

# 2015 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(一)

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions : For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay based on the picture below. You should focus on the impact of social networking websites on reading. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



“I love reading. I read about 3 hours a day.  
My favorite book is Facebook \*.”

Facebook is the name of a social networking website.

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) The restaurant offers some specials each day.  
B) The restaurant is known for its food varieties.  
C) The dressing makes the mixed salad very inviting.  
D) The woman should mix the ingredients thoroughly.
2. A) He took over the firm from Mary.  
B) He is running a successful business.  
C) He failed to foresee major problems.  
D) He is opening a new consulting firm.
3. A) Someone should be put in charge of office supplies.  
B) The man can leave the discs in the office cabinet.  
C) The man may find the supplies in the cabinet.  
D) The printer in the office has run out of paper.
4. A) He has to use a magnifying glass to see clearly.  
B) The woman can use his glasses to read.  
C) He has the dictionary the woman wants.  
D) The dictionary is not of much help to him.
5. A) Redecorating her office.  
B) Majoring in interior design.  
C) Seeking professional advice.  
D) Adding some office furniture.
6. A) Problems in port management.  
B) Improvement of port facilities.  
C) Delayed shipment of goods.  
D) Shortage of container ships.
7. A) Their boss.  
B) A colleague.  
C) Their workload.  
D) A coffee machine.
8. A) Call the hotel manager for help.  
B) Postpone the event until a later date.  
C) Hold the banquet at a different place.  
D) Get an expert to correct the error.

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



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

9. A) He shares some of the household duties. C) He cooks dinner for the family occasionally.  
B) He often goes back home late for dinner. D) He dines out from time to time with friends.
10. A) To take him to dinner. C) To discuss an urgent problem.  
B) To talk about a budget plan. D) To pass on an important message.
11. A) Foreign investors are losing confidence in India's economy.  
B) Many multinational enterprises are withdrawing from India.  
C) There are wild fluctuations in the international money market.  
D) There is a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.

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

12. A) They have unrealistic expectations about the other half.  
B) They may not be prepared for a lifelong relationship.  
C) They form a more realistic picture of life.  
D) They try to adapt to their changing roles.
13. A) He is lucky to have visited many exotic places.  
B) He is able to forget all the troubles in his life.  
C) He is able to meet many interesting people.  
D) He is lucky to be able to do what he loves.
14. A) It is stressful. B) It is full of fun. C) It is all glamour. D) It is challenging.  
15. A) Bothered. B) Amazed. C) Puzzled. D) Excited.

## 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) Maintain the traditional organizational culture.  
B) Learn new ways of relating and working together.  
C) Follow closely the fast development of technology.  
D) Learn to be respectful in a hierarchical organization.
17. A) How the team integrates with what it is supposed to serve.  
B) How the team is built to keep improving its performance.  
C) What type of personnel the team should be composed of.  
D) What qualifications team members should be equipped with.
18. A) A team manager must set very clear and high objectives.  
B) Teams must consist of members from different cultures.  
C) Team members should be knowledgeable and creative.  
D) A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.

### Passage Two

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

19. A) It is a platform for sharing ideas on teaching at the University of Illinois.  
B) It was mainly used by scientists and technical people to exchange text.



- C) It started off as a successful program but was unable to last long.  
 D) It is a program allowing people to share information on the Web.
20. A) He visited a number of famous computer scientists.  
 B) He met with an entrepreneur named Jim Clark.  
 C) He sold a program developed by his friends.  
 D) He invested in a leading computer business.
21. A) They had confidence in his new ideas. C) They were very keen on new technology.  
 B) They trusted his computer expertise. D) They believed in his business connections.

### Passage Three

22. A) Prestige advertising. C) Word-of-mouth advertising.  
 B) Institutional advertising. D) Distributing free trial products.
23. A) To sell a particular product. C) To promote a specific service.  
 B) To build up their reputation. D) To attract high-end consumers.

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

24. A) By using the services of large advertising agencies.  
 B) By hiring their own professional advertising staff.  
 C) By buying media space in leading newspapers.  
 D) By creating their own ads and commercials.
25. A) Decide on what specific means of communication to employ.  
 B) Conduct a large-scale survey on customer needs.  
 C) Specify the objectives of the campaign in detail.  
 D) Pre-test alternative ads or commercials in certain regions.

## 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。

Extinction is a difficult concept to grasp. It is an 26 concept. It's not at all like the killing of individual lifeforms that can be renewed through normal processes of reproduction. Nor is it simply 27 numbers. Nor is it damage that can somehow be remedied or for which some substitute can be found. Nor is it something that simply affects our own generation. Nor is it something that could be remedied by some supernatural power. It is rather an 28 and final act for which there is no remedy on earth or in heaven. A species once extinct is gone forever. However many generations 29 us in coming centuries, none of them will ever see this species that we extinguish.

Not only are we bringing about the extinction of life 30, we are also making the land and the air and the sea so toxic that the very conditions of life are being destroyed. 31 basic natural resources, not only are the nonrenewable resources being 32 in a frenzy (疯狂) of processing, consuming, and 33, but we are also ruining much of our renewable resources, such as the very soil itself on which *terrestrial* (地球上的) life depends.

The change that is taking place on the earth and in our minds is one of the greatest changes ever to take place in human affairs, perhaps the greatest, since what we are talking about is not simply another historical change or cultural 34, but a change of geological and biological as well as psychological order of 35.

### 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.

It seems to be a law in the technology industry that leading companies eventually lose their positions, often quickly and brutally. Mobile phone champion Nokia, one of Europe’s biggest technology success stories, was no 36, losing its market share in just a few years.

In 2007, Nokia accounted for more than 40% of mobile phone sales 37. But consumers’ preferences were already 38 toward touch-screen smartphones. With the introduction of Apple iPhone in the middle of that year, Nokia’s market share 39 rapidly and revenue plunged. By the end of 2013, Nokia had sold its phone business to Microsoft.

What sealed Nokia’s fate was a series of decisions made by Stephen Elop in his position as CEO, which he 40 in October 2010. Each day that Elop spent in charge of Nokia, the company’s market value declined by \$ 23 million, making him, by the numbers, one of the worst CEOs in history.

But Elop was not the only person at 41 Nokia’s board resisted change, making it impossible for the company to adapt to rapid shifts in the industry. Most 42, Jorma Ollila, who had led Nokia’s transition from an industrial company to a technology giant, was too fascinated by the company’s 43 success to recognize the change that was needed to sustain its competitiveness.

The company also embarked on a 44 cost-cutting program, which included the elimination of thousands of jobs. This contributed to the 45 of the company’s once-spirited culture, which had motivated employees to take risks and make miracles. Good leaders left the company, taking Nokia’s sense of vision and directions with them. Not surprisingly, much of Nokia’s most valuable design and programming talent left as well.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) assumed	F) fault	K) shifting
B) bias	G) incidentally	L) shrank
C) desperate	H) notably	M) subtle
D) deterioration	I) previous	N) transmitting
E) exception	J) relayed	O) worldwide

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**.

First-Generation College-Goers : Unprepared and Behind

Kids who are the first in their families to brave the world of higher education come on campus with little academic know-how and are much more likely than their peers to drop out before graduation.

- A) When Nijay Williams entered college last fall as a first-generation student and Jamaican immigrant, he was academically unprepared for the rigors of higher education. Like many first-generation students, he enrolled in a medium-sized state university many of his high school peers were also attending, received a Pell Grant, and took out some small federal loans to cover other costs. Given the high price of room and board and the closeness of the school to his family, he chose to live at home and worked between 30 and 40 hours a week while taking a full class schedule.
- B) What Nijay didn’t realize about his school—Tennessee State University —was its frighteningly low graduation rate a mere 29 percent for its first-generation students. At the end of his first year, Nijay lost his Pell Grant of over \$ 5 000 after narrowly missing the 2.0 GPA cut-off, making it impossible for him to continue paying for school.

- C) Nijay represents a large and growing group of Americans : first-generation college students who enter school unprepared or behind. To make matters worse, these schools are ill-equipped to graduate these students—young adults who face specific challenges and obstacles. They typically carry financial burdens that outweigh those of their peers, are more likely to work while attending school, and often require significant academic *remediation* (补习) .
- D) Matt Rubinoff directs Tm First, a nonprofit organization launched last October to reach out to this specific population of students. He hopes to distribute this information and help prospective college- goers find the best post-secondary fit. And while Rubinoff believes there are a good number of four-year schools that truly care about these students and set aside significant resources and programs for them, he says that number isn't high enough.
- E) "It's not only the selective and elite institutions that provide those opportunities for a small subset of this population," Rubinoff said, adding that a majority of first-generation undergraduates tend toward options such as online programs, two-year colleges, and commuter state schools. "Unfortunately, there tends to be a lack of information and support to help students think bigger and broader."
- F) Despite this problem, many students are still drawn to these institutions—and two-year schools in particular. As a former high school teacher, I saw students choose familiar, cheaper options year after year. Instead of skipping out on higher education altogether, they chose community colleges or state schools with low bars for admittance.
- G) "They underestimate themselves when selecting a university," said Dave Jarrat, a marketing executive for Inside Track, a for-profit organization that specializes in coaching low-income students and supporting colleges in order to help students thrive. "The reality of it is that a lot of low-income kids could be going to elite universities on a full ride scholarship and don't even realize it."
- H) "Many students are coming from a situation where no one around them has the experience of successfully completing higher education, so they are coming in questioning themselves and their college worthiness," Jarrat continued. That helps explain why, as I'm First's Rubinoff indicated, the schools to which these students end up resorting can end up being some of the poorest matches for them. The University of Tennessee in Knoxville offers one example of this dilemma. A flagship university in the South, the school graduates just 16 percent of its first-generation students, despite its overall graduation rate of 71 percent. Located only a few hours apart, The University of Tennessee and Tennessee State are worth comparing. Tennessee State's overall graduation rate is a tiny 39 percent, but at least it has a smaller gap between the outcomes for first-generation students and those of their peers.
- I) Still, the University of Tennessee deserves credit for being transparent. Many large institutions keep this kind of data secret—or at least make it incredibly difficult to find. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, for instance, admits only that the graduation rate for its first-generation pupils is "much lower" than the percentage of all students who graduate within four years (81 percent).
- J) It is actually quite difficult to find reliable statistics on the issue for many schools. Higher education institutions are, under federal law, required to report graduation rates, but these reports typically only include Pell recipient numbers—not necessarily rates specific to first-generation students. Other initiatives fail to break down the data, too. Imagine how intimidating it can be for prospective students unfamiliar with the complexities of higher education to navigate this kind of information and then identify which schools are the best fit.
- K) It was this lack of information that prompted the launch of Tm First in 2013, originally as an arm of its umbrella organization, the Center For Student Opportunity. "If we can help to direct students to more of these types of campuses and help students to understand them to be realistic and accessible places, have them apply to these schools at greater frequency and ultimately get in and enroll, we are going to raise the success rate," Rubinoff said, citing a variety of colleges ranging from large state institutions to smaller private schools.
- L) Chelsea Jones, who now directs student programming at I'm First, was a first-generation college student at Howard. Like other student new to the intimidating higher-education world, she often struggled on her path to college, "There wasn't really a college-bound culture at my high school," she said. "I wanted to go to college but I didn't really know the process."





Jones became involved with a college-access program through Princeton University in high school. Now, she attributes much of her understanding of college to that : “But once I got to campus, it was a completely different ball game that no one really prepared me for.”

- M) She was fortunate, though. Howard, a well-regarded historically black college, had an array of resources for its first-generation students, including matching kids with counselors, connecting first- generation students to one another, and TRIO, a national program that supported 200 students on Howard’s campus. Still, Jones represents a small percentage of first-generation students who are able to gain entry into more elite universities, which are often known for robust financial aid packages and remarkably high graduation rates for first-generation students. (Harvard, for example, boasts a six- year graduation rate for underrepresented minority groups of 98 percent.)
- N) Christian Vazquez, a first-generation Yale graduate, is another exception, his success story setting him far apart from students such as Nijay. “There is a lot of support at Yale, to an extent, after a while, there is too much support,” he said, half-joking about the countless resources available at the school. Students are placed in small groups with counselors (trained seniors on campus); they have access to cultural and ethnic *affinity* (联系) groups, tutoring centers and also have a summer orientation specifically for first-generation students (the latter being one of the most common programs for students).
- O) “Our support structure was more like: ‘You are going to get through Yale; you are going to do well,’” he said, hinting at *mentors* (导师) , staff, and professors who all provided significant support for students who lacked confidence about “belonging” at such a top institution.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Many first-generation college-goers have doubts about their abilities to get a college degree.
47. First-generation college students tend to have much heavier financial burdens than their peers.
48. The graduation rate of first-generation students at Nijay’s university was incredibly low.
49. Some top institutions like Yale seem to provide first-generation students with more support than they actually need.
50. On entering college, Nijay Williams had no idea how challenging college education was.
51. Many universities simply refuse to release their exact graduation rates for first-generation students.
52. According to a marketing executive, many students from low-income families don’t know they could have a chance of going to an elite university.
53. Some elite universities attach great importance to building up the first-generation students’ self-confidence.
54. I’m First distributes information to help first-generation college-goers find schools that are most suitable for them.
55. Elite universities tend to graduate first-generation students at a higher rate.

## 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.**

Saying they can no longer ignore the rising prices of health care, some of the most influential medical groups in the nation are recommending that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care.

The shift, little noticed outside the medical establishment but already controversial inside it, suggests that doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent.

In practical terms, the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost



reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive. In the extreme, some critics have said that making treatment decisions based on cost is a form of rationing.

Traditionally, guidelines have heavily influenced the practice of medicine, and the latest ones are expected to make doctors more conscious of the economic consequences of their decisions, even though there's no obligation to follow them. Medical society guidelines are also used by insurance companies to help determine *reimbursement* (报销) policies.

Some doctors see a potential conflict in trying to be both providers of patient care and financial overseers. "There should be forces in society who should be concerned about the budget, but they shouldn't be functioning simultaneously as doctors," said Dr. Martin Samuels at a Boston hospital. He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients if they told patients, "I'm not going to do what I think is best for you because I think it's bad for the healthcare budget in Massachusetts."

Doctors can face some grim trade-offs. Studies have shown, for example, that two drugs are about equally effective in treating macular degeneration, and eye disease. But one costs \$ 50 a dose and the other close to \$ 2 000. Medicare could save hundreds of millions of dollars a year if everyone used the cheaper drug, Avastin, instead of the costlier one, Lucentis.

But the Food and Drug Administration has not approved Avastin for use in the eye, and using it rather than the alternative, Lucentis, might carry an additional, although slight, safety risk. Should doctors consider Medicare's budget in deciding what to use?

"I think *ethically* (在道德层面上) we are just worried about the patient in front of us and not trying to save money for the insurance industry or society as a whole," said Dr. Donald Jensen.

Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so. "In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, "it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What do some most influential medical groups recommend doctors do?
- A) Reflect on the responsibilities they are supposed to take.  
B) Pay more attention to the effectiveness of their treatments.  
C) Take costs into account when making treatment decisions.  
D) Readjust their practice in view of the cuts in health care.
57. What were doctors mainly concerned about in the past?
- A) Specific medicines to be used.  
B) Effects of medical treatment.  
C) Professional advancement.  
D) Patients' trust.
58. What may the new guidelines being developed lead to?
- A) The redefining of doctors' roles.  
B) Overuse of less effective medicines.  
C) Conflicts between doctors and patients.  
D) The prolonging of patients' suffering.
59. What risk do doctors see in their dual role as patient care providers and financial overseers?
- A) They may be involved in a conflict of interest.  
B) They may be forced to divide their attention.  
C) They may have to use less effective drugs.  
D) They may lose the respect of patients.
60. What do some experts say about doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis?
- A) It may add to doctors' already heavy workloads.  
B) It will help to save money for society as a whole.  
C) It results from society's failure to tackle the problem.  
D) It raises doctors' awareness of their social responsibilities.

## Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Economic inequality is the "defining challenge of our time," President Barack Obama declared in a speech last month to the



Center for American Progress. Inequality is dangerous, he argued, not merely because it doesn't look good to have a large gap between the rich and the poor, but because inequality itself destroys upward mobility, making it harder for the poor to escape from poverty. "Increased inequality and decreasing mobility pose a fundamental threat to the American Dream," he said.

Obama is only the most prominent public figure to declare inequality Public Enemy No. 1 and the greatest threat to reducing poverty in America. A number of prominent economists have also argued that it's harder for the poor to climb the economic ladder today because the *rungs* (横档) in that ladder have grown farther apart.

For all the new attention devoted to the 1 percent, a new dataset from the Equality of Opportunity Project at Harvard and Berkeley suggests that, if we care about upward mobility overall, we're vastly exaggerating the dangers of the rich-poor gap. Inequality itself is not a particularly strong predictor of economic mobility, as sociologist Scott Winship noted in a recent article based on his analysis of this data.

So what factors, at the community level, do predict if poor children will move up the economic ladder as adults? What explains, for instance, why the Salt Lake City metro area is one of the 100 largest metropolitan areas most likely to lift the fortunes of the poor and the Atlanta metro area is one of the least likely?

Harvard economist Raj Chetty has pointed to economic and racial segregation, community density, the size of a community's middle class, the quality of schools, community religiosity, and family structure, which he calls the "single strongest correlate of upward mobility." Chetty finds that communities like Salt Lake City, with high levels of two-parent families and religiosity, are much more likely to see poor children get ahead than communities like Atlanta, with high levels of racial and economic segregation.

Chetty has not yet issued a comprehensive analysis of the relative predictive power of each of these factors. Based on my analyses of the data, of the factors that Chetty has highlighted, the following three seem to be most predictive of upward mobility in a given community :

1. *Per-capita* (人均) income growth
2. Prevalence of single mothers (where correlation is strong, but negative)
3. Per-capita local government spending

In other words, communities with high levels of per-capita income growth, high percentages of two-parent families, and high local government spending—which may stand for good schools—are the most likely to help poor children relive Horatio Alger's rags-to-riches story.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. How does Obama view economic inequality?
  - A) It is the biggest obstacle to social mobility.
  - B) It is the greatest threat to social stability.
  - C) It is the No. 1 enemy of income growth.
  - D) It is the most malicious social evil of our time.
62. What do we learn about the inequality gap from Scott Winship's data analysis?
  - A) It is fast widening across most parts of America.
  - B) It is not a reliable indicator of economic mobility.
  - C) It is not correctly interpreted.
  - D) It is overwhelmingly ignored.
63. Compared with Atlanta, metropolitan Salt Lake City is said to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) have placed religious beliefs above party politics
  - B) have bridged the gap between the rich and the poor
  - C) offer poor children more chances to climb the social ladder
  - D) suffer from higher levels of racial and economic segregation
64. What is strongly correlated with social mobility according to economist Raj Chetty?





- A) Family structure. B) Racial equality. C) School education. D) Community density.
65. What does the author seem to suggest?
- A) It is important to increase the size of the middle class.
- B) It is highly important to expand the metropolitan areas.
- C) It is most imperative to focus our efforts on the elimination of income inequality.
- D) It is better to start from the community to help poor children move up the social ladder.

## 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**.

在中国，父母总是竭力帮助孩子，甚至为孩子做重要决定，而不管孩子想要什么，因为他们相信这样做是为孩子好。结果，孩子的成长和教育往往屈从于父母的意愿。

如果父母决定为孩子报名参加一个课外班，以增加其被重点学校录取的机会，他们会坚持自己的决定，即使孩子根本不感兴趣。

然而在美国，父母很可能会尊重孩子的意见，并在决策时更注重他们的意见。

中国父母十分重视教育或许值得称赞。然而，他们应向美国父母学习在涉及教育时如何平衡父母与子女间的关系。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。



# 2015 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(一) 答案与详解

## Part I

## Writing

结构框图:

- 一、第 1 段描述图片, 并指出图片寓意——社交网站对我们的日常阅读产生了重要影响。
- 二、第 2 段从正反两方面论述社交网站对阅读的影响。
- 三、第 3 段总结全文——意见不统一不足为奇, 提出个人观点并给出原因。

### The Impact of Social Networking Websites on Reading

As we can see from the picture, a pair of lovers is discussing about reading. To our amusement, the boy says his favorite book is Facebook. While the picture is seemingly humorous and ridiculous, it is thought-provoking on second thought, intending to inform us that the social networks have exerted an important impact on our daily reading. Opinions vary when it comes to the impact of social networking websites on reading. Some people insist that social networking websites provide large collections of information at great speed and stimulate our reading interest. On the other hand, some people claim that it is a common phenomenon that youngsters spend too much time reading on social networking websites, and it is these websites that make teenagers have less opportunities or time to read traditional books.

There is a saying goes like this, "Every coin has two sides". So there is no surprise that there are different opinions on the impact of social networking websites on reading. However, I, as a college student, am convinced that it is necessary for us to read on social networking websites, but it is also of greater necessity for us to read traditional books, because social networking websites are just tools and a heavy dependence on them will bring more harm than good.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

1. 听力原文: W: Wow, what a variety of salads you've got on your menu! Could you recommend something special?

M: Well, I think you can try this mixed salad. We make the dressing with fresh berries.

Q: What does the man mean?

【精析】C)。语义理解题。女士发现这家饭店的沙拉多种多样, 于是请男士给她推荐点特别的, 男士向她推荐了凉拌沙拉, 因为这道菜的调料是用浆果制作而成。由此可知, 是特殊的调料使得这款沙拉很吸引人。

2. 听力原文: W: I was talking to Mary the other day and she mentioned that your new consulting firm is doing really well.

M: Yes. Business picked up much faster than we anticipated. We now have over 200 clients.

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

【精析】B)。语义理解题。女士说她前几天碰到了 Mary, 从 Mary 那里听说男士的新咨询公司现在很是成功; 男士表示的确如此, 他的生意发展得比他们预想得都好, 现在已经有超过两百名客户了。由此可知, 目前男士的生意相当成功。

3. 听力原文: M: Do you know where we keep flash discs and printing paper?

W: They should be in the cabinet if there are any. That's where we keep all of our office supplies.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【精析】C)。弦外之音题。对话中男士问女士是否知道 U 盘和打印纸放在哪儿了, 女士说如果还有的话, 应该都放在柜子里了, 因为他们所有的办公用品都放在那里。由此可知, 女士的意思是男士应该能在柜子里找到他所需要的办公用品。

4. 听力原文: W: The print in this dictionary is so small. I can't read the explanations at all.

M: Let me get my magnifying glass. I know I just can't do without it.

Q: What does the man mean?



【精析】A)。事实细节题。对话中女士对男士说词典里的字太小了，她根本就看不清那些释义；男士说他要拿放大镜，没有放大镜，他也没法看东西。由此可知，男士得用放大镜才能看清东西。

5.听力原文： W: I'm considering having my office redecorated. The furniture is old and the paint is chipping.

M: I'll give you my sister-in-law's number. She just graduated from an interior design academy and will give a free estimate.

Q: What is the woman considering?

【精析】A)。事实细节题。女士对男士说她正考虑重新装修办公室，家具旧了，墙上的漆都开始剥落了；男士说他把弟妹的电话给女士，因为他弟妹毕业于室内装修学院，可以给女士免费进行评估。由此可知，女士正在考虑的事情是重新装修办公室。

6.听力原文： W: We have a full load of goods that needs to be delivered. But we can't get a container ship anywhere.

M: That's always been a problem in this port. The facilities here are never able to meet our needs.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

【精析】D)。综合理解题。对话中女士对男士说他们有一大批货物需要运走，但怎么也找不到集装箱船只；男士表示在这个港口，此类问题一直存在，港口的设施根本满足不了他们的需求。由此可知，两人讨论的是港口缺乏集装箱船只的问题。

7.听力原文： W: Why didn't Rod get a pay raise?

M: The boss just isn't convinced that his work attitude warranted it. She said she saw him by the coffee machine more often than at his desk.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

【精析】B)。推理判断题。对话中女士奇怪为什么 Rod 没有涨工资，男士说那是因为老板觉得他的工作态度有问题，老板说她在咖啡机边看到 Rod 的时间比她看到 Rod 在办公桌前办公的时间还要多。由此可知，对话中的两人正在讨论他们的同事 Rod。

8.听力原文： W: The hotel called, saying that because of a scheduling error, they won't be able to cater for our banquet.

M: I know an Indian restaurant on the High Street that offers a special dinner for groups. The food is excellent and the room is large enough to accommodate us.

Q: What does the man suggest they do?

【精析】C)。请求建议题。对话中女士对男士说酒店打来电话，说由于日程安排出了问题，他们不能承接宴会了；男士马上说他知道在 High Street 有一家印度餐馆，可以为团体客户提供特殊待遇，那里的食物很棒，房间也足够大。由此可知，男士的言外之意是说他们可以把宴会的地点改在他所推荐的印度餐馆。

9-12.听力原文：

M: Hello, Jane.

W: Hello, Paul.

M: Please come in. I'm just getting ready to go home. (9) Susan is expecting me for dinner. I wanted to be on time for a change.

W: (10) Look, I'm terribly sorry to drop in at this time on Friday? Paul, but it is rather important.

M: That's OK. What's the problem?

W: Well, Paul, I won't keep you long. You see there is a problem with the exchange rates. The Indian Rupee has taken a fall on the foreign exchange market. (11) You see there has been a sharp increase in Indian's balance of payment deficit.

M: I see. That's serious, isn't it.

W: Well, as you know, there have been reports of unrest India, and the prospects for the Rupee look pretty gloomy.

M: And that's going to affect us, as if we didn't have enough problems on our hands.

W: So I thought it would be wise to take out forward exchange cover to protect our position on the outstanding



contracts.

M: Just a minute. Forward exchange cover? Now what does that mean exactly?

W: Well, it means that JO Motors enters into a commitment to sell Indian Rupees at the present rate.

M: I see. And how will that benefit us?

W: Well, JO Motors won't lose out if the Indian Rupee falls further.

M: What will it cost, Jane?

W: A small percentage, about 1% and that can be built into the price of the bike.

M: Well, I don't suppose there is much choice. All right, Jane, let's put it into action.

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

9. What do we learn about the man's daily life?

10. Why did the woman come to see the man?

11. What makes the woman worry about the Indian Rupee?

答案详解:

9. B)。细节推断题。对话中男士与女士见面时，男士告诉女士，他正要回家，Susan 正在家里等他回去吃晚餐。for a change 这一表达方式所表达的意思是“变换一下”，既然男士今天要按时回家与家人一起共进晚餐，也就可以推测出他大多数时候是不按时回家吃晚餐的。

10. D)。目的原因题。对话中女士说她很抱歉在周五的这个时间来找男士，但她的事情非常重要，对话中并没有提到“紧急”，因此排除 C)，同时可以确认女士来找男士的目的就是要告诉男士一件重要的事情。

11. D)。事实细节题。对话中女士提到，印度卢比的汇率在外汇市场出现下滑，因此印度的收支逆差急剧增加。

## Conversation Two

12-15 听力原文

W: Charles, among other things, you are regarded as one of the America's great masters of the Blues—a musical idiom does essentially about loss, particularly the loss of romantic love. Why does love die?

M: (12)People often get into love affairs because they have unrealistic expectations about somebody. Then when the person doesn't turn out to be who they thought he or she was, they start thinking “maybe I can change him or her.” That kind of thinking is a mistake. Because when the dust settles, people are going to be pretty much what they are. It's a rare thing for anybody to be able to change who they really are. And this creates a lot of problems.

W: At 62, you continue to spend a large percentage of your life touring. What appeals to you about life on the road?

M: (13)Music. I don't especially love life on the road, but I figure if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing? You've got the ultimate in life.

W: What's the most widely-held misconception about the life of a famous musician?

M: (14)People think it's all glamour. Actually we have the same trouble as they do. Playing music doesn't mean life treats you any better.

W: How do you feel about being recognized everywhere you go?

M: You'd think I'd be used to it by now. (15)But I still find it fascinating. You go to a little town in Japan, where nobody speaks English, yet they know you on site and know all your music. I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and by music.

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

12. What does the man say about most people when they get into love affairs?

13. What does the man say about himself as a singer on the road most of his life?

14. What do most people think of the life of a famous musician?

15. How does the man feel whenever he is recognized by his fans?

12、A)。事实细节题。对话中女士问男士为什么情不能永葆活力，男士说人们陷入恋爱关系时，往往都对



他人抱着一种不切实际的期待，如果对方与自己想象的不一样，则希望对方能够为自己而改变，可实际上，人们很难真正改变。

13、D)。推理判断题。对话中女士问男士，他已经 62 岁了，还经常到处走动，是什么吸引着他一直行走在路上，男士毫不犹豫地说是音乐促使他前行，他认为如果一个人有幸能去做他自己真正喜爱的事情，他就触碰到了生活的极致。由此可见，男士所做的正是他自己喜欢做的事情。

14、C)。细节辨认题。对话中女士问男士人们最容易对知名音乐家所产生的错误概念是什么，男士明确地说，人们认为知名音乐家的生活只有光辉，这是不对的，生活对他们并不比对待普通人更加仁慈。

15、B)。观点态度题。对话中女士问男士走到哪儿都会被人认出来的感觉如何，男士说，按说他应该已经习惯了这种感觉，但事实是，他依然感觉十分惊异，他举了一个例子，他曾经到过一个小日本镇，那里的人根本不会英语，但却一下子就认出他来，还通过音乐与他交流。fascinating 和 amazed 的意思相似，都表示“惊异的，惊喜的”。

## Section B

### Passage One

#### 16-18 听力原文

Changing technology and markets have stimulated the team approach to management. Inflation, resource scarcity, reduced personnel levels and budget cuts have all underscore the need for better coordination in organizations. Team management provides for this coordination. Team management calls for new skills if personnel potential is to be fully realized. (16) Although a team may be composed of knowledgeable people, they must learn new ways of relating and working together to solve cross-functional problems. When teams consist of experienced employees from hierarchical organizations who have been conditioned to traditional organizational culture, cooperation may not occur naturally. It may need to be created. (17) Furthermore, the issue is not just how the team can function more effectively, but how it integrates with the overall organization or society that it supposedly serves. A group of individuals is not automatically a team. Therefore, team building may be necessary in order to improve the groups performance. Casey, an expert in this field, suggests that the cooperation process within teams must be organized, promoted and managed. He believes that team corporation results when members go beyond their individual capabilities, beyond what each is used to being and doing. Together, the team may then produce something new, unique and superior to that of any one member. For this to happen, he suggests the multi-cultural managers exhibit understanding of their own and other's cultural influences and limitations. They should also cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence and patience, as well as assertedness. (18) If a team manager exemplifies such qualities, then the team as a whole would be better able to realize their potential and achieve their objectives.

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

16. What should team members do to fully realize their potential?

17. What needs to be considered for effective team management?

18. What conclusion can we draw from what Casey says?

答案详解：

16、B)。事实细节题。短文中说，虽然团队当中可能有些人的确非常博学，但他们也应该学会与团队中的其他人员共同协作，形成良好的合作关系并能一起解决问题。

17、A)。细节辨认题。短文中提到，问题不仅仅在于应该怎样让团队更高效地工作，还应该让团队与它所服务的公司或社会融合在一起。

18、D)。推理判断题。短文中提到按照 Casey 的看法，如果团队经理能够展示出他所提到的各种素质，整个团队就能够更好地发挥潜力，实现目标。也就是说，团队经理应该具有某些特定的素质。

### Passage Two

#### 19-21 听力原文





In early 1994, when Mark Andreessen was just 23 years old, he arrived in Silicon Valley with an idea that would change the world. (19) As a student at the University of Illinois, he and his friends had developed a program called Mosaic, which allowed people to share information on the World Wide Web. Before Mosaic, the Web had been used mainly by scientists and other technical people, who were happy just to send and receive text. But with Mosaic, Andreessen and his friends had developed a program which could send images over the Web as well. Mosaic was an overnight success. It was put on the university's network at the beginning of 1993. And by the end of the year, it had over a million users. Soon after, Andreessen went to seek his fortune in Silicon Valley. (20) Once he got there, he started to have meetings with a man called Jim Clark, who was one of the Valley's most famous entrepreneurs. In 1994, nobody was making any real money from the Internet which was still very slow and hard to use. But Andreessen had seen an opportunity that would make him and Clark rich within two years. He suggested they should create a new computer program that would do the same job as Mosaic but would be much easier to use. Clark listened carefully to Andreessen, whose ideas and enthusiasm impressed him greatly. (21) Eventually, Clark agreed to invest three million dollars of his own money in the project; and to raise an extra 15 million from venture capitalists who were always keen to listen to Clark's new ideas.

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

19. What do we learn about Mosaic?

20. What did Andreessen do upon arriving in Silicon Valley?

21. Why were venture capitalists willing to join in Clark's investment?

答案详解:

19、D)。事实细节题。短文一开始就提到, Mark 和他的朋友开发了 Mosaic, 它可以允许人们通过网络在全世界范围内共享信息。

20、B)。事实细节题。短文中说 Andreessen—到硅谷, 就与硅谷的著名企业家 Jim Clark 进行了会面。

21、A)。目的原因题。短文最后一部分说, Clark 不仅自己投了资, 还为 Andreessen 找了风险投资家, 他们之所以愿意为 Andreessen 投资, 主要是因为他们热衷于 Clark 的新想法。

### Passage Three

22-25 听力原文

Advertising informs consumers about the existence and benefits of products and services and attempts to persuade them to buy them. (22) The best form of advertising is probably word-of-mouth advertising which occurs when people tell their friends about the benefits of products or services that they have purchased. Yet virtually no providers of goods or services rely on this alone, but use paid advertising instead. (23) Indeed many organizations also use institutional or prestige advertising which is designed to build up their reputation rather than to sell particular products. (24) Although large companies could easily set up their own advertising departments, write their own advertisements and buy media space themselves, they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies. These are likely to have more resources and more knowledge about all aspects of advertising and advertising media than a single company. It is also easier for a dissatisfied company to give its account to another agency than it would be to fire its own advertising staff. The client company generally gives the advertising agency an agreed budget, a statement of the objectives of the advertising campaign, known as a brief and an overall advertising strategy concerning the message to be communicated to the target customers. The agency creates advertisements and develops a media plan, specifying which media will be used and in which proportions. (25) Agencies often produce alternative ads or commercials that are pre-tested in newspapers, television stations, etc., in different parts of the country before a final choice is made prior to a national campaign.

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

22. What is probably the best form of advertising according to the speaker?

23. What does the speaker say is the purpose of many organizations' using prestige advertising?



24. How do large companies generally handle their advertising?

25. What would advertising agencies often do before a national campaign?

答案详解:

22、C)。细节辨认题。短文开头提到,最好的广告形式就是口口相传,也就是人们会把自己认为不错的产品或服务向朋友推荐。

23、B)。目的原因题。短文中提到很多机构通过广告公司进行宣传,并不一定是想要销售产品,而更多的是想树立起企业或公司的良好声誉。

24、A)。细节辨认题。短文中提到,虽然对于大公司来说,建立自己的广告部门、自己撰写广告方案、购买媒体空间都并不是多么困难的事情,但他们还是倾向于借助大型广告公司所提供的服务来做广告。

25、D)。细节推断题。短文最后提到,广告公司在向全国投放广告之前,通常会先小范围地在报纸、电视等渠道上进行测试,也就是说,他们会在特定地区进行广告试验。

## Section C

26、【答案】eternal。【精析】修饰关系题。空格位于不定冠词 an 和名词 concept 之间,应该填入以元音发音开头的形 词,作定语修饰名词 concept。第一句提到物种 绝是一个不容易理解的概念,而在下文提到,它与杀死那些可以再补充的单个生命形式不同,也就是说,它是一个永远无法逆转的概念。结合录音填入 eternal,意为“永远的,永恒的”。

27、【答案】diminishing。【精析】语义推断题。空格所在句为倒装句,空格所在部分应该是句子的表语,由于空格后有名词,因此,空格处应填入具有形容词性质的词。由句意可知,灭绝不仅仅是数字的减少。结合录音填入 diminishing,意为“减少,减小”。

28、【答案】absolute。【精析】并列关系题。空格位于连词 and 之前,需要填入一个形容词,与 final 形成并列关系,一起来修饰名词 act。结合录音填入 absolute,意为“绝对的”。

29、【答案】succeed。【精析】句意推断题。空格前的主语为复数,结合下句时态可知,空格内应填入动词(词组)原形作谓语。由句意可知,不管在我们之后还有多少代人会继续生存,都不会再看到那些已经灭绝的物种了。这些人是我们的延续,结合录音填入 succeed,意为“接替,继承”。

30、【答案】on a vast scale。【精析】修饰关系题。空格所在句不缺少句子主要成分,因此此处应填入副词或副词性短语,充当句子的状语。上一段提到了灭绝,本段提到了人类对自然资源的浪费和破坏,这些都是大范围的行为。结合录音填入 on a vast scale,意为“大面积地,大范围地”。

31、【答案】As regards。【精析】固定搭配题。空格与其后的名词性短语 basic natural resources 不是句子主干的一部分,因此此处需要填入介词,形成介词短语。结合录音填入 As regards,意为“至于,关于”。注意首字母需要大写。

32、【答案】used up。【精析】句意推断题。空格位于句子谓语部分,与 are being 连在除起,构成现在进行时的被动语态,表示“正在被”,因此此处应该填入动词(词组)的过去分词。由 but we are also ruining 可知,我们正在以疯狂的速度和手段将自然界中不可再生的资源消耗殆尽。结合录音填入 used up,意为“用光,消耗光”。

33、【答案】disposing。【精析】并列关系题。空格前有两个动名词 processing, consuming,由 and 确认这三个词应该是并列关系,因此此处也应填入动词的-ing 形式。结合录音填入 disposing,意为“处理,扔掉”。

34、【答案】modification。【精析】并列关系题。空格位于形容词 cultural 之后,应填入名词,与 cultural 形成名词短语后,再通过 or 与 historical change 形成并列关系。结合录音填入 modification,意为“修改,改变”。

35、【答案】magnitude。【精析】句意推断题。空格位于介词 of 之后,应该填入名词,充当介词的宾语。空格所在句说明,人类正在经历的变革十分重大,不仅仅是简单的历史变迁或是文化变更,而是地理、生物以及心理等各种秩序的重大变革。结合录音填入 magnitude,意为“重要性,重要程度”。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

答案详解:

36、E)。【语法判断】该空格位于主系表结构的句子中,且位于 was no 之后,因此此处应填入名词作整个句子的表语。【语义判断】根据上下文可知,此处句意为“手机生产巨头诺基亚公司也不例外”,故答案为



exception “例外”。

37、O)。**【语法判断】**空格所在句子结构完整，且空格位于句末，因此此处应填入副词作状语。**【语义判断】**空格所在句意思为：2007 年，诺基亚公司的手机销量占 40% 以上。备选项中只有 worldwide “在全世界”符合该语境，故为答案。

38、K)。**【语法判断】**分析句子结构可知，空格所填词为句子谓语的一部分，且处于 were 之后，介词 toward 之前，故此处可填入一个现在分词构成过去进行式，描述过去某一时间正在发生的动作或进行的行为。**【语义判断】**本句意思为：但此时消费者的偏好正在向触屏智能手机。备选项中只有 shifting “移动，转移”符合题意，故为答案。

39、L)。**【语法判断】**分析句子结构可知，空格所填词充当句子的谓语，再根据全文时态可推断本句应为一过去时，因此应填入动词的一般过去式。**【语义判断】**此处意思为：诺基亚的市场份额迅速\_\_\_\_，收入骤降。备选项中符合以上要求的只有 shrank “收缩，缩小”，故为答案。备选项中的 assumed 和 relayed 虽然满足语法要求，但其含义与此处句意不符，故排除。

40、A)。**【语法判断】**该空格位于 which 引导的定语从句中，并且为该定语从句的谓语；又因出现了明确的时间状语 in October 2010，因此此处应填入动词的一般过去式。**【语义判断】**此处意思为：他于 2010 年 10 月起\_\_\_\_诺基亚公司首席执行官一职。备选项中符合以上要求的只有 assumed “开始掌管，承担责任”，故为正确答案。备选项中的 relayed 虽然符合该句的语法要求，但与上下文意思不符，故应排除。

41、F)。**【语法判断】**该空格位于介词 at 之后，故应填入名词，构成介宾短语。**【语义判断】**本句意思为：但并不只是埃洛普\_\_\_\_。at fault 为固定搭配，意思为“有过错，应当负责”，故答案为 fault “过错，责任”。

42、H)。**【语法判断】**空格所在句子基本成分完整，又因为空格前为 Most，故可填入副词作句子状语。**【语义判断】**本句意思为：\_\_\_\_\_ 约玛·奥利拉，他曾领导诺基亚从一个实业公司成长为科技巨人，但他…。综合以上分析可知，答案为 notably “格外地”。

43、I)。**【语法判断】**该空格位于名词所有格 the company's 之后，名词 success 之前，故此处可填入形容词对名词 success 进行修饰。**【语义判断】**此处意思为：他过于迷恋公司\_\_\_\_成就。备选项中符合以上要求的只有 previous “先前的”，故为答案。

44、C)。**【语法判断】**该空格位于不定冠词 a 之后，名词短语 cost-cutting program 之前，故此处应填入形容词，修饰名词短语的中心词 program。**【语义判断】**本句意思为：公司还开始了一场\_\_\_\_降低成本运动。备选项中符合句意的只有 desperate “孤注一掷的”，故为正确答案。

45、D)。**【语法判断】**该空格位于定冠词 the 之后，介词 of 之前，故此处应填入名词。**【语义判断】**此处句意为：这促成公司曾经生机勃勃的企业文化的\_\_\_\_。deterioration “恶化”符合句意，故为答案。

## Section B

### Passage One

46、【定位】由题干中的 doubts about their abilities 定位到 H) 段第一句。

【精析】[H]。细节推断题。定位句提到，很多学生身边没有成功地从大学毕业的人，所以这些学生上学以后质疑自己的能力，同时也质疑自己上大学是不是值得。题干中的 have doubts about their abilities 对应定位句中的 questioning themselves，故答案为 H)。

47 【定位】由题干中的 heavier financial burdens 定位到 C) 段最后一句。

【精析】[C]。细节归纳题。定位句提到，这些学生通常比同龄人经济负担更重，更有可能上学期间做兼职。题干中的 have much heavier financial burdens than their peers 对应定位句中的 carry financial burdens that outweigh those of their peers，故答案为 C)。

48、【定位】由题干中的 graduation rate 和 Nijay 定位到 B) 段第二句。

【精析】[B]。细节推断题。定位句提到，尼杰那时并没有意识到他所就读的学校田纳西州立大学的毕业率低得骇人。题干中的 incredibly low 对应定位句中的 frighteningly low，故答案为 B)。

49、【定位】由题干中的 Yale 和 support 定位到 N) 段第二句。

【精析】[N]。同义转述题。由定位句可知，克里斯蒂安·巴斯克斯认为，耶鲁大学给学生提供了很多帮助，在一定程度上来说，给的帮助太多了。题干中的 provide first-generation students with more support than they actually need 是对定位句中 there's too much support 的同义转述，故答案为 N)。



50、【定位】由题干中的 entering college, Nijay Williams 和 college education 定位至 A)段首句。

【精析】[A]。细节推断题。定位句提到, 尼杰·威廉姆斯去年秋天考上大学时, 并没有准备好面对严格的高等教育。由此可知, 尼杰刚上大学时, 对大学教育会有多么大的挑战认识不充分。题干是对定位句的推断, 故答案为 A)。

51、【定位】由题干中的 refuse to release, graduation rates 及 first-generation 定位到 I)段第二句。

【精析】[I]。细节归纳题。定位句提到, 很多大型高校对于第一代大学生的毕业率数据保密, 或者至少让这些数据很难被找到。题干中的 refuse to release their exact graduation rates 对应定位句中的 keep this kind of data secret,故答案为 I)。

52、【定位】由题干中的 marketing executive, low-income 和 elite university 定位到 G) 段。

【精析】[G]。细节推断题。定位段提到, “内线”的营销主管戴夫·贾拉特认为, 很多低收入人家的孩子本可以拿全额奖学金进入名牌大学, 但他们根本没有认识到这一点。题干中的 could have a chance of going to an elite university 又对应定位段中的 could be going to elite universities,故答案为 G)。

53、【定位】由题干中的 Some elite universities 和 confidence 定位到 O)段。

【精析】[O]。细节归纳题。定位段提到, “我是第一代”组织的帮助系统更像是, “你一定会从耶鲁大学毕业的, 你一定会做得很好”。该组织暗示导师、校职工和教授都为那些在这样一流大学对归属感没有信心的学生提供很多帮助。由此可知, 耶鲁大学这样的名校很看重构建第一代大学生的自信心。题干中的 elite universities 对应定位段中的 a top institution,故答案为 O)。

54、【定位】由题干中的 I'm First, information 和 college-goers 定位到 D)段第二句。

【精析】[D]。同义转述题。定位句提到, 非营利性组织, “我是第一代”的指导员马特·鲁比诺夫希望把这个信息传出去, 并帮助那些要上大学的学生找到最合适的学校。题干中的 distributes 和 find schools that are most suitable for them 分别对应定位句中的 distribute 和 Find the best postsecondary fit, 故答案为 D)。

55、【定位】由题干中的 Elite universities 和 a higher rate 定位到 M)段第三句。

【精析】[M]。同义转述题。定位句提到, 精英大学往往有强大的金融援助计划, 而且第一代大学生的毕业率也很高。题干中的 at a higher rate 对应定位句中的 remarkably high graduation rates,故答案为 M)。

## Section C

### Passage One

答案详解:

56、【定位】由题干中的关键词 influential medical groups 定位到第一段。

【精析】C)。细节判断题。定位段指出, 医疗集团建议医生在决定如何进行病人的治疗时, 不仅要考虑疗效, 也要权衡费用, 故答案为 C)。

57、【定位】由题干中的关键词 concerned 和 in the past 定位到第二段后半部分。

【精析】B)。推理判断题。从定位句及其所在段落可以看出, 作者提到一个关键性的变化, 这个变化意味着医生们要开始重新界定他们的角色, 从只考虑病人个体转换为对医疗费用施加影响。由此可知, 医生在过去只考虑对病人个体的治疗效果, 故答案为 B)。

58、【定位】由题干中的 the new guidelines 和 lead to 定位到第三段首句。

【精析】A)。推理判断题。定位句指出, 医生会基于价格考虑, 决定药品的使用和医疗方案, 这与上一段首句提到的 redefine their roles 呼应, 医生从仅仅考虑对病人个体的疗效到在决定中掺杂经济因素, 其角色确实发生了转变, 故答案为 A)。

59、【定位】由题干中的 patient care providers 和 financial overseers 定位到第五段和第六段第二句。

【精析】D)。细节判断题。第五段提到, 医生作为医疗服务提供者 and 经济监督者的双重身份会产生矛盾, 在随后的第六段第二句中又明确指出, 这样, 医生极大可能失去病人的信任, 故答案为 D)。

60、【定位】由题干中的 experts 和 medical cost analysis 定位到最后一段。

【精析】C)。推理判断题。最后一段首句指出, 尽管医生肩负经济监察的职责并不合适, 但又不得不为之, 因为没有其他群体能够做到, 而作者更进一步引用医生丹尼尔·塞尔马西医生的话指出, 这说明整个社会没能成功处理这一问题, 故答案为 C)。

### Passage Two





答案详解:

61、【定位】由题干中的 Obama 和 economic inequality 定位到文章第一段前两句。

【精析】A)。细节辨题。定位句指出,奥巴马把不公平称为“我们这个时代决定性的挑战”,并指出不公平危险的原因是它破坏向上流动性,使得穷人更难以摆脱贫困,故答案为 A)。

62、【定位】由题干中的 Scott Winship 定位到文章第三段最后一句。

【精析】B)。推理判断题。定位句指出,不公平本身并不是经济流动性的强有力的预测指标,也就是说,不公平不是经济流动性的可靠预测指标,下文还由此开始论证与经济流动性较相关的若干因素,故答案为 B)。

63、【定位】根据题干中的地名 Atlanta 和 Salt Lake City 定位到文章第五段最后一句。

【精析】C)。细节辨题。定位句指出,像盐湖城这样双亲家庭比例高和宗教虔诚度高的社区,比亚特兰大那样种族和经济隔离程度高的社区更能为贫困孩子提供上升机会,可见盐湖城能为贫困孩子提供更多的攀登社会阶梯的机会,故答案为 C)。

64、【定位】由题干中的 strongly correlated 和 Raj Chetty 定位到文章第五段首句。

【精析】A)。细节辨题。根据定位句可知,在查蒂提到的若干影响社会流动性的因素中,家庭结构是向上流动性的唯一的 strongest 相关因素,故答案为 A)。

65、【定位】本题考查作者的建议,分析文章结构,定位到最后一段。

【精析】D)。推理判断题。从定位段中可看出,作者提到如何帮助穷苦孩子提高社会经济地位时,一直都是从社区层面进行分析的,文章也多次有类似的提示,故答案为 D)。

## Part IV Translation

在中国,父母总是竭力帮助孩子,甚至为孩子做重要决定,而不管孩子想要什么,因为他们相信这样做是为孩子好。结果,孩子的成长和教育往往屈从于父母的意愿。

如果父母决定为孩子报名参加一个课外班,以增加其被重点学校录取的机会,他们会坚持自己的决定,即使孩子根本不感兴趣。

然而在美国,父母很可能会尊重孩子的意见,并在决策时更注重他们的意见。

中国父母十分重视教育或许值得称赞。然而,他们应向美国父母学习在涉及教育时如何平衡父母与子女间的关系。

In China, parents always try every means to help their children, and even make important decisions for them. They never care what their children really want, because they believe that it is good for them. As a result, children's growth and education tend to surrender to the wills of their parents.

If parents decide to sign up for their children to take an extra class to increase their chances of being admitted to a key school, they will stick to their decisions, even if their children are not interested in.

While in the United States, parents are likely to respect their children's opinions, and pay more attention to their opinions in making decisions.

It may be worthy of praise for the Chinese parents to attach great importance to education. When it comes to education, however, they should learn how to balance the relationship between parents and their children from American parents.





难点注释:

- 1、第一段第一句比较长,可将其分为两个句子翻译,以避免句子繁琐;其中,“竭力…”可以翻译为 try every means to do sth, 也可以翻译为 endeavor to do sth.。
- 2、第一段第二句的难点在于“屈从于”的翻译,英语中较为常见的翻译是 yield to 或 surrender to。另外,“往往”可翻译为 tend to,表示一种趋势,也可处理为 more often than not。
- 3、第二段只有一句话,句子结构比较复杂。可将“如果父母决定为孩子报名参加一个课外班”处理为一个条件状语从句,将“以增加其被重点学校录取的机会”处理为一个不定式结构表示目的,将“即使孩子根本不感兴趣”处理为一个让步状语从句。
- 4、第三段也是只有一句话,首先是表达转折之意,接下来是两个并列句的翻译。“尊重孩子的意见”和“在决策时更注重他的意见”是并列顺承关系,可用 and 连接。“更注重”可按照参考译文那样译为 pay more attention to,也可以译为 attach more importance to。
- 5、文章最后一句中的“他们应向美国父母学习”可处理为主句,“如何平衡父母与子女间的关系”可处理为“学习”的宾语,翻译为 how 引导的宾语从句。另外需要注意的是“涉及”的翻译,when it comes to. 是最为常见的表达。

