

2014 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(二)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions : For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then discuss whether there is a shortcut to learning. You should give sound arguments to support your views and write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



“‘How To Do Well In School Without Studying’ is over there in the fiction section.”

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。

- A) In a parking lot.

B) At a grocery.

C) At a fast food restaurant.

D) In a car showroom.
- A) Change her position now and then.

B) Stretch her legs before standing up.

C) Have a little nap after lunch.

D) Get up and take a short walk.
- A) The students should practice long-distance running.

B) The students' physical condition is not desirable.

C) He doesn't quite believe what the woman says.

D) He thinks the race is too hard for the students.
- A) They will get their degrees in two years.

B) They are both pursuing graduate studies.

C) They cannot afford to get married right now.

D) They do not want to have a baby at present.
- A) He must have been mistaken for Jack.

B) Twins usually have a lot in common.

C) Jack is certainly not as healthy as he is.

D) He has not seen Jack for quite a few days.
- A) The woman will attend the opening of the museum.

B) The woman is asking the way at the crossroads.

C) The man knows where the museum is located.

D) The man will take the woman to the museum.
- A) They cannot ask the guy to leave.

B) The guy has been coming in for years.

C) The guy must be feeling extremely lonely.

D) They should not look down upon the guy.



8. A) Collect timepieces. C) Learn to mend clocks.
B) Become time-conscious. D) Keep track of his daily activities.

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

9. A) It is eating into its banks. C) It is wide and deep.
B) It winds its way to the sea. D) It is quickly rising.
10. A) Try to speed up the operation by any means.
B) Take the equipment apart before being ferried.
C) Reduce the transport cost as much as possible.
D) Get the trucks over to the other side of the river.
11. A) Find as many boats as possible. C) Halt the operation until further orders.
B) Cut trees and build rowing boats. D) Ask the commander to send a helicopter.

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

12. A) Talk about his climbing experiences. C) Give up mountain climbing altogether.
B) Help him join an Indian expedition. D) Save money to buy climbing equipment.
13. A) He was the first to conquer Mt. Qomolangma.
B) He had an unusual religious background.
C) He climbed mountains to earn a living.
D) He was very strict with his children.
14. A) They are to be conquered. C) They are sacred places.
B) They are to be protected. D) They are like humans.
15. A) It was his father's training that pulled him through.
B) It was a milestone in his mountain climbing career.
C) It helped him understand the Sherpa view of mountains.
D) It was his father who gave him the strength to succeed.

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 6 Passage

One

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

16. A) By showing a memorandum's structure.
B) By analyzing the organization of a letter.
C) By comparing memorandums with letters.
D) By reviewing what he has said previously.
17. A) They ignored many of the memorandums they received.
B) They placed emphasis on the format of memorandums.
C) They seldom read a memorandum through to the end.
D) They spent a lot of time writing memorandums.
18. A) Style and wording. C) Structure and length.
B) Directness and clarity. D) Simplicity and accuracy.
19. A) Inclusion of appropriate humor. C) Professional look.
B) Direct statement of purpose. D) Accurate dating.

Passage Two

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

20. A) They give top priority to their work efficiency.
B) They make an effort to lighten their workload.



- C) They try hard to make the best use of their time.
D) They never change work habits unless forced to.
21. A) Sense of duty. C) Work efficiency.
B) Self-confidence. D) Passion for work.
22. A) They find no pleasure in the work they do.
B) They try to avoid work whenever possible.
C) They are addicted to playing online games.
D) They simply have no sense of responsibility.

Passage Three

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

23. A) He lost all his property. C) He ran away from his family.
B) He was sold to a circus. D) He was forced into slavery.
24. A) A carpenter. C) A businessman.
B) A master of his. D) A black drummer.
25. A) It named its town hall after Solomon Northup.
B) It freed all blacks in the town from slavery.
C) It declared July 24 Solomon Northup Day.
D) It hosted a reunion for the Northup family.

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。

Intolerance is the art of ignoring any views that differ from your own. It 26 itself in hatred, stereotypes, prejudice, and 27. Once it intensifies in people, intolerance is nearly impossible to overcome. But why would anyone want to be labeled *intolerant*? Why would people want to be 28 about the world around them? Why would one want to be part of the problem in America, instead of the solution?

There are many explanations for intolerant attitudes, some 29 childhood. It is likely that intolerant folks grew up 30 intolerant parents and the cycle of prejudice has simply continued for 31. Perhaps intolerant people are so set in their ways that they find it easier to ignore anything that might not 32 their limited view of life. Or maybe intolerant students have simply never been 33 to anyone different from themselves. But none of these reasons is an excuse for allowing the intolerance to continue.

Intolerance should not be confused with disagreement. It is, of course, possible to disagree with an opinion without being intolerant of it/If you understand a belief but still don't believe in that specific belief, that's fine. You are 34 your opinion. As a matter of fact, 35 dissenters(持异议者) are important for any belief. If we all believed the same things, we would never grow? and we would never learn about the world around us. Intolerance does not stem from disagreement. It stems from fear. And fear stems from ignorance.

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.

His future subjects have not always treated the Prince of Wales with the respect one might expect. They laughed aloud in 1986 when the heir to the British 36 told a TV reporter that he talked to his plants at his country house, Highgrove, to stimulate



their growth. The Prince was being humorous —“My sense of humor will get me into trouble one day,” he said to his *aids* (随从) —but listening to Charles Windsor can indeed prove stimulating. The royal 37 has been promoting radical ideas for most of his adult life. Some of his 38, which once sounded a bit weird, were simply ahead of their time. Now, finally, the world seems to be catching up with him.

Take his views on farming. Prince Charles' Duchy Home Farm went 39 back in 1986, when most shoppers cared only about the low price tag on suspiciously *blemish-free*(无瑕疵的) vegetables and 40 large chickens piled high in supermarkets.

His warnings on climate change proved farsighted, too. Charles began 41 action on global warming in 1990 and says he has been worried about the 42 of man on the environment since he was a teenager.

Although he has gradually gained international 43 as one of the world's leading conservationists, many British people still think of him as an 44 person who talks to plants. This year, as it happens, South Korean scientists proved that plants really do 45 to sound. So Charles was ahead of the game there, too.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A) conform	F) notions	K) subordinate
B) eccentric	G) organic	L) suppressing
C) environmentalist	H) originally	M) throne
D) expeditions	I) recognition	N) unnaturally
E) impact	J) respond	O) urging

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**.

High School Sports Aren't Killing Academics

- A) In this month's *Atlantic* cover article, "The Case Against High-School Sports," Amanda Ripley argues that school-sponsored sports programs should be seriously cut. She writes that, unlike most countries that outperform the United States on international assessments, American schools put too much of an emphasis on athletics. "Sports are embedded in American schools in a way they are not almost anywhere else," she writes. "Yet this difference hardly ever comes up in domestic debates about America's international *mediocrity* (平庸) in education."
- B) American student-athletes reap many benefits from participating in sports, but the costs to the schools could outweigh their benefits, she argues. In particular, Ripley contends that sports crowd out the academic missions of schools : America should learn from South Korea and Finland and every other country at the top level of international test scores, all of whom emphasize athletics far less in school. "Even in eighth grade, American kids spend more than twice the time Korean kids spend playing sports," she writes, citing a 2010 study published in the *Journal of Advanced Academics*.
- C) It might well be true that sports are far more rooted in American high schools than in other countries. But our reading of international test scores finds no support for the argument against school athletics. Indeed, our own research and that of others lead us to make the opposite case. School-sponsored sports appear to provide benefits that seem to increase, not *detract* (减少) from, academic success.
- D) Ripley indulges a popular *obsession* (痴迷) with international test score comparisons, which show wide and frightening gaps between the United States and other countries. She ignores, however, the fact that states vary at least as much in test scores as do developed countries. A 2011 report from Harvard University shows that Massachusetts produces math scores comparable to South Korea and Finland, while Mississippi scores are closer to Trinidad and Tobago. Ripley's thesis about sports falls apart in light of this fact. Schools in Massachusetts provide sports programs while schools in Finland do not. Schools in Mississippi may love football while in Tobago interscholastic sports are nowhere near as prominent. Sports cannot explain



these similarities in performance. They can't explain international differences either.

- E) If it is true that sports undermine the academic mission of American schools, we would expect to see a negative relationship between the commitment to athletics and academic achievement. However, the University of Arkansas's Daniel Bowen and Jay Greene actually find the opposite. They examine this relationship by analyzing schools' sports winning percentages as well as student-athletic participation rates compared to graduation rates and standardized test score achievement over a five-year period for all public high schools in Ohio. Controlling for student poverty levels, *demographics* (人口统计 4 大况), and district financial resources, both measures of a school's commitment to athletics are significantly and positively related to lower dropout rates as well as higher test scores.
- F) On-the-field success and high participation in sports is not random—it requires focus and dedication to athletics. One might think this would lead schools obsessed with winning to deemphasize academics. Bowen and Greene's results contradict that argument. A likely explanation for this seemingly *counterintuitive* (与直觉相反的) result is that success in sports programs actually facilitates or rejects greater social capital within a school's community.
- G) Ripley cites the writings of renowned sociologist James Coleman, whose research in education was groundbreaking. Coleman in his early work held athletics in contempt, arguing that they crowded out schools' academic missions. Ripley quotes his 1961 study, *The Adolescent Society*, where Coleman writes, "Altogether, the *trophy* (奖品) case would suggest to the innocent visitor that he was entering an athletic club, not an educational institution.
- H) However, in later research Coleman would show how the success of schools is highly dependent on what he termed social capital, "the norms, the social networks, and the relationships between adults and children that are of value for the child's growing up."
- I) According to a 2013 evaluation conducted by the Crime Lab at the University of Chicago, a program called Becoming a Man—Sports Edition creates lasting improvements in the boys' study habits and grade point averages. During the first year of the program, students were found to be less likely to transfer schools or be engaged in violent crime. A year after the program, participants were less likely to have had an encounter with the juvenile justice system.
- J) If school-sponsored sports were completely eliminated tomorrow, many American students would still have opportunities to participate in organized athletics elsewhere, much like they do in countries such as Finland, Germany, and South Korea. The same is not certain when it comes to students from more disadvantaged backgrounds. In an overview of the research on non-school based after-school programs, researchers find that disadvantaged children participate in these programs at significantly lower rates. They find that low-income students have less access due to challenges with regard to transportation, non-nominal fees, and off-campus safety. Therefore, reducing or eliminating these opportunities would most likely deprive disadvantaged students of the benefits from athletic participation, not least of which is the opportunity to interact with positive role models outside of regular school hours.
- K) Another unfounded criticism that Ripley makes is bringing up the stereotype that athletic coaches are typically *lousy* (蹩脚的) classroom teachers. "American principals, unlike the vast majority of principals around the world, make many hiring decisions with their sports teams in mind, which does not always end well for students," she writes. Educators who seek employment at schools primarily for the purpose of coaching are likely to *shirk* (推卸) teaching responsibilities, the argument goes. Moreover, even in the cases where the employee is a teacher first and athletic coach second, the additional responsibilities that come with coaching likely come at the expense of time otherwise spent on planning, grading, and communicating with parents and guardians.
- L) The data, however, do not seem to confirm this stereotype. In the most rigorous study on the classroom results of high school coaches, the University of Arkansas's Anna Egalite finds that athletic coaches in Florida mostly tend to perform just as well as their non-coaching counterparts, with respect to raising student test scores. We do not doubt that teachers who also coach face serious tradeoffs that likely come at the expense of time they could dedicate to their academic obligations. However, as with sporting events, athletic coaches gain additional opportunities for communicating and serving as *mentors* (导师) that potentially help students succeed and make up for the costs of coaching commitments.
- M) If schools allow student-athletes to regularly miss out on instructional time for the sake of traveling to athletic competitions, that's bad. However, such issues would be better addressed by changing school and state policies with regard to the scheduling of sporting events as opposed to total elimination. If the empirical evidence points to anything, it points towards



school-sponsored sports providing assets that are well worth the costs.

- N) Despite negative stereotypes about sports culture and Ripley's presumption that academics and athletics are at odds with one another, we believe that the greater body of evidence shows that school-sponsored sports programs appear to benefit students. Successes on the playing field can carry over to the classroom and *vice versa* (反之亦然). More importantly, finding ways to increase school communities' social capital is imperative to the success of the school as a whole, not just the athletes.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. Students from low-income families have less access to off-campus sports programs.
47. Amanda Ripley argues that America should learn from other countries that rank high in international tests and lay less emphasis on athletics.
48. According to the author, Amanda Ripley fails to note that students' performance in exams varies from state to state.
49. Amanda Ripley thinks that athletic coaches are poor at classroom instruction.
50. James Coleman's later research makes an argument for a school's social capital.
51. Researchers find that there is a positive relationship between a school's commitment to athletics and academic achievements.
52. A rigorous study finds that athletic coaches also do well in raising students' test scores.
53. According to an evaluation, sports programs contribute to students' academic performance and character building.
54. Amanda Ripley believes the emphasis on school sports should be brought up when trying to understand why American students are mediocre.
55. James Coleman suggests in his earlier writings that school athletics would undermine a school's image.

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.

It is easy to miss amid the day-to-day headlines of global economic recession, but there is a less conspicuous kind of social upheaval (剧变) underway that is fast altering both the face of the planet and the way human beings live. That change is the rapid acceleration of urbanization. In 2008, for the first time in human history, more than half the world's population was living in towns and cities. And as a recently published paper shows, the process of urbanization will only accelerate in the decades to come—with an enormous impact on biodiversity and potentially on climate change.

As Karen Seto, the lead author of the paper, points out, the wave of urbanization isn't just about the migration of people into urban environments, but about the environments themselves becoming bigger to accommodate all those people. The rapid expansion of urban areas will have a huge impact on biodiversity hotspots and on carbon emissions in those urban areas.

Humans are the ultimate invasive species—when they move into new territory, they often displace the wildlife that was already living there. And as land is cleared for those new cities—especially in the dense tropical forests—carbon will be released into the atmosphere as well. It's true that as people in developing nations move from the countryside to the city, the shift may reduce the pressure on land, which could in turn be good for the environment. This is especially so in desperately poor countries, where residents in the countryside slash and burn forests each growing season to clear space for farming. But the real difference is that in developing nations, the move from rural areas to cities often leads to an accompanying increase in income—and that increase leads to an increase in the consumption of food and energy, which in turn causes a rise in carbon emissions. Getting enough to eat and enjoying the safety and comfort of living fully on the grid is certainly a good thing—but it does carry an environmental price.

The urbanization wave can't be stopped—and it shouldn't be. But Seto's paper does underscore the importance of managing that transition. If we do it the right way, we can reduce urbanization's impact on the environment. "There's an enormous opportunity here, and a lot of pressure and responsibility to think about how we urbanize," says Seto. "One thing that's clear is that we can't build cities the way we have over the last couple of hundred years. The scale of this transition won't allow that." We're headed towards an urban planet no matter what, but whether it becomes heaven or hell is up to us.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。



56. What issue does the author try to draw people's attention to?
- A) The shrinking biodiversity worldwide.
B) The rapid increase of world population.
C) The ongoing global economic recession.
D) The impact of accelerating urbanization.
57. In what sense are humans the ultimate invasive species?
- A) They are much greedier than other species.
B) They are a unique species born to conquer.
C) They force other species out of their territories.
D) They have an urge to expand their living space.
58. In what way is urbanization in poor countries good for the environment?
- A) More land will be preserved for wildlife.
B) The pressure on farmland will be lessened.
C) Carbon emissions will be considerably reduced.
D) Natural resources will be used more effectively.
59. What does the author say about living comfortably in the city?
- A) It incurs a high environmental price.
B) It brings poverty and insecurity to an end.
C) It causes a big change in people's lifestyle.
D) It narrows the gap between city and country.
60. What can be done to minimize the negative impact of urbanization according to Seto?
- A) Slowing down the speed of transition.
B) Innovative use of advanced technology.
C) Appropriate management of the process.
D) Enhancing people's sense of responsibility.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

When Harvard student Mark Zuckerberg launched thefacebook.com in Feb. 2004, even he could not imagine the forces it would let loose. His intent was to connect college students. Facebook, which is what this website rapidly evolved into, ended up connecting the world.

To the children of this connected era, the world is one giant social network. They are not bound —as were previous generations of humans — by what they were taught. They are only limited by their curiosity and ambition. During my childhood, all knowledge was local. You learned everything you knew from your parents, teachers, preachers, and friends.

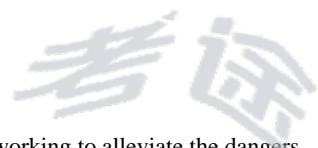
With the high-quality and timely information at their fingertips, today's children are rising above the fears and biases of their parents. Adults are also participating in this revolution. India's normally tame middle class is speaking up against social ills. Silicon Valley executives are being shamed into adding women to their boards. Political leaders are marshalling the energy of millions for elections and political causes. All of this is being done with social media technologies that Facebook and its competitors set free.

As does every advancing technology, social media has created many new problems. It is commonly addictive and creates risks for younger users. Social media is used by extremists in the Middle East and elsewhere to seek and brainwash recruits. And it exposes us and our friends to disagreeable spying. We may leave our lights on in the house when we are on vacation, but through social media we tell criminals exactly where we are, when we plan to return home, and how to *blackmail* (敲诈) us.

Governments don't need informers any more. Social media allows government agencies to spy on their own citizens. We record our thoughts, emotions, likes and dislikes on Facebook; we share our political views, social preferences, and plans. We post intimate photographs of ourselves. No spy agency or criminal organization could actively gather the type of data that we voluntarily post for them.

The marketers are also seeing big opportunities. Amazon is trying to predict what we will order. Google is trying to judge our





needs and wants based on our social-media profiles. We need to be aware of the risks and keep working to alleviate the dangers.

Regardless of what social media people use, one thing is certain : we are in a period of accelerating change. The next decade will be even more amazing and unpredictable than the last. Just as no one could predict what would happen with social media in the last decade, no one can accurately predict where this technology will take us. I am optimistic, however, that a connected humanity will find a way to uplift itself.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What was the purpose of Facebook when it was first created?
 - A) To help students connect with the outside world.
 - B) To bring university students into closer contact.
 - C) To help students learn to live in a connected era.
 - D) To combine the world into an integral whole.
62. What difference does social media make to learning?
 - A) Local knowledge and global knowledge will merge.
 - B) Students will become more curious and ambitious.
 - C) People are able to learn wherever they travel.
 - D) Sources of information are greatly expanded.
63. What is the author's greatest concern with social media technology?
 - A) Individuals and organizations may use it for evil purposes.
 - B) Government will find it hard to protect classified information.
 - C) People may disclose their friends' information unintentionally.
 - D) People's attention will be easily distracted from their work in hand.
64. What do businesses use social media for?
 - A) Creating a good corporate image.
 - B) Anticipating the needs of customers.
 - C) Conducting large-scale market surveys.
 - D) Minimizing possible risks and dangers.
65. What does the author think of social media as a whole?
 - A) It will enable human society to advance at a faster pace.
 - B) It will pose a grave threat to our traditional ways of life.
 - C) It is bound to bring about another information revolution.
 - D) It breaks down the final barriers in human communication.

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**.

自从 1978 年启动改革以来，中国已从计划经济转为以市场为基础的经济，并经历了经济和社会的快速发展。年均 10% 的 GDP 增长已使五亿多人脱贫。联合国的“千年(millennium)发展目标”在中国均已达到或即将达到。目前，中国的第十二个五年规划强调发展服务业和解决环境及社会不平衡的问题。政府已设定目标减少污染，提高能源效率，改善得到教育和医保的机会，并扩大社会保障。中国现在 7% 的经济年增长目标表明政府意在重视生活质量而不是增长速度。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。



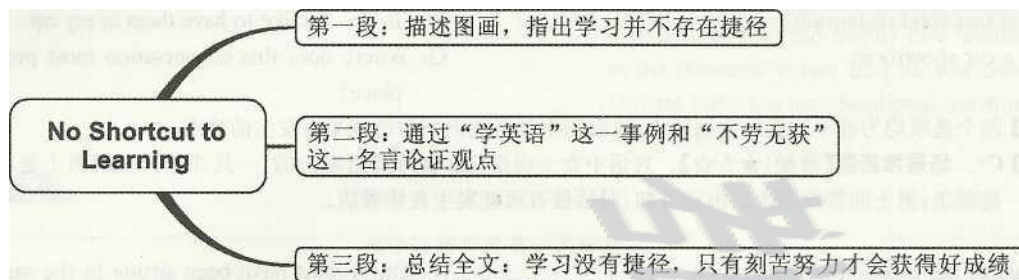
2014 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(二)答案与详解

Part I

Writing

1、审题:这是一篇图画作文【考频:考查的是六级考试中最常见的体裁:议论文。图画中一位女士对一位年轻人说:“《如何不学习而获得好成绩》这本书在小说区(the fiction section)。”由此可知,学习并无捷径。文章应重点阐述学习并无捷径的原因,说明学生不应该抱有侥幸心理而不努力学习’

2、列提纲:



3、语言:注意用词的准确性,句式要多样化,正确使用过渡词使文章更连贯。

No Shortcut to Learning

The cartoon above is thought-provoking. A young man asks where he can find a book named “How To Do Well In School Without Studying”, and the woman suggests looking for it in the fiction section. Apparently, the cartoon demonstrates, a truth that there is no such a thing as a shortcut to learning.

Just as we cannot build a castle in the air, neither can we perform well in school through a shortcut. First of all, the nature of study requires it to be based on a solid foundation. Let's take English learning as an example. If we want to improve our English listening ability, we are required to keep on listening to different materials, both intensively and extensively, and make notes from time to time. In addition, we are all very familiar with the famous proverb “No pains, no gains”, which conveys the message that we are supposed to make strenuous efforts whenever we attempt to succeed in a certain field. Therefore, we should spend a certain amount of time learning and remembering the basic knowledge which lays the foundation for further study rather than search for the so-called shortcut.

To sum up, students should come to realize that there exists no shortcut to learning. Only hard work will form the bedrock of good performance in school.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

1.听力原文: W: Oh, here's a piece of cake and a small coffee for you, sir. The total is 35 yuan. For here or to go?

M: To go. I'd like to have them in my car. Thank you.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

1. A) In a parking lot.

C) At a fast food restaurant.

B) At a grocery.

D) In a car showroom.

【预测】四个选项均为表示地点的介词短语,故推测本题可能询问对话或某事发生的地点。

【精析】C)。场景推断题【考频:★☆☆】。对话中女士说蛋糕和咖啡是给男士的,一共 35 元,并问男士是在这里吃还是带走;男士回答说带走。由此可知,对话最有可能发生在快餐店。

2. W: Oh, I must have been sitting in the same position too long. My legs have fallen asleep.



M: Shake them a little before you get up.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

2. A) Change her position now and then. C) Have a little nap after lunch.
B) Stretch her legs before standing up. D) Get up and take a short walk.

【预测】四个选项均为动词原形开头的短语，故推测本题可能询问建议做什么或者将要做什么。另，根据选项中出现 的 Change her position, standing up, nap, walk 推测，对话可能与运动或休息有关。选项为动词原形短语的题目，答案一般出现在第二个人的话中。

【精析】B)。请求建议题【考频：★★☆】。对话中女士说她肯定是一个姿势坐得时间太长，腿麻了；男士建议她站起来之前先抖抖腿，也就是让腿伸展一下。

3. 听力原文：W: It's hard to believe that half the class couldn't complete the three-thousand-meter race, isn't it?

M: I'm afraid that says something about the students' physical fitness.

Q: What does the man mean?

3. A) The students should practice long-distance running.
B) The students' physical condition is not desirable.
C) He doesn't quite believe what the woman says.
D) He thinks the race is too hard for the students.

【预测】由选项中出现 的 students, running, physical, race 推测，对话可能与学生跑步有关。另，C)、D) 选项主语均为 He, 且出现了 believe, thinks, 故推测对话中谈到了男士对某事的看法。综合以上，该题很有可能考查男士对学生跑步情况的看法。

【精析】B)。弦外之音题【考频：★★☆】。对话中女士说很难相信班里有一半学生跑不下来 3 000 米，男士说这恐怕说明了学生身体素质存在一些问题，也就是说学生的身体素质不太好。所以 B) “学生的身体状况不容乐观” 是正确答案。

4. 听力原文：W: Have Lisa and Eric started a family yet? they've been married for two years now.

M: Eric told me that they postponed having children until he gets his doctoral degree.

Q: What do we learn about Lisa and Eric?

4. A) They will get their degrees in two years.
B) They are both pursuing graduate studies.
C) They cannot afford to get married right now.
D) They do not want to have a baby at present.

【预测】四个选项主语均为 They, 且由选项中出现 的 degrees, studies, married, baby 推测，本题可能询问 They 学习或结婚生子方面的问题。注意在听音的过程中分辨 They 的身份是对话中的两个人，还是对话中提到的其他人。

【精析】D)。综合理解题【考频：★★★】。对话中女士问男士 Lisa 和 Eric 有孩子了吗，并说他们已经结婚两年了；男士回答说 Eric 告诉他，他们夫妻俩打算在 Eric 拿到博士学位后再要孩子，所以他们现在没有打算要孩子。

5. 听力原文：W: Hi, John. Haven't seen you for quite a few days. I heard from guys at the gym you've been sick. How are you feeling now?

M: They must have confused me with my brother Jack. Anyway, he's feeling better now.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. A) He must have been mistaken for Jack. C) Jack is certainly not as healthy as he is.
B) Twins usually have a lot in common. D) He has not seen Jack for quite a few days.

【预测】选项中出现了人名 Jack, 这在短对话中一般是对话中提到的第三人，而非对话者本人，因为对话者在选项中 通常用 he/she 或者 the man/the woman 表示。另，由选项中出现 的 mistaken, Twins 推测，



该对话应该是常考的错认双胞胎的话题。

【精析】A)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。对话中女士说她听健身房里的人说男士病了，男士表示健身房里的人一定是把他和他弟弟 Jack 弄混了，并说 Jack 的确生病但已经好转了。

6. 听力原文：W：Excuse me. Will it take me long to get to the museum that opens to the public recently?

M：No, it's no distance at all. In fact, I'm going in the same direction. Come and I'll show you the way when we get to the crossroads.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

6. A) The woman will attend the opening of the museum.

B) The woman is asking the way at the crossroads.

C) The man knows where the museum is located.

D) The man will take the woman to the museum.

【预测】由选项中出现的 museum, way, crossroads, located 推测，对话内容与博物馆的位置有关，可能涉及问路与指路。

【精析】C)。综合理解题【考频：★★★】。对话中女士询问男士到达最近向公众开放的那个博物馆是否还需要很久，男士回答说不了，并表示他也要去同样的方向，可以和女士同行到十字路口处，然后指给她看博物馆的位置。由此可见，男士知道博物馆在哪里。

7. 听力原文：M：See that guy over there in the corner. He comes in every Friday night around six and he just sits there for hours.

W: It's odd. But there is not much we can do as long as he orders something to drink.

Q: What does the woman mean?

7. A) They cannot ask the guy to leave.

C) The guy must be feeling extremely lonely.

B) The guy has been coming in for years.

D) They should not look down upon the guy.

【预测】四个选项的主语有两个是 They，两个是 The guy，由此推测对话中提到了 The guy。另，根据选项中出现的情态动词 cannot, must, should 推测，该题可能考查 They 和 The guy 之间的情感态度问题。

【精析】A)。弦外之音题【考频：★★★】。对话中男士说坐在角落的那个家伙每周五晚上六点左右都会来这儿坐几个小时，女士表示她也觉得很奇怪，但是人家点了喝的东西，他们也不能做什么。言外之意就是他们不能赶客人走。

8. 听力原文：W：You certainly have a lot of clocks. There seems to be one in every room.

M：My family gave them to me because I have trouble keeping track of time.

Q: What does the man's family want him to do?

8. A) Collect timepieces.

C) Learn to mend clocks.

B) Become time-conscious.

D) Keep track of his daily activities.

【预测】四个选项均为动词原形开头的短语，故推测本题可能考查行动计划或意见建议。另，由选项中出现的时间pieces, time-conscious, clocks 推测，对话可能与时间、钟表有关。

【精析】B)。语义理解题【考频：★★★】。对话中女士说男士有很多钟表，好像每个房间里都有一个；男士表示那些钟表是家人送给他的，因为他总是把握不好时间。由此可知，家人希望他有点时间观念。

9-12. 听力原文：

M：Watch it, Mary!

W：What's the matter?

M：This is the end of the road. There's a river just beyond those trees.

W：Another river? I've never seen so many rivers anywhere in my life. Let's go take a look.

M：This river is wide and deep.



W : Yeah, you're sure right about that. We aren't going to be able to put any ordinary bridge across this one.

M: Do we have to get the trucks over to the other side?

W: That's what they told me.

M: What about a ferry?

W: That's what we'll have to do if I can't think of anything else, but it'll really slow down the operation.

M: What about flying the equipment over in a helicopter.

W: We'd have to take the big trucks apart and then put them back together again, slower than a ferry and a lot more expensive.

M: What're you going to do then?

W: Well, I'm beginning to get an idea. Have you ever heard of a pontoon bridge?

M : No. What's that?

W : It's a bridge that's supported on boats. The boats are anchored at regular distances and they carry the weight of the bridge.

M : I guess that might work if you have enough boats, but won't it take a long time to build them?

W: Maybe we can buy them.

M : Buy them?

W : From some of the native villagers. I've seen some fairly big rowing boats.

M : I don't know about that? Most of those boats are pretty light.

W : Yeah, but if we tied up a bunch of them together, they might support a road. Let's find out anyhow.

M : OK.

9. What do the speakers say about the river beyond the trees?

A) It is eating into its banks.

C) It is wide and deep.

B) It winds its way to the sea.

D) It is quickly rising.

【预测】四个选项均是以 It 开头的现在时态的句子,且出现了 banks, wide and deep, rising 等用来描述河流的词语,由此推测选项中的 It 可能指代某条河,该题可能询问这条河流的现状。

10. What were the speakers told to do?

A) Try to speed up the operation by any means.

B) Take the equipment apart before being ferried.

C) Reduce the transport cost as much as possible.

D) Get the trucks over to the other side of the river.

【预测】四个选项均是动词原形开头的短语,故推测本题可能考查行动计划或意见建议。另,根据选的 operation, equipment, ferried, transport, trucks, river 推测,本题与用河流运输卡车或某些设备有关。结合各选项语义进一步推测,本题可能询问讲话者打算做什么。

11. What do the speakers decide to do finally?

A) Find as many boats as possible.

C) Halt the operation until further orders.

B) Cut trees and build rowing boats.

D) Ask the commander to send a helicopter.

【预测】四个选项均是动词原形开头的短语,故本题可能考查的是行动计划或意见建议。另,由选项中出现的 boats, helicopter 推测,本题与交通工具有关。结合各选项语义进一步推测,本题可能询问如何渡河。答案详解:

9. C)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。对话中男士说他们面前的这条河又宽又深,女士对此表示同意。

10. D)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。对话中男士问女士他们俩需不需要把卡车运到河对岸,女士回答说别人的确让她这样做。



11. A)。行动计划题【考频：★★☆】。对话中女士想架一座浮桥，因此需要很多船，于是她想向附近的村民购买；尽管男士对此持怀疑态度，但女士表示仍然想去找船试一试，最后男士对此表示同意。由此可见，他们最后决定尽可能地找更多的船。

Conversation Two

12. What did the man ask his father to do?

- A) Talk about his climbing experiences. C) Give up mountain climbing altogether.
B) Help him join an Indian expedition. D) Save money to buy climbing equipment.

【预测】四个选项均是动词原形开头的短语，故推测本题可能考查行动计划或意见建议。另，由选项中多次出现的 climbing 推测，该行动计划或意见建议与爬山有关。

13. What do we learn about the man's father from the conversation?

- A) He was the first to conquer Mt. Qomolangma.
B) He had an unusual religious background.
C) He climbed mountains to earn a living.
D) He was very strict with his children.

【预测】四个选项均是以 He 为主语的去时态的句子，并出现了 background, living, children 这些与人生有关的词汇，由此推测该题考查的可能是 He 的生平。注意 He 可能是对话中的男士，也有可能是对话中提到的其他人。

14. How do westerners view mountains according to the man?

- A) They are to be conquered. C) They are sacred places.
B) They are to be protected. D) They are like humans.

【预测】由选项中出现的 conquered, places 以及前两题中出现的 climbing mountains 推测，这里的 They 指的就是 mountains。

15. What does the man say about his climb to the summit of Mt. Qomolangma?

- A) It was his father's training that pulled him through.
B) It was a milestone in his mountain climbing career.
C) It helped him understand the Sherpa view of mountains.
D) It was his father who gave him the strength to succeed.

听力原文：

W : Did your father encourage you to climb Mt. Qomolangma?

M : No. I did ask him to pull some strings so that I could climb with an Indian expedition and he flatly said "No".
He climbed so that we wouldn't have to.

W : Did you climb any mountains with him when you were a kid?

M : Mt. Biciroy, a training peak.

W : What did he say at the top?

M : He didn't talk much, but from his smile, I could see he was proud.

W : The Sherpa view of climbing is different from the western view.

M : We Sherpas believe that mountains are places where the gods live, especially Mt. Qomolangma. Before we climb, we perform religious ceremonies to ask god for permission and safe passage. Sherpas don't have any interest in climbing mountains. Mostly they climb as a necessity to make money, but the western world looks at Mt. Qomolangma as another rock and says, "Wow, this is the highest mountain. Let's go conquer it." You don't conquer Mt. Qomolangma. You go on Mt. Qomolangma, just as if you are crawling into your mother's lap.

W : Let's talk about the day you reached the summit of Mt. Qomolangma.



M: My desire to climb Mt. Qomolangma grew even more after my father died in 1986. I wanted to climb to understand him. Throughout the whole climb, I thought about it. On the final day, I felt my father was pulling or pushing me, because I didn't know where this energy came from. When I finally got to the top, I cried. I could see my dad there with a big smile.

答案详解:

12、B)。语义理解题【考频: ★☆☆】。对话中男士为了能和印度远征队一起登山, 请求父亲给他帮忙找找关系, 换句话说就是他想让父亲帮助他。pull some strings 意为“幕后操纵, 暗中控制”。

13、B)。推理判断题【考频: ★★★】。对话中男士说他们夏尔巴人认为山峰是众神居住的地方, 尤其是珠穆朗玛峰。登山之前, 他们会举行宗教仪式, 请求神的许可以及安全的通行。由此可知, 他的父亲有特别的宗教背景。

14、A)。细节推断题【考频: ★★★】。对话中男士提到西方世界把珠穆朗玛峰看作一块岩石, 并说它是最高的山, 爬山是为了去征服它。故 A) “高山就是用来征服的” 为正确答案。

15、D)。推理判断题【考频: ★★★】。对话中男士指出在登顶的最后一天, 他感觉父亲无形之中在上面拉着他或在下面推着他。由此可见, 是他的父亲给了他成功的力量。

Section B

Passage One

16、How does the speaker start his talk?

- A) By showing a memorandum's structure.
- B) By analyzing the organization of a letter.
- C) By comparing memorandums with letters.
- D) By reviewing what he has said previously.

【预测】四个选项都以 By doing 的形式开头, 故推测本题可能询问做某事的方式。另, 由选项中出现的 memorandum 和 letter 推测, 本题考查的做某事的方式与备忘录及信函有关。

17、What did the survey of 800 business people show?

- A) They ignored many of the memorandums they received.
- B) They placed emphasis on the format of memorandums.
- C) They seldom read a memorandum through to the end.
- D) They spent a lot of time writing memorandums.

【预测】四个选项都是 They 开头的过去时的句子, 且每句话都含有 memorandum(s), 由此推测本题可能考查 They 在过去做了哪些和备忘录相关的事情。

18、What does the speaker say is most important in memorandum writing?

- A) Style and wording.
- B) Directness and clarity.
- C) Structure and length.
- D) Simplicity and accuracy.

【预测】四个选项都是抽象名词构成的名词短语, 且都是有关公文写作要求的词汇, 由此推测本题可能与备忘录的写作注意事项有关。由于从第 17 题开始选项中不再出现 letter, 故排除该题考查信函的写作要求的可能性。

19、What characteristic of a memorandum can make readers think highly of its writer?

- A) Inclusion of appropriate humor.
- B) Direct statement of purpose.
- C) Professional look.
- D) Accurate dating.

【预测】四个选项都是名词短语, 且都与公文写作有关, 由此推测本题依然与备忘录写作的注意事项有关。

听力原文:

There are a few differences in the organization of memorandums and letters. Memorandums and letters differ



somewhat in appearance. “To” and “From” replace a letter’s inside address and signature block, for example. Further, letters are usually sent outside the organization, while memorandums are usually internal messages. As internal messages, memorandums tend to be more informal and more direct than their letter counterparts. One survey of 800 business people showed they spent from 21 to 38 percent of their time writing memorandums. There must be a lot of executives overwhelmed by the number of memorandums they received. As a result, competition for the readers’ time places importance on directness and clarity in memorandums, so perhaps even more so than with letters. Memorandum should start with the statement of the purpose early in the message. Memorandums also need special visual treatment: keep paragraphs short, much like newspaper articles. Computers increasingly aid mid and upper level managers who prepare their own memorandums without secretarial help. If you prepare your own correspondence, realize the importance of dating your messages. Knowing precisely when you recommended, ordered, signed or asked about something often is crucial. Computers often can date information for you easily. Another characteristic that can set memorandums apart from letters is the inclusion of humor. When the internal message is light-hearted and relatively unimportant, humor in a memorandum can distinguish its author as a person with personality and depth. As long as the humor is on target, does not embarrass others, is not overdone, and is not too frequent, it can reflect positively on its author.

答案详解:

16、C)。细节推断题【考频:★★★】。短文开篇提到,备忘录和信函在组织结构方面有几处不同,因此,讲话人是从比较备忘录与信函的不同开始讲起的。

17、D)。细节推断题【考频:★★★】。短文中提到,一个 800 人参与的调查显示商业人士花 21%到 38%的时间书写备忘录,故D)“他们花很多时间写备忘录”为正确答案。

18、B)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。短文中提到阅读备忘录的人时间紧,因此备忘录书写直接而明晰是非常重要的。所以讲话者认为“直接而且明晰”是书写备忘录最重要的注意事项。

19、A)。语义理解题【考频:★★☆】。短文最后提到,用诙谐的语言书写备忘录是备忘录区别于信函的另一个特点。同时也提到只要幽默使用得当、不过分、不太频繁,就会给书写者加分。

Passage Two

20、What do collaborators and loners have in common?

- A) They give top priority to their work efficiency.
- B) They make an effort to lighten their workload.
- C) They try hard to make the best use of their time.
- D) They never change work habits unless forced to.

【预测】四个选项都是 They 开头的一般现在时的句子,且选项中出现了 work efficiency, workload, habits 等词,由此推测本题与复数主语 They 的工作效率、工作习惯有关。

21、In what aspect does an advice-seeker differ greatly from a loner?

- A) Sense of duty.
- B) Self-confidence.
- C) Work efficiency.
- D) Passion for work.

【预测】四个选项都是抽象名词短语,且选项中出现了 Sense of duty, efficiency, Self-confidence, Passion 这类与工作态度相关的词汇,由此推测本题可能与某人的工作态度有关。

22、What do we learn about slackers?

- A) They find no pleasure in the work they do.
- B) They try to avoid work whenever possible.
- C) They are addicted to playing online games.



D) They simply have no sense of responsibility.

【预测】四个选项都是 They 开头的句子，且选项中 no pleasure in the work, avoid work, no sense 等词，由此推测本题可能与复数主语 They 消极的工作态度有关。

听力原文：

At school and at work, I have noticed that people have different kinds of work habits. Some people are collaborators, who like to work in groups. They find that doing a project with someone else makes the job more pleasant and the load lighter. Collaborators never work alone unless they are forced to. A second category I had noticed is the advice-seeker. An advice-seeker does the bulk of her work alone, but frequently looks to others for advice. When this worker has raised a crucial point in her project, she may show it to a classmate or a co-worker just to get another opinion. Getting the advice of others makes this worker feel secure about her project as it takes shape. Another type of worker I have noticed is the slacker. A slacker tries to avoid work whenever possible. If he seems to be busy at the computer, he is probably playing a game online. And if he is writing busily, he's probably making his grocery list. Slackers will do anything except the work they are paid to do. The final type of worker is the loner. This type of worker prefers working alone. This type of worker has confidence in his ability, and is likely to feel that collaboration is a waste of time. Loners work with others only when they are forced to. Collaborators, advice-seekers, slackers and loners have different work styles, but each knows the work habits that help him or her to get the job done.

答案详解：

20、D)。细节推断题【考频：★★★】。短文中提到，如果不被强迫，协同工作者就不会单独工作；同时也提到了单独工作者如果不被强迫，他们不会与他人合作，故 D) “除非被强迫，否则他们不会改变工作习惯”是两者的共同之处。

21、B)。细节推断题【考频：★★★】。短文中提到，寻求建议者需要向其他人寻求建议，这样才能在工作中有安全感，也就是说他们缺乏工作中的自信；而单独工作者对于自己的能力充满信心。由此可见，两者在自信方面有很大的不同。

22、B)。事实细节题【考频：★★★】。短文中明确提到，偷懒者只要有可能就会尽量逃避工作。

Passage Three

23、What happened to Solomon Northup in 1841?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A) He lost all his property. | C) He ran away from his family. |
| B) He was sold to a circus. | D) He was forced into slavery. |

【预测】四个选项都是以 He 开头的过去时的句子，且由选项中出现的 lost, was sold, ran away, was forced into 推测，本题可能与 He 过去的行为或遭遇有关。

24、Who helped Northup regain contact with his friends?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A) A carpenter. | C) A businessman. |
| C) A master of his. | D) A black drummer. |

【预测】四个选项都是表示人物职业的名词，由此推测本题可能考查某个人的职业，听音时要重点听职业与人物之间的对应关系。

25、What did the town of Saratoga Springs do?

- A) It named its town hall after Solomon Northup.
 B) It freed all blacks in the town from slavery.
 C) It declared July 24 Solomon Northup Day.
 D) It hosted a reunion for the Northup family.

【预测】四个选项都是以 It 开头的过去时的句子。另，选项中多次出现 town 及 Solomon Northup，且结合各选项语义可推测，本题可能考查单数主语 It 与 town, Solomon Northup 之间的关系。

听力原文：

Before the Civil War, if you were black and born a free man, you could still be forced into slavery. That's



what happened to Solomon Northup. Northup was born a free man in Minerva, New York in 1808. He was a carpenter and talented drummer. In 1834, he and his wife moved to Saratoga Springs, New York, where they had three children. In 1841, Northup met two men who claimed to be from a circus. Because he needed the money, Northup agreed to join them as a drummer in Washington D. C. Once they reached Washington, however, the men drugged, chained, robbed, and sold him to a slave trader. Northup was shipped south to New Orleans along with other slaves, where he was sold in a slave market. He spent the next twelve years as a slave, working for three masters. Northup worked hard and endured much cruelty, but he was always looking for the chance to escape or contact his family and friends in New York. Finally in 1852, Northup befriended Samuel Bass, a Canadian carpenter. With his help, Northup sent a letter to his friends in New York. Through the help of his friends, he regained his freedom in 1853. Northup returned to New York, where he was finally reunited with his family. Northup has many descendants, who gathered together in Saratoga Springs on July 24, 1999 for a tribute to their ancestor. The town of Saratoga Springs declared July 24 Solomon Northup Day to remember the suffering of Northup and other African-Americans who lived as slaves.

答案详解:

23、D)。细节推断题【考频:★★★】短文中提到,1841年,Northup遇到两个自称是马戏团的人,他为了挣钱便同意加入华盛顿的马戏团做一名鼓手。但当他到华盛顿之后,这两个人却用药把他迷晕捆了起来,并抢了他的钱,把他卖给了一个奴隶贩子。由此可见,他被迫成了奴隶。

24、A)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】短文中提到,Northup结交了一个加拿大木匠,在他的帮助下,Northup给他在纽约的朋友寄了一封信,因此是一个木匠帮Northup联系上了他的朋友。

25、C)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】短文最后明确提到,小镇Saratoga Springs宣布7月24日为Solomon Northup Day“所罗门·诺萨普日”,以纪念Northup和其他非裔美国黑人奴隶遭受的苦难。

Section C

26、manifests。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。分析句子结构可知,空格处应该填入一个动词或动词词组作句子的谓语。结合录音填入 manifests,意为“显示,表明”。

27、discrimination。并列关系题【考频:★★☆】。分析句子结构可知,空格处应该填入一个名词与空格前面的三个名词 hatred, stereotypes, prejudice 并列。结合录音填入 discrimination,意为“歧视”。

28、uninformed。习惯搭配题【考频:★★☆】。此空前为动词 be,后面是介词 about,由此推测空格处应该填入一个形容词或动词的过去分词构成某个固定词组。结合录音填入 uninformed, be uninformed about 意为“对…一无所知”。

29、dating back to。语义推断题【考频:★★★】。此空所在的这句话逗号之前是一个完整的句子,逗号后面没有连词,故判断逗号之后的部分不是句子,而应该是分词结构。结合录音填入 dating back to,意为“追溯到…”。

30、imitating。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。此空前 intolant folks grew up 已经构成了完整的句子,而空格后面又是一个名词短语,故推测该空格应该填入一个分词表伴随。结合录音可知答案为 imitating,意为“模仿,效仿”。

31、generations。固定搭配题【考频:★★☆】。此空前有解题关键词 continued for,其后通常接一个时间段。结合录音填入 generations,意为“一代代”。

32、conform to。语义推断题【考频:★★★】。此空前是情态动词的否定形式,故需要填入动词原形或动词原形词组与 might not 一起作 that 引导的定语从句的谓语。结合录音填入 conform to,意为“与…相符”。

33、exposed。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。此空前有 have been,故推测此空格处应该填入一个形容词或动词的分词形式。结合录音填入 exposed, be exposed to 意为“接触,被暴露于”。

34、entitled to。语义推断题【考频:★★★】。此空前是动词 are,后面是名词,故推测 are 应该是作为



助动词与动词的现在分词或过去分词构成现在进行时或者被动,而不是系动词。结合录音填入 **entitled to**, **be entitled to** 意为“有资格做”。

35、**knowledgeable**。修饰关系题【考频:★★☆】。此空后面是一个名词,是句子的主语,故空格处应该填入一个形容词或名词修饰其后的名词 **dissenters**。结合录音填入 **knowledgeable**,意为“有见识的,博学的”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解:

36、M)。名词辨析题【考频:★★★】。由空格前的 **the British** 可知,空格处应填一个名词。第一句提到威尔士王子的事例,因此该句中 **the heir to the British** 后的内容应该与王位有关,名词选项中只有 **throne** 有此含义,故选 **throne** “王位”。

37、C)。名词辨析题【考频:★★★】。由空格前的 **The royal** 和空格后的 **has been** 可知,空格处应填单数名词。再由后面的 **his adult life** 可知,填入的名词指人。备选名词中只有 **environmentalist** “环保人士”符合题意,故为答案。

38、F)。名词辨析题【考频:★★★】。空格位于 **his** 后,后面的非限制性定语从句 **which once sounded a bit weird** 的意思是听起来有些古怪,再结合本段中提到的这位王子的事例可知,此处名词指的是言行或观点,故选 **notions** “观点”。

39、H)。副词辨析题【考频:★★☆】。空格位于 **went** 和 **back** 之间,且句子基本结构完整,故空格处应该填副词。此处意思是查尔斯王子的“公爵之家牧场”可追溯到 1986 年,副词 **originally** 表示“最初”的含义,符合句意,故为答案。

40、N)。副词辨析题【考频:★★☆】。分析句子结构可知,空格前的 **and** 连接了两个并列的名词短语,第一个名词短语为“副词+形容词+名词”结构,第二个名词短语为“_+形容词+名词”,故空格处应填一个副词,修饰形容词 **large**,且该副词应与 **suspiciously** 一样具有否定含义。备选副词中, **unnaturally** “反常地”符合句意,故为答案。

41、O)。动词辨析题【考频:★★★】。空格前为 **began**,后为名词 **action**,故推测空格处应为动名词。根据后半句句意,他很担心人类对环境的,可见他对环境问题十分关注,因此选择 **urging** “敦促”,在此处表示敦促采取措施应对全球变暖。

42、E)。名词辨析题【考频:★★★】。空格位于定冠词 **the** 和 **of man** 之间,故空格处应填名词,且该词能和后面的介词 **on** 搭配。备选项中,只有 **impact** “影响”符合句意,故为答案。

43、I)。名词辨析题【考频:★★★】。空格位于 **international** 之后,且作宾语,故为名词。空格后的 **as one of the world's leading conservationists** “作为世界最主要的环保人士之一”是一种高度评价,备选名词中只有 **recognition** “赏识”符合句意,故为答案。

44、B)。形容词辨析题【考频:★★★】。空格位于 **an** 和 **person** 之间,故空格处应填形容词,且该词以元音音素开头。空格所在主句表示很多英国人仍然视他为一个跟植物说话的人。备选形容词中, **organic** “有机的”通常不用于修饰人, **eccentric** “古怪的”符合句意,故为答案。

45、J)。动词辨析题【考频:★★★】。空格前为表示强调的助动词 **do**,后为 **to sound**,故空格处应填动词原形,且能和 **to** 构成搭配。结合本段中提到的王子对植物说话的事例以及此处句意“韩国科学家证明了植物的确会对声音”可知, **respond** “作出反应,回应”符合句意,故为答案。

Section B

Passage One

46、Students from low-income families have less access to off-campus sports programs.

J)。【译文】低收入家庭的学生参加校外体育项目的机会较少。

【精析】细节推断题【考频:★★☆】。由题干中的 **low-income** 和 **off-campus** 定位到 J) 段第四句。由定位句可知,研究者发现,由于交通、不菲的费用和校园外的安全问题等方面的限制,低收入家庭的学生参



与校外体育活动的机会较少。题干中的 low-income, have less access 及 off-pus 都可与定位句中的词对应, 故答案为 J)。

47、Amanda Ripley argues that America should learn from other countries that rank high in international tests and lay less emphasis on athletics.

B)。【译文】Amanda Ripley 认为, 美国应该向那些在国际考试中成绩排名靠前的国家学习, 减少对体育的重视。

【精析】同义转述题【考频: ★★★】由题干中述的 learn from, international tests 和 emphasis 定位到 B) 段第二句。定位句提到, 美国应该效仿韩国、芬兰及其他任何一个在国际考试中成绩排名靠前的国家, 这些国家的学校对体育的重视都远远不及美国。题干中的 other countries that rank high in international tests 是对定位句中的 South Korea and Finland and every other country at the top level of international test scores 的同义转述, 题干中的 lay less emphasis on athletics 是对定位句中的 emphasize athletics far less 的同义转述, 故答案为 B)。

48、According to the author, Amanda Ripley fails to note that students' performance in exams varies from state to state.

D)。【译文】在作者看来, Amanda Ripley 没有注意到不同州的学生在考试中的表现存在差异。

【精析】细节推断题【考频: ★★★】由题干中的 fails to note, varies 和 state 定位到 D) 段第二句。定位句提到, 她忽视了一个事实: 各州之间在考试分数方面的差异至少和发达国家之间在考试分数方面的差异一样大。题干中的 fails to note 是对定位句中的 ignores 的同义转述, 故答案为 D)。

49、Amanda Ripley thinks that athletic coaches are poor at classroom instruction.

K)。【译文】Amanda Ripley 认为体育教练不擅长课堂教学。

【精析】细节推断题【考频: ★★☆☆】由题干中的 athletic coaches, are poor at 和 classroom 定位到 K) 段第一句。定位句提到, Ripley 另一个无稽的批评是援引“体育教练通常都是整脚的教师”这一成见。题干中的 are poor at 对应定位句中的 are typically lousy, 故答案为 K)。

50、James Coleman's later research makes an argument for a school's social capital.

H)。【译文】James Coleman 后来的研究对学校社会资本进行了论述。

【精析】细节推断题【考频: ★★☆☆】由题干中的 James Coleman's, later research 和 social capital 定位到 H) 段。定位段指出, 在后期的研究中, Coleman 揭示了学校的成功高度依赖于他所谓的“社会资本”, 并且分析指出了所谓“社会资本”的具体内涵。题干与定位句意思一致, 故答案为 H)。

51、Researchers find that there is a positive relationship between a school's commitment to athletics and academic achievements.

E)。【译文】研究人员发现, 学校对体育的投入与其教学成就之间具有正相关的关系。

【精析】细节归纳题【考频: 由题干中的 commitment to athletics 和 academic achievements 定位到 E) 段第一句。定位句提到, 如果体育真的不利于美国学校完成教学任务, 那么我们应该发现体育投入与学业成就之间是负相关的。但第二句指出, 阿肯色大学的 Daniel Bowen 和 Jay Greene 却发现事实与此相反, 也就是说, 体育投入的多少与教学成就的大小是呈正比的, 即呈正相关的关系。题干是对段第一、二句的总结归纳, 故答案为 E)。

52、A rigorous study finds that athletic coaches also do well in raising students' test scores.

L)。【译文】一项严格的研究发现体育教练在提高学生考试成绩方面同样做得很好。

【精析】同义转述题【考频: ★★★】由题干中的 A rigorous study, athletic coaches 和 raising students' test scores 定位到 L) 段第二句。定位句提到, 在一个关于高中体育教练课堂教学效果的很严格的研究中, 阿肯色大学的 Anna Egalite 发现, 在提高学生考试成绩方面, 佛罗里达州的体育教练往往与他们不担任教练的一些同事表现得一样好。题干是对定位句的总结归纳, 故答案为 L)。

53、According to an evaluation, sports programs contribute to students, academic performance and character building.

I)。【译文】根据一项评估, 体育活动有助于学生的学习表现和性格养成。



【精析】细节归纳题【考频：★★☆】。由题干中的 evaluation, sports programs, students' academic performance 和 character building 定位到 I)段。定位段提到了 2013 年的一项评估，指出体育活动可以改善男孩们的学业表现，并且可降低学生卷入暴力犯罪和司法案件的概率。题干中的 students' academic performance 对应定位段中的 the boys' study habits and grade point averages，题干中的 character building 是对定位段第二、三句中的 be less likely to ...be engaged in violent crime 和 were less likely to have had an encounter with the juvenile justice system 的总结归纳，故答案为 I)。

54、Amanda Ripley believes the emphasis on school sports should be brought up when trying to understand why American students are mediocre.

A) 【译文】Amanda Ripley 认为，当我们试图理解为何美国学生表现平庸时，应该考虑到学校对体育的重视这一因素。

【精析】细节推断题【考频：★★☆】。由题干中的 the emphasis on school sports, brought up 和 mediocre 定位到 A)段第二至四句。由定位句可知，Amanda 认为，与大多在国际评估中超越美国的国家不同，美国的学校太过重视体育运动。体育深深地融入了美国学校生活中，几乎其他任何地方都不是这样的；然而国内在探讨美国教育在国际上的平庸表现时却几乎从未提到这一点区别，也就是说，美国教育在国际上的平庸表现与学校太过重视体育运动有关。题干中的 the emphasis on school sports 对应定位句中的 an emphasis on athletics，题干中的 be brought up 对应定位句中的 comes up，题干中的 mediocre 对应定位句中的 mediocrity，故答案为 A)。

55、James Coleman suggests in his earlier writings that school athletics would undermine a school's image.

G) 【译文】James Coleman 在其早期著作中暗示，学校体育会破坏学校形象。

【精析】细节推断题【考频：★★☆】。由题干中的 James Coleman, earlier writings 和 undermine a school's image 定位到 G)段第二、三句。第二句提到，Coleman 在其早期的著作中对体育持蔑视态度，认为体育排挤了学校的教学使命。第三句又提到，Coleman 在《青少年社会》中写道：奖品陈列柜会让不知情的来访者认为他正在进入一个体育俱乐部，而不是一个教育机构，由此可知，Coleman 暗示学校体育会破坏学校形象。题干中的 earlier writings 对应定位句中的 early work，而 undermine a school's image 可由定位句中的 the trophy case would suggest to the innocent visitor that he was entering an athletic club, not an educational institution 推断而来，故答案为 G)。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解：

56、D)。主旨大意题【考频：★★☆】。本题考查的是“作者试图让人们关注什么问题”，按照题文同序的原则，答案应在文章的前面几段。仔细阅读前两段，发现这两段的最后一句都提到了相同的问题。首段末句指出，城市化进程在随后的几十年间只会不断加速，这将对生物多样性产生巨大影响，也将对气候变化产生潜在影响。第二段末句指出，城区飞速扩张将对生物多样性热点地区和这些城区的碳排放带来巨大的影响。由此可知，作者想让大家关注的问题是城市化进程的加速所产生的影响，故答案为 D)。

57、C)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 the ultimate invasive species 定位到第三段第一句。定位句指出，人类是极强大的入侵性物种。当进入新的领地后，他们通常会迫使那些之前生活在此地的野生动物种逃离。也就是说，人类在争夺领地过程中总是会驱逐其他物种，故答案为 C)。

58、B)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 in poor countries 和 good for the environment 定位到第三段第三句。由定位句可知，在发展中国家，城市化能减轻对土地的压力，从而对生态环境有益。接下来一句指出，在那些极度贫穷的国家情况更是如此，因为那里的农村居民每到作物的种植季都会砍伐并烧毁森林，清理出土地用来耕种。由此可知，贫困国家的城市化会减轻对耕地的压力，故答案为 B)。

59、A)。细节辨认题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 living comfortably in the city 定位到第三段最后一句。定位句指出，食物充足、享受完全依靠电力所带来的安全与舒适当然是件不错的事情，但是这需要付出环境代价。选项 A) 与定位句表述一致，故为答案。

60、C)。细节辨认题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 minimize the negative impact of urbanization 和 according



to Seto 定位到最后一段第二、三句。定位句指出, Seto 的论文强调了对这种转变进行管理的重要性。如果方法正确, 我们就可以减少城市化对环境的影响。选项 C) 与定位句表述一致, 故为答案。

Passage Two

答案详解:

61、B)。细节辨认题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 the purpose of Facebook 和 first created 定位到首段第一、二句。由定位句可知, 在创立 thefacebook.com, 也就是 Facebook 的前身时, Mark Zuckerberg 的本意是将大学生联系 起来, 也就是说, 他希望所有大学生之间能够拥有更加紧密的关系, 故答案为 B)。

62、D)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 learning 和题文同序原则定位到第二、三段。由定位段可知, 对于现在的孩子来说, 世界就是一个巨大的社交网络, 优质、及时的信息触手可及。而在作者小时候, 所有的知识都来自于父母、老师、牧师和朋友。由此可以推断, 现在的孩子获取信息的途径大大拓宽了, 故答案为 D)。

63、A)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 concern 和 social media technology 定位到第四、五段。由这两段可知, 社交媒体也存在着许多问题, 如极端分子利用它来招募新人并对他们进行洗脑, 有人利用它实施犯罪, 政府也利用它监控民众。由此可以推断, 作者担心组织和个人会利用社交媒体达到不良目的, 故答案为 A)。

64、B)。细节辨认题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 businesses 和 social media 定位到第六段第一至三句。由第六段第一句可知, 社交媒体为营销人员提供了巨大的机会。通过第二、三句中对亚马逊和谷歌商业行为的介绍可以得知, 通过社交媒体, 企业可以预测客户的需求, 故答案为 B)。

65、A)。观点态度题【考频:★★☆】。题干问的是“作者如何看待整个社交媒体”, 由题干中的 think of 和 social media 定位到文章末段第一句和最后一句。定位句指出, 无论人们在使用哪种社交媒体, 有一点可以肯定: 我们正处 在一个加速变化的时期。文章末句指出, 作者十分乐观, 认为互联的人类将会找到自我提升之道。也就是说, 作者认为社交媒体会推动社会以更快的速度发展, 故答案为 A)。

Part IV Translation

自从 1978 年启动改革以来, 中国已从计划经济转为以市场为基础的经济, 并经历了经济和社会的快速发展。年均 10% 的 GDP 增长已使五亿多人脱贫。联合国的“千年(millennium)发展目标”在中国均已达到或即将达到。目前, 中国的第十二个五年规划强调发展服务业和解决环境及社会不平衡的问题。政府已设定目标减少污染, 提高能源效率, 改善得到教育和医保的机会, 并扩大社会保障。中国现在 7% 的经济年增长目标表明政府意在重视生活质量而不是增长速度。

Since the very beginning of the reform in 1978, China has transformed its planned economy to an economy based on the market and undergone a rapid development of economy and society. The average annual growth rate of GDP is 10%, which has brought more than 500 million people out of poverty. “The Millennium Development Goals” of the UN have been achieved or will be soon achieved in China. Currently, the twelfth Five-Year Plan of China emphasizes the development of service industry, the solutions to environmental and social imbalance. The government has set goals to reduce pollution, enhance energy efficiency, increase chances for education and medical insurance and expand social security. The current annual economic growth target of 7% in China shows the government attaches importance to the quality of life rather than the speed of economic growth.

难点注释:

1、翻译第一句时, 要注意一些有中国特色的短语的表达, 如计划经济(planned economy), 以市场为基础的经济(economy based on the market, 或者译成 market-based economy)。第一句还可以翻译成 The year of 1978 witnessed the reform, through which China has transformed its planned economy to a market-based economy and experienced a rapid development of economy and society.



- 2、第二句中的“脱贫”可译为 out of poverty。
- 3、第三句中的“已达到或即将达到”要注意时态表达，“已达到”是 have been achieved，“即将达到”是 will be soon achieved。
- 4、第四句中的“解决环境及社会不平衡的问题”可翻译成 the solutions to environmental and social imbalance，“问题”是抽象概念名词，不必译出。翻译此句时，还要注意“第十二个五年规划”的译法，可译为 the twelfth Five-Year Plan。
- 5、第五句的主干为“政府已设定目标”，其余部分是对目标的具体阐述，用动词不定式表达即可。
- 6、最后一句应先找出主语“经济年增长目标”，“7%”和“中国”可分别处理为定语和状语。“而不是”译成 rather than 或者 instead of 都可以。

