

2014年6月大学英语六级考试真题(二)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay explaining *why it is unwise to put all your eggs in one basket*. You can give examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least **150** words but no more than 200 words.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre 注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A) They might be stolen goods. C) They might be faulty products.
B) They might be fake products. D) They might be smuggled goods.
2. A) They are civil servants. C) They are news reporters.
B) They are job applicants. D) They are public speakers.
3. A) The man has decided to quit his computer class.
B) The woman wants to get a degree in administration.
C) A computer degree is a must for administrative work.
D) The man went to change the time of his computer class.
4. A) A lot of contestants participated in the show.
B) The fifth contestant won the biggest prize.
C) It was not as exciting as he had expected.
D) It was sponsored by a car manufacturer.
5. A) Reading a newspaper column. C) Driving from New York to Boston.
B) Looking at a railway timetable. D) Waiting for someone at the airport.
6. A) He wears a coat bought in the mall. C) He had a finger hurt last night.
B) He got a new job at the barbershop. D) He had his hair cut yesterday.
7. A) He cannot appreciate the Picasso exhibition.
B) Even his nephew can draw as well as Picasso.
C) He is not quite impressed with modern paintings.
D) Some drawings by kindergarten kids are excellent.
8. A) He should not put the cart before the horse.
B) His conduct does not square with his words.
C) His attitude to student government has changed.
D) He has long been involved in student government.

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

9. A) She left her own car in Manchester.
B) Something went wrong with her car.
C) She wants to go traveling on the weekend.
D) Her car won't be back in a week's time.



D) Environmental impacts on monarch butterfly life.

Passage Three

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

23. A) Time has become more limited. C) Time is money.
 B) Time has become more precious. D) Time is relative.
24. A) Americans now attach more importance to the effective use of time.
 B) Americans today have more free time than earlier generations.
 C) The number of hours Americans work has increased steadily.
 D) More and more Americans feel pressed for time nowadays.
25. A) Our interpersonal relationships improve. C) Our living habits are altered.
 B) Our work efficiency increases greatly. D) Our behavior is changed.

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。

The first copyright law in the United States was passed by Congress in 1790. In 1976 Congress enacted the latest copyright law, 26 the technological developments that had occurred since the passage of the Copyright Act of 1909. For example, in 1909, anyone who wanted to make a single copy of a 27 work for personal use had to do so by hand. The very process 28 a limitation on the quantity of materials copied. Today, a photocopier can do the work in seconds: the limitation has disappeared. The 1909 law did not provide full protection for films and sound recordings, nor did it 29 the need to protect radio and television. As a result, 30 of the law and abuses of the intent of the law have lessened the 31 rewards of authors, artists, and producers. The 1976 Copyright Act has not prevented these abuses fully, but it has clarified the legal rights of the injured parties and given them an 32 for remedy.

Since 1976 the Act has been 33 to include computer software, and guidelines have been adopted for fair use of television broadcasts. These changes have cleared up much of the confusion and conflict that followed 34 the 1976 legislation.

The fine points of the law are decided by the courts and by acceptable common practice over time. As these decisions and agreements are made, we modify our behavior accordingly. For now, we need to 35 the law and its guidelines as accurately as we can and to act in a fair manner.

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.

Fear can be an effective way to change behavior. One study compared the effects of high-fear and low-fear appeals on changes in attitudes and behaviors related to dental *hygiene* (卫生). One group of subjects was shown awful pictures of 36 teeth and diseased gums; another group was shown less frightening materials such as plastic teeth, charts, and graphs. Subjects who saw the frightening materials reported more anxiety and a greater 37 to change the way they took care of their teeth than the low-fear group did.

But were these reactions actually 38 into better dental hygiene practices? To answer this important question, subjects were called back to the laboratory on two 39 (five days and six weeks after the experiment). They chewed *disclosing wafers* (牙疾诊断片) that give a red stain to any uncleaned areas of the teeth and thus provided a direct 40 of how well they were really taking care of their teeth. The result showed that the high-fear appeal did actually result in greater and more 41 changes in dental hygiene. That is, the subjects 42 to high-fear warnings brushed their teeth more 43 than did those who saw low-fear warnings.



However, to be an effective persuasive device it is very important that the message not be too frightening and that people be given 44 guidelines to help them to reduce the cause of the fear. If this isn't done, they may reduce their anxiety by denying the message or the 45 of the communicator. If that happens, it is unlikely that either attitude or behavior change will occur.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) accustomed | F) decayed | K) indication |
| B) carefully | G) desire | L) occasions |
| C) cautiously | H) dimensions | M) permanent |
| D) concrete | I) eligible | N) sensitivity |
| E) credibility | J) exposed | O) translated |

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**.

The Street-Level Solution

- A) When I was growing up, one of my father's favorite sayings (borrowed from the humorist Will Rogers) was: "It isn't what we don't know that causes the trouble; it's what we think we know that just isn't so. One of the main insights to be taken from the 100 000 Homes Campaign and its strategy to end chronic homelessness is that, until recently, our society thought it understood the nature of homelessness, but it didn't.
- B) That led to a series of mistaken assumptions about why people become homeless and what they need. Many of the errors in our homelessness policies have stemmed from the conception that the homeless are a homogeneous group. It's only in the past 15 years that organizations like Common Ground, and others, have taken a street-level view of the problem—distinguishing the "episodically homeless" from the "chronically homeless" in order to understand their needs at an individual level. This is why we can now envisage a different approach—and get better results.
- C) Most readers expressed support for the effort, although a number were skeptical, and a few utterly dismissive, about the chances of long-term homeless people adapting well to housing. This is to be expected; it's hard to imagine what we haven't yet seen. As Niccolo Machiavelli wrote in *The Prince*, one of the major obstacles in any effort to advance systemic change is the "incredulity of men," which is to say that people "do not readily believe in new things until they have had a long experience of them." Most of us have witnessed homeless people on the streets for decades. Few have seen formerly homeless people after they have been housed successfully. We don't have reference points for that story. So we generalize from what we know-or think we know.
- D) But that can be misleading, even to experts. When I asked Rosanne Haggerty, founder of Common Ground, which currently operates 2 310 units of supportive housing (with 552 more under construction), what had been her biggest surprise in this work, she replied: "Fifteen years ago, I would not have believed that people who had been so broken and stuck in homelessness could thrive to the degree that they do in our buildings." And Becky Kanis, the campaign's director, commented: "There is this sense in our minds that someone who's on the streets is almost in their DNA different from someone who has a house. The campaign is creating a first-hand experience for many people that that is really not the case.
- E) One of the startling realizations that I had while researching this column is that anybody could become like a homeless person—all it takes is a *traumatic* (创伤的) brain injury. A bicycle fall, a car accident, a slip on the ice, or if you're a soldier, a head wound—and your life could become unrecognizable. James O'Connell, a doctor who has been treating the most vulnerable homeless people on the streets of Boston for 25 years, estimates that 40 percent of the long-term homeless people he's met had such a brain injury. "For many it was a head injury prior to the time they became homeless," he said. "They became unpredictable. They'd have mood swings, fits of explosive behavior. They couldn't hold onto their jobs. Drinking made them feel better. They'd end up on the streets.
- F) Once homeless people return to housing, they're in a much better position to rebuild their lives. But it's important to note that housing alone is not enough. As with many complex social problems, when you get through the initial crisis, you have another problem to solve which is no less challenging. But it is a better problem.



- G) Over the past decade, O’Connell has seen this happen. spend half my time on the streets or in the hospital and the other half making house calls to people who lived for years on the streets,” he said. “So from a doctor’s point of view it’s a delightful switch, but it’s not as if putting someone in housing is the answer to addressing all of their problems. It’s the first step.”
- H) Once in housing, formerly homeless people can become isolated and lonely. If they’ve lived on the streets for years, they may have acquired a certain standing as well as a sense of pride in their survival skills. Now indoors, those aspects of their identity may be stripped away. Many also experience a profound disorientation at the outset. “If you’re homeless for more than six months, you kind of lose your bearings,” says Haggerty. “Existence becomes not about overcoming homelessness but about finding food, begging, looking for a job to survive another day. The whole process of how you define stability gets reordered.”
- D) Many need regular, if not continuous, support with mental health problems, addictions and illnesses—and, equally important, assistance in the day-to-day challenges of life, reacquainting with family, building relationships with neighbors, finding enjoyable activities or work, managing finances, and learning how to eat healthy food.
- J) For some people, the best solution is to live in a *communal*(集体)residence, with special services. This isn’t available everywhere, however. In Boston, for example, homeless people tend to be scattered in apartments throughout the city.
- K) Common Ground’s large residences in New York offer insight into the possibilities for change when homeless people have a rich array of supports. In addition to more traditional social services, residents also make use of communal gardens, classes in things like cooking, yoga, theatre and photography, and job placement. Last year, 188 formerly homeless tenants in four of Common Ground’s residences, found jobs.
- L) Because the properties have many services and are well-managed, Haggerty has found posthousing problems to be surprisingly rare. In the past 10 years, there have been only a handful of incidents of quarrels between tenants. There is very little *graffiti* (涂鸦) or *vandalism* (破坏). And the turnover is almost negligible. In the Prince George Hotel in New York, which is home to 208 formerly homeless people and 208 low-income tenants, the average length of tenancy is close to seven years. (All residents pay 30 percent of their income for rent ; for the formerly homeless, this comes out of their government benefits.) When people move on, it is usually because they’ve found a preferable apartment.
- M) “Tenants also want to participate in shaping the public areas of the buildings, ” said Haggerty. “They formed a gardening committee. They want a terrace on the roof. Those are things I didn’t count on.” The most common tenant demand? People always want more storage space—but that’s true of every New Yorker,” she adds. “In many ways, we’re a lot like a normal apartment building. Our tenants look like anyone else.”
- N) As I mentioned, homelessness is a catch-all for a variety of problems. A number of readers asked whether the campaign will address family homelessness, which has different causes and requires a different solution. I’ve been following some of the promising ideas emerging to address and prevent family homelessness. Later in 2011, I’ll explore these ideas in a column. For now, I’ll conclude with an update on the 100 000 Homes Campaign. Since Tuesday, New Orleans and a few other communities have reported new results. The current count of people housed is 7 043.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Tenants in Common Ground’s residences all want more room for storage.
47. Homes Campaign provides first-hand proof that the homeless are not what they were once believed to be.
48. Common Ground’s residences are well-managed and by and large peaceful.
49. Housing the homeless is only the first step to solving all their problems.
50. A large percent of the chronically homeless have suffered from brain injury.
51. After being housed many homeless people become confused at first as to how to deal with life off the street.
52. Some people think the best way to help the homeless is to provide them with communal housing.
53. The homeless with health problems should be given regular support in their daily lives.
54. Until recently American society has failed to see what homelessness is all about.
55. Many formerly homeless tenants in New York’s Common Ground’s residences got hired.

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.

Technology can make us smarter or stupider, and we need to develop a set of principles to guide our everyday behavior and make sure that tech is improving and not hindering our mental processes. One of the big questions being debated today is: What kind of information do we need to have stored in our heads, and what kind can we leave “in the cloud, ” to be accessed as necessary?

An increasingly powerful group within education are championing “digital literacy”. In their view, skills beat knowledge, developing “digital literacy” is more important than learning mere content, and all facts are now Google-able and therefore unworthy of committing to memory. But even the most sophisticated digital literacy skills won’t help students and workers navigate the world if they don’t have a broad base of knowledge about how the world actually operates. If you focus on the delivery mechanism and not the content, you’re doing kids a disservice.

Indeed, evidence from cognitive science challenges the notion that skills can exist independent of factual knowledge. Data from the last thirty years leads to a conclusion that is not scientifically challengeable : thinking well requires knowing facts, and that’s true not only because you need something to think about. The very processes that teachers care about most—critical thinking processes—are intimately *intertwined*(交织) with factual knowledge that is stored in long-term memory.

In other words, just because you can Google the date of Black Tuesday doesn’t mean you understand why the Great Depression happened or how it compares to our recent economic slump. There is no doubt that the students of today, and the workers of tomorrow, will need to innovate, collaborate and evaluate. But such skills can’t be separated from the knowledge that gives rise to them. To innovate, you have to know what came before. To collaborate, you have to contribute knowledge to the joint venture. And to evaluate, you have to compare new information against knowledge you’ve already mastered.

So here’s a principle for thinking in a digital world, in two parts. First, acquire a base of factual knowledge in any domain in which you want to perform well. This base supplies the essential foundation for building skills, and it can’t be *outsourced* (外包) to a search engine.

Second, take advantage of computers’ invariable memory, but also the brain’s elaborative memory. Computers are great when you want to store information that shouldn’t change. But brains are the superior choice when you want information to change, in interesting and useful ways : to connect up with other facts and ideas, to acquire successive layers of meaning, to steep for a while in your accumulated knowledge and experience and so produce a richer mental brew.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. What is the author’s concern about the use of technology?
- A) It may leave knowledge “in the cloud”.
 B) It may misguide our everyday behavior.
 C) It may cause a divide in the circles of education.
 D) It may hinder the development of thinking skills.
57. What is the view of educators who advocate digital literacy?
- A) It helps kids to navigate the virtual world at will.
 B) It helps kids to broaden their scope of knowledge.
 C) It increases kids’ efficiency of acquiring knowledge.
 D) It liberates kids from the burden of memorizing facts.
58. What does evidence from cognitive science show?
- A) Knowledge is better kept in long-term memory.
 B) Critical thinking is based on factual knowledge.
 C) Study skills are essential to knowledge acquisition.
 D) Critical thinking means challenging existing facts.
59. What does the author think is key to making evaluations?
- A) Gathering enough evidence before drawing conclusions.
 B) Mastering the basic rules and principles for evaluation.
 C) Connecting new information with one’s accumulated knowledge.
 D) Understanding both what has happened and why it has happened.



60. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
- A) To warn against learning through memorizing facts.
- B) To promote educational reform in the information age.
- C) To explain human brains' function in storing information.
- D) To challenge the prevailing overemphasis on digital literacy.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

America's recent history has been a persistent tilt to the West—of people, ideas, commerce and even political power. California and Texas are the twin poles of the West, but very different ones. For most of the 20th century the home of Silicon Valley and Hollywood has been the brainier and trendier of the two. Texas has trailed behind: its stereotype has been a conservative Christian in cowboy boots. But twins can change places. Is that happening now?

It is easy to find evidence that California is in a panic. At the start of this month the once golden state started paying creditors in *IOUs* (欠条). The gap between projected outgoings and income for the current *fiscal* (财政的) year has leapt to a horrible \$26 billion. With no sign of a new budget to close this gulf, one credit agency has already downgraded California's debt. As budgets are cut, universities will let in fewer students, prisoners will be released early and schemes to protect the vulnerable will be rolled back.

By contrast, Texas has coped well with the recession, with an unemployment rate two points below the national average and one of the lowest rates of housing repossession. In part this is because Texan banks, hard hit in the last property bust, did not overexpand this time. Texas also clearly offers a different model, based on small government. It has no state capital-gains or income tax, and a business-friendly and immigrant-tolerant attitude. It is home to more *Fortune* 500 companies than any other state.

Despite all this, it still seems too early to hand over America's future to Texas. To begin with, that lean Texan model has its own problems. It has not invested enough in education, and many experts rightly worry about a "lost generation" of mostly Hispanic Texans with insufficient skills for the demands of the knowledge economy.

Second, it has never paid to bet against a state with as many inventive people as California. Even if Hollywood has gone into depression, it still boasts an unequalled array of sunrise industries and the most brisk venture-capital industry on the planet. The state also has an awesome ability to reinvent itself—as it did when its defence industry collapsed at the end of the cold war.

The truth is that both states could learn from each other. Texas still lacks California's great universities and lags in terms of culture. California could adopt not just Texas's leaner state, but also its more *bipartisan* (两党的) approach to politics. There is no perfect model of government: it is America's genius to have 50 public-policy laboratories competing to find out what works best.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. What does the author say about California and Texas in Paragraph 1?
- A) They have been competing for the leading position.
- B) California has been superior to Texas in many ways.
- C) They are both models of development for other states.
- D) Texas's cowboy culture is less known than California's.
62. What does the author say about today's California?
- A) Its debts are pushing it into bankruptcy.
- B) Its budgets have been cut by \$26 billion.
- C) It is faced with a serious financial crisis.
- D) It is trying hard to protect the vulnerable.
63. In what way is Texas different from California?
- A) It practices small government.
- B) It is home to traditional industries.
- C) It has a large Hispanic population.
- D) It has an enviable welfare system.
64. What problem is Texas confronted with?
- A) Its Hispanic population is mostly illiterate.
- B) Its sunrise industries are shrinking rapidly.
- C) Its education cannot meet the needs of the knowledge economy.
- D) Its immigrants have a hard time adapting to its cowboy culture.
65. What do we learn about American politics from the passage?
- A) Each state has its own way of governing.



- B) Most states favor a bipartisan approach.
- C) Parties collaborate in drawing public policies.
- D) All states believe in government for the people.

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**.

中文热词通常反映社会变化和文化,有些在外国媒体上愈来愈流行。例如,土豪(tuhao)和大妈(dama)都是老词,但已获取了新的意义。

土豪以前指欺压佃户和仆人的乡村地主,现在用于指花钱如流水或喜欢炫耀财富的人。也就是说,土豪有钱,但没有品位。大妈是对中年妇女的称呼,但现在特指不久前金价下跌时大量购买黄金的中国妇女。

土豪和大妈可能会被收入新版牛津(Oxford)英语词典。至今已有约120个中文词被加进了牛津英语词典,成了英语语言的一部分。

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。



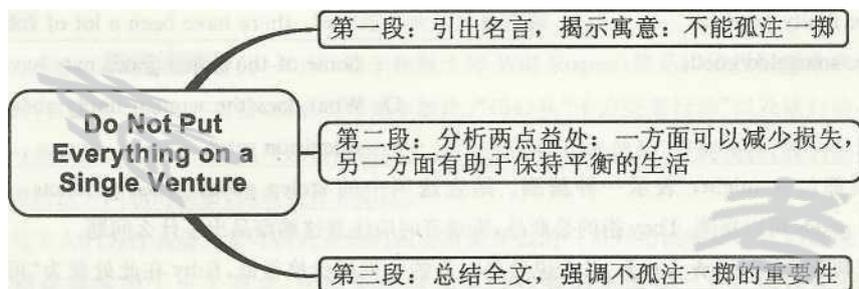
2014年6月大学英语六级考试真题(二)答案与详解

Part I

Writing

1、审题:本次作文仍旧是六级考试中常见的体裁:议论文【考频:★★★】。此次作文话题告诉我们,在做事情时不应孤注一掷,而要作多手准备,很具哲理意味。该作文不仅考查考生描述一个社会现象或分析一个社会问题的能力,同时还考查考生的思辨能力和论证能力。考生应该将重点放在阐释作多手准备的益处上,如作多手准备可以降低风险,同时有助于保持平衡的生活。

2、列提纲:



3. 语言:注意用词的准确性,适当使用表示衔接的过渡词及高分句式。

Do Not Put Everything on a Single Venture

As an English saying goes, "Do not put all your eggs in one basket." What it reveals is that it is unwise to be totally dependent on one resource.

This proverb is applicable in our daily life. To begin with, having a plan B can reduce the risk of unexpected and disastrous results especially when it comes to important events. For example, if you want the admission to college, you should fill in application forms of several colleges apart from the one you desire. In this way, there is a big chance for you to be admitted. What is more, paying attention to all the aspects at the same time contributes to a more balanced life. If a student only focuses on sports or other extracurricular activities and neglects his school study, he is more likely to lag behind in terms of academic performance.

Therefore, it is unadvisable to put everything on a single venture. Having a backup plan, though costly sometimes, could save a lot of headaches and even be a lifesaver.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

1. 听力原文: M: Look at the low prices on these fashionable TV sets. Something is fishy. Don't you think so?

W: Well, there have been a lot of robberies recently. Some of the stolen goods may have landed here.

Q: What does the woman imply about the low-priced television sets?

1. A) They might be stolen goods. C) They might be faulty products.
B) They might be fake products. D) They might be smuggled goods.

【预测】四个选项都包含 might, 表示一种猜测。结合选项中的 stolen goods, fake products, faulty products, smuggled goods 可以推测, They 指的是商品, 听录音时应注意这些商品出了什么问题。

【精析】A)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。男士说这些时尚的电视机价格很低, fishy 在此处意为“可疑的”;女士说, 最近有很多起抢劫, 一些被偷的商品可能在这里。据此可推测出女士的意思是这些电视机



可能是贼赃。

2. 听力原文: M: I've been assigned to cover the governess's speech today. What about you?

W: Nothing is grand as yours. I have to do an interview for the evening news about a man with dozens of cats.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers?

2. A) They are civil servants. C) They are news reporters.
B) They are job applicants. D) They are public speakers.

【预测】四个选项均是对 They 的职业的描述, 推测题目考查的是对话中两人或对话涉及的其他人的身份。听录音时应注意谈话者对于工作内容和场景的描述。

【精析】C)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。男士提到, 自己今天要报道女州长的演讲, cover 在此处意为“报道”;女士说自己要做晚间新闻的采访。两人的工作都与新闻报道有关, 可见他们的职业为新闻记者。

3. 听力原文: W: Didn't I see you going into the administration building this afternoon?

M: I needed to switch my computer class to the 9:50 section.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. A) The man has decided to quit his computer class.
B) The woman wants to get a degree in administration.
C) A computer degree is a must for administrative work.
D) The man went to change the time of his computer class.

【预测】四个选项的主语不一致。由 A)、C)、D) 三项中出现的 computer 和 B)、C) 两项中出现的 administration, administrative work 可知, 对话内容涉及行政管理和电脑。

【精析】D)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。对话中女士问男士是否在今天下午去了行政管理大楼, 男士陈述他去的目的是要把电脑课的时间调至 9:50。switch sth. to... 意为“将某物转换(调换)为……”。

4. 听力原文: W: I guess you watched the quiz show on television last night. What did you think about it?

M: Well, it was great. The first four contestants won only small prizes, but fifth left with a new luxury car.

Q: What does the man mean?

4. A) A lot of contestants participated in the show.
B) The fifth contestant won the biggest prize.
C) It was not as exciting as he had expected.
D) It was sponsored by a car manufacturer.

【预测】结合四个选项中出现的 contestants, won, prize, sponsored 可知, 对话内容可能涉及某项比赛及参赛者的获奖情况。

【精析】B)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。对话中的女士问男士看了昨晚的智力问答后感觉怎么样, 男士说节目很棒, 前四个参赛者都获得了小奖品而第五个带走了一辆崭新的豪华汽车。a new luxury car, 在 B) 选项中被替换为 the biggest prize。

5. 听力原文: W: I can't find the arrival time of the New York to Boston Express on this schedule.

M: Look for New York in the left-hand column and follow it across until you find the hour listed in the Boston column.

Q: What are the speakers most probably doing?

5. A) Reading a newspaper column. C) Driving from New York to Boston.
B) Looking at a railway timetable. D) Waiting for someone at the airport.

【预测】四个选项均为现在分词短语, 推测题目可能考查某人正在做某事。另外, 结合选项中的 railway timetable, Driving, airport 可知, 对话内容可能涉及某种交通方式的行程安排。

【精析】B)。语义理解题【考频:★★★】。女士对男士说在时刻表上找不到从纽约到波士顿的快车(Express)的到达时间, 男士让她在左边一栏里找到纽约, 然后沿着它横向寻找, 直到找到波士顿一栏里的到达时间。由此可见, 两位说话者在看列车时刻表。



6. 听力原文: W: You look different today, but I can't quite put my finger on what it is.

M: Oh, yesterday I finally got around to that new barbershop in the mall and enjoyed their services.

Q: What can be inferred about the man?

6. A) He wears a coat bought in the mall. C) He had a finger hurt last night.
B) He got a new job at the barbershop. D) He had his hair cut yesterday.

【预测】四个选项都以 He 为主语, 描述了 He 的状况。结合语义 A) “他穿着在商场里买来的外套”、B) “他在理发店找到了新工作”、C) “他昨晚有一根手指受伤了”、D) “他昨天理发了”可知, 听录音时应注意对男士现状的描述。

【精析】D)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。对话中女士表示男士今天看上去不大一样, 但是不能准确指出哪里不一样; 男士说昨天终于去了那家在商场里的新理发店, 享受了理发店的服务。由此可见, 男士昨天理发了。

7. 听力原文: W: What do you think of Picasso's paintings exhibited in the city museum?

M: Personally I can't quite see the meaning in his modern works. Most of them remind me of the stuff my nephew brings home from the kindergarten.

Q: What does the man mean?

7. A) He cannot appreciate the Picasso exhibition.
B) Even his nephew can draw as well as Picasso.
C) He is not quite impressed with modern paintings.
D) Some drawings by kindergarten kids are excellent.

【预测】由四个选项中出现的 Picasso, modern paintings, drawings 可知, 对话内容与绘画相关。另外, A)、B)、C) 三项均与 He 相关, 故听录音时应注意男士的话。

【精析】A)。弦外之音题【考频:★★☆】。对话中女士问男士感觉城市博物馆中展出的毕加索的画怎么样, 男士说看不出毕加索的现代派画作表达的意义, 这些画让他想起他侄子从幼儿园拿回来的那些画。言外之意, 男士欣赏不了毕加索的画展。

8. 听力原文: W: Rod said he wanted to get involved in student government this year.

M: But he hasn't gone to a single meeting, has he?

Q: What does the man imply about Rod?

8. A) He should not put the cart before the horse.
B) His conduct does not square with his words.
C) His attitude to student government has changed.
D) He has long been involved in student government.

【预测】由选项中出现的 He, His conduct, His attitude 可知, 题目涉及对某位男士的描述。A)、B) 两项涉及该男士盼品行; put the cart before the horse 意为“本末倒置”, square with 意为“与……保持一致”。C)、D) 两项涉及该男士的态度和经历。听录音时, 应注意对话中男士的话或是对提及的某位男士的描述。

【精析】B)。弦外之音题【考频:★★☆】。对话中女士对男士说 Rod 想参加学生会, 男士说 Rod 从来没有参加过会议, 以此提出质疑。由此可以推断, Rod 的言行不一致。

9-12. 听力原文: M: Good morning, madam. Can I help you?

W: Oh, I do hope so. I have to get to Manchester today and my own car has broken down. Do you by any chance have a car available?

M: For how many days, madam?

W: Three, just until the weekend.

M: And what sort of car did you have in mind?

W: Well, that depends a bit on the price. But I normally drive a Cavalier. Do you have anything like that?



M: Yes, certainly. That's group C which includes Cavalier and Sea-arrows.

W: How much are they?

M: Well, for three days, you would have to have it under the unlimited mileage conditions, which will work out cheaper for Manchester anyway. Let's see, Group C, three- to five-day hire with unlimited mileage is 53 pounds per day.

W: I see. Does that include everything?

M: It includes third-party insurance, but does not include value-added tax, petrol or CDW.

W: What's that?

M: CDW? Oh, that's to cover you in case you damage the hired car. Third-party insurance only covers you for damage to another vehicle. For Group C cars it's 6 pounds per day.

W: OK. I think I'll have the Cavalier.

M: Right. Could I have your driving license please?

W: Certainly. Here we are.

M: So, it's Mrs. J. B. Couty.

W: Yes. That's right.

M: And the number is 509024bc9cs, expiring 1st July, 2015. And you want to take it immediately?

W: Yes, I do, please.

M: Lovely. Well, if you could, just initial that box there for the CDW, and that box there to confirm you have known driving convictions. Thank you, and then sign there. Great! That's it!

9. Why does the woman want to hire a car?

- A) She left her own car in Manchester.
- B) Something went wrong with her car.
- C) She wants to go traveling on the weekend.
- D) Her car won't be back in a week's time.

【预测】四个选项均与女士的车有关，结合语义 A) “她把车留在曼彻斯特了”、B) “她的车出了毛病”、C) “她想周末出游”、D) “她的车一周内不会回来”，推测本题考查女士的车出现的问题及其造成的影响。

10. What is the woman's main consideration in hiring a car?

- A) Safety.
- B) Comfort.
- C) Size.
- D) Cost

【预测】选项中出现了四个名词，“安全”、“舒适”、“大小”和“花费”，推测本题考查对于一件物品最关注的方面或者做出一个选择的主要考虑。

11. What does the daily charge include?

- A) Third-party insurance.
- B) Value-added tax
- C) Petrol
- D) CDW

【预测】四个选项均为名词，结合语义 A) “第三方责任险”、B) “增值税”、C) “汽油”、D) “车辆碰撞险(Collision Damage Waiver)”，并根据第 9、10 题的选项，可知本题可能考查与汽车配套的某种服务。

答案详解：

9. B)。细节辨认题【考频：★★★】。对话一开头女士说她的车坏了，并询问有没有车(可以租)。B) “她的车出了毛病”是对原文的同义替换。

10. D)。事实细节题【考频：★★★】。对话中男士询问女士想要什么类型的车，女士提到她租车主要考虑价格。cost “费用”同义替换了原文中的 price “价格”。

11. A)。细节辨认题【考频：★★★】。对话中女士询问费用中包括了些什么，男士说包含第三方责任险，不包含增值税、汽油(的花费)和车辆碰撞险。

Conversation Two



12. What are the speakers discussing?

- A) How to update the basic facilities. C) Where to locate their plant.
B) What to do to enhance their position. D) How to attract investments.

【预测】四个选项分别针对四个不同的方面进行提问，推测本题考查对话的主旨大意。结合选项中的 facilities, plant 和 investments 可知，对话应该是围绕着工厂和投资展开。

13. What does the woman say about Bilbao, Vitoria and San Sebastian?

- A) Their road link to other European countries is fast.
B) They are all located in the south of France.
C) They are very close to each other.
D) Their basic facilities are good.

【预测】选项中反复出现 Their, They, 结合选项中出现的 road link, located in, close to, facilities are good 可知，本题考查某些事物的位置或特点。听录音时应注意对话中的复数主语。

14. What does the woman think they should do?

- A) Try to avoid making a hasty decision. C) Talk with the local authorities.
B) Take advantage of the train links. D) Conduct field surveys first.

【预测】四个选项均为动词原形短语，结合语义 A) “避免匆忙做出决定”、B) “利用铁路的优势”、C) “与当地政府商谈”、D) “先进行实地调查”，推测本题考查对于做某件事的建议。

15. What is the man concerned about?

- A) Future product distribution. C) Road and rail links for small towns.
B) Local employment policies. D) Skilled workforce in the hilly region.

【预测】四个选项均为名词短语，结合语义和第 12、13、14 题的选项可知，四个选项中的内容均为完成某事所需要考虑的因素。听录音时应注意对话中人物所关心的问题。

听力原文:

W: So, possible locations for the plant. First, the basic facilities for the region are generally very good. At least between the three main cities, Bilbao, Vitoria in the south and San Sebastian. There is now a fast train link to the south of France and the rest of Spain. All these improvements affect Bilbao principally, but the whole region benefits. First, the port area has been completely modernized and relocated. And the airport has also been extended. So the basic facilities are good.

M: Right. So, are we in a position to choose one of these cities?

W: Well, let's not rush into anything. I think it would be a bad idea to assume we're going to choose a city. It might be better to think about one of the smaller towns.

M: Smaller places. Yes. So, should we get details on the possible places?

W: Yes. We could do that. But we need, I think, first, to check a few things, for example, tax benefits, grants and anything like that, for locating to a smaller place, not one of the main cities. Then we could make a better decision.

M: Yes. I agree. You've talked about the improved transport links in Bilbao. What about the links to the smaller towns? If it's a mountainous or hilly region, it could take an hour or more for a truck to reach a main road. So I think we need to look specifically at the train and road links for smaller towns.

W: Yes, you're right. Road and rail, and the financial position.

答案详解:

12. C)。主旨大意题【考频:★☆☆】。对话一开始女士就针对可能的工厂建设位置做出了一系列分析，而此后两人的对话也一直围绕着工厂选址这一主题展开。

13. D)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。对话中女士讲解了在 Bilbao, Vitoria, San Sebastian 建厂的好处，提到了那里铁路系统发达，港口重新选址后更为现代化，机场也扩建了，最后总结，该地区的基础设施非常好。

14. A)。细节推断题【考频:★★☆】。对话中男士问是否要选取三个城市中的一个，女士说不要匆忙做任何事，A) “尽量避免做出轻率的决定”是对原文的同义替换。对话中多次提到火车，B) 为强干扰项，应仔细区分。



15. C)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。对话中女士提议把地址选在小一些的地方,并列举了这样做的种种好处,男士则提出了应特别关注小城镇的交通问题。

Section B

Passage One

16. What does the study by Debra Gold' find about older people?

- A) One fifth of them were on bad terms with their sisters and brothers.
- B) About one eighth of them admitted to lingering bitter feelings.
- C) More than half of them were involved in inheritance disputes.
- D) Most of them had broken with their sisters and brothers.

【预测】选项中出现了 One fifth, one eighth, More than half, Most 这类表示数量或比例的词,听录音时应注意可以替换的数字。另外,由选项中的 sisters and brothers, inheritance disputes 可知,短文主题可能涉及兄弟姐妹间的亲情。

17. What has probably caused closeness to increase among sisters and brothers according to Victor Chichiarelli?

- A) Less concern with money matters.
- B) More experience in worldly affairs.
- C) Advance in age.
- D) Freedom from work.

【预测】四个选项均为名词短语,且提到了 money, experience, age 和 Freedom from work, 结合第 16 题的选项可知,本题应该是考查影响兄弟姐妹间亲情的因素。

18. What did the man who had recently reconciled with his brother tell Debra Gold about older people?

- A) They have little time left to renew contact with their brothers and sisters.
- B) They tend to forget past unhappy memories and focus on their present needs.
- C) They are more tolerant of one another.
- D) They find close relatives more reliable.

【预测】四个选项均以 They 为主语,描述了 They 对待他人的行为或态度。另外,根据前两题推断出短文的主题为兄弟姐妹间的亲情,推测本题考查特定人群对待兄弟姐妹的态度或做法。

听力原文:

In a study of older people with sisters and brothers, psychologist Debra Gold of the Duke Center for the study of aging and human development found that about 20% said they were either hostile or indifferent toward their sisters and brothers. Reasons for this ranged from inheritance disputes to hostility between spouses. But, many of those who had poor relationships felt guilty. Although most people admitted to some lingering rivalry, it was rarely strong enough to end the relationship. Only four out of the 55 people interviewed had completely broken with their sisters and brothers and only one of the four felt comfortable with the break. As sisters and brothers advance into old age, closeness increases and rivalry diminishes, explains Victor Chichiarelli, a psychologist at Purdue University. Most of the elderly people he interviewed said they had supportive and friendly dealings and got along well or very well with their sisters and brothers. Only 4% got along poorly. Gold found that as people age, they often become more involved with and interested in their sisters and brothers. 53% of those she interviewed said that contact with their sisters and brothers increase in late adulthood. With family and career obligations reduced, many said they had more time for each other. Others said that they felt it was time to heal wounds. A man who had recently reconciled with his brother told Gold there's something that lets older people put aside the bad deeds of the past and focus a little on what we need now, especially when it's sisters and brothers.

答案详解:

16. A)。细节辨认题【考频:★★☆】。短文开头提到一项针对有兄弟姐妹的老年人的研究显示,他们中的 20%对兄弟姐妹有敌意或是很冷漠。A)项的五分之一是 20%的替换,故答案为 A)项。

17. C)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。短文中心理学家解释随着年龄的增长,人们与兄弟姐妹的亲密感会增加,对抗会,逐渐消失,C)项中的 Advance 意为“增长”。

18. B)。细节推断题【考频:★★★】。在短文的最后一部分说话者指出,老年人会把不好的事情放一边,



转而着眼现在,尤其是当事关兄弟姐妹的时候。

Passage Two

19. What is unique about monarch butterflies according to the speaker?

- A) They have bright colors and intricate patterns.
- B) They can only survive in parts of the Americas.
- C) They are the only insect that migrates along fixed routes.
- D) They have strong wings capable of flying long distances.

【预测】四个选项均以 They 为主语,描述了 They 的特点。结合选项中的 bright colors, survive, insect, strong wings,推测 They 应是一种昆虫。听录音时应留意某种昆虫的特点。

20. Where do monarch butterflies settle at the end of their migration?

- A) In a Michigan mountain forest.
- B) In a Louisiana mountain forest.
- C) In a Kentucky mountain forest.
- D) In a Mexican mountain forest.

【预测】四个选项均为表示地点的介词短语,短文中可能都会涉及,听录音时应注意区分每一地点所发生的事件。

21. What does the speaker say about monarch butterflies' reproduction?

- A) Each flock of butterflies lays eggs in the same states.
- B) They start to lay eggs when they are nine months old.
- C) Each generation in a cycle lays eggs at a different place.
- D) Only the strongest can reach their destination to lay eggs.

【预测】四个选项均与 lay eggs “产卵,下蛋”有关,但侧重点各不相同。结合选项中的 in the same states, nine months old, at a different place, the strongest 可知,本题可能考查某种生物繁殖的地点、时间等状况。

22. What is the talk mainly about?

- A) Evolution of monarch butterflies.
- B) Living habits of monarch butterflies.
- C) Migration patterns of monarch butterflies.
- D) Environmental impacts on monarch butterfly life.

【预测】四个选项均为名词短语,概括性较强,故推测本题考查主旨大意。听录音时可留意短文开头或结尾处的点题句。

听力原文:

Monarch butterflies, the large orange and black insects, are a common summer sight in the northern United States and Canada. They brighten parks and gardens as they fly among the flowers. What makes monarch butterflies particularly interesting is that they migrate—all the way to California or Mexico and back. They are thought to be the only insect that does this. Every year in the late summer, monarchs begin their migration to the south. Those heading for Mexico go first for the Louisiana-Mississippi region. Then they fly across the Gulf of Mexico into Texas. Once in Mexico, they establish themselves in one of about 15 sites in a mountain forest. Each site provides a winter home for millions of monarchs. The butterflies are so numerous that they often cover entire trees. When spring comes, they begin their long journey north. The question is often asked whether every butterfly makes the round trip journey every year. And the answer is no. The average monarch lives about nine months. So one flying north might lay eggs in Louisiana and then die. The eggs of that generation may be found in Kentucky; the eggs of the next generation may end up in Wisconsin or Michigan. The last generation of the season about the fourth will make the journey back to Mexico and restart the cycle. Scientists learn about monarch butterflies' migration by capturing and placing identifying tags on the insects. By recapturing a tagged monarch and noting where it came from, the next scientist can figure out things like butterfly's age and its routing.

答案详解:



19、C)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。短文中提到帝王蝶(即黑脉金斑蝶)每年夏末便开始了它们去往南方的迁徙,它们被认为是唯一一种这样做的昆虫。C)“它们是唯一一类沿固定路线迁徙的昆虫”符合语义。

20、D)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。短文中提到蝴蝶们会向墨西哥进发,到了墨西哥之后,它们会在山林处停下,其数目之多,足以覆盖整片山林。

21、C)。细节推断题【考频:★★★】。短文中提到,它们可能在 Louisiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin or Michigan, Mexico 繁衍后代,地点各不一样。

22、C)。主旨大意题【考频:★☆☆】。短文以主要篇幅介绍了帝王蝶(即黑脉金斑蝶)的迁徙,且短文结尾部分说话者指出科学家们通过捕捉并放置标识来研究其迁徙。

Passage Three

23、What does the speaker say people now feel about time?

- A) Time has become more limited. C) Time is money.
B) Time has become more precious. D) Time is relative.

【预测】四个选项均是对 Time 的描述,听录音时应注意关于时间的观念。另外,B)“时间变得更宝贵了”和C)“时间就是金钱”意思重复,可以初步排除。

24、What do the data from major time use surveys show?

- A) Americans now attach more importance to the effective use of time.
B) Americans today have more free time than earlier generations.
C) The number of hours Americans work has increased steadily.
D) More and more Americans feel pressed for time nowadays.

【预测】四个选项均提到了美国人如何利用时间,以及对时间的态度,听录音时应注意关于美国人时间观念的表述。

25、What happens when we think about our time as money?

- A) Our interpersonal relationships improve. C) Our living habits are altered.
B) Our work efficiency increases greatly. D) Our behavior is changed.

【预测】四个选项均为人们某一类行为的变化,听录音时应注意人们行为变化的原因以确认其与题目所问内容吻合。

听力原文:

People nowadays seem to have the sense that their time has become more limited, that compared to earlier generations, we spend more and more time working and have less and less free time to engage in leisure pursuits. But this premise turns out to be an illusion. The most comprehensive data from major time use surveys suggest that, if anything, Americans today have more free time than earlier generations. The number of hours we work has not changed much, but we spend less time now on home tasks. So we have a greater amount of time for leisure than in decades past. So why do we feel like time is so scarce? One problem is that our time has become more valuable and as time becomes worth more money, we feel like we have less of it. Workers who bill or get paid by the hour, think lawyers and fast-food workers, report focusing more on pursuing more money than those who get paid at salary and the effect happens fast. In one experiment, people were told to play the role of consultants and bill their time at either nine dollars an hour or ninety dollars an hour. When people billed their time for ninety dollars an hour they reported feeling far more pressed for time. Thinking about our time as money changes our behavior as well. In one study, people who were instructed to think about money before entering a cafe spent less time chatting with the other patrons and more time working. Those who were thinking about their time did the reverse, spending time socializing instead of working.

答案详解:

23、A)。观点态度题【考频:★☆☆】。短文一开头就提到如今人们感到自己的时间变得更为有限,相比前几代人,我们把大量的时间投入到工作中,而几乎没有时间进行业余活动。

24、B)。细节辨认题【考频:★★★】。短文中提到来自一些大型的时间用途调查的最全面的数据表明,现



在美国人相比前几代人有更多的空余时间,人们工作的时间没变多少,而花在家务上的时间缩短了。

25、D)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。在短文结尾说话者提到,当我们认为我们的时间就是金钱时,我们的行为也会发生改变。

Section C

26、taking into consideration。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。分析句子结构可知,空格处应填入现在分词作状语。结合录音填入 taking into consideration,意为“考虑到……”。

27、literary。修饰关系题【考频:★★☆】。由空格前面的 a 和后面的 work 可知,此处应填入一个形容词作定语,修饰名词 work。结合录音填入 literary,意为“文学的”。

28、imposed。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。空格所在句子缺少动词作谓语,且全篇时态为一般过去时,可知空格处应填入动词的过去式。结合录音填入 imposed,意为“强加,强制实行”。

29、anticipate。并列关系题【考频:★★☆】。分析句子结构可知,空格处所填成分应与前一分句的 provide 并列,因此空格处应填入动词原形。结合录音填入 anticipate,意为“预计,预测”。

30、violations。并列关系题【考频:★★☆】。分析句子结构可知,空格处所填成分应与 and 后面的 abuses 并列,因此空格处应填入名词的复数形式。结合录音填入 violations,意为“违反,违背”。

31、financial。修饰关系题【考频:★★☆】。由空格前的定冠词 the 和空格后的名词 rewards 可知,此处应填入能修饰名词的形容词。结合录音填入 financial,意为“金融的”。financial rewards 意为“经济回报”。

32、avenue。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。由空格前的不定冠词 an 可知,此处应填入一个可数名词的单数形式。结合录音填入 avenue,意为“大道”。an avenue for remedy 意为“一种补偿的途径”。

33、amended。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。空格前的 has been 表明本句为现在完成时的被动语态,空格处应填入动词的过去分词。结合录音填入 amended,意为“修改”。

34、in the wake of。修饰关系题【考频:★★☆】。空格所在句子不缺少主干成分,此处应填入副词或介词短语构成状语。结合录音填入 in the wake of,意为“紧随……而来”。

35、interpret。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。由空格前的 need to 和其后的 the law 可知,此处应填入动词原形,且该词能和 law 搭配。结合录音填入 interpret,意为“解释”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解:

36、F)。动词辨析题。空格位于介词 of 之后、名词 teeth 之前,并且后面紧跟 and 连接的并列短语 diseased gums,据此推断空格处应该填入形容词或形容词性质的分词形式来修饰 teeth,而且该词在意思上应该与 diseased 相关,即与疾病相关。根据上句提到的“口腔卫生”和空格所在句提到的“出现病变的齿龈”,可以推断空格处所填词应与牙齿出现的病变有关,故答案为 decayed “腐烂,变坏”。decayed teeth 意为“龋齿”。

37、G)。名词辨析题。空格前为不定冠词 a 和形容词比较级 greater,后为不定式结构,据此推断空格处应该填入名词。再结合空格所在句信息,那些看到令人恐惧的材料受试者显得更为焦虑,因此在改变牙齿护理方面也表现出更强的,由前半句中的 anxiety 可知,空格处应填表示积极意义的名词,结合备选项,可确定答案为 desire “渴望,欲望”。

38、O)。动词辨析题。空格所在句为疑问句,be 动词 were 位于句首,而且空格后为介词 into,据此推断空格处应该填入动词的过去分词形式,而且该动词能和介词 into 搭配。备选项中,符合要求的只有 translated “转变,变化”。本句意为:但是,这些反应能够切实地转化成更好的口



腔卫生行为吗?

39、L)。名词辨析题。空格位于介词 on 和数词 two 之后,且空格后括号中用来补充说明的内容与时间有关,据此推断空格处应该填人与时间有关的名词。结合句意,为了回答这个重要的问题,受试者们分别在实验开展五天之后和六周之后这两个____被召回实验室,故答案为 occasions “时刻,时候”。

40、K)。名词辨析题。空格位于不定冠词 a 和形容词 direct 之后,而且空格后为介词 of 引导的从句,据此推断空格处应该填名词。本句前半部分提到受试者在牙疾诊断片上留下的红色污点,后半部分提到他们护理牙齿的程度。根据常识可知,进行医疗检查就是为了发现存在的疾病或者出现的问题,因此牙疾诊断片上留下的红色污点能够为医生的诊断提供信息或参考,由此确定答案为 indication “迹象,标示”。

41、D)。形容词辨析题。空格前面有并列连词 and, and 前为形容词比较级 greater,因此 and 后面应该也是形容词比较级;空格前已经给出 more,据此推断空格处为形容词原形。下一句提到了关注口腔卫生的一个具体事例一刷牙,故确定答案为 concrete “具体的”。

42、J)。动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格前为句子的主语,句子的谓语动词为 brushed,据此推断空格处所填词和 to high-fear warnings 共同充当后置定语,修饰主语 the subjects。根据文意,此处的受试者就是指第一段提到的看到多幅可怕图片的受试者。exposed 有“接触,体验”的意思,与看到图片意思一致,因此确定为本题的答案。

43、C)。副词辨析题。空格位于动宾短语 brushed their teeth 之后,且空格前还有比较级的标志词 more,据此推断空格处应该填人副词。根据上一句的信息可知,高恐惧诉求的确能够让受试者在口腔卫生方面产生更大的、更具体的变化。那么,具体到刷牙上,高恐惧诉求的受试者应该会更谨慎,故确定答案为 cautiously “慎重地,谨慎地”。备选词里还有另一个副词 carefully,其意思侧重于指一般言行上的谨慎小心;而 cautiously 常指为了避免危险或犯错误而对自己说的话或做的事十分小心。本文中高恐惧诉求组的受试者对可怕图片心有余悸,为了避免患上同样的疾病,会非常谨慎,因此 cautiously 更适合作为本题的答案。

44、I)。形容词辨析题。空格位于 be given 之后,名词 guidelines 之前,据此推断空格处应该填人形容词。由句思可知,要想成为一种行之有效的说服手段,提供的信息不能让人感到过于恐惧,而且应该给人们提供指导以帮助他们减少产生恐惧的原因,结合备选项,确定答案为 eligible “合格的,有资格的”。

45、E)。名词辨析题。空格位于定冠词 the 之后,of 引导的介词短语之前,据此推断空格处应该填入名词。结合上一句,要想成为一种行之有效的说服手段,就必须做到两点,否则人们就可能否认这些信息或否认信息传播者的_,结合备选项,确定答案为 credibility “可信度,可靠性”。

Section B

Passage One

46、Tenants in Common Grounds residences all want more room for storage.

M)。【译文】Common Ground 居住区的住户们都希望存储空间再大一些。

【精析】同义转述题。由题干中的 Tenants 和 more room for storage 定位到 M)段第五、六句。该段内容都是在引用 Haggerty 所说的话,她是 Common Ground 这一机构的创始人,她所讲述的也是关于 Common Ground 目前的情况。定位句提到,当被问到住在 Common Ground 居住区的住户们最想要什么时, Haggerty 的回答是“人们总是希望存储空间能再大一些”,题干中的 want more room for storage 是对定位句中的 want more storage space 的同义转述,故答案为 M)。

47、Homes Campaign provides first-hand proof that the homeless are not what they were once believed to be.

D)。【译文】“安家行动”提供了第一手的证据,证明那些无家可归的人们并不是人们之前所认为的那样。

【精析】细节归纳题。由题干中的 Homes Campaign 和 first-hand 定位到 D)段末句。D)段倒数第



二句提到,我们心中都有一种感觉,认为大街上无家可归的人从根本上就与拥有住房的人不一样,定位句指出,“十万安家行动”却给出了第一手的经验,说明事实并非如此。也就是说,我们以往对无家可归的人的看法是错误的。题干中的 *first-hand proof* 对应定位句中的 *first-hand experience*, 题干中的 *not what they were once believed to be* 与定位句中的 *that is really not the case* 意思一致, 题干是对定位句的归纳总结, 故答案为 D)。

48、Common Ground's residences are well-managed and by and large peaceful.

L)。【译文】Common Ground 的居住区管理良好, 总体来看, 十分平静。

【精析】细节归纳题。由题干中的 *well-managed* 定位到 L) 段首句。定位句中的 *properties* 指的是 K) 段中提到的 *Common Ground's large residences*, 与题干的主语对应。定位句提到, 无家可归的人入住后, 问题并不多, 接下来的几句指出, 在过去的 10 年间, 住户间发生争执的事件仅有几起。涂鸦和破坏的现象很少。人员流动的数量几乎可以忽略不计。由此可知, 那里的生活十分平和安宁。题干是对本段内容的归纳总结, 故答案为 L)。

49、Housing the homeless is only the first step to solving all their problems.

G)。【译文】让无家可归的人有房可住仅仅是解决他们所有问题的第一步。

【精析】同义转述题。由题干中的 *the first step* 和 *solving all their problems* 定位到 G) 段最后两句。定位句引用了 O'Connell 医生的话, 他认为, 情况在向好的方面发展, 然而, 并不是说把无家可归的人安置到房子里就能够解决他们的所有问题。这只是第一步。O'Connell 提到的 *someone* 指的就是 *the homeless*, 题干中的 *Housing the homeless* 对应定位句中的 *putting someone in housing*, 题干中的 *solving* 是对定位句中 *addressing* 一词的同义转述, 故答案为 G)。

50、A large percent of the chronically homeless have suffered from brain injury.

E)。【译文】很多长期无家可归的人都遭受过脑部创伤。

【精析】同义转述题。由题干中的 *the chronically homeless* 和 *brain injury* 定位到 E) 段第三句。定位句提到, James O'Connell 医生在过去的 25 年间, 一直在对那些大街上最脆弱的无家可归者进行治疗, 据他估计, 他接触的无家可归者中, 有 40% 的长期无家可归者都曾经受过大脑创伤。也就是说, 很多长期无家可归的人曾遭受过脑部创伤。题干中的 *A large percent* 对应定位句中的 *40 percent*, 题干中的 *the chronically homeless* 对应定位句中的 *the longterm homeless people*。题干是对定位句的同义转述, 故答案为 E)。

51、After being housed many homeless people become confused at first as to how to deal with life off the street.

H)。【译文】拥有住房后, 很多无家可归的人最初都很困惑, 不知道离开大街后生活该怎么过。

【精析】细节推断题。由题干中的 *After being housed, homeless people* 和 *at first* 定位到 H) 段前四句。定位句提到, 拥有住处后, 曾经无家可归的人会变得与世隔绝和孤独, 如果他们已经在大街上生活了很多年, 他们或许已经建立了某种身份, 并且为自己的生存技能而感到自豪。现在, 住进房子里, 他们身份中的这些层面可能会荡然无存。刚开始, 很多人还会感到深深的迷失。题干是对定位句的归纳总结, 题干中的 *After being housed, confused at first* 和 *life off the street* 分别对应定位句中的 *Once in housing, disorientation at the outset* 和 *Now indoors*, 故答案为 H)。

52、Some people think the best way to help the homeless is to provide them with communal housing.

J)。【译文】有些人认为, 对无家可归者最好的帮助是为他们提供集体住宿。

【精析】同义转述题。由题干中的 *the best way* 和 *communal* 定位到 J) 段第一句。定位句提到, 对有些人来说, 最好的解决办法是让他们生活在集体之中。虽然定位句中没有明确提到 *homeless people*, 但整篇文章都是在围绕对无家可归者的安置展开, 而本句中的解决方法自然也是针对那些无家可归者而言, 题干中的 *the best way* 和 *provide them with communal housing* 分别对应定位句中的 *the best solution* 和 *live in a communal residence*, 题干是对定位句的同义转述, 故答案为 J)。

53、The homeless with health problems should be given regular support in their daily lives.

I)。【译文】由于家庭友好政策, 瑞典的雇主往往在聘用女性担任全职职位时犹豫不决。



【译文】有健康问题的无家可归者应当在日常生活中得到定期帮助。

【精析】细节推断题。由题干中的 health problems 和 regular support 定位到 I)段。定位段提到,很多无家可归的人有健康方面的问题,他们需要定期帮助,以应对日常生活的挑战。题干中的 support in their daily lives 对应定位段中的 assistance in the day-to-day challenges of life,故答案为 I)。

54. Until recently American society has failed to see what homelessness is all about.

A)。【译文】直到最近,美国社会都没能认清无家可归问题的实质。

【精析】同义转述题。由题干中的 Until recently 和 American society 定位到 A)段末句。定位句提到,我们的社会一直认为自己很了解无家可归这一问题的实质,但事实并非如此。题干中的 American society 和 failed to see 分别对应定位句中的 our society 和 but it didn't。题干中的 what homelessness is all about 意思为“无家可归问题的实质”,与定位句中的 the nature of homelessness 意思一致,故答案为 A)。

55. Many formerly homeless tenants in New York's Common Ground's residences got hired.

K)。【译文】在 Common Ground 的纽约居住区中,很多曾经无家可归的居民现在都找到了工作。

【精析】细节辨认题。由题干中的 formerly homeless tenants 和 Common Ground's residences 定位到 K)段最后一句。定位句提到,去年,在 Common Ground 的四个居住区中,有 188 位曾经无家可归的居民找到了工作。除定位词完全相同外,题干中的 got hired 与定位句中的 found jobs 意思也相同,故答案为 K)。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解:

56. D)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由选项中的“in the cloud”,everyday behavior 和 hinder 定位到第一段。由定位段第一句可知,作者认为,技术具有两面性,能让人变得更聪明,也能让人变得更愚蠢。因此作者主张制订一套行为准则来引导日常行为,确保技术能够不断提高而非妨碍人的思维发展过程。由此可知,作者担心技术可能会阻碍人思维能力的发展。故本题答案为 D)。

57. D)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 the view of educators 和 advocate digital literacy 定位到第二段第一句。第一句提到,教育界中有一个越来越强大的群体正在支持“数字素养”;第二句用 In their view 明确引出他们的观点:技能可以击败知识,培养“数字素养”比单纯地学习内容更为重要,现在所有信息都可以通过 Google 等搜索引擎进行搜索,因此不值得去记忆。D)“使孩子们摆脱记忆事实的负担”与定位句中的“不值得去记忆”意思相符,因此答案为 D)。

58. B)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 evidence from cognitive science 定位到第三段。由定位段第一句可知,来自认知科学的证据对“技能可以不依靠事实性知识而独立存在”的看法提出了质疑。最后一句又明确地指出,批判性思维过程与储存在大脑长期记忆中的事实性知识紧密交织在一起。换句话说,批判性思维是建立在事实性知识基础之上的,因此答案为 B)。

59. C)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 making evaluations 定位到第四段第二句和最后一句。第二句提到,现在的学生,也就是未来的工作人员,需要创新、合作和评估;最后一句指出了进行评估的关键:必须将新信息与已经掌握的知识进行比较。C)“将新信息和已经积累的知识联系起来”与第四段最后一句意思相符,因此答案为 C)。

60. D)。主旨大意题【考频:★★★】。文章开篇指出,技术有可能让我们变得更愚蠢;接着介绍了支持“数字素养”的人的观点—技能比知识更重要;在树立这个靶子之后,作者对这种观点进行了反驳,指出技能必须依靠事实性知识而存在,而且批判性思维过程也与事实性知识紧密交织在一起,从而强调了事实性知识的重要性;文章最后指出在数字世界里思维必须掌握基本的事实性知识,还要充分利用大脑的精细记忆。综上可知,作者撰写此文的目的是质疑过分强调“数字素养”的观点,因此答案为 D)。



Passage Two

答案详解:

61、B)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 Paragraph 1 定位到文章首段。由首段第二句可知,虽然加利福尼亚州和得克萨斯州是美国西部的双生轴心,但是两州却有很大差别。第三、四句具体阐述两州的差别:在 20 世纪的大部分时间里,加利福尼亚州一直引领两大轴心的科技和时尚潮流;而得克萨斯州则落在后面。由此不难看出,加利福尼亚州在很多方面都要优于得克萨斯州。故答案为 B)。

62、C)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由选项中的 debts, budgets 和 \$26 billion 定位到第二段。定位段提到,有证据表明,加利福尼亚州正处在恐慌之中,并介绍了产生恐慌的具体原因,包括给债权人打欠条、预算支出和收入的缺口巨大、信用等级遭到下调等,这些都是严重的金融危机的表现。由此可以推断出加利福尼亚州当前面临着严重的金融危机,故答案为 C)。

63、A)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 Texas different from California 定位到第三段第三句。由定位句可知,得克萨斯州显然实行了一种与加利福尼亚州截然不同的模式——以小政府为基础的模式,由此可见,得克萨斯州与加利福尼亚州的不同之处在于实行小政府模式,故答案为 A)。

64、C)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 problem 和选项中的 Hispanic, education 和 knowledge economy 定位到第四段第二、三句。第四段第二句提到,得克萨斯州自身仍然存在很多问题,第三句具体介绍存在的问题:该州在教育方面投入不足;西班牙裔的得克萨斯州人缺乏足够的技能,难以满足知识经济的需求。也就是说,得克萨斯州面临的一大问题是该州的教育难以满足知识经济的需要。故答案为 C)。

65、A)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 American politics 定位到末段。文章最后一句提到,世界上没有完美的政府模式,并以美国为例进行说明,美国让 50 个公共政策实验室相互竞争,从而探索出最好的治理模式。由此可以推断,美国的 50 个州都有各自不同的治理模式,故答案为 A)。

Part IV Translation

中文热词通常反映社会变化和文化,有些在外国媒体上愈来愈流行。例如,土豪(tuhao)和大妈(dama)都是老词,但已获取了新的意义。

土豪以前指欺压佃户和仆人的乡村地主,现在用于指花钱如流水或喜欢炫耀财富的人。也就是说,土豪有钱,但没有品位。大妈是对中年妇女的称呼,但现在特指不久前金价下跌时大量购买黄金的中国妇女。

土豪和大妈可能会被收入新版牛津(Oxford)英语词典。至今已有约 120 个中文词被加进了牛津英语词典,成了英语语言的一部分。

Chinese hot words, some of which are increasingly popular with foreign media, usually reflect social changes and culture. For instance, *tuhao* and *dama* are old words, but they have acquired new meanings.

In the past, the word *tuhao* referred to village landlords who oppressed peasants and servants, but now it is used to describe people who spend money unwisely or like to show off their wealth. In other words, *tuhaos* are wealthy but don't have good taste. The word *dama* is used to call middle-aged women, but now it especially refers to Chinese women who bought large amounts of gold when the price of gold fell not long ago.

The words *tuhao* and *dama* may be included in the next edition of *Oxford English Dictionary*. Until now, about 120 Chinese words have been added to the dictionary, becoming a part of the English language.



难点注释:

- 1、第一句中，“反映”可以翻译成 reflect 或者 mirror。“有些在外国媒体上愈来愈流行”可以处理为非限制性定语从句。
- 2、第三句中，“欺压”可以翻译为 oppressed, 或者转译为短语 were mean to。“花钱如流水”可译为 spend money unwisely 或者 money bums a hole in one's pocket。“炫耀”用 show off 表达比较正式。
- 3、第四句中的“也就是说”可用短语 In other words 或 That is to say 来表达。句中的“品位”实际上是“鉴赏力，欣赏力”的意思，可以译成 taste。
- 4 第五句中，“金价下跌”可以翻译为 the price of gold fell 或者将 fell 换成 dropped 或 decreased。
- 5、第七句中的“已有”表示该句应该用现在完成时。“成了英语语言的一部分”在翻译时可以处理成现在分词短语作状语的形式，使文章句式多样化。

