

2013年12月六级考试真题（第一套）

Part I

Writing

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay *commenting on the remark* “The greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it.” You can give examples to illustrate your point and then *explain what you will do to make your life more meaningful*. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

1. A) Weather conditions. C) An error in the order.
B) Labor problems. D) Misplacing of goods.
2. A) What the woman says makes a lot of sense.
B) The rich are opposed to social welfare.
C) He agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.
D) He is sympathetic with poor people.
3. A) He has work to finish in time. C) He has a tough problem to solve.
B) He will be practicing soccer. D) He will be attending a meeting.
4. A) Mary will not be able to keep a dog in the building.
B) Mary should get rid of her pet as soon as possible.
C) Mary might as well send her dog to her relative.
D) Mary is not happy with the ban on pet animals.
5. A) He does not believe they are twin sisters. C) Lisa and Gale are not very much alike.
B) The woman seems a bit hard of hearing. D) The twins' voices are quite different.
6. A) The serious economic crisis in Britain. C) A package deal to be signed in November.
B) A message from their business associates. D) Their ability to deal with financial problems.
7. A) Cleaning the pants will take longer than usual.
B) The man will be charged extra for the service.
C) The man has to go to the main cleaning facility.
D) It is impossible to remove the stain completely.
8. A) European markets. C) Luxury goods.
B) Imported products. D) A protest rally.



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

9. A) He talked to her on the phone. C) He made a business trip.
 B) He had a quarrel with Marsha. D) He resolved a budget problem.
10. A) She has developed some serious mental problem.
 B) She may have to be fired for poor performance.
 C) She supervises a number of important projects.
 D) She is in charge of the firm's budget planning.
11. A) Something unexpected happened at her home.
 B) David promised to go on the trip in her place.
 C) She failed to arrive at the airport on time.
 D) She was not feeling herself on that day.
12. A) He often fails to follow through on his projects.
 B) He has been trying hard to cover for Marsha.
 C) He is always finding fault with Marsha.
 D) He frequently gets things mixed up.

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

13. A) They are better sheltered from all the outside temptations.
 B) They take an active part in more extracurricular activities.
 C) They are usually more motivated to compete with their peers.
 D) They have more opportunities to develop their leadership skills.
14. A) Its students aim at managerial posts. C) Its chief positions are held by women.
 B) Its students are role models of women. D) Its teaching staff consists of women only.
15. A) They have ample opportunities to meet the opposite sex.
 B) They are more or less isolated from the outside world.
 C) It is traditional but colourful.
 D) It is under adequate control.

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 I* with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

16. A) By speaking with the local agent. C) By making gestures at strategic points.
 B) By speaking in a deep, loud voice. D) By invading the personal space of listeners.
17. A) To promote sportsmanship among business owners.
 B) To raise money for a forthcoming local sports event.
 C) To encourage people to support local sports groups.
 D) To show his family's contribution to the community.
18. A) They would certainly appeal to his audience.
 B) They are known to be the style of the sports world.
 C) They are believed to communicate power and influence.

Part III**Reading Comprehension****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.

Quite often, educators tell families of children who are learning English as a second language to speak only English, and not their native language, at home. Although these educators may have good 36 their advice to families is misguided, and it 37 from misunderstandings about the process of language acquisition. Educators may fear that children hearing two languages will become 38 confused and thus their language development will be 39; this concern is not documented in the literature. Children are capable of learning more than one language, whether 40 or *sequentially* (依次地). In fact, most children outside of the United States are expected to becoming bilingual or even, in many cases, multilingual. Globally, knowing more than one language is viewed as an 41 and even a necessity in many areas.

It is also of concern that the misguided advice that students should speak only English is given primarily to poor families with limited educational opportunities, not to wealthier families who have many educational advantages. Since children from poor families often are 42 as at-risk for academic failure, teachers believe that advising families to speak English only is appropriate. Teachers consider learning two languages to be too 43 for children from poor families, believing that the children are already burdened by their home situations.

If families do not know English or have limited English skills themselves, how can they communicate in English? Advising non-English-speaking families to speak only English is 44 to telling them not to communicate with or interact with their children. Moreover, the 45 message is that the family's native language is not important or valued.

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A) asset | I) permanently |
| B) delayed | J) prevalent |
| C) deviates | K) simultaneously |
| D) equivalent | L) stems |
| E) identified | M) successively |
| F) intentions | N) underlying |
| object | O) visualizing |
| overwhelming | |

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 Uses of Difficulty

The brain likes a challenge — and putting a few obstacles in its way may well boost its creativity.

[A] Jack White, the former frontman of the White Stripes and an influential figure among fellow musicians, likes to make things difficult for himself. He uses cheap guitars that won't stay in shape or in tune. When performing, he positions his

instruments in a way that is deliberately inconvenient, so that switching from guitar to organ mid-song involves a mad dash across the stage. Why? Because he's on the run from what he describes as a disease that preys on every artist: "ease of use". When making music gets too easy, says White, it becomes harder to make it sing.

- [B] It's an odd thought. Why would anyone make their work more difficult than it already is? Yet we know that difficulty can pay unexpected dividends. In 1966, soon after the Beatles had finished work on "Rubber Soul", Paul McCartney looked into the possibility of going to America to record their next album. The equipment in American studios was more advanced than anything in Britain, which had led the Beatles' great rivals, the Rolling Stones, to make their latest album, "Aftermath", in Los Angeles. McCartney found that *EMI's* (百代唱片) contractual clauses made it prohibitively expensive to follow suit, and the Beatles had to make do with the primitive technology of Abbey Road.
- [C] Lucky for us. Over the next two years they made their most groundbreaking work, turning the recording studio into a magical instrument of its own. Precisely because they were working with old-fashioned machines, George Martin and his team of engineers were forced to apply every ounce of their creativity to solve the problems posed to them by Lennon and McCartney. Songs like "Tomorrow Never Knows", "Strawberry Fields Forever", and "A Day in the Life" featured revolutionary sound effects that dazzled and mystified Martini American counterparts.
- [D] Sometimes it's only when a difficulty is removed that we realise that it was doing for us. For more than two decades, starting in the 1960s, the poet Ted Hughes sat on the judging panel of an annual poetry competition for British schoolchildren. During the 1980s he noticed an increasing number of long poems among the submissions, with some running to 70 or 80 pages. These poems were verbally inventive and fluent, but also "strangely boring". After making inquiries Hughes discovered that they were being composed on computers, then just finding their way into British homes.
- [E] You might have thought any tool which enables a writer to get words on to the page would be an advantage. But there may be a cost to such facility. In an interview with the *Paris Review* Hughes speculated that when a person puts pen to paper, "you meet the terrible resistance of what happened your first year at it, when you couldn't write at all". As the brain attempts to force the unsteady hand to do its bidding, the tension between the two results in a more compressed, psychologically denser expression. Remove that resistance and you are more likely to produce a 70-page *ramble* (不着边际的长篇大论).
- [F] Our brains respond better to difficulty than we imagine. In schools, teachers and pupils alike often assume that if a concept has been easy to learn, then the lesson has been successful. But numerous studies have now found that when classroom material is made harder to absorb, pupils retain more of it over the long term, and understand it on a deeper level.
- [G] As a poet, Ted Hughes had an acute sensitivity to the way in which constraints on self-expression, like the disciplines of metre and *rhyme* (韵律), spur creative thought. What applies to poets and musicians also applies to our daily lives. We tend to *equate* (等同) happiness with freedom, but, as the psychotherapist and writer Adam Phillips has observed, without obstacles to our desires it's harder to know what we want, or where we're heading. He tells the story of a patient, a first-time mother who complained that her young son was always clinging to her, wrapping himself around her legs wherever she went. She never had a moment to herself, she said, because her son was "always in the way". When Phillips asked her where she would go if he wasn't in the way, she replied cheerfully, "Oh, I wouldn't know where I was!"
- [H] Take another common obstacle: lack of money. People often assume that more money will make them happier. But economists who study the relationship between money and happiness have consistently found that, above a certain income, the two do not reliably correlate. Despite the ease with which the rich can acquire almost anything they desire, they are just as likely to be unhappy as the middle classes. In this regard at least, F. Scott Fitzgerald was wrong.

- [I] Indeed, ease of acquisition is the problem. The novelist Edward St Aubyn has a narrator remark of the very rich that, “not having to consider affordability, their desires rambled on like unstoppable bores, *relentless* (持续不断的) and *whimsical* (反复无常的) at the same time.” When Boston College, a private research university, wanted a better feel for its potential donors, it asked the psychologist Robert Kenny to investigate the mindset of the super-rich. He surveyed 165 households, most of which had a net worth of \$25m or more. He found that many of his subjects were confused by the infinite options their money presented them with. They found it hard to know what to want, creating a kind of existential bafflement. One of them put it like this: “You know, Bob, you can just buy so much stuff, and when you get to the point where you can just buy so much stuff, now what are you going to do?”
- [J] The internet makes information billionaires out of all of us, and the architects of our online experiences are catching on to the need to make things creatively difficult. Twitter’s huge success is rooted in the simple but profound insight that in a medium with infinite space for self-expression, the most interesting thing we can do is restrict ourselves to 140 characters. The music service This Is My Jam helps people navigate the tens of millions of tracks now available instantly via Spotify and iTunes. Users pick their favourite song of the week to share with others. They only get to choose one. The service was only launched this year, but by the end of September 650,000 jams had been chosen. Its co-founder Matt Ogle explains its *raison d’être* (存在的理由) like this: “In an age of endless choice, we were missing a way to say: ‘This. This is the one you should listen to.’”
- [K] Today’s world offers more opportunity than ever to follow the advice of the Walker Brothers and make it easy on ourselves. Compared with a hundred years ago, our lives are less tightly bound by social norms and physical constraints. Technology has cut out much of life’s donkey work, and we have more freedoms than ever: we can wear what we like and communicate with hundreds of friends at once at the click of a mouse. Obstacles are everywhere disappearing. Few of us wish to turn the clock back, but perhaps we need to remind ourselves how useful the right obstacles can be. Sometimes, the best route to fulfillment is the path of more resistance.
46. The rigorous requirements placed on the writing of poetry stimulate the poet’s creativity.
47. With creativity, even old-fashioned instruments may produce spectacular sound effects.
48. More money does not necessarily bring greater happiness.
49. It is a false assumption that lessons should be made easier to learn.
50. Obstacles deliberately placed in the creation of music contribute to its success.
51. Those who enjoy total freedom may not find themselves happy.
52. Ted Hughes discovered many long poems submitted for poetry competition were composed on computers.
53. Maybe we need to bear in mind that the right obstacles help lead us to greater achievements.
54. An investigation found that many of the super-rich were baffled by the infinite choices their money made available.
55. One free social networking website turned out to be successful because it limited each posting to one hundred and forty characters.

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.

There was a time not long ago when new science Ph.D.s in the United States were expected to pursue a career path in *academia* (学术界). But today, most graduates end up working outside academia, not only in industry but also in careers such as science policy, communications, and patent law. Partly this is a result of how bleak the academic job market is, but there’s

also a rising awareness of career options that Ph.D. scientists haven't trained for directly — but for which they have useful knowledge, skills, and experience. Still, there's a huge disconnect between the way we currently train scientists and the actual employment opportunities available for them, and an urgent need for dramatic improvements in training programs to help close the gap. One critical step that could help to drive change would be to require Ph.D. students and postdoctoral scientists to follow an individual development plan (IDP).

In 2002, the U.S. Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology recommended that every postdoctoral researcher put together an IDP in consultation with an adviser. Since then, several academic institutions have begun to require IDPs for postdocs. And in June, the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) Biomedical Research Workforce Working Group recommended that the NIH require IDPs for the approximately 32,000 postdoctoral researchers they support. Other funding agencies, public and private, are moving in a similar direction.

IDPs have long been used by government agencies and the private sector to achieve specific goals for the employee and the organization. The aim is to ensure that employees have an explicit tool to help them understand their own abilities and aspirations, determine career possibilities, and set (usually short-term) goals. In science, graduate students and new Ph.D. scientists can use an IDP to identify and navigate an effective career path.

A new Web application for this purpose, called my IDP, has become available this week. It's designed to guide early-career scientists through a confidential, rigorous process of *introspection* (内省) to create a customized career plan. Guided by expert knowledge from a panel of science-focused career advisers, each trainee's self-assessment is used to rank a set of career *trajectories* (轨迹). After the user has identified a long-term career goal, my IDP walks her or him through the process of setting short-term goals directed toward accumulating new skills and experiences important for that career choice.

Although surveys reveal the IDP process to be useful, trainees report a need for additional resources to help them identify a long-term career path and complete an IDP. Thus, my IDP will be most effective when it's embedded in larger career-development efforts. For example, universities could incorporate IDPs into their graduate curricula to help students discuss, plan, prepare for, and achieve their long-term goals.

56. What do we learn about new science Ph.D.s in the United States today?

- A) They lack the skills and expertise needed for their jobs.
- B) They can choose from a wider range of well-paying jobs.
- C) They often have to seek jobs outside the academic circle.
- D) They are regarded as the nation's driving force of change.

57. What does the author say about America's Ph.D. training?

- A) It should be improved to better suit the job market.
- B) It is closely linked to future career requirements.
- C) It should be re-oriented to careers outside academia.
- D) It includes a great variety of practical courses.

58. What was recommended for Ph.D.s and postdoctoral researchers?

- A) They meet the urgent needs of the corporate world.
- B) A long-term career goal be set as early as possible.
- C) An IDP be made in consultation with an adviser.
- D) They acquire an explicit tool to help obtain jobs.

59. Government agencies and the private sector often use IDPs to _____.

- A) bring into full play the skills and expertise of their postdoctoral researchers
- B) help employees make the best use of their abilities to achieve their career goals

- C) place employees in the most appropriate positions
- D) hire the most suitable candidates to work for them

60. What do we know about my IDP?

- A) It is an effective tool of self-assessment and introspection for better career plans.
- B) It enables people to look into various possibilities and choose the career they love.
- C) It promises a long-term career path.
- D) It is part of the graduate curricula.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Just over a decade into the 21st century, women's progress can be celebrated across a range of fields. They hold the highest political offices from Thailand to Brazil, Costa Rica to Australia. A woman holds the top spot at the International Monetary Fund; another won the Noble Prize in economics. Self-made billionaires in Beijing, tech innovators in Silicon Valley, pioneering justices in Ghana — in these and countless other areas, women are leaving their mark.

But hold the applause. In Saudi Arabia, women aren't allowed to drive. In Pakistan, 1,000 women die in honor killings every year. In the developed world, women lag behind men in pay and political power. The poverty rate among women in the U.S. rose to 14.5% last year.

To measure the state of women's progress, *Newsweek* ranked 165 countries, looking at five areas that affect women's lives: treatment under the law, workforce participation, political power, and access to education and health care. Analyzing data from the United Nations and the World Economic Forum, among others, and consulting with experts and academics, we measured 28 factors to come up with our rankings.

Countries with the highest scores tend to be clustered in the West, where gender discrimination is against the law, and equal rights are constitutionally *enshrined* (神圣化). But there were some surprises. Some otherwise high-ranking countries had relatively low scores for political representation. Canada ranked third overall but 26th in power, behind countries such as Cuba and Burundi. Does this suggest that a woman in a nation's top office translates to better lives for women in general? Not exactly. "Trying to quantify or measure the impact of women in politics is hard because in very few countries have there been enough women in politics to make a difference," says Anne-Marie Goetz, peace and security adviser for U.N. Women.

Of course, no index can account for everything. Declaring that one country is better than another in the way that it treats more than half its citizens means relying on broad strokes and generalities. Some things simply can't be measured. And cross-cultural comparisons can't account for differences of opinion.

Certain conclusions are nonetheless clear. For one thing, our index backs up a simple but profound statement made by Hillary Clinton at the recent Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit. "When we liberate the economic potential of women, we elevate the economic performance of communities, nations, and the world," she said. "There's a stimulative effect that kicks in when women have greater access to jobs and the economic lives of our countries: Greater political stability. Fewer military conflicts. More food. More educational opportunity for children. By harnessing the economic potential of all women, we boost opportunity for all people."

61. What does the author think about women's progress so far?

- A) It still leaves much to be desired.
- B) It is too remarkable to be measured.
- C) It has greatly changed women's fate.
- D) It is achieved through hard struggle.

62. In what countries have women made the greatest progress?
- A) Where women hold key posts in government.
 - B) Where women's rights are protected by law.
 - C) Where women's participation in management is high.
 - D) Where women enjoy better education and health care.
63. What do *Newsweek* rankings reveal about women in Canada?
- A) They care little about political participation.
 - B) They are generally treated as equals by men.
 - C) They have a surprisingly low social status.
 - D) They are underrepresented in politics.
64. What does Anne-Marie Goetz think of a woman being in a nation's top office?
- A) It does not necessarily raise women's political awareness.
 - B) It does not guarantee a better life for the nation's women.
 - C) It enhances women's status.
 - D) It boosts women's confidence.
65. What does Hillary Clinton suggest we do to make the world a better place?
- A) Give women more political power.
 - B) Stimulate women's creativity.
 - C) Allow women access to education.
 - D) Tap women's economic potential.

Part IV

Translation

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*.

闻名于世的丝绸之路是一系列连接东西方的路线。丝绸之路延伸 6,000 多公里,得名于古代中国的丝绸贸易。丝绸之路上的贸易在中国、南亚、欧洲和中东文明发展中发挥了重要作用。正是通过丝绸之路,中国的造纸、火药、指南针、印刷术等四大发明才被引介到世界各地。同样,中国的丝绸、茶叶和瓷器(porcelain)也传遍全球。物质文化。

2013年6月大学英语六级考试真题(一)答案与详解

Part I

Writing

1、审题：这是一篇评论性话题作文。首先，抓住题目中的主题词 life 和 meaningful, 避免跑题。接着，借助谚语内容（将生命花在比生命更长远的事上，就是尽用生命），谚语与题目相结合，可提炼出主题：怎样使生命更有意义。然后，弄清题目与谚语的关系；主题与例证关系勒最后，确定行文思路：引出话题+提出观点+举例论证+总结建议；总结时，注意要观点明确，贴合所给主题，切勿模棱两可。

2、写作思路：

第一段：以“总一分一总”形式引出话题，解释谚语。

第二段：提出观点，指出自己将怎样做，并举例论证。

第三段：做出呼吁，提出建议，总结全文。

How to Live a Meaningful Life

People always say that the greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it. On the one hand, life is spent on something for the future, or for our offspring. For example, people work to build the Three Gorges Dam to make electricity. On the other hand, doing some little but meaningful things can also show the greatest use of life, such as offering a seat to a woman with a child.

I will do the following things to make my life meaningful. First, I will plant trees every year to contribute my effort to make the sky blue and the water clean. Second, I will learn my major biology well to cure some diseases, such as cancers. Third, as the saying goes, to do your own job is to contribute your effort to the society.

Only by spending our life for something that will outlast it can we contribute to our society. For one thing, we should learn from Lei Feng who did little but meaningful things. For another, we can do whatever we can to protect the environment. In a word, we can make our life meaningful by doing meaningful things.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

1. 听力原文：W: Has my order arrived yet? I had been expecting it since last week.

M: I called the company this morning. They had some labor problems, so your order will be shipped late. It should be here by the end of the week.

Q: What has caused the delay of the shipment?

【预测】选项中的 weather conditions, labor problems 和 an error in the order 均为可能导致送货推迟的原因表明，对话可能与送货推迟的原因有关。

【精析】B)。由对话中男士提到的...labor problems... shipped late 可知，劳工问题导致了延迟发货，故答案为 B)。

2. 听力原文：W: I don't agree with Mr. Johnson's views on social welfare. He seems to suggest the poor are robbing the rich.

M: He might have used better words to express his idea. But I think what he said makes a lot of sense.

Q: What does the man mean?

【预测】选项中的 he, agrees with 和 is sympathetic 表明，本题可能考查男士的观点，男士的话为听音重点。

【精析】C)。由对话中男士提到的 But I think what he (指代 Mr. Johnson) said makes a lot of sense 可知，男士认为约翰逊先生的话很有道理，即他赞同约翰逊先生的观点，故答案为 C)。make sense 意为“讲得通，有道理”。

3. 听力原文：M: Liz, I just found out that I have a meeting and can't pick up the kids after their soccer practice. Will you be able to pick them up in time?

W: Yes, that won't be a problem. I think I can finish early today.

Q: Why does the man say he can't pick up the kids?

【预测】选项均为描述 he 的完整句子，其中的 he has work to finish, will be practicing 和 attending a meeting 表明，本题可能考查男士将来的行为，男士的话为听音重点。

【精析】D)。由对话中男士提到的 I have a meeting and can't pick up the kids 可知，男士因为要参加会议而不能去接孩子，故答案为 D)。

4.听力原文：W: Marv is going to get a little dog from one of her relatives.

M : Really? But I hear her apartment building is about to place a ban on pet animals.

Q: What does the man imply?

【预测】选项均为描述玛丽的完整句子，其中的 will not be able to keep a dog, get rid of her pet 和 the ban on pet animals 表明，对话可能涉及由于出台了禁止养宠物的禁令，玛丽不能养宠物了。

【精析】A)。对话中女士说玛丽准备从亲戚那里要来一只小狗。男士回答说他听说玛丽的公寓大厦正打算发布一道关于饲养宠物的禁令。由此可推断，玛丽将不能在她的公寓大厦里养狗，故答案为 A)。

5.听力原文： W: I can never tell whether it's Lisa or Gale on the phone. Their voices sound incredibly similar.

M: That's about the only things they have in common for twins, believe it or not.

Q: What does the man mean?

【预测】选项中的 he does not believe, twin, alike 和 different 表明，对话可能与双胞胎是否相像有关，男士的话为听音重点。

【精析】C)。对话中女士说莉萨和盖尔的声音听起来非常像。从男士说的 That's about the only thing they have in common (那大概是这对双胞胎之间唯一相同的地方)可知，男士认为莉萨和盖尔不是非常相像，故答案为 C)。

6.听力原文： W: Jay, what does the fax from our associates in Britain say?

M: They want to know if the economic crisis would affect our ability to carry out the deal we signed last November.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

【预测】选项均为名词词组且概括性强表明，本题可能考查对话的主题或说话者提到的话题。

【精析】B)。由对话中女士问男士的问题 what does the fax from our associates in Britain say?(我们的合伙人从英国发来的传真说了些什么?)和男士的回答中所提到的传真信息可推断，女士和男士谈论的是他们的商业合伙人发来的信息，故答案为 B)。

7.听力原文： M: Do you think you'll be able to get this ink stain off my pants?

W: It won't be a problem. But I need to send them over to our main cleaning facility. That's an extra day's time.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【预测】选项中的 cleaning the pants, take longer, the man will be charged extra 和 remove the stain 表明，对话很可能与清洗男士裤子上的污迹有关。

【精析】A)。对话中男士问女士能不能将墨迹从他的裤子上去掉。女士回答说没问题，但她需要把裤子送到总清洗店，需要额外加一天时间。由此可知，清洗男士的这条裤子要比平时耗费的时间长，故答案为 A)。A)中的 longer than usual 对应女士说的 an extra day's time。

8.听力原文： W: That looks like a protest rally. I wonder what they're protesting against.

M: That sign says they are against importing luxury goods from Europe. They seem to be getting so worked up about that.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

【预测】选项均为名词词组且概括性强表明，本题可能考查对话的主题或说话者提到的话题。

【精析】D)。由对话中女士说的 That looks like a protest rally. I wonder what they're protesting against (那看起来像是一次在议集会。我想知道他们正在抗议什么)和男士的回答中所提到的抗议内容可推断，男士和女士谈论的是一次抗议集会，故答案为 D)。

9-12.听力原文：

W: What is it, Bob? [9] You sounded pretty serious on the phone. Have we still got a budget problem?

M: I don't know. I hope not. The meeting's on Friday. But that's not what I want to talk to you about. Er... Close

the door, will you? [10] It's Marsha.

W: Marsha? What about her?

M: I am worried. I don't know what to do. [10] She is just not performing. We may have to let her go.

W: Fire her? She's been with us for a long time, Bob. If she leaves, it will be a big loss to us. She's done really excellent work.

M: Yes, but lately, the last month or so in fact, there have been a lot of problems. She's changed. Not only did she have a tendency to be moody all the time, but she misses appointments, doesn't follow through on projects and doesn't seem to plan anything till the last minute.

W: Em... [11] Did she ever explain why she didn't show up for the Denver Trip?

M: No, she said she was sorry and that wouldn't happen again. [11] Something about her mixed up on the arrangement to get to the airport. Now whenever anybody mentions the subject to her, she just goes silent. I don't know. Thank goodness, David pulled her out as a whole on that one.

W: Yes, he did a really fine job, filling in for Marsha like that at the last minute.

M: I don't think it was the first time he has to do that. If we knew all the facts, I think we'd found that [12] he has been covering for Marsha on quite a few projects.

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

9. Why did the woman send the message to the man?

10. What does the woman say about the new suppliers?

11. How did the man get the contract?

12. What does the woman suggest they do?

9. 【预测】选项均为描述 he 的完整句子，其中的 talked to her, had a quarrel 和 resolved a budget problem 等表明，本题可能考查某位男士过去的行为动作。

10. 【预测】选项均为描述 she 的完整句子，其中的 serious problem, may have to be fired for poor performance, supervises, in charge of 和 budget planning 表明，本题可能与某位女士在工作中出了大错可能被解雇有关。

11. 【预测】选项中的 something unexpected happened, go on the trip in her place, failed to arrive at the airport 和 not feeling herself 表明，本题可能与某位女士没能坐上飞机出去旅行的原因有关。

12. 【预测】选项均为描述 he 的完整句子。B)选项说的是“他一直在替玛莎干活儿”，C)选项说的是“他总是挑剔玛莎”，两者意思相反，根据意思相反的两个选项中有一个很可能为答案的规律，将答案范围锁定在 B)和 C)之间。

答案详解：

9. A)。由对话中女士对男士说的 You sounded pretty serious on the phone (在电话里你的语气听起来很严肃)可推断，男士之前给女士打过电话，故答案为 A)。从女士所说的 Have we still got a budget problem? (我们的预算问题还没解决吗?)和男士说的 I don't know 可知，男士并没有解决预算问题，故排除选项 D)。

10. B)。由对话中男士提到的 She (指代 Martha) is just not performing. We may have to let her go 可知，玛莎工作表现不好，男士想解雇她，故答案为 B)。let go 意为“解雇，撤职”。

11. C)。对话中女士问男士玛莎有没有解释她没去丹佛出差的原因。由男士回答中提到的 Something about her mixed up on the arrangement to get to the airport 可知，某些事情打乱了玛莎去机场的行程安排，由此可推断出玛莎没能按时到达机场，故答案为 C)。

12. B) 由对话中提到的 he (指代 David) has been covering for Marsha on quite a few projects 可知，不少项目都是戴维一直在替玛莎跟进，即戴维一直在替玛莎干活儿，故答案为 B)。

Conversation Two

13-15 听力原文

M: You are the headmistress of the Oxford high school for girls. How many girls do you have here?

W: We have 650 girls.

M: In your experience, do girls do better academically and later professionally in single sex schools?

W: Yes, I think they do better academically. And you can measure that very crudely from the examination results.

I also think they do better academically [13] because they have more opportunities to take the leading role in discussions and managerial responsibilities. [14] I think they see the role models of chief positions of the school being held by women.

M: I wonder if you could say then in a few words what the advantages are for a girl in the single sex school.

W: Well, I think within the classroom, she is going to have full opportunity to express her own opinions. She isn't going to be shouted down by overconfident young gentlemen.

M: Are teenagers in particular do you think shouted too much from the contact with the opposite sex? Does this cause difficulties when they find themselves in mixed groups?

W: Well, I would like to find the parents who could shelter girls from the opposite sex if they live in Oxford. [15] They encounter boys all the time socially out of school and through debating societies and things like that some school activities as well.

M: So, no disadvantages at all?

W: I don't think there are any disadvantages. I think that it is grossly overstated that one needs to have contact with the opposite sex right through the whole of life in the classroom and outside the classroom at their all ages.

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

13. What does the woman say about the girls in her school?

14. What do we learn about the woman school?

15. What does the woman say about the girls' social life?

13. 【预测】选项中的 they, better, more 和 peers 表明，本题可能考查 they 与同龄人的比较情况。

14. 【预测】选项中的 its students, chief positions 和 teaching staff 表明，本题考查关于学校的情况。

15. 【预测】选项中的 they, meet the opposite sex, isolated from the outside world 和 it 表明，本题可能考查学生的社交情况或者学校的特点。

答案详解：

13、D)。由对话中女士提到的 because they have more opportunities to take the leading role in discussions and managerial responsibilities 可知，她们有更多的在讨论中和管理职责上担任领导者角色的机会，故答案为 D)。

14、C)。由对话中女士提到的 the role models of chief positions of the school being held by women 可知，学校的主要岗位的领导都是女性，故答案为 C)。

15、A)。由女士提到的 They encounter boys all the time socially out of school and through debating societies and things like that, some school activities as well 可知，她们在社会中总会遇到男孩，在校外，在讨论社团中，诸如此类，还有一些校园活动，也就是说，她们有大量机会见到异性，故答案为 A)。

Section B

Passage One

16-19 听力原文

Larry arrived early for his speaking engagement. He positioned the table so that he could move close to the audience at strategic points in a speech. [16] He had read that speakers can be more persuasive if they invade the personal space of listeners, encouraging an emotional response. For the same reason, he placed the chairs close to each other, and raised the temperature to a slightly uncomfortable level. [17] The purpose of the speech was to encourage the audience of corporate executives and local business owners to support local sports groups. To enhance his credibility with the audience, Larry had brought some slides of his family attending sports events. One photo showed him at an award ceremony where he had been honored for his financial contribution to a local baseball team. Realizing that this particular audience would find his regional accent unattractive, Larry planned to speak with an accent that would be more acceptable to his audience. [18] After reading a book on how to dress for

success, he had purchased an expensive dark navy suit and golden tie. He chose colors and styles known to communicate power and influence. [19] Just before people began entering the hall, Larry dimmed the lights and turned up the sound system, which was playing soft music, hoping to create a warm personal atmosphere for the speech. He hoped that these added effects would encourage his audience to support local sports teams. He had also planned the content of his speech to focus on the teams with the best records, the ones that had won the most games in the last season.

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

16. How can the speaker make himself more persuasive when delivering a speech?

17. For what purpose was Larry going to make a speech?

18. Why did Larry purchase an expensive navy suit and golden tie?

19. Why did Larry dim the lights and turn up the sound system before people entered the hall?

16、【预测】选项均以 by 开头以及其中的 speaking, voice, gestures 和 listener 表明，本题可能考查成功做某事或达到某个目的的说话方式。

17、【预测】选项均以 to 开头以及其中的 promote, encourage, support 和 show 表明，本题可能考查演讲的目的。

18、【预测】选项均以 they 开头以及其中的 would, known to, are believed to 和 represent 表明，本题可能考查 they 的作用。

19、【预测】选项均以 to 开头以及其中的 create, his, allow 和 enhance 表明，本题可能考查他做某事的目的。

答案详解：

16、D)。短文提到 speakers can be more persuasive if they invade the personal space of listeners... (如果演讲者侵入听众的私人空间……演讲就会更具有说服力)，选项 D) 中的 invading the personal space of listeners 为原文的同词再现，故为答案。

17、C)。由短文中提到的 The purpose of the speech was to encourage the audience of corporate executives and local business owners to support local sports groups 可知，演讲的目的是鼓励公司管理者和企业老板支持当地的体育社团，故答案为 C)。

18、C)。短文中提到 He chose colors and styles known to communicate power and influence (他选择了众所周知更容易传达正能量和影响力的颜色和款式)，C) 中的 are believed to 是对 known to 的同义转述，故为答案。

19、A)。由短文中提到的 Larry dimmed the lights and turned up the sound system, which was playing soft music, hoping to create a warm personal atmosphere for the speech 可知，拉里调暗了灯光并打开了音响设备播放轻音乐，希望以此能创造一种让人感到温暖私密的氛围，故答案为 A)。

Passage Two

20-22 听力原文

[20] Phyllis Wheatley was a young African-American slave, who belonged to landowner John Wheatley in Colonial America. She was also a poet and the first African-American ever to publish a book. Her poems on various subjects, religious and moral, were printed in Boston in 1773, three years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Early slaves were generally denied education, but Wheatley was allowed by her owner to study poetry, Latin and the Bible. And by the time she reached her late teens, she had written enough poetry to put together a slender book of verse. Even so, publication was difficult. [21] The publisher, fearful of being cheated, forced her to submit to a scholarly examination by a board of educated men, including the colonial governor. The board of judges questioned Wheatley extensively and ruled that she was educated enough to have written the book. Only then was publication permitted. Wheatley may have been the first but she was not the only slave to write a book during the growing days of the Republic. Unfortunately, most of the early popular African-American writers have been all but forgotten in modern times until now. [22] A Cornell professor Henry

Louis Gates recently studied a research project looking into 19th-century African-American fiction and poetry. In the process, he uncovered numerous lost works, almost half of which were written by African-American women. In varied literary styles, the newly resurfaced manuscripts offered a rich stock of African-American culture, recreating among other things the early days of slavery and the importance of religion to the slaves.

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

20. What does the speaker say about Phyllis Wheatley?
 21. What was Wheatley forced to do to get her book published?
 22. What did professor Henry Louis Gates uncover in the process of his research?

20、【预测】选项均为以 she 开头的完整句子表明，本题考查内容与 she 的情况有关。由选项中的 slave, publish a book 和 poet 推测本题可能与她出书有关。

21、【预测】选项均以动词原形开头表明，本题考查观点建议或行为目的。由其中的 turn to... for help 和 obtain consent 可推测，本题可能与完成某事需做出的努力有关。

22、【预测】选项均为名词短语，由其中的 religious scripts, literary works 和 manuscripts 可推测，本题可能与文学作品有关。

答案详解：

20、A)。短文开头提到，Phyllis Wheatley was a young African-American slave,然后又说 She was also a poet and the first African-American ever to publish a book, 由此可知，她是第一个出书的非裔美国奴隶，故答案为 A)。

21、B)。短文中提到 publication was difficult, 接下来说 the publisher... forced her to submit to a scholarly examination by a board of educated men, 由此可知，为了出书，惠特利被迫参加 a scholarly examination, 故答案为 B)。

22、D)。短文中提到亨利·路易斯·盖茨教授最近深入研究了 19 世纪的非裔美国小说和诗歌。在这个过程中，他发现了大量遗失的作品，其中有近一半是非裔美国女性所写。故正确答案为 D)。

Passage Three

23-25 听力原文

[23] In today's personality stakes, nothing is more highly valued than a sense of humour. We seek it out in others and are proud to claim it in ourselves, perhaps even more than good looks or intelligence. [23] If someone has a great sense of humour, we reason, it means that they are happy, socially confident and have a healthy perspective on life.

[24] This attitude would have surprised the ancient Greeks, who believed humour to be essentially aggressive. "And in fact, our admiration for the comically gifted is relatively new, and not very well-founded," [25] says Rod Martin, a psychologist at the University of Western Ontario. Being funny isn't necessarily an indicator of good social skills and well-being, his research has shown it may just as likely be a sign of personality flaws.

[25] He has found that humour is a double edged sword. It can forge better relationships and help you cope with life, or it can be corrosive, eating away at self-esteem and irritating others. "It's a form of communication, like speech, and we all use it differently, says Martin. We use bonding humour to enhance our social connections—but we also may imply it as a way of excluding or rejecting an outsider.

Though humour is essentially social, how you use it says a lot about your sense of self. Those who use self-defeating humour, making fun of themselves for the enjoyment of others, tend to maintain that hostility toward themselves even when they are alone. Similarly, those who are able to view the world with amused tolerance are often equally forgiving of their own shortcomings.

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

23. How do people today view humour according to the speaker?
 24. What did ancient Greeks think of humour?

25. What has psychologist Rod Martin found about humour?

23、【预测】由选项中出现的 a trait of generous character, sign of happiness and confidence 以及 24 题选项中出现的 essence of comedy 可知, it 极可能指幽默。

24、【预测】选项中的 it, the essence of comedy, something admirable, self-defeating 和 aggressive 表明, it 可能指某种性格, 本题考查它的特点。

25、【预测】选项中的 it, a feature of a given culture, a double-edged sword, a result of both nature and nurture 和 gift of human beings 表明, it 可能指某种性格, 本题考查它的作用。

答案详解:

23、C)。短文开头提到 in today's personality stakes (在今天的性格评价中) 和 If... they are happy, socially confident and have a healthy perspective on life (如果.....他们是幸福的、善于交际的, 并且有健康的生活观。) 可知, 幽默是幸福和自信的表现, 故选 C)。

24、D)。由短文中提到的...ancient Greeks, who believed humour to be essentially aggressive 可知, 古希腊人认为幽默本质上是具有侵略性的, 故答案为 D)。

25、B)。由短文中提到的 He has found that humour is a double-edged sword 可知, 心理学家罗德·马丁认为幽默是一把双刃剑, 故答案为 B)。

Section C

26、【预测】: 空前的 have 和空后的 to 表明, 所填词应为某一动词的过去分词形式, 用于现在完成时表示已发生的动作。

【答案】abused,意为“滥用”。

27、【预测】空前的 in these past two centuries of 和空后的 exploitation 表明, 所填词应为名词或形容词, 用在这里作定语, 修饰 exploitation。

【答案】industrial,意为“工业的, 产业的”。industrial exploitation 意为“产业开发”。

28、【预测】空前的 such 表明, 所填词应为名词。that 在此引导结果状语从句。

【答案】extremes,意为“极端”。reach an extreme 意为“达刦某知极端”。

29、【预测】空前的 will be 和空后的 before the end of the century 表明, 对填词应为形容词或用作表语的动词的过去分词形式, 用来描述在本世纪末之前数以万计的物种的状态。

【答案】extinguished,意为“灭绝的”。

30、【预测】空前的 the deep 和空后的 of the earth 表明, 所填词应为名词。该句表示人类智慧已经掌握了地球的深层, 而这远非前人能力所及。

【答案】mysteries, 意为“奥秘, 神秘”。

31、【预测】空前的 We can 和空后的 the great grass cover of the western plains 表明, 所填词应为动词(词组)原形, 在意义上能与 pour...chemicals 并列, 暗含贬义。

【答案】tear apart,意为“把...铲合”。

32、【预测】空前尚 pour 和空后的 chemicals 表明, 所填词应为形容词或名词, 该词能作定语修饰 chemicals, 并能导致“水土流失”这一结果。

【答案】toxic 意为“有毒的”。

33、【预测】空前的 We can invent computers 为主语+谓语+宾语结构, 句子不缺少主干成分, 空后的 processing ten million calculations per second (每秒补进行数千万次计算) 表明, 所填词应为形容词或介词词组, 可以连接后面的成分作后置定语修饰 computers。

【答案】capable of, 意为“有...能力的”。

34、【预测】空前的 the competence 和空后的 in accelerating this process 表明, 所填词应为形容词或动词的过去分词, 与后面的成分连用作后置定语修饰 competence。

【答案】manifested,意为“证明, 表明, 显现”。

35、【预测】空前的 for 和空后的 living species 表明, 所填词应为形容词或可以起修饰 living species 作用的短语。

【答案】a multitude of,意为“大量的”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解：

36、F)。空格前的 *have good* 提示所填词应该是复数名词或不可数名词，A) *asset*, F) *intentions*, G) *object*, L) *stems* 入选。上一句给出教育专家对英语为第二语言的孩子的家人的建议，虽然本句指出这些建议有误导性，但不可否认教育专家提这些建议的初衷是好的，也就是说他们的本意是要帮助学习者，所以选 F) *intentions* (目的，意图)。A) *asset* (有价值的人或物；资产)，不符合文意；G) *object* 虽然也有“目的”之意，但若用夺此处，应该为复数形式；L) *stems* 作名词讲时意为“茎，干”，不符合文意。

37、L)。空格所在部分 *and it 37 from..* 是 *their advice to families is misguided* 的并列句，空前主语 *it* 以及 *and* 前并列分句的时态提示所填词为单数第三人称形式的动词，C) *deviates* 与 L) *stems* 入选。空格前的 *it* 指代的是 *their advice*，即教育专家的建议，本句解释此建议是因对语言习得过程的误解而得的，也就是此建议源于对语言习得过程“误解，所以选 L) *stems*, *stems from* 指“源于，来自”。排除 C) *deviates*, *deviate from* (脱离，背离，违背)，违背对语言习得过程的误解，与文意相反。

38、I)。本句句子结构完整，对以空格处应该填入副词，I) *permanently*, K) *simultaneously*, M) *successively* 入选。本句仍在解释教育专家们要求孩子的家人不说母语、只说英语的原因：他们担心孩子们同时听英语与母语会被搞糊涂，所填词修饰 *confused* 的程度，符合的选项只有 I) *permanently* (永久地，长期地)，*become permanently confused* (长期地困惑)。排除 K) *simultaneously* (同时地) M) *successively* (相继地，接连着地)。

39、B)。仅根据空格前的 *will be*, 空格处可能是动词的现在分词表达将来进行时，或动词的过去分词表达将来时被动语态，也可能是形容词作表语。从语法上讲，入选的选项有 B) *delayed* (耽搁，延误)，D) *equivalent* (相等的)，E) *identified* (识别，辨认)，H) *overwhelming* (难以禁受的；压倒性的)，J) *prevalent* (流行的，普遍的)，N) *underlying* (潜表的)，O) *visualizing* (使形象化，设想)。接着上一题的分析，孩子们长期困惑导致的结果可能是他们的语言发展 (*their language development*) 受阻，即被延误，命以答案为 B) *delayed* (耽搁，延误)。

40、K)。所填词位于 *whether...or...* 结构中，与 *sequentially* (依次地) 平行并列且语义相反，显然是副词，又剩余的副词选项 K) *simultaneously* 与 M) *successively* 中选定答案为 K) *simultaneously* (同时地)。本句表述学习多种语言的两个不同的过程，一种是依次学习，即学完一种再学一种，另一种是同时学习多种。M) *successively* (相继地，接连着地) 与 *sequentially* 意思相近，所以排除。

41、A)。空格前 *an* 提示所填词为以元音音素打头的单数形式名词，A) *asset*, D) *equivalent*, G) *object* 入选。结合上一句所述的实际情况，美国之外其他国家的多数孩子都被期望通两种语言甚至多种语言，本句表达学习不止一种语言的重要性，能表达出这一重要性的只有 A) *asset* (资产)，意思是掌握不止一种语言被视为是一种资产而且是很多地区要求必须做到的。D) *equivalent* 作名词时意为 (等价物)，G) *object* (目标)，这两项均与文意不符，所以答案是 A)。

42、E)。空格所在部分为 *since* 引导的原因状语从句，所填词用于 *be...as...* 结构作句子的谓语部分，剩余选项中符合这一条件的只有 E) *identified*, *be identified as* 意为“被认为...”，本句中指贫困家庭的孩子经常被认为学术失败的危险系数大。

43、H)。空格前 *be too* 提示所填词为形容词，剩余选项中 D) *equivalent*, H) *overwhelming*, J) *prevalent*, *underlying*, O) *visualizing* 入选。老师们认为学习两种语言对于贫困家庭的孩子而言压力很大，他们已经受到家庭状况的影响 (家庭状况不好给他们来压力)，所填词与 *burdened* 表义相近，故 H) *overwhelming* (压倒性的) 为答案。*overwhelming* 在此意为“难以应对的”。

44、D)。所填词位于 *be...to...* 结构，*to* 后的动名词 *telling* 排除了空格处为被动语态的可能，所以只能是形容词，D) *equivalent*, J) *prevalent*, N) *underlying* 入选。观察句子前的 *Advising* 与 *to* 后 *telling* 的对等关系，可以确定答案为 D) *equivalent*, *be equivalent to* 意为“相当于，等同于”，此句意为建议不会英语的家人只说英语等同于告诉他们不要与孩子进行交流与互动。

45、N)。空格前的 *the* 以及空格后的 *message* 提示所填词为形容词，剩余选项中只有 J) *prevalent*, N) *underlying*, O) *visualizing* 入选。*Moreover* 的递进作用提示此句进一步解释不会英语的家长只说英语所等同的情况：在告诉孩子他们家族的母语是不重要的、不受重视的。而“他们家族的母语是不重要的、不受重

视的”这一信息由家人都不讲母语体现出来的，是潜在的，所以答案是 N) underlying (潜在的)。

Section B

Passage One

46、【定位】根据题目中的 requirements, stimulate, poet 和 creativity 将本题出处定位于[G]段首句。

【精析】[G]。[G]段首句说自我表达的约束（如格和韵律的规则）可以激发创造性的思维，作为一名诗人，泰德·休斯对此方式有着独到的见解。即对诗歌写作的要求可以激发诗人的创造力。题目中的 The rigorous requirements placed on the writing of poetry 对应原文中的 constraints on self-expression, like the disciplines of metre and rhyme, stimulate 与对应原文的 spur, the poet's creativity 对应原文中的 creative thought。

47【定位】根据题目中的 old-fashioned 和 sound effects 将本题出处定位于[C]段最后两句。

【精析】[C]。[C]段最后两句提到乔治·马丁他们用老式机器工作，被迫发挥创造力来解决问题，最后创造出了一些有着突破性音效的歌曲，让美国同行们惊叹不已。题目是对这两句意思的概括。

48、【定位】根据题目中的 money 和 happiness 将本题出处定位于[H]段。

【精析】[H]。[H]段提到人们常以为钱更多会让他们更快乐，但是经济学家们发现，超过一定收入，这两者之间就没有可靠的关联了。富人和中产阶级一样也可能会不高兴，也就是说，更多的钱并不一定能带来更多的快乐。题目是对该段内容的概括。

49、【定位】根据题目中的 lessons 和 easier to learn 将本题出处定位于[F]段第2句。

【精析】[F]。[F]段第2句提到，在学校，教师和学生都经常假设，如果一个概念简单易学，那么这节课就会成功。接下来第3句转折说，但无数的研究已经发现，课堂材料如果更难吸收，从长远来讲，学生们能记住更多，对其理解也更深。题目是对这两句内容的概括。

50、【定位】根据题目中的 music, deliberately 将本题出处定位于[A]段。

【精析】[A]。[A]段第3句指出杰克·怀特表演时，故意将自己的乐器放在不方便的位置说明怀特在蓄意为自己制造障碍。而本段首句提到，杰克·怀特是白色条纹乐队前主唱，在音乐界也是很有影响力的人物。本段末句提到，他认为音乐制作如果太容易，音乐就很难出彩。因此，可以说，正是这种蓄意为自己制造障碍的行为造就了杰克·怀特的成功。题目是对本段内容的概括。

51、【定位】根据题目中的 freedom 和 happy 将本题出处定位于[G]段第3句。

【精析】[G]。[G]段第3句说我们易于将自由等同于幸福，但是，心理治疗师和作家亚当·菲利普斯说，如果我们的愿望没有束缚，我们很难知道我们想要什么，或者我们的目标是什么。接下来又举了一个病人的例子说明该观点——并不是完全自由了就会快乐。题目与原文内容的推断。

52、【定位】根据题目中的 Hughes 和 composed on computers 将本题出处定位于[D]段末句。

【精析】[D]。[D]段末句中的 they 即指上文提到的 long poems among the submissions, 该句提到，经过多方打听，休斯发现，这些诗都是学生们回家路上用电脑写的。题目与该句同义。

53、【定位】根据题目中的 bear in mind 和 the right obstacles 将本题出处定位于[K]段倒数第2句。

【精析】[K]。[K]段倒数第2句提到我们也许需要提醒自己合适的障碍对我们会多么有用。该段末句指出有时候，获得圆满的最佳路线就是选择阻力更大的那条路径。题目是对这两句的概括。

54、【定位】根据题目中的 the super-rich 将本题出处定位于[I]段第3句。

【精析】[I]。[I]段第3句指出心理学家调查超级富豪的心态。接下来的几句讲述调查的结果，即他的许多研究对象都会因为钱给他们提供的无限选择而感到迷茫。题目是第5句的同义转述，其中的 baffled 与原文中的 confused 同义。

55、【定位】根据题目中的 one hundred and forty characters 将本题出处定位于[J]段第2句。

【精析】[J]。[J]段第2句指出推特网站的巨大成功根植于简单却深刻的见解，在一个有无限空间可以表达自己的媒介中，最有趣的事是我们只能把自己限制在140个字内。题目中的 one free social networking website 指的正是文中的 Twitter。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解：

56、【定位】根据题干中的 new science Ph.D.s in the United States today 将本题出处定位于第1段前两句。

【精析】C)。第1段前两句提到，过去在美国，刚毕业的科学家博士还有望在学术界寻求职业道路。然而如今，大多数毕业生最终都在学术界之外工作。C)是对第2句中的 *most graduates end up working outside academia* 的同义转述。故答案为C)。A)是针对文中第1段第3句中的 *but for which they have useful knowledge, skills, and experience* 设置的干扰项。B)是对第1段第2句中的 *not only in industry but also in careers such as science policy, communications, and patent law* 的过度推断。D)是针对文中第1段最后一句中的 *One critical step that could help to drive change...* 设置的干扰项。

57、**【定位】**题干中的 *American's Ph.D. training* 是对文中第1段倒数第2句中的 *the way we currently train scientists* 和 *training programs* 的同义转述，故将本题出处定位于此。

【精析】A)。第1段倒数第2句提到，我们当前培养科学家的方法与现实的就业机会之间仍然存在巨大的鸿沟，因此迫切需要对培养方案做出极大的改进以帮助缩小这一鸿沟。A)是对该句的同义转述，故为答案。A)中的 *improved* 与文中的 *improvements* 为同根词。B)与原文意思相反，予以排除。C)彻底否定了当前培养科学家的方法，说法过于绝对。D)中的 *practical courses* 文中并未提及。

58、**【定位】**根据题干中的 *recommended* 和 *postdoctoral researchers* 将本题出处定位于第2段首句。

【精析】C)。第2段首句提到，美国实验生物学会联合会建议，每个博士后研究生应该与指导教授商量制定一个个人发展计划。C)是对该句中的 *put together an IDP in consultation with an adviser* 的同义转述，其中 *made* 对应文中的 *put together*，故答案为C)。A)是针对文中第1段倒数第2句中的 *an urgent need for...* 设置的干扰项。B)是针对第4段第4句中的 *After the user has identified a long-term career goal...* 设置的干扰项。D)是针对第3段第2句中的 *The aim is to ensure that employees have an explicit tool to help them...* 设置的干扰项。

59、**【定位】**根据题干中的 *Government agencies and the private sector* 和 *use IDPs to* 将本题出处定位于第3段首句。

【精析】B)。第3段首句提到，个人发展计划很早就被政府机构和私营部门用于为员工和组织实现特定的目标。接着第2句具体说明他们使用个人发展计划的目的：为了保证员工有明确的方法以帮助他们了解自己的能力和抱负、确定职业的发展前景以及设定（通常是短期内的）目标。B)是对这两句的概括，故为答案。A)是针对第1段第3句中的 *but for which they have useful knowledge, skills, and experience* 设置的干扰项。C)和D)都属于无中生有。

60、**【定位】**根据题干中的 *my IDP* 将本题出处定位于第4段。

【精析】A)。第4段第2、3句提到，“我的个人发展计划”通过一个自省过程对处于职业生涯早期的科学家们进行指导，从而制定一个针对个人的职业规划。……每个受训者的自我评估都被用于对一套职业轨迹进行划分。概括起来就是，“我的个人发展计划”是通过自我评估和自我反省的方法为科学家们选择一个更好的职业规划，故A)符合文意。B)是针对文中第3段倒数第2句中的 *...determine career possibilities...* 设置的干扰项，不属于 *myIDP* 的特征。C)是针对第5段第1句中的 *...help them identify a long-term career path.* 设置的干扰项，达到这一目的除 *myIDP* 外还需要额外的资源。D)是针对第5段最后一句中的 *universities could incorporate IDPs into their graduate curricula* 设置的干扰项，这里只是建议把 *IDP* 并入大学的研究生课程，并不是指 *myIDP* 已经成为研究生课程的一部分。

Passage Two

答案详解：

61、**【定位】**文章第1段和第2段是关于女性进步的介绍，因而将本题出处定位至这两段。

【精析】A)。第1段指出女性在21世纪的前十年已经取得了显著的成绩，并列出了大量的成功女性的例子来加以说明形势一片大好。但是第2段首句就直接指出，不要高兴得太早，并在该段接下来的内容中举例指出为什么这么说：因为在很多国家和地区，女性的地位依然堪忧。综合这两段看来，作者认为，女性进步的道路依然漫长，选项A)符合这两段的文意，故为答案。选项B)是对原文的片面理解，第1段确实列举了大量杰出女性取得辉煌成就的例子，但是第2段中作者随即指出，在其他一些地方，女性的生存和生活状态堪忧。因此排除B)。选项C)和D)的内容在文章中并未涉及，属于无理据、想当然的过度推断，故排除。

62、【定位】根据题干中的 *women* 和 *progress* 将本题出处定位于第 3、4 段。

【精析】B)。第 3、4 段详细介绍了《新闻周刊》在全球范围内对女性的进步情况所做的调查，其中第 3 句介绍的是这次调查的目的以及具体细节，第 4 段介绍了这次调查的结果。第 4 段首句中指出，得分最高的国家集中在西方，那里的法律禁止性别歧视，而且男女平等的权利是神圣化的，句子中 *where* 引导的定语从句实际上解释了原因。选项 B) 是对定语从句部分的同义转述印故为答案，三个干扰项均是依据第 3 段第 1 句中所列的影响女性生活的五个方面而设置的，并不是使得女性取得最大进步的因素，故排除。

63、【定位】根据题干中的 *Canada* 将本题出处定位于第 4 段。

【精析】D)。第 4 段的第 2—4 句转折指出，但是情况并非总是如此，有一些其他排名很靠前的国家在政治代表方面的得分就很低，并以加拿大为例进行了说明。由此可见，加拿大的女性在参政方面的代表名额很有限。选项 D) 是对这三句的综合概述，故为答案。第 4 段中提到加拿大的例子主要是为了说明这个国家的女性在政治方面参与度较低，但这并不表明她们不关心政治参与（选项 A)），也并不代表她们被男人们作为平等者对待（选项 B)），或者她们的社会地位低到令人吃惊的地步（选项 C)），故排除这三项。

64、【定位】根据题干中的 *Anne-Marie Goetz* 及 *in a nation's top office* 将本题出处定位于第 4 段最后三句。

【精析】B)。第 4 段倒数第 3 句和第 2 句以设问的方式指出，就算有一个女性得以执掌一个国家，这也不代表这个国家的普通女性都生活得更好一些。倒数第 1 句话引用了安妮·玛丽·戈茨的话补充道，很难量化或者评估女性在政治上的影响力，因为只有极少数国家的政坛里，女性数量足以对本国产生影响。可见，安妮的态度与前两句所表述的观点一致。选项 B) 是对这三句的综合概述，故为答案。选项 A) 的内容与原文毫无关系，文章没有提到女性的政治意识，所以排除 A)。文章中只是提及到女性参政的人数较少，而且这些参政的女性并不能代表这个国家的所有女性，安妮·玛丽·戈茨的发言中并未直接涉及女性地位或者女性自信相关的内容，故排除 C) 和 D)。

65、【定位】根据题干中的 *Hillary Clinton* 将本题出处定位于第 6 段。

【精析】D)。第 6 段主要介绍了希拉里·克林顿的相关言论。第 3 句中她亮出了自己的观点：如果女性在经济方面的潜能得以放开的话，将会对社区、国家乃至世界都产生积极影响。接下来她就这个观点进行了详细阐述，指出这种做法将带来的种种好处，题干中的 *make the world a better place* 即对应本部分的内容。在最后一句中，她总结陈词，再次指出，通过利用所有女性无尽的经济潜能将会为所有人提供机会。由此可见，希拉里认为，如果能充分发掘女性在经济方面的潜力，世界将会交骨更美好。选项 D) 符合文意，故为答案。选项 A) 故意用 *political power* 混淆原文中提及的 *economic potential*，不符合原文，故排除。选项 B) 在文中并未涉及，故排除。选项 C) 也是对原文中 *More educational opportunity for children* 的胡乱嫁接，不符合原文，故排除。

Part IV Translation

闻名于世的丝绸之路是一系列连接东西方的路线。丝绸之路延伸 6,000 多公里，得名于古代中国的丝绸贸易。丝绸之路上的贸易在中国、南亚、欧洲和中东文明发展中发挥了重要作用。正是通过丝绸之路，中国的造纸、火药、指南针、印刷术等四大发明才被引介到世界各地。同样，中国的丝绸、茶叶和瓷器 (porcelain) 也传遍全球。物质文化的交流是双向的，欧洲也通过丝绸之路出口各种商品和植物，满足中国市场的需求。

①The world-renowned Silk Road is a series of routes connecting the East and the West. ②Extending more than 6,000 kilometers, the Silk Road got its name from the silk trade of ancient China. ③The trade which was carried out along this route played an important role in the civilization development of China, South Asia, Europe and the Middle East. ④It was through the Silk Road that the four great inventions of ancient China, namely papermaking, gunpowder, compass and printing, were introduced to the world. ⑤Similarly, Chinese silk, tea and porcelain were spread all over the world. ⑥As the exchange of material culture is a two-way process, various

goods and plants were also exported through the Silk Road from Europe to China to meet the needs of the Chinese market.

难点注释:

1、①句中“闻名于世的”译作“world-renowned”，也可译作“world-famous”或“well-known”；“丝绸之路”译作“Silk Road”或“Silk Route”；“连接东西方的”译作“connecting the East and the West”，此处处理为现在分词短语作后置定语。

2、②句含有两个谓语动词，将“延伸 6,000 多公里”译作现在分词短语“Extending more than 6,000 kilometers”，置于句首作状语，extend 可以表示时间或空间上的“延长，延伸”，还可以用于比喻意义上的“延长”或范围上的“妒展”。“得名于”可译作“get one’s name from”或“be named after”。

3、③句中“丝绸之路上的贸易”增译作“The trade which was carried out along this route”，此处使用“this route”以避免多次重复出现“Silk Road”；“发挥了重要作用”译作“play an important/a significant role”，该短语为常考点，考生应重点记忆。

4、④句中“正是…才…”译作“It was... that...”强调句型。其中“四大发明”译作“the four great inventions of ancient China”；“造纸、火药、指南针、印刷术等”处理为插入语“namely papermaking, gunpowder, compass and printing”；“被引介到”译作“be introduced to”。

5、⑤句中“同样”译作“similarly”；“传遍全球”译作“spread all over the world”。

6、⑥句包含两个分句，将第一个分句“物质文化的交流是双向的”处理为状语从句“As the exchange of material culture is a two-way process”。其中“物质文化”可译作“material culture”或“tangible culture”；“双向的”也可译作“bilateral”，此处为使句子结构保持平衡，将“双向的”增译作“a two-way process”。“满足…的需要”译作“meet the needs of...”，该短语为常考点，考生应重点记忆。