

# 2014年6月大学英语六级考试真题(三)

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

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

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) Surfing the net. C) Packing a birthday gift.  
B) Watching a talk show. D) Shopping at a jewelry store.
2. A) He enjoys finding fault with exams.  
B) He is sure of his success in the exam.  
C) He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam.  
D) He used to get straight A's in the exams he took.
3. A) The man is generous with his good comments on people.  
B) The woman is unsure if there will be peace in the world.  
C) The woman is doubtful about newspaper stories.  
D) The man is quite optimistic about human nature.
4. A) Study for some profession. C) Stay in business.  
B) Attend a medical school. D) Sell his shop.
5. A) More money. C) A college education.  
B) Fair treatment. D) Shorter work hours.
6. A) She was exhausted from her trip. C) She was impressed by Mexican food.  
B) She missed the comforts of home. D) She will not go to Mexico again.
7. A) Cheer herself up a bit. C) Seek professional advice.  
B) Find a more suitable job. D) Take a psychology course.
8. A) He dresses more formally now. C) He has ignored his friends since graduation.  
B) What he wears does not match his position. D) He failed to do well at college.

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

9. A) To go sightseeing. C) To promote a new champagne.  
B) To have meetings. D) To join in a training program.
10. A) It can reduce the number of passenger complaints.  
B) It can make air travel more entertaining.  
C) It can cut down the expenses for air travel.  
D) It can lessen the discomfort caused by air travel.
11. A) Took balanced meals with champagne. C) Refrained from fish or meat.

- B) Ate vegetables and fruit only. D) Avoided eating rich food.
12. A) Many of them found it difficult to exercise on a plane.  
B) Many of them were concerned with their well-being.  
C) Not many of them chose to do what she did.  
D) Not many of them understood the program.

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

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

## Section B

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

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

### Passage Two

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

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

### Passage Three

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

22. A) Germany. B) Japan. C) The US. D) The UK.
23. A) By doing odd jobs at weekends. C) By putting in more hours each week.  
B) By working long hours every day. D) By taking shorter vacations each year.
24. A) To combat competition and raise productivity. C) To help them maintain their living standard.

- B) To provide them with more job opportunities.                      D) To prevent them from holding a second job.  
 25. A) Change their jobs.    C) Reduce their working hours.  
       B) Earn more money.    D) Strengthen the government's role.

### Section C

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Nursing, as a typically female profession, must deal constantly with the false impression that nurses are there to wait on the physician. As nurses, we are 26 to provide nursing care only. We do not have any legal or moral 27 any physician. We provide health teaching, assess physical as well as emotional problems, 28 patient-related services, and make all of our nursing decisions based upon what is best or suitable for the patient. If, in any circumstance, we feel that a physician's order is inappropriate or unsafe, we have a legal 29 to question that order or refuse to carry it out.

Nursing is not a nine-to-five job with every weekend off. All nurses are aware of that before they enter the profession. The emotional and 30 stress, however, that occurs due to odd working hours is a 31 reason for a lot of the career dissatisfaction. It is sometimes required that we work overtime, and that we change shifts four or five times a month. That disturbs our personal lives, 32 our sleeping and eating habits, and isolates us from everything except job-related friends and activities.

The quality of nursing care is 33 dramatically by these situations. Most hospitals are now staffed by new graduates, as experienced nurses finally give up trying to change the system. Consumers of 34 related services have evidently not been affected enough yet to demand changes 35. But if trends continue as predicted, they will find that most critical hospital care will be provided by new, inexperienced, and sometimes inadequately trained nurses.

### Part III Reading Comprehension (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.

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

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

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

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

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

## Section B

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

### What If Middle-Class Jobs Disappear?

- A) The most recent recession in the United States began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. However, two years after the official end of the recession, few Americans would say that economic troubles are behind us. The unemployment rate, in particular, remains above 9%. Some labor market indicators, such as the proportion of long-term unemployed, are worse now than for any postwar recession.
- B) There are two widely circulated narratives to explain what's going on. The Keynesian narrative is that there has been a major drop in aggregate demand. According to this narrative, the slump can be largely cured by using monetary and *fiscal* (财政的) stimulus. The main anti-Keynesian narrative is that businesses are suffering from uncertainty and over-regulation. According to this narrative, the slump can be cured by having the government commit to and follow a more hands-off approach.
- C) I want to suggest a third interpretation. Without ruling out a role for aggregate demand or for the regulatory environment, I wish to suggest that structural change is an important factor in the current rate of high unemployment. The economy is in a state of transition, in which the middle-class jobs that emerged after World War II have begun to decline. As Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee put it in a recent e-book *Race Against the Machine* : "The root of our problems is not that we're in a great recession, or a great *stagnation* (停滞), but rather that we are in the early *throes* (阵痛) of a great restructuring. "
- D) In fact, I believe the Great Depression of the 1930s can also be interpreted in part as an economic transition. The impact of the *internal combustion engine* (内燃机) and the small electric motor on farming and manufacturing reduced the value of uneducated laborers. Instead, by the 1950s, a middle class of largely *clerical* (从事文秘考必工作的) workers was the most significant part of the labor force. Between 1930 and 1950, the United States economy underwent a great transition. Demand fell for human effort such as lifting, squeezing, and hammering. Demand increased for workers who could read and follow directions. The evolutionary process eventually changed us from a nation of laborers to a nation of clerks.
- E) The proportion of employment classified as "clerical workers" grew from 5.2% in 1910 to a peak of 19.3% in 1980. (However, by 2000 this proportion had edged down to 17.4%.) Overall, workers classified as clerical workers, technical workers, managers and officials exceeded 50% of the labor force by 2000. Corresponding declines took place in the manual occupations. Workers classified as laborers, other than farm hands or miners, peaked at 11.4% of the labor force in 1920 but were barely 6% by 1950 and less than 4% by 2000. Farmers and farm laborers fell from 33% of the labor force in 1910 to less than 15% by 1950 and only 1.2% in 2000.
- F) The introduction of the tractor and improvements in the factory rapidly reduced the demand for uneducated workers. By the 1930s, a marginal farm hand could not produce enough to justify his employment. Sharecropping, never much better than a subsistence occupation, was no longer *viable* (可行的)。Meanwhile, machines were replacing manufacturing occupations like cigar rolling and glass blowing for light bulbs.
- G) The structural-transition interpretation of the unemployment problem of the 1930s would be that the demand for uneducated workers in the United States had fallen, but the supply remained high. The high school graduation rate was only 8.8% in

1912 and still just 29% in 1931. By 1950, it had reached 59%. With a new generation of workers who had completed high school, the mismatch between skills and jobs had been greatly reduced.

- H) What took place after World War II was not the revival of a 1920s economy, with its small farming units, urban manufacturing, and plurality of laborers. Instead, the 1950s saw the creation of a new suburban economy, with a plurality of white-collar workers. With an expanded transportation and communications *infrastructure*(基础设施), businesses needed telephone operators, shipping clerks and similar occupations. If you could read, follow simple instructions, and settle into a routine, you could find a job in the post-war economy.
- D) The trend away from manual labor has continued. Even within the manufacturing sector, the share of production and non-supervisory workers in manufacturing employment went from, over 85% just after World War II to less than 70% in more recent years. To put this another way, the proportion of white-collar work in manufacturing has doubled over the past 50 years. On the factory floor itself, work has become less physically demanding. Instead, it requires more cognitive skills and the ability to understand and carry out well-defined procedures.
- J) As noted earlier, the proportion of clerical workers in the economy peaked in 1980. By that date, computers and advanced communications equipment had already begun to affect telephone operations and banking. The rise of the personal computer and the Internet has widened the impact of these technologies to include nearly every business and industry.
- K) The economy today differs from that of a generation ago. Mortgage and consumer loan *underwriters* (风险评估人) have been replaced by credit scoring. Record stores have been replaced by music downloads. Book stores are closing, while sales of books on electronic readers have increased. Data entry has been moved off shore. Routine customer support also has been outsourced (外包) overseas.
- L) These trends serve to limit the availability of well-defined jobs. If a job can be characterized by a precise set of instructions, then that job is a candidate to be automated or outsourced to modestly educated workers in developing countries. The result is what David Autor calls the polarization of the American job market.
- M) Using the latest Census Bureau data, Matthew Slaughter found that from 2000 to 2010 the real earnings of college graduates (with no advanced degree) fell by more in percentage terms than the earnings of high school graduates. In fact, over this period the only education category to show an increase in earnings was those with advanced degrees.
- N) The outlook for mid-skill jobs would not appear to be bright. Communications technology and computer intelligence continue to improve, putting more occupations at risk. For example, many people earn a living as drivers, including trucks and taxicabs. However, the age of driverless vehicles appears to be moving closer. Another example is in the field of education. In the fall of 2011, an experiment with an online course in artificial intelligence conducted by two Stanford professors drew tens of thousands of *registrants* (报名者)。 This increases the student-teacher ratio by a factor of close to a thousand. Imagine the number of teaching jobs that might be eliminated if this could be done for math, economics, chemistry, and so on.
- O) It's important to bear in mind that when we offer a structural interpretation of unemployment, a "loss of jobs" means an increase in productivity. Traditionally, economists have argued that productivity increases are a good thing, even though they may cause unemployment for some workers in the short run. In the long run, the economy does not run out of jobs. Rather, new jobs emerge as old jobs disappear. The story we tell is that average well-being rises, and the more people are able to adapt, the more widespread the improvement becomes.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Even factory floor work today has become intellectually challenging rather than physically demanding.
47. Increases in productivity prove beneficial though some people may lose their jobs temporarily.
48. The unemployment rate remained high even two years after the government declared the recent recession was over.
49. The author suggests that the recent high unemployment rate is mainly caused by a decrease of middle-class jobs.
50. The creation of a suburban economy in the 1950s created lots of office jobs.
51. In the first decade of the 21st century, only people with postgraduate degrees experienced an increase in earnings.

52. One economics theory suggests using monetary and fiscal stimulus to cope with an economic recession.
53. The popularity of online courses may eliminate many teaching jobs.
54. Computer technology has brought about revolutionary changes in the record and book business.
55. White-collar workers accounted for more than half of the labor force by the end of the 20th century.

### Section C

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

#### Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

“Deep reading”—as opposed to the often superficial reading we do on the Web—is an endangered practice, one we ought to take steps to preserve as we would a historic building or a significant work of art. Its disappearance would jeopardize the intellectual and emotional development of generations growing up online, as well as the preservation of a critical part of our culture: the novels, poems and other kinds of literature that can be appreciated only by readers whose brains, quite literally, have been trained to understand them.

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

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

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. What does the author say about “deep reading”?
- A) It serves as a complement to online reading.
- B) It should be preserved before it is too late.
- C) It is mainly suitable for reading literature.
- D) It is an indispensable part of education.
57. Why does the author advocate the reading of literature?
- A) It helps promote readers’ intellectual and emotional growth.
- B) It enables readers to appreciate the complexity of language.
- C) It helps readers build up immersive reading habits.

- D) It is quickly becoming an endangered practice.
58. In what way does printed-page reading differ from online reading?
- A) It ensures the reader's cognitive growth.
- B) It enables the reader to be fully engaged.
- C) It activates a different region of the brain.
- D) It helps the reader learn rhetorical devices.
59. What do the studies show about online reading?
- A) It gradually impairs one's eyesight.
- B) It keeps arousing readers' curiosity.
- C) It provides up-to-date information.
- D) It renders reading less enjoyable.
60. What do we learn from the study released by Britain's National Literacy Trust?
- A) Onscreen readers may be less competent readers.
- B) Those who do reading in print are less informed.
- C) Young people find reading onscreen more enjoyable.
- D) It is now easier to find a favorite book online to read.

### Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What does the author say about immigrants in America?
- A) They all hope to gain citizenship and enjoy the welfare.
  - B) They come to America with different dreams and purposes.
  - C) Their background may determine whether they benefit the American people.
  - D) Their cultures affect the extent to which they will achieve success in America.
62. What does the author try to say by citing Milton Friedman's remark?
- A) It is hardly practical to find an ideal solution to America's immigration problem.
  - B) Ideal outcomes could be produced only by comprehensive immigration reform.
  - C) As for immigration, good results cannot be achieved without good intentions.
  - D) The proper solution of immigration issues is an ideal of the American public.
63. What is the author's view regarding America's immigration policy?
- A) America should open its borders to immigrants from different countries.
  - B) Immigrants have contributed greatly to the welfare of American people.
  - C) Unrestricted immigration will undermine the American welfare state.
  - D) There is no point building a wall around the American welfare state.
64. What is the author's purpose in citing the recent terrorist attacks on the streets of Boston and London?
- A) To show that America should join hands with Europe in fighting terrorists.
  - B) To prove that it is high time America made comprehensive immigration reforms.
  - C) To prove that terrorism is the most dangerous threat to America and the world in general.
  - D) To show that immigrants' cultural incompatibility with the host country has consequences.
65. What is the author's attitude towards "comprehensive immigration reform"?
- A) Supportive.
  - B) Negative.
  - C) Wait-and-see.
  - D) Indifferent.

## Part F

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。



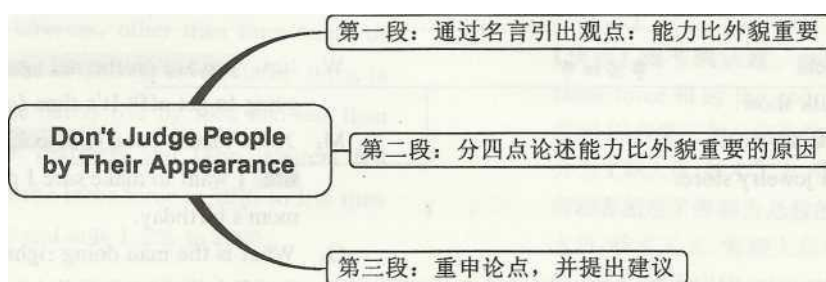
## 2014年6月大学英语六级考试真题(三)答案与详解

### Part I

### Writing

1、审题:这是一篇议论文【考频:★★★】。本次作文的主题是考生比较熟悉的“不要以貌取人”,理解起来难度不大。现实生活中,很多人都不可避免地以貌取人,关注长相而不是个人能力,这种做法是不明智的。

2、列提纲:



3. 语言: 运用过渡词及富有逻辑性的词语为文章增色

#### Don't Judge People by Their Appearance

Although many people acknowledge the old saying that "Never judge people by their appearance", they still fall into the trap of "good appearance" easily. In my opinion, for a person, abilities are far more important than the appearance.

Firstly, although good appearance can help make an impression, it is always abilities that really matter. Secondly, people's good appearance is natural, while abilities have to be gained through self-improvement and years of hard work, which speak more of people's true selves. Last but not least, good appearance fades while abilities can be improved over time. Eventually, it is abilities that help people succeed, so it is safe to say that abilities will always bring more to life than good appearance.

In conclusion, it is unwise to judge people by their appearance and it is always abilities that count in the long run. As college students, we should spend more efforts developing our abilities.

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

1. 听力原文: W: Jim, you are on the net again! When are you going to get off? It's time for the talk show.

M: Just a minute, dear! I'm looking at a new jewelry site. I want to make sure I get the right gift for mom's birthday.

Q: What is the man doing right now?

1. A) Surfing the net. C) Packing a birthday gift.  
B) Watching a talk show. D) Shopping at a jewelry store.

【预测】四个选项均以动词的-ing形式开头,且从选项内容可以看出,选项是在描述“正在做什么”,所以问题应是问对话中一人或两人正在做什么。另外选项中出现了 net, birthday gift, jewelry store, 由此推测对话可能涉及购物、选礼品、上网。

【精析】A)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。对话中,女士责怪男士又在网上,并告诉他到脱口秀的时间了;男士回答说自己正在看一家珠宝店的网站。本题的关键是听懂 site “网站”。显然这位男士正在浏览网上商铺。surf原意为“冲浪”,常与Internet连用,表示“上网”。

2. 听力原文: W: I've never seen you have such confidence before an exam!

M: It's more than confidence! Right now I feel that if I get less than an A, it will be the fault of the exam itself.

Q: What does the man mean?

2. A) He enjoys finding fault with exams.  
 B) He is sure of his success in the exam.  
 C) He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam.  
 D) He used to get straight A's in the exams he took.

【预测】四个选项均是 He 的个人感受，内容涉及 A) “他喜欢在考试中挑毛病”、B) “他确信此次考试的成功”、C) “他不知道自己是否能在考试中取得好成绩”、D) “他过去常能在考试中取得 A”，推测对话内容可能涉及对话中的男士或对话中两人以外的第三人参加考试的情况，注意听对男士或第三人考试状态的描述。

【精析】B)。语义理解题【考频：★★★】。女士说她从未见过男士对考试如此有信心，男士说不仅仅是有信心，如果他得不到 A，那就是考试本身的问题了。由此可知，他确信此次考试必然成功。

3. 听力原文：W: Just look at this newspaper! Nothing but murder, death and war! Do you still believe people are basically good?

M: Of course I do! But newspapers hardly ever report stories about peace and generosity. They are not news!

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. A) The man is generous with his good comments on people.  
 B) The woman is unsure if there will be peace in the world.  
 C) The woman is doubtful about newspaper stories.  
 D) The man is quite optimistic about human nature.

【预测】四个选项均以 The man 或 The woman 为主语，且出现了 comments on people, unsure, peace in the world, doubtful, optimistic, human nature，内容涉及男士或女士对待某事的态度，由此推测对话内容可能是男士与女士探讨对人性、世界等问题的看法。听音时应注意涉及态度的细节。

【精析】D)。综合理解题【考频：★★★】。女士首先说报纸上的新闻都是关于谋杀、死亡和战争的，问男士是否还相信人性本善；男士给了一个肯定的回答“我当然相信”。显然他对人的本性持乐观态度。

4. 听力原文：M: Tom must be joking when he said he plans to sell his shop and go to medical school?

W: You are quite right! He's just kidding! He's also told me time and time again he wished he studied for some profession instead of going into business.

Q: What will Tom probably do according to the conversation?

4. A) Study for some profession. C) Stay in business.  
 B) Attend a medical school. D) Sell his shop.

【预测】四个选项均为动词原形短语，推测问题可能涉及建议做某事，或者对话中的其中一人、对话中涉及的第三人可能或打算做某事。另外选项中出现了 Study, profession, medical school, business, shop，推测对话内容可能和学习或经商有关，听音时应留意与之相关的信息。

【精析】C)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。男士认为 Tom 说打算卖掉商店去上学是在开玩笑，女士赞同男士的看法，因为 Tom 已经说过好多次“放弃生意去上学”这样的话了。故可以判断 Tom 不会去上学，而是继续从商。

5. 听力原文：W: I hear your boss has a real good impression of you, and he is thinking about giving you two more days off each month.

M: I hope not. I'd rather get more work hours, so I can get enough bucks to help out my two kids at college.

Q: What does the man truly want?

5. A) More money. C) A college education.  
 B) Fair treatment. D) Shorter work hours.

【预测】四文选项均为名词短语，内容涉及 A) “更多钱”、B) “公平的待遇”、C) “大学教育”、D) “更短的工作时间”，推测问题可能涉及对话中一人或对话涉及的第三人的要求或境况。故听音时应注意涉及待

遇、要求的内容。

【精析】A)。语义理解题【考频:★★★】。对话中女士说老板对男士的印象很好,打算每个月给他多放两天假;男士回答他不希望这样,他宁愿多工作多赚钱供孩子上大学。这里的 bucks 意为“美元”,是非正式用语。

6. 听力原文: M : I heard you took a trip to Mexico last month. How did you like it?

W: Oh, I got sick and tired of hotels and hotel food! So now I understand the thing: East, west, horned best.

Q: What does the woman mean?

6. A) She was exhausted from her trip. C) She was impressed by Mexican food.  
B) She missed the comforts of home. D) She will not go to Mexico again.

【预测】四个选项都是 She 的态度或看法,结合选项中出现的 trip, home, Mexican food, Mexico 可知,对话内容可能涉及 She 对旅行的看法。故听音时应注意女士的话,如涉及第三人则注意听第三人对旅行的看法。

【精析】B)。语义理解题【考频:★★★】。对话中男士询问女士对墨西哥之行的看法,女士回答说她厌倦了旅馆和旅馆的食物,并引用了谚语“金窝、银窝,不如自己的草窝。”由此可以断定女士很想念家的舒适。

7. 听力原文: W : I'm worried about Anna. She's really been depressed lately. All she does is staying in her room all day.

M : That sounds serious! She'd better see a psychiatrist at the counseling centre.

Q: What does the man suggest Anna do?

7. A) Cheer herself up a bit. C) Seek professional advice.  
B) Find a more suitable job. D) Take a psychology course.

【预测】四个选项均为动词原形短语,故推测问题可能是询问某人的建议或打算。另外结合对话中出现的 Cheer, professional advice, psychology course 可知,对话内容可能涉及对话中某一人或对话提及的第三人的精神状态及其解决办法。

【精析】C)。语义理解题【考频:★★★】。女士说她担心 Anna,因为她最近很沮丧,整天待在屋子里;男士建议 Anna 去咨询中心(counseling centre)看精神科医生。看精神科医生的目的当然是要寻求医生的专业建议。

8. 听力原文: M : I could hardly recognize Sam after he got that new job! He's always in a suit and tie now.

W : Yeah. He was never like that at college. Back then, he went around in old T-shirts and jeans.

Q: What do the speakers say about Sam?

8. A) He dresses more formally now. C) He has ignored his friends since graduation.  
B) What he wears does not match his position. D) He failed to do well at college.

【预测】四个选项均是对 He 的描述,内容涉及 A)“他现在的穿着更为正式”、B)“他的穿着和他的地位不符”、C)“毕业后他忽视了朋友”、D)“他在大学时表现不好”,推测 He 可能是对话中的男士或对话涉及的第三人,对话内容可能与 He 的着装或某一时期的行为有关。故听音时应注意男士的话,如涉及第三人,则注意听对第三人的描述。

【精析】A)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。男士说自己几乎认不出 Sam 来了,因为他现在总是穿西服打领带;女士同意男士的看法,说上大学的时候 Sam 总是穿着旧 T 恤衫和牛仔裤。由此可以推断 Sam 比过去穿得正式。go around 意为“四处走动”。

9-12. 听力原文: M : Hi, Ann! Welcome back! How was your trip to the States?

W : Very busy. I had a lot of meetings, so, of course, I didn't have much time to see New York.

M : What a pity! Actually, I have a trip there myself next week.

W : Do you? Then take my advice, do the well-being in the air program, It really works.

M: Oh, I read about that in a magazine. You say it works?

W: Yes, I did the program on the flight to the States, and when I arrived in New York, I didn't have any problem, no *jet lag* (飞行时差反应) at all. On the way back, I didn't do it, and I felt terrible.

M: You're joking!

W: Not at all. It really made a lot of difference.

M: Er, so what did you do?

W: Well, I didn't drink any alcohol or coffee, and I didn't eat any meat or rich food. I drank a lot of water, and fruit juice, and I ate the meals on the well-being menu. They're lighter. They have fish, vegetables, and noodles, for example. And I did some of the exercises in the program.

M: Exercises? On a plane?

W: Yes. I didn't do many, of course. There isn't much space on a plane.

M: How many passengers do the exercises?

W: Not many.

M: Then how much champagne did they drink?

W: A lot! It was more popular than mineral water.

M: So, basically, it's a choice. Mineral water and exercises, or champagne and jet lag.

W: That's right! It's a difficult choice.

### Conversation One

9. Why did the woman go to New York?

- A) To go sightseeing.      C) To promote a new champagne.  
B) To have meetings.      D) To join in a training program.

【预测】四个选项均为不定式结构，推测本题可能考查做某事的目的。另外结合选项中出现的 *sightseeing*, *meetings*, *promote* 可知该题目可能涉及去某地执行公务。听音时应注意去某地的动机。

10. What does the woman say about the well-being in the air program?

- A) It can reduce the number of passenger complaints.  
B) It can make air travel more entertaining.  
C) It can cut down the expenses for air travel.  
D) It can lessen the discomfort caused by air travel.

【预测】四个选项均描述了 *It* 的功能，结合选项中出现的 *passenger*, *air travel* 可知，本题考查的内容可能涉及飞行途中进行的某项活动。

11. What did the woman do to follow the well-being menu?

- A) Took balanced meals with champagne.      C) Refrained from fish or meat.  
B) Ate vegetables and fruit only.      D) Avoided eating rich food.

【预测】四个选项均为动词短语结构，结合 *balanced meals*, *vegetables and fruit*, *fish or meat*, *rich food* 可知，本题很可能涉及某人在饮食方面的情况。

12. What did the woman say about other passengers?

- A) Many of them found it difficult to exercise on a plane.  
B) Many of them were concerned with their well-being.  
C) Not many of them chose to do what she did.  
D) Not many of them understood the program.

答案详解:

9、B)。目的原因题【考频:★★☆】。女士说她在纽约开了很多会，没有时间参观这座城市。由此可以断定，女士去纽约的目的是开会。

10、D)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。女士建议男士一定要做健康训练，并以自己为例：在飞往纽约的途中，她做了这种训练，下机后丝毫没有感到不适，也没有时差反应；在回家的途中，她没有做这种训练，结果感

觉很难受。由此可以断定,健康训练的作用就是减轻飞行途中的不适。

11、D)。细节推断题【考频:★★☆】。女士列举了自己做的健康训练:不喝酒和咖啡,不吃肉和油腻的食物,喝大量的水和果汁,吃健康食谱上的食物—这些食物口味清淡,有鱼、蔬菜、面条等,还做了一些运动。选项中只有D)项符合文意。rich food意为“油腻的食物”。

12、C)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。女士说没有多少人做运动,很多人都喝香槟而不是矿泉水,显然多数乘客都没有做女士所做的事。

### Conversation Two

13、Where did the conversation take place?

- A) At a fair. C) In a computer lab.  
B) At a cafeteria. D) In a shopping mall.

【预测】四个选项都是表示地点的介词短语,故本题很可能考查某事发生的地点,听音时要注意相关细节。

14、What are the speakers talking about?

- A) The latest computer technology. C) The purchasing of some equipment.  
B) The organizing of an exhibition. D) The dramatic changes in the job market.

【预测】四个选项为动名词短语或名词短语且概括性强,推测本题可能考查对话主题。

15、What is the man's line of business?

- A) Data collection. C) Corporate management.  
B) Training consultancy D) Information processing

【预测】本题各选项都是名词短语,涉及四个行业,故推测本题考查说话人的从业领域,听音时应着重注意说话人对自己所从事行业的描述。

听力原文:

W: Morning. Can I help you?

M: Well, I'm not really sure. I'm just looking.

W: I see. Well, there's plenty to look at again this year. I'm sure you'd have to walk miles to see each stand.

M: That's true.

W: Er, would you like a coffee? Come and sit down for a minute, no obligation.

M: Well, that's very kind of you, but...

W: Now, please. Is this the first year you've been to the fair, Mr...?

M: Yes, Johnson, James Johnson.

W: My name's Susan Carter. Are you looking for anything in particular, or are you just interested in computers in general?

M: Well, actually, I have some specific jobs in mind. I own a small company, and we've grown quite dramatically over the past 12 months, and we really need some technological help to enable us to keep on top of everything.

W: What's your line of business, Mr. Johnson?

M: We're a training consultancy.

W: I see. And what do you need "to keep on top"?

M: The first thing is correspondence. We have a lot of standard letters and forms. So I suppose we need some kind of word processor.

W: Right. Well, that's no problem. But it may be possible for you to get a system that does a lot of other things in addition to word processing. What might suit you is the MR5000. That's it over there! It's IBM compatible.

M: What about the price?

W: Well, the MR5000 costs £1 050. Software comes free with the hardware.

M: Well, I'll think about it. Thank you.

W: Here's my card. Please feel free to contact me.

答案详解:





A) Germany. B) Japan. C) The US. D) The UK.

【预测】四个选项均为国家名称，听音时要注意各个国家所对应的信息。

23. How do employed Americans manage to work more hours?

- A) By doing odd jobs at weekends. C) By putting in more hours each week.  
B) By working long hours every day. D) By taking shorter vacations each year.

【预测】选项均为 By 引导的介词短语，由此可以推断本题考查做某事的方式，听音时要注意相关的细节。

24. Why do corporations press their employees to work longer hours according to the speaker?

- A) To combat competition and raise productivity. C) To help them maintain their living standard.  
B) To provide them with more job opportunities. D) To prevent them from holding a second job.

【预测】四个选项均为不定式结构，可以推知本题考查做某事的目的。结合 productivity, job opportunities, second job 可知，本题可能与工作内容及工作状态有关。

25. What does the speaker say many Americans prefer to do?

- A) Change their jobs. C) Reduce their working hours.  
B) Earn more money. D) Strengthen the government's role.

【预测】四个选项均为动词短语，可推测本题考查的是动作行为。由前几题选项大量涉及工作和员工状况可知，本题可能考查特定员工的动作行为。

听力原文：

Americans suffer from an overdose of work. Regardless of who they are or what they do, Americans spend more time at work than at any time since World War II. In 1950, the US had fewer working hours than any other industrialized countries. Today, it exceeds every country but Japan where industrial employees log 2 155 hours a year compared with 1951 in the US and 1603 in the former West Germany. Between 1969 and 1989, employed Americans added an average of 138 hours to their yearly work schedules. The workweek has remained at about 40 hours, but people are working more weeks each year. Specifically, pay-time-off holidays, vacations, sick leave shrank by 50% in the 1980s. As corporations have experienced *stiff* (严酷的) competition and slower growth in productivity, they have pressed employees to work longer. Cost-cutting lay-offs in the 1980s reduced the professional and managerial ranks, leaving fewer people to get the job done. In lower paid occupations where wages have been reduced, workers have added hours in overtime or extra jobs to preserve their living standards. The government estimates that more than seven million people hold a second job. For the first time, large numbers of people say they want to *cut back* (削减) on working hours even if it means earning less money. But most employers are unwilling to let them do so. The government, which has stepped back from its traditional role as a regulator of work time, should take steps to make shorter hours possible.

答案详解：

22. B)。细节推断题【考频：★★★】。短文提到，在美国，员工工作的时间超过了除日本以外的任何一个国家，显然日本员工工作的时间最长。

23. D)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。短文提到，美国人每周的工作时间不变，但工作的周数增加了，而且带薪假、公共假期、病假在 20 世纪 80 年代缩减了 50%，所以增加了工作时间的总数，即他们通过缩短每年的假期时间来延长工作时间。

24. A)。目的原因题【考频：★★☆】。短文提到公司由于面临严酷的竞争，并且产量增长缓慢，所以强迫员工延长工作时间，故选 A)“应对竞争，增加产量”。press sb. to do sth. 表示“强迫某人做某事”。

25. C)。事实细节题【考频：★★★】。短文结尾部分提到，许多人愿意减少工作时间，即便这意味着收入的减少，故选“减少工作时间”。

Section C

26. licensed。语义推断题【考频：★★★】。分析句子结构可知，此处填入的动词应该能与 are 以及后面



的动词不定式 to provide 连用。听录音可得答案为 licensed。be licensed to do sth. 表示“有资格做某事”。

27、obligation to。习惯搭配题【考频：★★☆】。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少宾语和能够引导空格后成分的介词。根据上下文可知此处所填的词应该表示“义务，责任”。听录音可得答案为 obligation to。have obligation to...表示“对...有义务或责任”。

28、coordinate。语境同现题【考频：★★☆】。分析句子结构可知，此处需要填入一个动词与前面的 provide 和 assess 以及后面的 make 并列，并与后面的 services 构成一定的语义关系。结合录音可得答案为 coordinate “协调”。

29、responsibility。语义推断题【考频：★★★】。分析句子结构可知，此处需要填入一个名词。question 在此处为动词，意为“怀疑，质询”，其所在不定式结构的意思为“怀疑或拒绝执行该命令”，可见这应该是护士的“责任”。结合录音可得答案为 responsibility。

30、physical。并列关系题【考频：★★☆】。分析句子结构可知，空格处的成分应与 and 前面的 emotional 并列，并且可以用来修饰 stress。推测此处应填入一个形容词作 stress 的定语。结合录音可填入 physical。physical 意为“身体的，生理上的”。

31、prime。修饰关系题【考频：★★☆】。分析句子结构可知，此处需要填入一个形容词来修饰 reason。此处所填的词充当 reason 的定语，结合录音填入 prime。prime 作形容词时意为“主要的，首要的”。

32、disrupts。并列关系题【考频：★★☆】。分析句子结构可知，空格处的成分应与前面的 disturbs 和后面的 isolates 并列，都作 that 的谓语，并采用动词的第三人称单数形式。结合录音填入 disrupts。disrupt 意为“扰乱”。

33、being affected。句意推断题【考频：★★★】。分析句子结构可知，空格所在句子缺少谓语成分，根据空格前后的 is 和 by 推测，此处应填入动词的-ed 形式构成被动语态。结合录音可填入 being affected。affect 意为“影响，感动”。

34、medically。句意推断题【考频：★★★】。分析句子结构可知，空格处应填入副词修饰空格后的形容词 related。结合录音可填入 medically，意为“医学上的，医药上的”。

35、in our medical system。语义推断题【考频：★★★】。分析句子结构可知，空格所在句子不缺少主干成分，故推测空格在句子中作限制或修饰成分。结合录音可填入 in our medical system，意为“在我们的医疗体系中”。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

答案详解：

36. N)。动词辨析题。空格前为 spend more time, 后为 the grandkids, 所以此处需要填入动词的-ing 形式，构成 spend time doing sth. 结构。备选项中符合条件的有 illustrating 和 spoiling, 能与空格后的 grandkids 构成合理搭配的只有 spoiling, 意为“花更多的时间去溺爱孙辈”，故答案为 spoiling “溺爱”。

37. K)。副词辨析题。空格位于动词 have 之后，名词短语 different ideas 之前，且句子结构完整，据此判断此处应填入修饰 different 的副词，或是与 different 并列修饰 ideas 的形容词。本句提到，丈夫和妻子对这个问题可能持有不同的看法，备选项中只有 radically 能修饰 different 且符合句意，故 radically “根本地”为答案。

38. C)。动词辨析题。空格位于 found 的宾语从句中，在该宾语从句中，41 percent of the 500 couples 为主语，it surveyed 是定语从句修饰 500 couples, 宾语从句缺少谓语，所以空格处应填入动词，且能与介词 on 构成搭配。由第二段首句可知，最大的分歧在于夫妻们如何设想他们晚年的生活方式。空格所在句是对该句的进一步说明，因此，空格处应填入表示“分歧”意义的词。结合备选项，确定答案为 disagree “不同意，有分歧”。

39、O)。动词辨析题。空格位于 **but** 连接的并列句中, 空格前是主语 **men**, 空格后是宾语 **the age**, 由此推断空格处应填入动词作谓语。根据句意可知, 第一个分句与第二个分句构成转折关系, 而第一个分句提到妻子一般能正确判断丈夫的退休年龄, 由此可知丈夫应该与妻子相反, 也就是说丈夫不能正确判断妻子的退休年龄, 故答案为 **underestimate** “低估”。

40、I)。形容词辨析题。由空格前面的 **more** 可推知空格处应填入形容词或副词原形与 **more** 一起构成比较级, 而且该空格又位于 **be** 动词之后, 与 **slightly more** 一起作表语, 所以此处应填入形容词。根据句意可知, 该句主要是将丈夫与妻子对生活水平的态度进行对比, 故答案为 **optimistic** “乐观的”。

41、M)。副词辨析题。根据空格后的 **or** 可知, 空格处填入的单词应与 **together** 词性相同、意思相反, 故答案为 **separately** “单独地”。

42、A)。动词辨析题。空格位于主语 **They** 之后, 宾语从句之前, 由此推断空格处应填入动词作谓语。由空格所在部分的句意可知, 他们\_\_\_\_\_他们的想法一致, 后半部分的 **but** 表明事实并非如此, 只是他们自己“认为”, 故答案为 **assume** “认为, 假设”。

43、L)。名词辨析题。空格位于 **the** 之后, **is** 之前, 故空格处应填入名词作句子的主语。由 **but** 可知前后两个分句的句意相反, 第一个分句提到夫妻双方自认为他们的想法一致, 即假设, 所以第二个分句应该是描述事实, 故答案为 **reality** “事实”。

44、E)。形容词辨析题。空格位于不定冠词 **a** 和名词短语 **retirement date** 之间, 由此推断空格处应填入形容词、动词的分词形式或名词修饰 **retirement date**。空格所在句句意为: 常常是\_\_\_\_\_退休日期成了退休规划的催化剂, 备选项中, 只有 **forthcoming** “即将到来的”符合句意, 故为答案。

45、J)。名词辨析题。空格位于动名词短语之中, 由空格前面的 **an early-retirement** 可以推断, 空格处应填入可数名词单数形式。备选项中, 符合条件的只有 **formula** 和 **package**。此处填入 **package** “一套建议”符合句意, 意为“遭到解雇或者接受提前退休建议可以迫使你开始行动”。

## Section B

### Passage One

46、Even factory floor work today has become intellectually challenging rather than physically demanding.

I)。【译文】如今, 甚至工厂车间的工作都已变成是对智力的挑战, 而不是对体力的要求。

【精析】细节归纳题。由题干中的 **factory floor** 和 **physically demanding** 定位到 I) 段倒数第二句。定位句提到, 在工厂车间, 工作已不那么需要体力劳动; 最后一句接着指出, 相反, 它需要更多的认知技能, 以及理解和执行明确程序的能力, 即对智力的挑战。题干是对定位句的归纳总结, 故答案为 I)。

47、Increases in productivity prove beneficial though some people may lose their jobs temporarily.

O)。【译文】生产力的提高被证明是有利的, 虽然有些人可能会暂时失业。

【精析】细节辨认题。由题干中的 **Increases in productivity** 和 **lose their jobs temporarily** 定位到 O) 段第一、二句。定位句提到, 失业意味着生产力的提高。从传统意义上来说, 经济学家们认为, 生产力的提高是一件好事, 即使可能会导致一些工人在短期内失业。题干中的 **lose their jobs temporarily** 对应定位句中的 **cause unemployment for some workers in the short run**, 故答案为 O)。

48、The unemployment rate remained high even two years after the government declared the recent recession was over.

A)。【译文】即使在政府宣布最近一轮经济衰退结束的两年后, 失业率仍居高不下。

【精析】细节辨认题。由题干中的 **The unemployment rate** 和 **two years after** 定位到 A) 段第二、三句。定位句指出, 在官方宣布经济衰退结束的两年后, 没有几个美国人会说已经摆脱了经济问题, 尤其是失业率, 仍然保持在 9% 以上。题干中的 **remained high** 对应定位句中的 **remains above 9%, the government...over** 对应定位句中的 **the official end of the recession**, 故答案为 A)。

49、The author suggests that the recent high unemployment rate is mainly caused by a decrease of middle-class

jobs.

C)。【译文】作者表明，近期的高失业率主要是由中产阶级工作岗位减少引起的。

【精析】细节推断题。由题干中的 **high unemployment rate** 和 **middle-class jobs** 定位到 C) 段第二、三句。C) 段第二句提到作者想表明的是，结构变化是当前高失业率的一个重要因素。紧接着在第三句提到，经济正处于转型期，二战以后出现的中产阶级的工作岗位已经开始减少。题干中的 **the recent high unemployment rate** 对应定位句中的 **the current rate of high unemployment, decrease**, 对应定位句中的 **decline**, 故答案为 C)。

50. The creation of a suburban economy in the 1950s created lots of office jobs.

H)。【译文】20 世纪 50 年代建立的郊区经济创造了大量的办公室工作岗位。

【精析】细节辨认题。由题干中的 **suburban economy** 以及 **the 1950s** 定位到 H) 段第二句。定位句提到，20 世纪 50 年代建立了拥有大量白领工人的新郊区经济。题干中的 **lots of office jobs** 对应定位句中的 **a plurality of white-collar workers**, 故答案为 H)。

51. In the first decade of the 21st century, only people with postgraduate degrees experienced an increase in earnings.

M)。【译文】在 21 世纪的头十年里，只有拥有硕士学位的人的收入才有所增长。

【精析】细节辨认题。由题干中的 **the first decade of the 21st century** 和 **an increase in earnings** 定位到 M) 段。M) 段首句提到，从 2000 年至 2010 年，高校毕业生(无高级学位的)的实际收入下降的比例比高中毕业生的要多，这里的高级学位是指本科以上的学位；M) 段第二句指出，事实上，在此期间，唯一显示收入增加的教育类别就是那些具有高级学位的毕业生。题干中的 **In the first decade of the 21st century** 对应定位段中的 **from 2000 to 2010, with postgraduate degrees** 对应定位段中的 **with advanced degrees**, 故答案为 M)。

52. One economics theory suggests using monetary and fiscal stimulus to cope with an economic recession.

B)。【译文】一种经济理论建议使用货币和财政刺激方案来应对经济衰退。

【精析】细节辨认题。由题干中的 **monetary and fiscal stimulus** 定位到 B) 段第三句。定位句提到，根据该说法，经济不景气可以通过使用货币和财政刺激基本上得到解决。此处的该说法是指前一句中提到的凯恩斯主义的说法，与题干中的 **One economics theory** 对应。题干中的 **cope with** 对应定位句中的 **cured, an economic recession** 对应定位句中的 **the slump**, 故答案为 B)。

53. The popularity of online courses may eliminate many teaching jobs.

N)。【译文】在线课程的普及可能会淘汰许多教学岗位。

【精析】细节归纳题。由题干中的 **online courses, eliminate** 和 **teaching jobs** 定位到 N) 段倒数第三句和最后一句。N) 段倒数第三句提到，两位斯坦福大学教授进行的人工智能在线课程的实验吸引了数以万计的报名者。N) 段最后一句提到，如果数学、经济学、化学等课程也开设在线课程的话，那么大量的教学岗位会被淘汰。题干中的 **may eliminate many teaching jobs** 对应定位句中的 **teaching jobs that might be eliminated**, 故答案为 N)。

54. Computer technology has brought about revolutionary changes in the record and book business.

K)。【译文】电脑技术导致唱片和图书行业发生了革命性的变化。

【精析】细节推断题。由题干中的 **record and book business** 定位到 K) 段第三、四句。J) 段提到，个人电脑和互联网的兴起已扩大了这些技术的影响，几乎影响了所有的企业和行业。接着定位句中具体介绍了个人电脑和互联网对各行各业的影响，如唱片店已被音乐下载所取代，书店在倒闭，而电子书的销量却在增加。由此可推知，音乐下载和电子书这些电脑技术导致唱片和图书行业发生了革命性的变化。题干中的 **Computer technology** 对应定位句中的 **music downloads** 和 **books on electronic readers**, 故答案为 K)。

55. White-collar workers accounted for more than half of the labor force by the end of the 20th century.

E)。【译文】到 20 世纪末，白领工人占劳动力总数的一半以上。

【精析】细节辨认题。由题干中的 **half of the labor force** 和 **by the end of the 20th century** 定位

到 E)段第三句。定位句提到,到 2000 年,被划分为文职人员、技术工人、管理人员和行政人员的劳动者超过了劳动力总数的 50%,该句中的文职人员、技术工人、管理人员和行政人员就是指白领工人。题干中的 *accounted for more than half of the labor force* 对应定位句中的 *exceeded 50% of the labor force, by the end of the 20th century* 对应定位句中的 *by 2000*, 故答案为 E)。

## Section C

### Passage One

答案详解:

56、B)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的“*deep reading*”定位到首段第一句。定位句指出,深阅读是一种濒临消失的阅读行为,我们应当像保护古建筑或重要的艺术品那样对其采取保护措施。由此可见,作者认为我们 应该保护深阅读,以免为时过晚,故答案为 B)。

57、A)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 *the reading of literature* 定位到第一段第二句。定位句指出,深阅读消失将会危及伴随网络长大的几代人的智力和情感发展,以及对人类文化关键组成部分一小说、诗歌和 其他文学类型一的保护。由此可以推出,作者提倡文学阅读的原因是它有助于促进读者的智力和情感发展,故答案为 A)。

58、B)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 *printed-page* 定位到第二段第二句。第二段第一句指出深阅读与单纯认字型的阅读不同。第二句提到,虽然深阅读严格说来并不需要传统书籍,但是印刷品内在的限制却对深阅读体验特别有益,紧接着第三句以书籍没有超链接为例说明这可以令读者完全沉浸在故事之中,故答案为 B)。

59、D)。推论判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 *the studies* 和 *online reading* 定位到第四段第三句。定位句指出,越来越多的证据表明,在线阅读可能不那么吸引人,也不太令人满意,也就是说在线阅读不那么令人愉快,故答案为 D)。

60、A)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 *Britain's National Literacy Trust* 定位到第四段第四句和最后一句。本段最后一句指出,每天阅读纸质书或者既读纸质书也读电子书的年轻人的阅读能力高于平均水平的可能性是每天只看电子书的年轻人的两倍,由此推出用电子设备阅读的读者可能阅读能力稍差,故答案为 A)。

### Passage Two

答案详解:

61、C)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 *immigrants in America* 定位到首段最后一句。定位句指出,来自不同国家的移民之间的具体差异会影响他们的到来对美国人而言是好还是坏,也就是说移民的背景决定他们是否有利于美国人的利益,故答案为 C)。

62、A)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 *Milton Friedman* 定位到第三段第二句。由定位句可知,经济学教授 *Milton Friedman* 曾经说过:“至善者善之敌。”紧接着作者给出了对这句话的理解:企图实现一个无法企及的理想可能会使我们无法取得在实践中有可能得到的好结果;该段首句也指出,从抽象的角度很难给移民问题找出“理想出路”。由此推出作者试图通过引用 *Milton Friedman* 的话来表明给美国移民问题找到理想的解决方法实际上行不通,因为这个目标过高,故答案为 A)。

63、C)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。根据题干中的 *the author's view* 及 *America's immigration policy* 定位到第五段最后一句以及第六段。第五段最后一句提到作者的观点:给国家建起围墙不如给福利制度筑起壁垒。也就是说,作者认为限制移民不如限制福利制度。紧接着第六段的第一句用 *But* 转折,提到事实是福利制度并未加以限制;第二句指出在福利制度和开放边界之间我们没有选择。第三句提到,福利体制已成为生活中一个重大不可避免的事实,关于移民法我们所尝试做的任何事情都要考虑到此背景。定位句暗含的意思就是作者认为必须限制移民,否则会破坏美国的福利制度,故答案为 C)。

64、D)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 *terrorist attacks* 及 *Boston and London* 定位到倒数第二段最后一句+定位句指出,如果在近来波士顿和伦敦街头发生的恐怖袭击之后我们还

没有认识到这一点,那么我们什么时候才能认识到呢?该句中的“这一点”是指前一句中提到的“准许拥有不兼容文化的人移入本国是不可逆转的、会带来无法估量的后果的决定”,由此可知,移民与东道国的文化不兼容会带来后果,故答案为D)。

65、B)。观点态度题【考频:★★☆】。由题干中的“comprehensive immigration reform”定位到文章最后一段。定位段指出,“全面移民改革”意味着草率行事,没有时间三思而后行,并以抽象人的抽象概念为依据。由“草率行事”和“没有时间三思而后行”可知,作者对“全面移民改革”持否定的态度,故答案为B)。

## PartIV Translation

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

Recently, the Chinese Academy of Sciences released a series of annual reports concerning its latest scientific findings and the prospect of the next year. The reports consisted of three parts: scientific development, hi-tech development and the sustainable development strategy of China. The first report included the latest findings of Chinese scientists, such as the breakthrough in the research fields of new particles and H7N9 virus. The report also highlighted some issues that we need to pay attention to in the coming years. The second report announced several hot fields of the applied scientific research, such as the study of 3D printing and artificial organs. The third report called on the improvement in top-level design so as to get rid of the structural barriers of industrial upgrading and contribute to energy conservation and emission reduction.

难点注释:

- 1、第一句中的“年度系列报告”可译为 a series of annual reports。
- 2、第二句中,“报告”这个词出现的次数较多,为了避免重复,可以采用减译法。“系列报告包括三部分”中的“包括”可以用 consist of 或 be comprised of 来表达。“中国可持续发展战略”可以译为 the sustainable development strategy of China。
- 3、第四句中,“需要关注的问题”采用增译法,翻译为 issues that we need to pay attention to。
- 4、第五句中,“3D打印”可译为 3D printing。
- 5、第六句中的“顶层设计”可以译为 top-level design;“消除”可以译为 get rid of 或 eliminate;“节能减排”可译为 energy conservation and emission reduction。