

2014 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第 3 套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions : For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following question. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit China, what is the first place you would like to take him/her to see and why?

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

1. A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.
He has difficulty understanding the book.
He cannot get access to the assigned book.
He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.
2. A) She will drive the man to the supermarket.
The man should buy a car of his own.
The man needn't go shopping every week.
She can pick the man up at the grocery store.
3. A) Get more food and drinks.
Ask his friend to come over.
- C) Tidy up the place.
D) Hold a party.
4. A) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.
He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.
The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.
The woman should contact John Smith first.
5. A) He understands the woman's feelings.
He has gone through a similar experience.
The woman should have gone on the field trip.
The teacher is just following the regulations.
6. A) She will meet the man halfway.
She is sorry the man will not come.
- C) She will ask David to talk less.
D) She has to invite David to the party.
7. A) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.
Few students meet Prof. Johnson's requirements.
Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.
Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.
8. A) Check their computer files.
B) Make some computations.
- C) Study a computer program.
D) Assemble a computer.

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

9. A) It allows him to make a lot of friends.
It requires him to work long hours.
- C) It enables him to apply theory to practice.
D) It helps him understand people better.



10. A) It is intellectually challenging.
It requires him to do washing-up all the time.
It exposes him to oily smoke all day long.
It demands physical endurance and patience.
11. A) In a hospital.
At a coffee shop.
12. A) Getting along well with colleagues.
Paying attention to every detail.
- C) At a laundry.
D) In a hotel.
- C) Planning everything in advance.
D) Knowing the needs of customers.

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

13. A) The pocket money British children get.
B) The annual inflation rate in Britain.
14. A) It enables children to live better.
B) It goes down during economic recession.
15. A) Save up for their future education.
B) Pay for small personal things.
- C) The things British children spend money on.
D) The rising cost of raising a child in Britain.
- C) It often rises higher than inflation.
D) It has gone up 25% in the past decade.
- C) Buy their own shoes and socks.
D) Make donations when necessary.

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 questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

16. A) District managers.
B) Regular customers.
17. A) The support provided by the regular clients.
The initiative shown by the sales representatives.
The urgency of implementing the company's plans.
The important part played by district managers.
18. A) Some of them were political-minded.
B) Fifty percent of them were female.
19. A) He used too many quotations.
B) He was not gender sensitive.
- C) Sales directors.
D) Senior clerks.
- C) One third of them were senior managers.
D) Most of them were rather conservative.
- C) He did not keep to the point.
D) He spent too much time on details.

Passage Two

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

20. A) State your problem to the head waiter.
B) Demand a discount on the dishes ordered.
21. A) Your problem may not be understood correctly.
B) You don't know if you are complaining at the right time.
Your complaint may not reach the person in charge.
You can't tell how the person on the line is reacting.
22. A) Demand a prompt response.
B) Provide all the details.
- C) Ask to see the manager politely but firmly.
D) Ask the name of the person waiting on you.
- C) Send it by express mail.
D) Stick to the point.



Passage Three

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

23. A) Fashion designer.
B) Architect.
C) City planner.
D) Engineer.
24. A) Do some volunteer work.
B) Get a well-paid part-time job.
C) Work flexible hours.
D) Go back to her previous post.
25. A) Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy.
It will add to family's financial burden.
A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.
The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.

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 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.

Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more 26, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and 27, more confident, *resourceful* (机敏的), persistent and 28 than he will ever be again in his schooling—or, unless he is very unusual and very lucky, for the rest of his life. Already, by paying close attention to and 29 the world and people around him, and without any school-type formal instruction, he has done a task far more difficult, complicated and 30 than anything he will be asked to do in school, or than any of his teachers has done for years. He has solved the 31 of language. He has discovered it—babies don't even know that language exists—and he has found out how it works and learnt to use it 32. He has done it by exploring, by experimenting, by developing his own model of the grammar of language, by 33 and seeing whether it works by gradually changing it and 34 it until it does work. And while he has been doing this, he has been learning other things as well, including many of the 35 that the schools think only they can teach him, and many that are more complicated than the ones they do try to teach him.

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.

The fact is, the world has been finding less oil than it has been using for more than twenty years now. Not only has demand been 36, but the oil we have been finding is coming from places that are 37 to reach. At the same time, more of this newly 38 oil is of the type that requires a greater investment to 39. And because demand for this precious resource will grow, according to some, by over 40 percent by 2025, fueling the world's economic 40 will take a lot more energy from every possible source.

The energy industry needs to get more from existing fields while continuing to search for new 41. Automakers must continue to improve fuel efficiency and perfect *hybrid* (混合动力的) vehicles. Technological improvements are needed so that wind, solar and hydrogen can be more 42 parts of the energy equation. Governments need to formulate energy policies that promote 43 and environmentally sound development. Consumers must be willing to pay for some of these solutions, while practicing conservation efforts of their own.

Inaction is not an 44. So let's work together to balance this equation. We are taking some of the 45 needed to get started, but we need your help to go the rest of the way.



A) consequently	I) feasible
B) cultivate	J) growth
C) declining	K) option
D) derived	L) refine
E) difficult	M) reserves
F) discovered	N) soaring
G) economically	O) steps
H) exception	

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**.

I Cry, Therefore I Am

- A) In 2008, at a German zoo, a *gorilla* (大猩猩) named Gana gave birth to a male infant, who died after three months. Photographs of Gana, looking stricken and inconsolable (伤心欲绝的), attracted crowds to the zoo. Sad as the scene was, the humans, not Gana, were the only ones crying. The notion that animals can weep has no scientific basis. Years of observations by biologists Dian Fossey, who observed gorillas, and Jane Goodall, who worked with *chimpanzees* (黑猩猩), could not prove that animals cry tears from emotion.
- B) It's true that many animals shed tears, especially in response to pain. Tears protect the eye by keeping it moist. But crying as an expression of feeling is unique to humans and has played an essential role in human evolution and the development of human cultures.
- C) Within two days an infant can imitate sad and happy faces. If an infant does not cry out, it is unlikely to get the attention it needs to survive. Around 3-4 months, the relationship between the human infant and its environment takes on a more organized communicative role, and tearful crying begins to serve interpersonal purposes: the search for comfort and *pacification* (抚慰). As we get older, crying becomes a tool of social interaction: grief and joy, shame and pride, fear and manipulation.
- D) Tears are as universal as laughter, and grief is more complex than joy. But although we all cry, we do so in different ways. Women cry more frequently and intensely than men, especially when exposed to emotional events. Like crying, depression is, around the world, more commonly seen in women than in men. One explanation might be that women, who despite decades of social advances still suffer from economic inequality, *discrimination* (歧视) and even violence, might have more to cry about. Men not only cry for shorter periods than women, but they also are less inclined to explain their tears, usually shed them more quietly, and tend more frequently to apologize when they cry openly. Men, like women, report crying at the death of a loved one and in response to a moving religious experience. They are more likely than women to cry when their core identities—as providers and protectors, as fathers and fighters—are questioned.
- E) People who score on personality tests as more sympathetic cry more than those who are more rigid or have more self-control. Frequency of crying varies widely: some shed tears at any novel or movie, others only a handful of times in their lives. Crying in response to stress and conflict in the home, or after emotional *trauma* (创伤), lasts much longer than tears induced by everyday sadness—which in turn last longer than tears of delight and joy.
- F) Sadness is our primary association with crying, but the fact is that people report feeling happier after crying. Surveys estimate that 85% of women and 73% of men report feeling better after shedding tears. Surprisingly, crying is more commonly associated with minor forms of depression than with major depression involving suicidal thoughts.
- G) People widely report that crying relieves tension, restores emotional balance and provides “catharsis,” a washing out of bad feelings. The term “catharsis” has religious implications of removing evil and sin; it's no surprise that religious ceremonies are, around the world, one of the main settings for the release of tears.
- H) Crying is a nearly universal sign of grief, though some mourners report that, despite genuine sorrow, they cannot shed



tears—sometimes even for years after their loved one has gone. Unlike today, when the privacy of grief is more respected, the public or ceremonial shedding of tears, at the graveside of a spouse or the funeral of a king or queen, was once considered socially or even politically essential.

- I) Crying has also served other social purposes. Rousseau wrote in his *Confessions* that while he considered tears the most powerful expression of love, he also just liked to cry over nothing.
- J) The association of tears with art has ancient roots. The classic Greek tragedies of the fifth century B. C. were primarily celebrations of gods. Tragedies, like poetry and music, were staged religious events. Even then it was recognized that crying in response to drama brought pleasure.
- K) I have argued that there are *neurobiological* (神经生物方面的) associations linking the arts and mood disorders. When I lecture on crying, I ask my audience to let me know, by a show of hands, which art forms most move them to tears. About 80% say music, followed closely by novels (74%), but then the figures fall sharply, to 43%, for poetry, and 10-22% for paintings, sculpture and architecture.
- L) The physical act of crying is mainly one of breathing in air, which is why we choke up when we weep. This suggests to language scientists that emotional crying evolved before language, perhaps explaining why tears communicate states of mind and feelings that are often so difficult to express in words. Of course, from an evolutionary perspective, recognition of emotion (usually through facial gesture) was essential for survival.
- M) The earliest humans arrived several million years ago, but only 150,000 to 200,000 years ago, did cultures, language, religion and the arts arise. Along the way, tears became more than a biological necessity to *lubricate* (润滑) the eye and developed into a sign of intense emotion and a signal of social bonding. The development of self-consciousness and the notion of individual identity, or ego; storytelling about the origins of the world, the creation of humanity and life after death; and the ability to feel others' sadness—all were critical parts of the neurobiological changes that made us human.
- N) More recently, we've learned from neuroscience that certain brain *circuits* (回路) are *activated* (激活), rapidly and unconsciously, when we see another in emotional distress. In short, our brain evolved circuits to allow us to experience sympathy, which in turn made civilization, and an ethics based on sympathy, possible. So the next time you reach a tissue box, or sob on a Mend's shoulder, or shed tears at the movies, stop and reflect on why we cry and what it means to cry. Because ultimately, while we love to cry, we also cry to love.
46. Nowadays people respect the privacy of grief more than in the past.
47. Infants cry to attract attention for survival.
48. There is no scientific evidence as yet that animals can shed tears from emotion.
49. Tears can perform certain communicative functions which words cannot.
50. Our ability to experience sympathy is essential to the development of civilization.
51. People are more inclined to cry when suffering minor forms of depression.
52. Sometimes people cannot cry despite genuine grief.
53. In humans' long history, tears have developed an essential role in social relationships.
54. Men are less likely to give reasons for their tears.
55. Crying has long been associated with art.

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.

Hospitals, hoping to curb medical error, have invested heavily to put computers, smartphones and other devices into the hands of medical staff for instant access to patient data, drug information and case studies.

But like many cures, this solution has come with an unintended side effect: doctors and nurses can be focused on the



screen and not the patient, even during moments of critical care. A poll showed that half of medical technicians had admitted texting during a procedure.

This phenomenon has set off an intensifying discussion at hospitals and medical schools about a problem perhaps best described as “distracted doctoring.” In response, some hospitals have begun limiting the use of electronic devices in critical settings, while schools have started reminding medical students to focus on patients instead of devices.

“You justify carrying devices around the hospital to do medical records, but you can surf the Internet or do Facebook, and sometimes Facebook is more tempting,” said Dr. Peter Papadakos at the University of Rochester Medical Center.

“My *gut feeling* (本能的感觉) is lives are in danger,” said Dr. Papadakos. “We’re not educating people about the problem, and it’s getting worse.”

A survey of 439 medical technicians found that 55 percent of technicians who monitor bypass machines acknowledged that they had talked on cellphones during heart surgery. Half said they had texted while in surgery. The study concluded, “Such distractions have the potential to be disastrous.”

Medical professionals have always faced interruptions from cellphones, and multitasking is simply a fact of life for many medical jobs. What has changed, say doctors, especially younger ones, is that they face increasing pressure to interact with their devices.

The pressure stems from a *mantra* (信条) of modern medicine that patient care must be “data driven,” and informed by the latest, instantly accessible information. By many accounts, the technology has helped reduce medical error by providing instant access to patient data or prescription details.

Dr. Peter Carmel, president of the American Medical Association, said technology “offers great potential in health care,” but he added that doctors’ first priority should be with the patient.

Why do hospitals equip their staff with computers, smartphones and other devices?

- A) To reduce medical error.
- B) To cope with emergencies.
- C) To facilitate administration.
- D) To simplify medical procedures.

What does the author refer to by “distracted doctoring”?

- A) The disservice done by modern devices to doctors, nurses, as well as patients.
- B) The tendency of medical institutions encouraging the use of modern devices.
- C) The problem of devices preventing doctors from focusing on their patients.
- D) The phenomenon of medical staff attending to personal affairs while working.

What does Dr. Peter Papadakos worry about?

- A) Medical students are not adequately trained to use modern technology.
- B) Doctors’ interaction with their devices may endanger patients’ lives.
- C) Doctors are relying too heavily on modern electronic technology.
- D) Pressures on the medical profession may become overwhelming.

Why do doctors feel increasing pressure to use modern devices?

- A) Patients trust doctors who use modern technology.
- B) Use of modern devices adds hospitals’ revenues.
- C) Data is given too much importance in patient care.
- D) Patients’ data has to be revised from time to time.

What is Peter Carmel’s advice to doctors?

- A) They follow closely the advances in medical science.
- B) They focus their attention on the patient’s condition.
- C) They observe hospital rules and regulations.
- D) They make the best use of modern devices.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

I have closely watched my generation, known as The Millennials, for 29 years now. Joel Stein wrote an extensive piece on



Millennials and he remains rather optimistic about our potential.

I hesitate to share his optimism because of *paradox* (矛盾的现象) we seem to exhibit, namely, that there are more avenues for us to entertain ourselves than ever before, yet we are more bored than ever before.

Entertainment has never been more varied. We have more cable channels, television shows, and movies than ever before. Internet providers allow instant viewing of almost any movie or television program ever created. Social drinking and partying are also widely available for Millennials. Every generation develops these habits at a certain age, but Millennials seem to be extending this phase of life as they postpone marriage.

Some of this is undoubtedly due to The Great Recession. Millennials are having a difficult time finding jobs; only 47 percent of 16-to-24-year-olds are employed, the smallest share since government started recording data in 1948.

But do Millennials respond to these economic troubles by doing whatever it takes to make ends meet? Hardly. In fact, of the four generations Pew Research has data for, the Millennial generation does not cite *work ethic* (勤奋工作) as distinctive of itself. Millennials want to save the world, but they sit and wait for that world-changing opportunity to be handed to them. Instead of working 2-3 jobs, launching a business, or doing what it takes to succeed, they retreat. Millennials may be the first generation to have a lower standard of living than their parents, but with this response to *adversity* (逆境), perhaps deservingly so.

Much ink has been spilled in management books discussing how to get the most out of these youths in the workplace. Largely, they come to the same conclusion: Millennials are entitled, over-confident, and expect too much too quickly. We should not be surprised. Today's young adults were raised by parents who made sure to boost their self-esteem at every turn, telling them they could achieve whatever they set their minds to, and handing out prizes for the sixth place.

What does the author of the passage think of Millennials?

- A) They show little interest in entertainment.
- B) They are not confident about their ability.
- C) They enjoy an easy life due to high technology.
- D) They may not have bright prospects for success.

How do Millennials feel about their life?

- A) They can hardly do anything about it.
- B) There is little in it to get excited about.
- C) It is not as good as their parents'.
- D) It is full of opportunities for success.

In what way are Millennials different from previous generations according to Pew Research?

- A) They spend less time socializing.
- B) They are indifferent to others.
- C) They do not value hard work.
- D) They are more independent.

What should Millennials do according to the author?

- A) Remain optimistic in face of adversity.
- B) Start a business as early as possible.
- C) Make full use of new opportunities.
- D) Take action to change their situation.

Why are Millennials over-confident about themselves?

- A) They have been spoiled by their parents.
- B) They can always get whatever they expect.
- C) They are misguided by management books.
- D) They think they are young and energetic.

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**.

为了促进教育公平, 中国已投入 360 亿元, 用于改善农村地区教育设施和加强中西部地区农村义务教育 (compulsory education)。这些资金用于改善教学设施、购买书籍, 使 16 万多所中小学受益。资金还用于购置音乐和绘画器材。现在农村和山区的儿童可以与沿海城市的儿童一样上音乐和绘画课。一些为接受更好教育而转往城市上学的学生如今又回到了本地农村学校就读。



2014 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(三) 答案与详解

Part I

Writing

审题思路

本次作文通过设置虚拟情景, 要求考生描述具有特色的名胜古迹、文化圣地或者山水名地等, 写作形式和内容不拘一格, 与往年常考的议论文、图表作文和名言评述作文题型区别较大。仔细审查题目要求, 考生首先应回答“what”, 即去什么地方; 其次, 考生应回答“why”, 即推荐该地点的原因; 最后, 考生需要作简要的总结。

写作提纲

- 一、回答“what”, 说明去何处 (accompany you to the National Center for the Performing Arts)
- 二、回答“why”, 叙述原因 : 1、现场体验国粹 (enjoy the authentic performance, celebrated actors, essence and miniature of Chinese culture)
2、欣赏其他艺术表演 (feast your eyes on the other forms of arts)
- 三、简要总结: 1、探访国家大剧院的意义 (have a further understanding of Chinese arts, enrich your artistic accomplishment)
2、朋友的感受 (a wonderful and unforgettable experience)

范文点评

高分范文:

National Center for the Performing Arts

① I know you are fascinated by Chinese arts, Beijing Opera in particular. ② Since you will come to China, I am willing to accompany you to the National Center for the Performing Arts to appreciate the splendid performance.

③ There, you can enjoy the authentic performance of Beijing Opera by celebrated actors. ④ As the essence and miniature of Chinese culture, Beijing Opera incorporates the advantages of local opera and folk melody, prevailing in every corner of China. ⑤ With its exposure to the Western world, many foreigners begin to fall in love with it. ⑥ Besides, you can also have the opportunity to feast your eyes on the other forms of arts, which might also arouse your interest.

⑦ By enjoying the authentic performance of Beijing Opera, you are bound to have a farther understanding of Chinese arts, which will enrich your artistic accomplishment. ⑧ I am sure that it must be a wonderful and unforgettable experience for you.

精彩点评:

- ① 引出话题。
- ② 由因到果: 朋友喜欢京剧, 因而带他去国家大剧院现场感受京剧的魅力。
- ③ 说明带朋友去国家大剧院的一个原因: 观看京剧名家现场表演。



④⑤说明京剧的独特之处:是我国的国粹,是中国文化的缩影,融合了地方戏和民歌的优点,深受中外人士的欢迎。

⑥说明带朋友去国家大剧院的另一个原因:可以欣赏其他艺术表演。

⑦⑧说明去国家大剧院的意义和感受。

加分亮点

be fascinated by 对...着迷

authentic performance 现场表演

incorporate 包含, 吸收

feast one's eyes on 大饱眼福

全文翻译

我知道你对中国艺术十分着迷,尤其是京剧。既然你要来中国,我愿意效劳,陪你去国家大剧院体验精彩的表演。

在那里,你能够欣赏到京剧名家名角的现场表演。作为我国的国粹和中国文化的缩影,京剧融合了地方戏和民歌的优点,风靡全国。随着京剧传到西方世界,许多外国人开始爱上它。此外,你还有机会一饱眼福其他艺术表演,这可能也会引起你的兴趣。

通过欣赏京剧的现场表演,你一定会对中国艺术有更加深入的理解,这将会增强你的艺术修养。我确信,这对你来说必将是一次美妙而令人难忘的经历。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. 听力原文: W: Just imagine! We have to finish reading 300 pages before Monday! How can the professor expect us to do it in such a short time?

M: Yeah, but what troubles me is that I can't find the book in the library or in the university bookstore.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.
- B) He has difficulty understanding the book.
- C) He cannot get access to the assigned book.
- D) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.

【预测】四个选项都以 he 作主语,且出现了 reader, book, assignment 等,故推测本题考查的内容与读书有关。

【精析】C。对话中,女士说周一前必须读完 300 页的书,对教授要求在这么短的时间内完成表示不理解。男士表示同意,但困扰他的问题是他是在图书馆或学校书店根本找不到那本书。由此可知,男士找不到教授



要求读的书, 故答案为 C)。

2. 听力原文: M: Do you think I could borrow your car to go grocery shopping? The supermarkets outside the city are so much cheaper. I'd also be happy to pick up anything you need.

W: Well, I don't like to let anyone else drive my car. Tell you what, why don't we go together?

Q: What does the woman mean?

1. A) She will drive the man to the supermarket.
- B) The man should buy a car of his own.
- C) The man needn't go shopping every week.
- D) She can pick the man up at the grocery store.

【预测】选项中提到了 supermarket, car, go shopping, store 等, 故推测本题与购物和汽车有关。

【精析】A)。对话中, 男士询问女士是否可以借她的车去购物, 并乐意为女士购买她所需要的东西; 女士表示不愿意把车借给别人, 但是可以一起去。由此可知, 女士将开车和男士一起去购物, 故答案为 A)。

3. 听力原文: M: Forgive the mess in here. We had a party last night. There were a lot of people and they all brought food.

W: Yeah, I can tell. Well, I guess it's pretty obvious what you'll be doing most of today.

Q: What does the woman think the man will do?

2. A) Get more food and drinks. C) Tidy up the place.
- B) Ask his friend to come over. D) Hold a party.

【预测】选项中出现了 food, drinks, party 等, 故推测本题考查与聚会有关的内容。

【精析】C)。对话中, 男士首先说明这里乱七八糟的原因: 昨晚有个聚会, 人很多, 而且都带了吃的。女士表示理解, 说能猜出男士今天大部分时间都将在做什么了, 即收拾这个地方, 故答案为 C)。

4. 听力原文: W: What time would suit you for the first-round talks with John Smith?

M: Well, you know my schedule. Other than this Friday, one day is as good as the next.

Q: What does the man mean?

4. A) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.
- B) He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.
- C) The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.
- D) The woman should contact John Smith first.

【预测】选项中出现了 talks, schedule, first-round talks 等, 故推测本题考查的内容与谈判的时间安排有关。

【精析】A)。对话中, 女士询问男士与约翰·史密斯第一轮谈判的合适时间, 男士说除了本周五, 其他任何一天都可以, 故答案为 A)。

5. 听力原文: W: I was so angry yesterday! My biology teacher did not even let me explain why I missed the field trip. He just wouldn't let me pass!

M: That doesn't seem fair. I'd feel that way too if I were you.

Q: What does the man imply?

5. A) He understands the woman's feelings.
- B) He has gone through a similar experience.
- C) The woman should have gone on the field trip.
- D) The teacher is just following the regulations.

【预测】选项中出现了 field trip, teacher, regulations 等, 可推测本题是关于教师和学生的话题。

【精析】A)。女士说她昨天很生气, 因为生物老师不让她解释她没有参加校外实习的原因, 而是直接不让她通过考试; 男士说如果自己是女士, 他也会有相同的感受。由此可知, 男士很理解女士现在的心情, 故答案为 A)。

6. 听力原文: M: I really can't stand the way David controls the conversation all the time. If he is going to be at your Christmas party, I just won't come.



W : I'm sorry you feel that way, but my mother insists that he come.

Q : What does the woman imply?

6. A) She will meet the man halfway. C) She will ask David to talk less.
 C) She is sorry the man will not come. D) She has to invite David to the party.

【预测】四个选项均以 she 作主语, 其中出现了 come, invite, party 等, 由此可以推测本题考查的内容与聚会有关。

【精析】D)。对话中, 男士抱怨说自己实在无法忍受戴维主导谈话的方式, 并说如果戴维参加女士的圣诞晚会, 自己就不去了; 女士感到遗憾, 说是她母亲坚持请戴维来。言外之意是, 女士不得不请戴维来参加圣诞晚会, 故答案为 D)。

7. 听力原文: W : You're taking a course with Prof. Johnson. What's your impression so far?

M : Well, many students could hardly stay awake in his class without first drinking a cup of coffee.

Q : What does the man imply?

7. A) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.
 B) Few students meet Prof. Johnson's requirements.
 C) Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.
 D) Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.

【预测】选项中出现了 students, Prof. Johnson, lectures, boring 等, 并根据各选项意思, 可以推测本题考查学生对约翰逊教授的课程反应。

【精析】C)。对话中, 女士询问男士对约翰逊教授的课程印象; 男士回答说要是课前不先喝一杯咖啡的话, 许多学生几乎无法保持清醒。由此可知, 约翰逊教授的课程比较枯燥, 故答案为 C)。

8. 听力原文: W : Have you ever put a computer together before?

M : No, never. But I think if we follow these instructions exactly, we won't have much trouble.

Q : What are the speakers going to do?

8. A) Check their computer files. C) Study a computer program.
 B) Make some computations. D) Assemble a computer.

【预测】选项中出现了 computer files, computer program, assemble a computer 等, 可以推测本题考查的内容与使用电脑或组装电脑有关。

【精析】D)。对话中, 女士问男士是否组装过电脑; 男士说从来没有, 不过完全按照说明来操作应该不会有太大问题。由此可知, 两人谈论的话题是组装电脑, 故答案为 D)。

Conversation One

9-11. 听力原文:

W : What sort of hours do you work, Steve?

M : (9) Well, I have to work very long hours, about eleven hours a day.

W : What time do you start?

M : I work 9 to 3, then I start again at 5:30 and work until 11, six days a week. So I have to work very unsocial hours.

W : And do you have to work at the weekend?

M : Oh, yes. That's our busiest time. I get Wednesdays off.

W : What are the things you have to do and the things you don't have to do?

M : Uh, I don't have to do the washing-up, so that's good. I have to wear white, and I have to keep everything in the kitchen totally clean.

W : (10) What's hard about the job?

M : (10) You are standing up all the time. When we are busy, people get angry and sharp, but that's normal. W : How did you learn the profession?

M : Well, I did a two-year course at college. In the first year we had to learn the basics, and then we had to take



exams.

W : Was it easy to find a job?

M : (11) I wrote to about six hotels and one of them gave me my first job, so I didn't have to wait too long. W :

(12) And what's the secret of being good at your job?

M : (12) Attention to detail. You have to love it. You have to show passion for it.

W : And what are your plans for the future?

M : I want to have my own place when the time is right.

9. What does the man say about his job?

- A) It allows him to make a lot of friends. C) It enables him to apply theory to practice.
B) It requires him to work long hours. D) It helps him understand people better.

B. 【精析】对话开头, 女士问男士的工作时间, 男士回答说工作时间很长, 每天大约工作 11 个小时, 故 B) 为答案。

10. What does the man think is the hardest part of his job?

- A) It is intellectually challenging.
B) It requires him to do washing-up all the time.
C) It exposes him to oily smoke all day long.
D) It demands physical endurance and patience.

D. 【精析】对话中, 女士问男士工作中最难的是什么, 男士回答说必须长时间站着, 在客流高峰期, 顾客变得易怒且尖刻。由此可知, 男士的工作不仅需要体力, 还要有耐心, 故 D) 为答案。

11. Where did the man get his first job after graduation?

- A) In a hospital. C) At a laundry.
B) At a coffee shop. D) In a hotel.

D. 【精析】对话中, 女士询问男士是否容易找到工作, 男士说他写信给六家酒店, 其中一家给了他第一份工作。由此可知, 他的第一份工作是在酒店里, 故 D) 为答案。

12. What does the man say is important to being good at his job?

- A) Getting along well with colleagues. C) Planning everything in advance.
B) Paying attention to every detail. D) Knowing the needs of customers.

B. 【精析】对话末尾部分, 女士问男士做好这份工作的秘诀是什么, 男士说要注意细节, 故 B) 为答案。

Conversation Two

听力原文:

W : (13) Now you've seen this table of figures about the pocket money children in Britain get?

M : Yes. I thought it was quite interesting, but I don't quite understand the column entitled *Change*. Can you explain what it means?

W : Well, I think it means the change from the year before. I am not a mathematician, but I assume the rise from 70p to 90p is a rise of 25 percent.

M : Oh, yes, I see. And the inflation rate is there for comparison.

W : Yes. (14) Why do you think the rise in pocket money is often higher than inflation?

M : I am sorry I've no idea. Perhaps parents in Britain are too generous.

W : Perhaps they are. But it looks as if children were a lot better off in 2001 than they were in 2002. That's strange, isn't it? And they seem to have been better off in 2003 than they are now. I wonder why that is. M: Yes, I don't understand that at all.

W : Anyway, if you had children, how much pocket money would you give them?

M : I don't know. I think I'll probably give them two pounds a week.

W : Would you? And what would you expect them to do with it?

M : (15) Well, out of that they have to buy some small personal things, but I wouldn't expect them to save to buy their own socks, for example.



W : Yes. By the way, do most children in your country get pocket money?

M : Yeah, they do.

13、What is the table of figures about?

- A) The pocket money British children get. C) The things British children spend money on.
B) The annual inflation rate in Britain. D) The rising cost of raising a child in Britain.

A)。【详解】对话开头部分，女士询问男士是否看到英国儿童零用钱的数据表格，由此可知，该表格内容与英国儿童的零用钱有关，故 A) 为答案。

14、What do we learn from the conversation about British children's pocket money?

- A) It enables children to live better. C) It often rises higher than inflation.
B) It goes down during economic recession. D) It has gone up 25% in the past decade.

C)。【详解】对话中，两人讨论了表格中的数据，女士问男士儿童零用钱的增长率要高于通货膨胀率的原因，故答案为 C)。

15、Supposing the man had children, what would he expect them to do with their pocket money?

- A) Save up for their future education. C) Buy their own shoes and socks.
B) Pay for small personal things. D) Make donations when necessary.

B)。【详解】话末尾部分，女士问男士希望孩子们用零用钱做什么，男士回答说希望他们买些小件的个人物品，故答案为 B)。

Section B

Passage One

(16) As the new sales director for a national computer firm, Alex Gordon was looking forward to his first meeting with the company's district managers. Everyone arrived on time, and Alex's presentation went extremely well. (17) He decided to end the meeting with the conversation about the importance of the district managers to the company's plans. "I believe we are going to continue to increase our share of the market," he began, "because of the quality of the people in this room. The district manager is the key to the success of the sales representatives in his district. He sets the term for everyone else. If he has ambitious goals and is willing to put in long hours, everyone in his unit will follow his example." (19) When Alex has finished, he received polite applause, but hardly the warm response he had hoped for. Later he spoke with one of the senior managers. "Things were going so well until the end," Alex said disappointedly. Obviously, I said the wrong thing. " "Yes," the district manager replied. (18) "Half of our managers are women. Most have worked their way up from sales representatives, and they are very proud of the role they played in the company's growth. (19) They don't care at all about political correctness. But they were definitely surprised and distressed to be referred to as 'he' in your speech."

16、Who did Alex Gordon speak to at the first meeting?

- A) District managers. C) Sales directors.
B) Regular customers. D) Senior clerks.

A)。【详解】短文开头提到，一家全国性的电脑公司的新任销售总监艾里克斯·戈登期望着区域经理的第一次会面。由此可知，艾里克斯·戈登讲话的对象是区域经理，故 A) 为答案。

17、What did Alex want to emphasize at the end of his presentation?

- A) The support provided by the regular clients.
B) The initiative shown by the sales representatives.



C) The urgency of implementing the company's plans.

D) The important part played by district managers.

D. 【详解】短文中提到, 艾里克斯·戈登决定最后以区域经理对公司规划的重要性来结束会议, 故 D) 为答案。

18、What do we learn about the audience at the meeting?

A) Some of them were political-minded.

C) One third of them were senior managers.

B) Fifty percent of them were female.

D) Most of them were rather conservative.

B. 【详解】短文主要介绍了新任销售总监艾里克斯·戈登在区域经理会议上的讲话, 所以会议的参加者是区域经理。其中, 一位高级经理提到, 一半的区域经理是女性, 故 B) 为答案。

19、Why did Alex fail to receive the warm response he had hoped for?

A) He used too many quotations.

C) He did not keep to the point.

B) He was not gender sensitive.

D) He spent too much time on details.

B. 【详解】一位高级经理在解释艾里克斯的讲话没有得到预期的热烈回应的原因时说, 一半的区域经理是女性, 她们显然对于在讲话中被称为“he”而感到惊讶和忧虑, 即他对性别问题不够敏感, 故 B) 为答案。

Passage Two

The way to complain is to act business-like and important. (20) If your complaint is immediate, suppose you got the wrong order at a restaurant, make a polite but firm request to see the manager. When the manager comes, ask his or her name. And then state your problem and what you expect to have done about it. Be polite! Shouting or acting rude will get you nowhere. But also be firm in making your complaint. Besides, act important. This doesn't mean to put on airs and say "do you know who I am?" What it means is that people are often treated the way they expect to be treated. If you act like someone who expects a fair request to be granted, chances are it will be granted. (21) The worst way to complain is over the telephone. You are speaking to a voice coming from someone you cannot see. So you can't tell how the person on the line is reacting. It is easy for that person to give you the run-around. Complaining in person or by letter is generally more effective. If your complaint does not require an immediate response, it often helps to complain by letter. If you have an appliance that doesn't work, send a letter to the store that sold it. (22) Be business-like and stick to the point. Don't spend a paragraph on how your uncle John tried to fix the problem and couldn't.

20、What does the speaker suggest you do when you are not served properly at a restaurant?

A) State your problem to the head waiter. C) Ask to see the manager politely but firmly.

B) Demand a discount on the dishes ordered. D) Ask the name of the person waiting on you.

C. 【详解】文章一开始提到投诉的方法很重要。假设在餐馆就餐上错菜时, 顾客应礼貌并态度坚决地要求见经理, 故 C) 为答案。

21、Why does the speaker say the worst way to complain is over the telephone?

A) Your problem may not be understood correctly.

B) You don't know if you are complaining at the right time.

C) Your complaint may not reach the person in charge.

D) You can't tell how the person on the line is reacting.

D. 【详解】文章中间部分提到电话投诉的最大缺点: 你看不到与你讲话的人, 你也不知道对方的反应, 故 D) 为答案。

22、What should you do if you make a complaint by letter?



A) Demand a prompt response.

C) Send it by express mail.

B) Provide all the details.

D) Stick to the point.

D. 【详解】短文在最后部分提到如何写投诉信, 指出投诉信要务实、切题, 不要谈论无关的内容, 故 D) 为答案。

Passage Three

Barbara Sanders is a wife and the mother of two children, ages 2 and 4. Her husband, Tom, is an engineer and makes an excellent salary. (23) Before Barbara had children, she worked as an architect for the government, designing government housing. She quit her job when she became pregnant, but is now interested in returning to work. She's been offered an excellent job with the government. Her husband feels it's unnecessary for her to work since the family does not need the added income. He also thinks that a woman should stay home with her children. (24) If Barbara feels the need to do socially important work, he thinks that she should do volunteer work one or two days a week. Barbara, on the other hand, has missed the excitement of her profession and does not feel she would be satisfied doing volunteer work. She would also like to have her own income, so she does not have to ask her husband for money whenever she wants to buy something. She does not think it's necessary to stay home every day with the children and she knows a very reliable baby-sitter who's willing to come to her house. (25) Tom does not think a baby-sitter can replace a mother and thinks it's a bad idea for the children to spend so much time with someone who's not part of the family.

23. What was Barbara's profession before she had children?

A) Fashion designer.

C) City planner.

B) Architect.

D) Engineer.

B). 【详解】短文一开始提到, 芭芭拉·桑德斯现在是两个孩子的母亲, 在有孩子之前, 她曾是政府部门的建筑设计师, 设计政府大楼, 故答案为 B)。

24. What does Barbara's husband suggest she do if she wants to work

A) Do some volunteer work.

C) Work flexible hours.

B) Get a well-paid part-time job.

D) Go back to her previous post.

A. 【详解】短文中间部分提到, 芭芭拉·桑德斯的丈夫不希望她重新工作, 而是希望她照顾孩子, 如果她想做有社会意义的工作, 他建议她每周做一两天的志愿者工作, 故答案为 A)。

25. What does Tom think about hiring a baby-sitter?

A) Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy.

C) It will add to family's financial burden.

B) A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.

D) The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.

C. 【详解】短文末尾部分提到, 芭芭拉·桑德斯想请一位靠得住的保姆照看孩子, 汤姆认为, 保姆无法取代母亲, 孩子长时间与非家庭成员接触并非好事, 故答案为 C)。

Section C

26. curious. 【详解】此处应该填入一个形容词与 more 共同构成比较级结构。curious 意为“好奇的, 求知的”。

27. figuring things. 【详解】此处应该填入一个动名词短语, 与 finding 构成并列结构。figure things out 意为“把事情弄明白”。

28. independent. 【详解】此处应该填入一个形容词, 与前面的形容词 confident, resourceful, persistent 构成并列结构。independent 意为“独立的, 不受约束的”。

29. interacting with. 【详解】此处应该填入一个动名词短语, 与 paying close attention to 构成并列结构。interact with 意为“交流, 交往”。



30、abstract。【详解】此处应该填入一个形容词，与 difficult, complicated 并列构成比较级结构。abstract 意为“抽象的”。

31、mystery。【详解】由冠词 the 可知此处应该填入一个名词。mystery 意为“秘密，奥秘”。

32、appropriately。【详解】此处应该填入一个副词，修饰前面的 use。appropriately 意为“适当地，合适地”。

33、trying it out。【详解】此处应该填入一个动名词短语，作前面介词 by 的宾语，并与空格后面的 seeing... 并列 sth. out 意为“试验，检验”。

34、refining。【详解】此处应该填入一个动名词，与空格前面的 changing 并列。refine 意为“改进，完善”。

35、concepts。【详解】此处应该填入一个名词的复数形式，被后面 that 引导的定语从句所修饰。concept 意为“观念，想法”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解：

36、N) soaring。【详解】空格所在句为 not only...but...句型，由于本句以 not only 开头，出现了倒装，正常语序应该为 demand has been ，因此空格中应该填入动词的现在分词形式，构成现在完成进行时。第一句中讲到，目前世界上石油的勘探量已经赶不上石油的消耗量，可见石油的需求是在上升。由此确定 soaring 为本题答案，意思为“猛增，骤升”。备选词中，动词的现在分词形式只有两个，即 declining 和 soaring，而 declining 意思为“下降”，与此处要表达的“上升，增长”意思不符合，可以排除。

37、E) difficult。【详解】空格所在句为 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 places，此处可以理解为 places are to reach，由此可判断，空格处需要填入形容词，修饰 places。本句前半句中说，石油需求量在上升，由 not only...but...句型可知，此处所说到的新发现的油田所在地也应该不容易抵达。由此确定形容词 difficult 为本题答案，意思为“困难的，艰难的”。备选形容词中，能够修饰 Places 并与 to reach 相搭配的只有 difficult，虽然 feasible 也可以和 to reach 搭配，但它的意思为“可行的，能实行的”，不符合句意，可以排除。

38、F) discovered。【详解】空格处前面有副词 newly，后面有名词 oil，因此需要填入动词过去分词形式来修饰名词 oil。第一段第二句中提到了 the oil we have been finding，与之相对应，此处所提到的 oil 也应该是“新发现的”，因此填入 discovered。此处，discover 的过去分词形式作定语，表示 oil 是“被发现的”。在备选词中，derived 和 discovered 都是动词的过去分词形式，但 derived 的意思为“得到，获得”，与第二句中的 finding 一词不符，可以排除。

39、L) refine。【详解】空格所在部分为 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 type，由谓语动词 requires 和空格前的 to 可以判断，空格处需要填入动词原形，形成 require sth. to do 的用法。备选的动词原形只有两个，即 cultivate 和 refine，只有 refine 能够与 oil 共同使用，意思为“炼油”，因此，refine 为本题答案。在备选动词原形中，cultivate 意思为“培养，耕作”，与文章意思不符，可以排除。

40、J) growth。【详解】空格后有情态动词 will，空格所在部分为整句话的主语，而空格前又有形容词 economic，由此可知空格处应该填入名词。空格所在句前半句提到对石油的需求会增长，因此，刺激世界经济增长将通过各种可能的途径获取更多资源。因此，growth “增长，发展”与文章意思相符，故为答案。在备选名词中，能够与 economic 搭配的词还有 option 和 reserves，但 economic option “经济选择”和 economic reserves “经济储备”都不能与 fueling 搭配，因此均可以排除。

41、M) reserves。【详解】空格位于介词 for 和形容词 new 之后，所以需要填入名词形式，构成介词短语。空格前半句提到，能源工业需要从现有油田开采更多石油，而同时，也需要继续寻找新的，由此可以推测空格处的意思应该是能够发现石油的地方，也就是石油储备地，因此空格处填入名词 reserves，表示“储备”。在备选名词中，除 exception 外，都可以与 new 搭配，去除前面已经用过的 growth，还有 option, reserves 和 steps 可选。本空格处，search for new steps 与句子意思不符，可以排除，而 option 一词填入本空虽然意思可以，但 option 是单数形式，新发现的石油不可能只有一处，因此排除。

42、I) feasible。【详解】空格位于 more 之后，名词 parts 之前，由此可知，空格中必须填入形容词，构成形容词的比较级。本句中提到，技术层面也有待提高，从而使风能、太阳能、氢能都能成为能量方程里更



可行的组成部分，因此，填入 *feasible*，意思为“可行的，能实行的。”备选项中能够构成形容词比较级的词为 *difficult* 和 *feasible*，而 *difficult* 放在此处明显与句子意思不符，且在前面已经用过，可以排除。

43、G) *economically*。【详解】空格处后面有并列连词 *and* 和副词 *environmentally*，由此判定空格处需要填入副词，与 *environmentally* 形成并列关系。文章前面曾提到过 *economic growth*，结合本句上下文，应填入副词 *economically* “经济上”。备选的副词只有两个，其中 *consequently* “结果，必然地”无法与 *environmentally* 并列使用，可以排除。

44、K) *option*。【详解】空格位于简单句中，句子主语和系动词都有，还缺少一个表语，而空格前还有一个不定冠词 *an*，因此，空格处需要填入以元音音素开头的单数名词。空格后句子中说 *let's work together*，因此，*inaction* 就不应该是我们的选择，所以，*option* “选择”为答案。在备选名词中，符合语法条件的只有两个，即 *exception* 和 *option*，而 *exception* “例外”与上下文意思不符，因此可以排除。

45、O) *steps*。【详解】空格位于 *some of the* 之后，因此，空格处需要填入名词，符合句意且可以与 *take* 搭配使用的名词为 *steps* “步”，*take steps* 意思为“采取行动”，因此 *steps* 为答案。备选名词中，其他名词均不能与 *take some of* 连用，构成符合文章上下文意思的表达，因此均可排除。

Section B

Passage One

46、Nowadays people respect the privacy of grief more than in the past.

H)。【译文】如今，人们比以往更加尊重哀伤的隐私。

【精析】定位句提到，不像对哀伤的隐私更加尊重的今天，过去在公共场合或某些仪式上流下泪水、在配偶的墓前或是国王或王后的葬礼上痛哭，曾经被认为具有重要的社会意义甚至政治意义。由此可知，与过去相比，如今，人们更加尊重哀伤的隐私权。题干是对原文 *unlike today, when the privacy of grief is more respected* 的同义转述，故答案为 H)。

47、Infants cry to attract attention for survival.

C)。【译文】婴儿通过哭泣来吸引生存所需的关注。

【精析】定位句提到，如果婴儿不能放声大哭，它就很可能得不到生存所必需的关注。题干中的 *infants* 和原文中的 *an infant* 虽然有单复数的区别，但意思相同；题干中的 *for survival* 是对原文中 *to survive* 的同义转述，故答案为 C)。

48、There is no scientific evidence as yet that animals can shed tears from emotion.

A)。【译文】还没有科学证据表明动物可以流下饱含感情的泪水。

【精析】定位句提到，动物能够哭泣的观点没有任何科学依据。生物学家迪安·弗塞对大猩猩的多年观察和简·古道尔对黑猩猩的长期研究都无法证明动物能够流下饱含感情的泪水。题干中的 *scientific evidence* 与原文中的 *scientific basis* 意思相近，而题干中的 *shed tears from emotion* 与原文中的 *cry tears from emotion* 意思相同，故答案为 A)。

49、Tears can perform certain communicative functions which words cannot.

L)。【译文】泪水能够执行某些语言所无法执行的交际功能。

【精析】定位句提到，这使得语言学家们认为，充满感情的哭泣在语言之前得到进化，这也许可以解释为什么当语言难以表达时，泪水却往往可以交流思想状态和感受。题干中的 *Which words cannot* 与原文中的 *that are often so difficult to express in words* 意思相近，而题干中的 *communicative functions* 指的就是原文中的 *communicate states of mind and feelings*，故答案为 L)。

50、Our ability to experience sympathy is essential to the development of civilization.

N)。【译文】我们体验同情的能力对文明的发展至关重要。

【精析】定位句提到，我们的大脑中已经进化出了让我们体验到同情的回路，反过来使文明和基于同情的伦理成为可能。由此可知，体验同情的能力对文明的发展至关重要。题干中的 *ability to experience sympathy* 对应原文中的 *allow us to experience sympathy*，而题干中用 *essential* 一词代替原文中的



made...possible, 题干是对定位句的同义转述, 故答案为 N)。

51、People are more inclined to cry when suffering minor forms of depression.

F)。【译文】人们遭受轻度抑郁时, 更容易哭泣。

【精析】定位句提到, 比起会产生自杀想法的严重抑郁, 哭泣通常与轻度抑郁症患者的关联更大, 换句话说, 当人们遭受小挫折时, 更容易哭泣。题干是对定位句的同义转述, 故答案为 F)。

52、Sometimes people cannot cry despite genuine grief.

H)。【译文】有时, 虽然十分伤心, 人们却哭不出来。

【精析】定位句提到, 哭泣几乎是悲伤的普遍表现, 尽管也有哀悼者说, 虽然他们真的十分伤心, 却怎么也哭不出来——有时甚至在心爱的人去世多年以后依然如此。由此可知, 有时, 伤心并不一定意味着哭泣。题干中的 cannot cry 与原文中的 cannot shed tears 意思相同, 而题干中的 genuine grief 和原文中的 genuine sorrow 属于同义转述, 故答案为 H)。

53、In humans' long history, tears have developed an essential role in social relationships.

M)。【译文】在人类历史长河中, 泪水已经发展成为社会关系中必不可少的角色。

【精析】定位句提到, 早在几百万年前, 人类就已经存在, 而直到 15 万至 20 万年前, 才出现了文化、语言、宗教和艺术。在此期间, 泪水已远远不仅是润滑眼睛的生理需要, 而已经发展成为强烈感情的标志和社会关系的信号。几百万年的历史不可谓不长, 与题干中的 in humans' long history 相对应, 而题干中的 social relationships 对应原文中的 social bonding。题干是对原文的同义转述, 故答案为 M)。

54、Men are less likely to give reasons for their tears.

D)。【译文】男性不太愿意解释他们哭泣的原因。

【精析】定位句提到, 男性不仅哭泣的时间比女性短, 也更不愿意解释自己哭泣的原因, 他们通常都是默默地流泪, 而且在公开场合哭泣时, 表达歉意的频率也更高。题干中的 less likely to 和 give reasons for their tears 分别对应原文中的 less inclined to 和 explain their tears, 故答案为 D)。

55、Crying has long been associated with art.

J)。【译文】长久以来, 哭泣都与艺术有所关联。

【精析】定位句提到, 泪水与艺术之间的关联有很深的根源, 也就是说, 长久以来, 人们就将艺术和泪水关联在一起。题干中的 crying 对应原文中的 tears, 题干中的 associated 是对原文中 association 一词的词性转换, 而题干中的 long 一词则对应原文中的 has ancient roots, 故答案为 J)。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解:

56、A)。定位: 由题干中的 computers, smartphones and other devices 定位到文章第一段: Hospitals, hoping to curb medical error, have invested heavily to put computers, smartphones and other devices into the hands of medical staff for instant access to patient data, drug information and case studies.

详解: 推理判断题。文章开篇第一段就指出医院给医务人员配置各种现代设备的原因: 医院希望能减少医疗过失, 于是投入巨资给医务人员配备计算机、智能手机和其他设备, 以便他们能及时获取与病人有关的数据、药物信息和个案研究。由此可见, 医院为员工配备计算机等现代设备是为了减少医疗过失, 故答案为 A)。

点睛: B) “处理紧急情况”、C) “便于管理”和 D) “简化医疗程序”, 虽然可能是配置设备后带来的效果, 但此三项在原文中都没有提及, 故排除。

57、C)。定位: 由题干中的 distracted doctoring 定位到文章第三段第一句: This phenomenon has set off an intensifying discussion at hospitals and medical schools about a problem perhaps best described as “distracted doctoring.”

详解: 语义理解题。第三段第一句指出, 这一现象在医院和医学院中引起一番激烈的讨论, 讨论的问题或许被描述为“分心治疗”最为恰当, 而该句中的 this phenomenon 指代第二段提到的现象: 医生和护士可能会把注意力集中在显示屏而非病人身上, 故答案为 C)。



点睛: A) “现代设备给医生、护士以及病人带来的损害”, 第六段末句提到, 该项研究得出结论: “这种分心有可能导致灾难性的后果。”可见配置设备确实会给医生和病人带来不利的影响, 但这是“分心治疗”的后果, 而并非是“分心治疗”所指代的内容, 故此项可排除; B) “医疗机构鼓励使用现代设备的倾向”, 第三段末句提到, 作为回应, 一些医院已经开始限制在关键场所使用电子设备。虽然文章第一段指出医院投入巨资给医务人员配备现代设备, 且第八段第一句指出现代医学的一个信条就是病人的护理必须基于数据分析之上, 并且需要了解最新的、即时获得的信息, 但这些并非“分心治疗”所指代的内容, 故此项可排除; D) “医护人员在工作时处理私事的现象”, 此选项迷惑性较大, 但根据第三段末句“一些医院已经开始限制在关键场所使用电子设备, 而一些院校开始提醒学生要关注病人而不是设备”以及第四段帕帕达克斯博士的话可知, 医务人员使用现代设备既可能是为了私事, 如浏览网站, 也可能是为了做医疗记录, 但不论哪一种情况都有可能使医务人员的注意力转到设备上, 而不是关注病人本身, 此项概括的内容不是“分心治疗”的全部, 故排除。

58. B)。定位: 由题干中的 Dr. Peter Papadakos 定位到文章第五段: “My gut feeling (本能的感受) is lives are in danger,” said Dr. Papadakos. “We’re not educating people about the problem, and it’s getting worse.”

详解: 推理判断题。文章第五段帕帕达克斯博士指出, 他觉得生命正处于危险之中, 而且这个问题日渐恶化, 即他认为医生对设备的关注可能会将病人置于危险的境地, 故答案为 B)。

点睛: A) “医学生在使用现代设备方面没有得到足够的训练”, 文中提到医学生是在第三段末句, 即一些院校开始提醒学生要关注病人而不是设备, 其他并未提及, 故此项可排除; C) “医生太过依赖于现代电子技术”, 第七、八段提到医生在使用现代设备方面正面临越来越大的压力, 这源于现代医学认为病人的护理必须基于数据分析之上, 但这并不是帕帕达克斯博士所担心的, 博士担心的是医生对设备的关注可能会将病人置于危险的境地, 故此项可排除; D) “医疗行业的压力可能会变得让人难以承受”, 第七段提到医生在与设备互动过程中正面临越来越大的压力, 但并没有提到医疗行业整体的压力状况, 故此项可排除。

59. C)。定位: 由题干中的 increasing pressure 定位到文章第七段末句: What has changed, say doctors, especially younger ones, is that they face increasing pressure to interact with their devices. 以及第八段: The pressure stems from a mantra (信条) of modern medicine that patient care must be “data driven.”

详解: 推理判断题。第七段末句提到, 医生在与设备互动过程中正面临越来越大的压力, 接着第八段说明了压力的来源, 即现代医学的信条是病人的护理必须基于数据分析之上, 并且需要了解最新的、即时获得的信息。许多报道指出, 科技提供了病人的数据或处方细节的即时获取途径, 帮助降低了医疗过失。这说明在病人护理过程中, 现代医学过于看重数据的作用, 故答案为 C)。

点睛: A) “病人信任使用现代技术的医生”, 文中并没有提及病人对现代技术对医学领域作用的态度; B) “现代设备的使用增加了医院的收入”, 文中未提及; D) “病人的数据必须时时修正”, 此项迷惑性较大, 虽然第八段第一句提到医生需要了解最新的、即时获得的信息, 但这并不是说病人的数据必须时时更新, 故此项可排除。

B) 60. B)。定位: 由题干中的 Peter Carmel 定位到文章最后一段: Dr. Peter Carmel, president of the American Medical Association, said technology “offers great potential in health care,” but he added that doctors’ first priority should be with the patient.

详解: 事实细节题。最后一段列举了彼得·卡梅尔博士关于科技在卫生保健领域作用的观点, 并提到了他对医生的建议, 即医生最优先考虑的应该是病人, 故答案为 B)。

点睛: A) “他们应紧密跟随医疗科学的进步”、C) “他们应遵守医院的法律法规”和 D) “他们应最大化地利用现代设备”均不是彼得·卡梅尔博士对医生的建议。

Passage Two

答案详解:

61. D)。定位: 本题询问作者对 Millennials 的看法, 由各选项可知, 应结合全篇来排除答案。

详解: 推理判断题。文章第四段第二句表明, 千禧一代就业困难。在 16 至 24 岁的人群中, 只有 47% 的人在职, 这是自 1948 年政府开始统计相关数据以来, 在职比率最低的一代。第五段表明, 面对经济困难, 千禧一代并没做出必要的努力以改变现状, 而是坐等改变世界的时机来到。从以上信息可以看出, 作者认为



千禧一代成功的前景不容乐观, 故答案为 D)。

点睛: A) “他们对娱乐活动没有什么兴趣”, 第三段第一句表明千禧一代的娱乐活动多姿多彩, 末句指出千禧一代推迟了婚期, 而把用于社交娱乐的生命时段延长了, 故此项可排除; B) “他们对自己的能力不自信”, 文章末段第二句表明千禧一代过于自信, 而并非不自信, 故此项可排除; C) “他们因高科技而享受着轻松的生活”, 文章第三段表明, 高科技使千禧一代的娱乐生活多姿多彩, 比如各种有线电视频道、电视节目和电影。但是第四段指出经济大萧条使得千禧一代就业困难。由此可见, 千禧一代的生活并不轻松, 只是高科技使得他们的娱乐方式多样化, 故此项可排除。

62、B)。定位: 由题干中的 Millennials feel 定位到文章第二段: ... yet we are more bored than ever before..

详解: 推理判断题。文章第二段提到, 千禧一代拥有比以往任何时候都要多的途径来娱乐自己, 但是他们比以往任何时候都要无聊, 故答案为 B)。

点睛: A) “他们对生活几乎无能为力”, 第五段指出, 面对经济困难, 千禧一代并没有做出必要的努力来解决问题, 只是坐等改变世界的机会降临。文章最后一段指出, 千禧一代被给予了特权和过于自信, 因此千禧一代并不是对生活无能为力, 而是不愿意辛苦工作以改变生活现状, 故此项可排除; C) “生活不如父母辈的好”, 该选项迷惑性较大。第五段末句提到, 千禧一代或许是第一代所持生活标准比父母辈更低的人, 这并不是说千禧一代自己觉得生活不如父母辈的好, 只是他们对生活的标准定得比父母辈要低; D) “生活中充满成功的机遇”, 第四段指出经济大萧条让千禧一代机遇不佳, 第五段第三、四句表明千禧一代并不重视勤奋工作, 只是坐等机会来临, 故此项可以排除。

63、C)。定位: 由题干中的 Pew Research 定位到文章第五段第三句: In fact, of the four generations Pew Research has data for, the Millennial generation does not cite work ethic(勤奋工作) as distinctive of itself.

详解: 事实细节题。第五段第三句指出, 皮尤研究关于四代人的数据显示, 千禧一代并不认为勤奋工作是本代人的特色, 故答案为 C)。

点睛: A) “他们用于社交的时间更少”, 第三段末句指出千禧一代推迟了婚期, 而把用于社交娱乐的生命时段延长了, 故此项可排除; B) “他们对其他入漠不关心”和 D) “他们更独立”, 文中均未提及, 故可排除。

64、D)。定位: 由题干中的 what should Millennials do 定位到文章第五段。

详解: 推理判断题。第五段指出, 千禧一代面对经济困难并未做出必要的努力, 而且皮尤研究表明千禧一代并不重视勤奋工作。他们期望拯救世界, 却只是坐等机会降临, 并没有为获得成功而采取实际行动, 由此可推断出作者认为千禧一代应该采取实际行动改变自身处境, 故答案为 D)。

点睛: A) “逆境面前保持乐观”、B) “尽早创立一番事业”和 C) “充分利用新机会”, 文中均未提及, 故可排除。

65、A)。定位: 由题干中的 over-confident 定位到文章末段第二句: ... Millennials are entitled, over-confident, and expect too much too quickly 和最后一句: Today's young adults were raised by parents who made sure to boost their self-esteem at every turn, telling them they could achieve whatever they set their minds to, and handing out prizes for the sixth place.

详解: 推理判断题。文章末段指出, 大量的管理学书籍得出了相同的结论: 千禧一代被给予了特权, 过于自信, 动辄就抱有过多的期望。然后文章解释了出现这种现象的原因: 千禧一代的父母在抚育孩子的过程中, 总是想方设法激发他们的自尊心; 告诉孩子们, 他们的任何想法都能达成; 即使他们名次不佳, 也会被奖励。由此可以看出, 千禧一代被父母惯坏了, 故答案为 A)。

点睛: B) “他们总是能得到他们期望的任何东西”, 这是千禧一代的父母在养育孩子的过程中告诉他们的话, 并非事实, 故此项可以排除; C) “他们被管理学书籍误导了”, 末段第二句表明, 千禧一代过于自信是大量管理学书籍的一致结论, 而管理学书籍并非是导致他们过于自信的原因, 故此项可以排除; D) “他们认为自己年轻、有活力”, 文中未提及, 故此项可以排除。

Part IV Translation

为了促进教育公平, 中国已投入 360 亿元, 用于改善农村地区教育设施和加强中西部地区农村义务教育(compulsory education)。这些资金用于改善教学设施、购买书籍, 使 16 万多所中小学受益。资金还用于购



置音乐和绘画器材。现在农村和山区的儿童可以与沿海城市的儿童一样上音乐和绘画课。一些为接受更好教育而转往城市上学的学生如今又回到了本地农村学校就读。

In order to promote education equity, China has invested 36 billion yuan to improve the education facilities in rural areas and strengthen rural compulsory education in the central and western regions. The funds is used to better the school's teaching facilities and purchase books, from which more than 160,000 middle and primary schools have gained benefits. The funding is also spent on acquiring musical and painting instruments. Nowadays, children in rural and mountainous areas can have access to music and drawing lessons just like children in coastal cities. Some students who had once transferred to urban schools for better education now return to the local rural schools.

难点注释:

1、第一句中，“为了促进教育公平”在原文中作为目的状语，翻译成英文时可以借助短语 in order to 作相同的处理。“教育公平”还可以用 equal access to education 来表示。“中西部地区”还可以译为 in the mid-west areas。根据本句的具体语境，“加强”还可以译为 enhance。

2、第二句中，“改善”用了 better 来表达，是 improve 的另外一种表达方式。“购买书籍”此处用 purchase books 比用 buy books 更显正式。“使 16 万多所中小学受益”译文中处理为 which 引导的定语从句，当然也可以译为 and 连接的并列句，即 The funds is used to better the school's teaching facilities and purchase books, and more than 160,000 middle and primary schools have gained benefits from this. 但第一种处理方式能更清楚地表达两个分句的关系，并且，翻译时应避免全篇只使用简单句型，会使文章显得较为单调。

3、第三句中的“购置”和第二句中的“购买”意思相同，acquire 有“购得，得到”的意思，是较正式的用法。“用于”在第二句中已经译为 is used to, 此句中采用另一个短语，即 be spent on “花费于”。

4、第四句中，“现在”还可以用 these days 或 now 来表示。“山区”即多山的地区，译为 mountainous areas。“上音乐和绘画课”可以直译为 have music and drawing lessons，但文中强调的应该是农村和山区的儿童现在也有便利的条件接受音乐和绘画课，所以可以译为 have access to music and drawing lessons。“沿海城市”除了可以译为 coastal cities，还可以译为 cities along the seacoast 或 seaboard cities。

5、第五句中，有些考生可能会把“转往城市上学”译为 transferred to cities to go to school，但如果进一步理解意思可知，“转往城市上学”即转入城市学校，所以可以译为 transferred to urban schools, 这种表达方式比前一种更加准确。

