it's not too often I hear something I like. Somebody like Art Tatum can make me sit up and take notice, but some music, like rap, isn't very musical and I can't learn anything from it. You got to do something more than talk to me.

W: What's the most difficult kind of music to sing?

M: It depends. (10) If I like something, I can sing it. I did the opera Porgiam best and that's said to be a complicated piece of music. And I can do country music, blues and love songs. (10)On the other hand, I can't sing something I don't like and that's one of my defects.

W: Can you perform music that's out of tune with the mood you might be in on a given night?

M: Yes, because when you sing, you are like an actor performing a part. Once you get out there, you become that

part—only you're using music instead of dialogue. (11)I am the kind of a person that if my personal life is hurting: I can go to work and the music will take over. It's like a guy who goes to a bar and drinks. For those few hours, I can wrap myself up in my music.

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

9. What does Charles say songs can do when he sings them?

10. What does Charles say about himself as a singer?

11. What would Charles do when his personal life is hurting?

答案详解:

9. A)。语义理解题。对话中男士表示他现在岁数大了，已经过了因为音乐而哭泣的年龄，但是音乐会让他感动。get through to me，这里译为“打动我”。

10. C)。细节辨认题。对话中男士表示如果他喜欢某种音乐，他就可以演唱，不喜欢就不唱。

11. D)。事实细节题。对话中男士指出如果个人生活中遇到失意的事情，他会去工作，全身心地投入 (wrap myself up)音乐中，音乐就会取代 (take over)不开心的事，酒吧喝酒只是男士做的一个类比。

Conversation Two

12-15 听力原文

W: I wonder if you could tell me a little bit about your job as a radio announcer. (12)What do you actually do and how do you prepare for your job?

M: Well, in the news room I am sitting with reporters and news-subs, as though I am sitting in a newspaper news room.

W: Sorry, what do you mean by news-subs?

M: (13)They are sub-editors. They are the people who write the news stories as they come in. The stories are then passed to the senior duty editor and the assistant editor. As stories go through the chain of people, they are refined, corrected and sorted out until they come finally to me and (14)I have a chance to read through most stories before I go on the air. Of course, sometimes things happen at the last moment and I don't have a chance. So I've just got to do my best, and take a couple of seconds to look through the first few lines before I launch into something. Because it's such a pity if you start off on a bright tone on a story and suddenly realize you are talking about some people having been killed in a road crash. (14)It is very important to just have a quick flip through.

W: There is nothing to mark what is out of entity on your piece of paper?

M: (15)No, I have my own little mark. If it's something sad, I'll put a small cross at the top. That's my little clue. So while I'm working on the news, I'm just absorbing the news and checking pronunciations.

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

12. What does the woman want to know about the man?

13. What does the man say news-subs do?

14. What does the man say is a big challenge for him?

15. What role does the man say his small cross place?

12、D)。细节推断题。对话中，女士向男士提问“你的工作具体是做什么以及要做什么准备工作”，也就是在问男士的工作是怎么进行的。

13、A)。推理判断题。对话中男士解释 news-subs 的职责，说他们是副编辑，有新闻故事的时候，他们进行编写，然后稿子才会到高级责编、助理编辑手中做进一步处理，也就是说他们是新闻稿件的。

14、B)。细节推断题。对话中男士指出通常播音之前有时间可以事先读完大部分的新闻故事，但是最后关头也经常有事情发生，因此并不是每次都有机会能够事先阅读，而事先看一眼就可以避免工作中的错误。由此可见，男士工作中的挑战是在播新闻前没有时间阅读新闻。

15、D)。细节辨认题。对话最后，男士提到他用小叉号标记悲伤的新闻故事。

Section B

Passage One

16-18 听力原文

You probably know what a mobile is, but the mobile I'm talking about is a delicate object of decoration hanging from the ceiling and moving gently with every breath. (16)It delights both children and adults. Now, do you know who invented the mobile? This lovely creation was the work of an American artist named Alexander Calder. Calder became interested in making things when he was a child. And even then he often used wire in his constructions. When he went to college, he studied engineering rather than art. (18)But he quickly realized that art was his real passion. (17)He also loved the circus, and many of his early artworks were small circus figures made with wire. In about 1930, Calder turned from realistic wire figures to abstract ones. He began constructing objects that have circles, squares and other geometric shapes. To get the shapes to move, he used small motors. Then he went one step beyond these early mobiles. He got the shapes in his constructions to move by themselves. A mobile may look simple as it shifts in the wind, but it requires careful construction to work properly. Calder used his engineering knowledge to create his first mobiles. Often these consisted of small pieces of brightly printed metal strung by wire to a thicker base wire. Calder learnt how to find the precise point to connect each wire so that all the pieces will sway in harmony. In doing so, he created an art form for people all over the world to copy and enjoy.

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

16. What does the speaker say about a mobile?
17. What do we learn about many of Alexander Calder's early artworks?
18. Where does Alexander Calder's real passion lie?

答案详解:

16、A)。细节推断题。短文开头提到, mobile 即风铃, 是一种设计精巧的物品, 挂在天花板上, 随风轻轻摇摆, 成年人和孩子都喜欢它。

17、C)。细节辨认题。短文中指出 Calder 的早期作品都是用线制成的小马戏团人物, 后来他才转向抽象的形象。

18、A)。细节辨认题。本题考查 Calder 本人的真正热情所在, 短文中提到他的真正爱好是艺术。

Passage Two

19-21 听力原文

If sheer numbers provide any proof, America's universities are the envy of the world. (19) For all their troubles, the United States' 3 500 institutions were flooded with more than half a million students from 193 countries last year. Asia led the way, with the biggest number from China, followed by Japan and India. Most European and Asian universities provide an elite service to a small number of people. While fully 60% of all US high school graduates attend college of some point in their life, just 30% of the comparable German population, 28% of the French, 20% of the British, and 37% of the Japanese proceed beyond high school. Britains who pass their A levels may still not qualify for a top university at home, but find American universities far more welcoming. Some US schools acknowledge the rigor of European secondary training, and will give up to a year's credit to foreigners who have passed their high school exams. (20) "The conception that everyone has a right to an education appropriate to his potential is a highly democratic and compassionate standard, says Marven Breselor, a professor at Princeton University. True, not all US students can match the performance of their foreign counterparts, but the American institutions do offer students from rich and poor families alike the chance to realize their full potential. "America educates so many more people at university that one can't expect all those who go to be as intelligent as the much narrower band in British universities," says professor Christopher Rakes at Boston university, (21) "I'm not against elitism, but I happen to like having people who are more eager to learn.

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

19. What does the speaker say about America's universities?
20. What is American's view on education according to Professor Marven Breselor?

21. What do we learn from Professor Christopher Rakes' remark?

答案详解:

19、B)。语义理解题。短文中指出尽管美国的大学存在问题，去年美国的 3 500 家大学还是吸引了来自全球 193 个国家的 50 多万名学生，be flooded with 意为“充斥”，暗指学生如潮水般涌到美国大学，也就是说美国大学吸引了来自世界各地的学生。

20、D)。细节辨认题。短文中 Marvin Breselor 教授明确指出，每个人都有权利接受与自己的潜能相匹配的教育，这个概念是高度民主和善意的标准。

21、A)。细节推断题。短文最后 Christopher Rakes 教授指出他不反对精英主义，但是他碰巧喜欢教那些学习欲望更加强烈的人，也就是说他喜欢学习动力强的学生。

Passage Three

22-25 听力原文

(22)Every year, people in America use energy equal to over 30 million barrels of oil each day. That's energy in all forms—oil, gas, coal, nuclear, solar and even wind power. (23)Viewed from scientists' standpoint, all the energy contained in fuel either now or in the future becomes heat. Some of the heat is used directly or produces useful work; the rest is lost or rejected, radiated into the atmosphere from the engines, motors, boilers and all the other energy-consuming machinery that makes Americans' wheels go around. (25)If we could figure how to improve the efficiency with which we use energy, we can do a lot more work with the energy that is available. With money and careful planning, we can boost efficiency up to a point. Yet improvement won't come easily, it won't come overnight and there are limits beyond which not even science can take us. According to the Center for Strategic and International Studies, about three quarters of the energy we use to move things, including ourselves, accomplishes no useful work. (24)In terms of efficiency and cleanness, buses, trains and other forms of public or mass transportation are superior to the private automobile. But only if they operate at near capacity, otherwise, their overall efficiency is poor. For some people, mass transit may answer all transportation needs. For others, a combination of mass transit and private transportation may be desirable. Better design and wiser use of both mass transit systems and private vehicles will play an important part in helping America get more out of energy used for transportation.

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

22. What does the speaker say about energy used in the United States?

23. What do scientists say about energy contained in fuel?

24. When does mass transit prove superior to private vehicles?

25. What seems to be the speaker's biggest concern?

答案详解:

22、D)。细节辨认题。短文中提到，美国人每天使用的能源等于 3 千多万桶石油。

23、A)。细节辨认题。短文中提到，根据科学家的观点，燃料里所含的全部能源或迟或早都会变成热量。

24、C)。细节推断题。短文中提到，公共交通工具只有在发挥最大能效时，才能在能源使用效率和清洁度上优于私人交通工具。

25、B)。综合理解题。讲话者多处提到 efficiency，指出效率的重要性。讲话者认为通过资金投入加之详细计划，我们可以提高能源使用效率，讲话者还对交通工具的低能效表示关注。因此他真正关注的是能源利用率不足的问题。

Section C

26、【答案】illustrate。【精析】句意推断题。根据空格前面的 to 和空格后的 and expand on 可知，此处应填入动词(词组)原形与 expand on 并列。结合录音填入 illustrate，意为“用(事例、图画)说明”。

27、【答案】clarifying。【精析】并列关系题。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入一个动名词与前面的 portraying 并列，并作介词 of 的宾语。结合录音填入 clarifying，意为“说明，澄清”。

28、【答案】derived from。【精析】句意推断题。分析句子结构可知，此空应该填入动词(词组)的分

词形式，一起与 data 作 statistics 的后置定语。结合录音填入 derived from，意为“源自，取自”。

29、【答案】particularly。【精析】句意推断题。此句句子主干完整，空格后的 those in economics 是同位语，由此可知，该空应该填入一个不影响句子成分的虚词。结合录音填入 particularly，意为“尤其是”。

30、【答案】preview。【精析】句意推断题。此空前是动词不定式的标志词 to，后面是副词，因此空格处应该填入一个动词原形。结合录音填入 preview，意为“预先观看”。

31、【答案】set the stage。【精析】句意推断题。此空前是复数主语，后面是连词以及一个动词原形，由此可知，该空格处也要填入动词原形作谓语。结合录音填入 set the stage，意为“做准备，打基础”。

32、【答案】principal。【精析】修饰关系题。此空前是定冠词 the，后面是复数名词 questions，因此该空应该填入一个形容词作定语。结合录音填入 principal，意为“主要的”。

33、【答案】communicating。【精析】句意推断题。本句是一个直接引语，空格处需要填入 V-ing 形式构成现在进行时。结合录音填入 communicating，意为“表达”。

34、【答案】For instance。【精析】固定搭配题。此空后面句子完整，因此空格处需要填入副词或者介词短语作状语，注意句子开头需要大写。结合录音填入 For instance，意为“例如”。

35、【答案】reveals。【精析】句意推断题。此空的前面为名词词组，后面是 that 引导的宾语从句，因此空格处需要填入动词作谓语。另，主语为单数，需要使用第三人称单数形式。结合录音填入 reveals，意为“揭露”

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解：

36、O)。【语法判断】该空格位于主系表结构的句子中，位于系动词 is 之后，介词 to 之前，且空格处所填单词被副词 particularly 修饰。综合考虑，此处应填入一个形容词。【语义判断】备选项中能与 to 搭配使用的形容词只有 vulnerable 合适。be vulnerable to... 为固定搭配，表示“易受...的伤害”。

37、J)。【语法判断】空格位于 be 动词之后，因此可填入形容词或分词作表语。【语义判断】备选形容词、分词中，形容词 permanent “永久的”符合题意。此处意为所造成的危害可能是永久性的。

38、A)。【语法判断】空格位于 Health and environmental 之后，且其后紧接的就是谓语 have urged，由此判断此处应填入复数形式的名词，作句子的主语。【语义判断】本句主语所发出的动作是“敦促政府部门做某事”，因此应填入 advocates “拥护者，提倡者”。

39、N)。【语法判断】空格处于 urge sb. to do sth. 结构中，故空格处应填入及物动词的原形。【语义判断】章第一段提到，化学品对孩子们正在发育的大脑有影响，此处应该指“控制”这些化学品的使用。备选动词原形中，tighten “加强控制”符合题意。

40、K)。【语法判断】空格位于主语 the Environmental Protection Agency 之后，宾语 the type and amount of lead 之前，本句中又有明确的时间状语 In 2001，故应填入动词的过去式。【语义判断】根据空格所在句最后的 lead poisoning(铅中毒)可推知，此处应该指对铅的数量和类型进行“控制”，故答案为 restricted “限制，限定。”

41、E)。【语法判断】空格位于复合形容词 child-care 之后，故应填入名词。备选名词中，能被 child-care 修饰的只有 facilities “设施，设备”，故为答案。

42、G)。【语法判断】空格位于句子的谓语动词位置，句中明确出现时间状语 now，故谓语动词应使用现在进行时。【语义判断】本句含义为“这个机构现在正在_____最新的报告中所提及的些化学品的毒性”，故选 investigating “调查，研究”。

43、M)。【语法判断】空格位于形容词 solid 和名词 evidence 之间，空格处应填入形容词，与 solid 一起进一步修饰名词 evidence。备选形容词中，能修饰 evidence 的只有 statistical “统计的”。

44、C)。【语法判断】空格位于冠词 a 和形容词 direct 之后，应填入可数名词的平数形式。【语义判断】由上下文综合分析可知，此处表达的意义为“即便是哈佛大学的研究，也不能证明两者之间直接____，而仅是指出暴露于有害的化学物质之下与患行为方面疾病风险之间存在的很大关联，”因此应填入一个表示“关联”之意的名词。结合选项，填入 correlation “相关，关联”。

45、D)。【语法判断】空格位于“it is + a. + (for sb.) + to do sth.”的结构中，应填入动词原形，且该动词

还可以与 caution 搭配。备选动词中, exercise “使用, 运用”符合题意。 exercise caution 意为“小心谨慎”。

Section B

Passage One

46、【定位】由题干关键词 moving objects and people 和 have momentum 定位到 C)段第二句。

【精析】[C]。同义转述题。定位句提到, 毕竟, 我们所说的不仅仅是物体或者人拥有动能; 我们所说的是整个系统拥有动能。题干是对原文的同义转述, 故答案为 C。

47【定位】由题干关键词 training 和 skilled labor 定位到 D)段第四句。

【精析】[D]。细节归纳题。定位句提到, 工程师、设计师、监管人员、操作人员以及有新能源行业所需要的其他技术人员都是专业人才, 需要首先经过专业培训(或对相关行业下岗工人的再培训)。下一句又提到, 我们希望的新能源工作者不仅要接受培训, 还要以正确的顺序培训。也就是说, 改变当前的能源系统需要对专业人员进行系统的培训。题干是对原文的归纳总结, 故答案为 D)。

48、【定位】由题干关键词 Changing a light bulb 和 easier 定位到 E)段末句。

【精析】[E]。同义转述题。定位句指出, 换个灯泡很容易, 但更换与之配套的灯具很难。由此可知, 换灯泡要比更换存放灯泡的灯具容易得多。题干是对定位句的同义转述, 故答案为 E)。

49、【定位】由题干关键词 accelerate 定位到 K)段。

【精析】[K]。同义转述题。定位段提到, 正如瓦茨拉夫·斯米尔所说上述所有的预测、计划和期望都不幸落空, 因为创始人和倡导者认为他们要推行的能源转型不同于之前所有的能源转型, 因而他们的进展速度将前所未有。题干中的 didn't succeed 是原文中的 have failed 的同义转述, 故答案为 K)。

50、【定位】由题干关键词 light source 和 the whole fixture 定位到 G)段。

【精析】[G]。同义转述题。G)段主要讲光源和灯具、房间的关系。G)段第三句提到, 灯泡、灯具和房间三者必须相协调。G)段倒数第一、二句提出, 不能简单地把一个紧凑型荧光灯安装进个白炽灯灯具中, 然后还期待其能达到一种不止于洗白、模糊和昏暗的视觉效果。整套灯具都必须替换——包括光源和装置——而这项提议的费用必然很高。题干中的 costly 是对原文中的 never an inexpensive proposition 的同义转述, 故答案为 G)。

51、【定位】由题干关键词 Energy systems 和 aircraft carrier 定位到 A)段第三句。

【精析】[A]。细节推断题。定位句提到, 不幸的是, 对他们自己(通常是纳税人)来说, 我们的能源系统有点像一艘航空母舰: 昂贵得不可思议, 但一旦建成能用很长时间, 惯性很大(这就意味着要耗费大量的燃料来启动), 运转后动能极大。题干中的 huge momentum 对应原文中的 a lot of momentum, 故答案为 A)。

52、【定位】由题干关键词 light sources 和 applications 定位到 G)段第一句。

【精析】[G]。细节推断题。定位句提到, 正如光学专家霍华德·布兰德斯顿所说, “一般来说, 没有错误的光源, 有的只是错误的应用方法。”也就是说, 如果照明出现问题, 通常问题不在光源上, 而是在应用方法上。题干是对定位句的推理判断, 故答案为 G)。

53、【定位】由题干关键词 biggest 和 energy system 定位到 J)段首句。

【精析】[J]。细节归纳题。定位句提到, 到目前为止, 改变我们的能源系统的最大困难就是经济动能, 接下来就对经济动能进行了进一步的说明: 能源系统的主要组成部分所需要的装置必须运作很长时间才能赚回开发成本, 也就是说这些装置的成本太高。题干是对原文的归纳总结, 故答案为 J)。

54、【定位】由题干关键词 technology 和 beyond itself 定位到 D)段第二句。

【精析】[D]。同义转述题。定位句提到, 当一项技术投入使用时, 其影响要远远地超过技术本身。题干是对定位句的同义转述, 故答案为 D)。

55、【定位】由题干关键词 characteristics, moving objects 和 dynamics 定位到 B)段首句。

【精析】[B]。同义转述题。定位句提到, 在物理学中, 移动的物体有两大特征有助于理解能源系统动力学, 那就是惯性和动能。题干中的 help explain the dynamics of energy systems 是对原文中的 relevant to understanding the dynamics of energy systems 的同义转述, 故答案为 B)。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解:

56、【定位】由题干中的人名 *Jesse Jackson* 定位到文章首段最后两句。

【精析】A)。细节辨认题。首段倒数第二句指出,在一个新闻发布会上,杰西·杰克逊宣称“非洲裔美国人”才是应该采用的称谓。末句则给出了原因:它呼应了诸如“意大利裔美国人”“爱尔兰裔美国人”等已经摆脱普遍歧视的相似群体的称谓,故答案为 A)。

57、【定位】由题干中的 *naming* 定位到文章第二段首句。

【精析】D)。推理判断题。定位句指出,一个世纪以来,“蓄意的”名称变化表明了一个事实:任何一个群体命名都是一种承载着政治意义的活动,也就是说,给任何群体命名都具有其政治敏感性,故答案为 D)。

58、【定位】根据题干中的 *Erika Hall's findings* 定位到文章第四段首句。

【精析】A)。推理判断题。定位句指出,该研究令人震惊的发现使我们对渗透到职业领域内的种族偏见有了更进一步的了解,也就是说,种族偏见在职业领域的渗透已经到了令人震惊的程度,这与选项 A) 的意思一致。选项中的 *widespread* 是对原文中 *permeating* 的同义转述,故答案为 A)。

59、【定位】由题干中的 *experiment* 和 *Williams* 定位到文章第六段。

【精析】C)。推理判断题。定位段具体描述了同一个人被冠以“非洲裔美国人”和“黑人”等不同称谓的研究结果。由研究结果可以看出,两个不同的称谓激发了人们对他的薪资、职业地位和教育背景的不同联想。也就是说,人们对一个人的看法与别人对他的称谓有很大关联,故答案为 C)。

60、【定位】由题干中的 *Dr. Du Bois's* 定位到文章最后一句。

【精析】A)。推理判断题。定位句提到杜博斯的理想:“称谓不重要,事物本身才重要”。这个理想里面,Thing 很关键。文章第二段提到,给任何一个群体命名都是一种承载着政治意义的活动。从全文来看,对非洲裔美国人称谓的每次变化,都体现了对 *racial bias*(种族歧视)的弱化。可是文章最后,作者提到, *a new phrase is needed*(需要一个新词汇),这说明作者认为 *African American* 这个提法还不合适,还需要不断的改进。再结合杜博斯的话,“称谓不重要,事物本身才重要”,也就是说只有消灭了这个事物(Thing),叫什么称谓都不重要了。美国政府不断更换称谓就是为了消除种族歧视,而种族歧视的根源就是美国人没有真正地实现全民平等,所以由此得出,杜博斯的理想就是:所有美国人都享有平等的权利。故答案选 A)。

Passage Two

答案详解:

61、【定位】由题干中的 *Arum and Roksa's finding* 定位到首段最后一句。

【精析】B)。推理判断题。定位句指出,阿鲁姆和罗克萨发现,大学生没有培养批判性思维、分析推理以及其他更高级的技能,而这些技能是在当今知识经济中取得成功,以及在这个充满复杂挑战和瞬息万变的时代领导我们国家发展所必备的。由此可推知,阿鲁姆和罗克萨发现美国的高等教育没有让学生做好面对现代挑战的准备,故答案为 B)。

62、【定位】由题干中的 *the students' lack of higher-level skills* 定位到第二段第一句。

【精析】A)。细节辨认题。定位句指出,阿鲁姆和罗克萨把学生的学术不足归咎于掺水的大学课程和降低的本科生学习标准。由此可推知,学丰缺乏更高级的技能是因为掺水的大学课程,故答案为 A)。

63、【定位】由题干中的 *Laura Hamilton* 和 *college administrations* 定位到第三段第一句。

【精析】D)。推理判断题。定位句指出,劳拉·汉密尔顿认为大学的管理部门过于关注其学生的社会和体育活动。由此可知,汉密尔顿认为大学的管理部门优先安排非学术活动,故答案为 D)。

64、【定位】由题干中的 *the socially and financially privileged students* 定位到第三段第二、三句。

【精析】B)。推理判断题。定位句指出,“聚会之路”使许多学生的大学毕业变得更加容易,而各种让学生参加聚会的俱乐部以及大量更简单的专业也促进了这一点。通过批准这种降低标准的学院,大学“正在迎合有钱学生的社会和教育需求,却以牺牲其他学生为代价”。由此可知,享有社会和经济特权的生为了享受人生而能够选择较简单的专业,故答案为 B)。

65、【定位】由题干中的 *the last paragraph* 定位到文章最后一段。

【精析】C)。推理判断题。定位段最后一句指出，对于那些学习要求少，却提供更多诱惑并收取更高学费的大学而言，这个可能很快就会结束了。由此可知，美国高等教育的现状不会持续太久了，故答为C)。

Part IV Translation

最近，中国政府决定将其工业升级。中国现在涉足建造高速列车、远洋船舶、机器人，甚至飞机。不久前，中国获得了在印度尼西亚 (Indonesia) 建造一条高铁的合同；中国还与马来西亚 (Malaysia) 签署了为其提供高速列车的合同。这证明人们信赖中国造产品。

中国造产品越来越受欢迎。中国为此付出了代价，但这确实有助于消除贫困，同时还为世界各地的人们提供了就业机会。这是一件好事，值得称赞。下次你去商店时，可能想看一看你所购商品的出产国名。很有可能这件商品是中国造的。

Recently, the Chinese government decided to upgrade its industry. China is now involved in the construction of high-speed trains, ocean ships, robots, and even aircraft. Not long ago, China signed a contract to build a high-speed rail in Indonesia. China also signed a contract with Malaysia to provide high-speed trains. These facts prove that, people rely on Chinese-made products.

Products made in China are becoming more and more popular. China has paid a price for it, but it does help to eliminate poverty. At the same time, it provides employment opportunities for people all over the world. This is a good thing to be praised. The next time you go to the store, you may want to take a look at the home of your purchase. Chances are that it is made in China.

难点注释：

- 1、第一段第一句是一个简单句，需要注意“升级”应译为 **upgrade**。**upgrade** 是一个及物动词，因此，本句中的“将其工业升级”可像参考译文那样直译为 **upgrade its industry**，也可使用 **have sth. done** 结构，译为 **have its industry upgraded**。
- 2、第二句翻译难度较大的是“涉足”，该词可译为 **be involved in**。此外应注意几个专有名词的翻译，难度较大的是“远洋船舶”，可译为 **ocean ships**。
- 3、第三句含两个分句，可以译为两个句子。第一个分句为一个简单句，句子主干是“中国获得了合同”，“在印度尼西亚建造一条高铁”既可以像参考译文那样翻译为不定式结构引导的后置定语，也可以用 **of** 短语作后置定语，即 **signed a contract of building a high-speed railway in Indonesia**，第二个分句也可以用这两种方法来翻译。
- 4、需要注意第一段末句中的“这”指代上文提到的中国签署两份合同的事实，故译为 **These facts**。此句还可译为 **It proves that people believe in the products made in China**。
- 5、第二段第一句中，“中国造产品”可译为 **Chinese-made products**，也可以使用过去分词短语作后置定语，译为 **Products made in China**。
- 6、第二段第二句比较长，可译为两个分句。“为付出代价”译为 **pay a price for ...**，“消除贫困”译为 **eliminate poverty**，“提供就业机会”译为 **provide/offer job/employment opportunities**。
- 7、第二段第三句很短，除了参考译文的译法，还可以译为 **This is a good thing and it is worthy of praise**。
- 8、第二段第四句包含时间状语从句。“下次 (next time)”可作为名词词组引导时间状语从句，因此可译为

The next time you go to the store。

9、末句中，考生只要了解“很有可能……”的表达方式即可，该短语还可译为 It is possible/likely/probable that。