



B) She is interested in English.

D) Her oral English is bad.

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

12. A) Applying for a work experience. C) Taking an exam.  
B) Applying for a part-time job. D) Visiting an old friend.
13. A) Students in the first half of their courses.  
B) Students who will graduate soon.  
C) Students in the second half of their courses.  
D) Students who have just graduated from universities.
14. A) Explain the procedures to the students. C) Write a comprehensive report.  
B) Work regular hours. D) Send a report about the woman's work.
15. A) In two weeks. C) In the second half of her course.  
B) In three weeks. D) Not decided yet.

## 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.

## Passage One

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

16. A) Synthetic fuel. C) Alcohol.  
B) Solar energy. D) Electricity.
17. A) Air traffic conditions. C) Road conditions.  
B) Traffic jams on highways. D) New traffic rules.
18. A) Go through a health check. C) Arrive early for boarding.  
B) Carry little luggage. D) Undergo security checks.

## Passage Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) In a fast-food restaurant. C) At a county fair.  
B) At a shopping center. D) In a bakery.
20. A) Avoid eating any food. C) Wash his hands thoroughly.  
B) Prepare the right type of pie to eat. D) Practice eating a pie quickly.
21. A) On the table. C) Under his bottom.  
B) Behind his back. D) On his lap.
22. A) Looking sideways to see how fast your neighbor eats.  
B) Eating from the outside toward the middle.  
C) Swallowing the pie with water.  
D) Holding the pie in the right position.

## Passage Three

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

23. A) Beauty. B) Loyalty. C) Luck. D) Durability.
24. A) He wanted to follow the tradition of his country.  
B) He believed that it symbolized an everlasting marriage.  
C) It was thought a blood vessel in that finger led directly to the heart.  
D) It was supposed that the diamond on that finger would bring good luck.
25. A) The two people can learn about each other's likes and dislikes.  
B) The two people can have time to decide if they are a good match.  
C) The two people can have time to shop for their new home.



D) The two people can earn enough money for their wedding.

### 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.

In the center of a big city there are usually dozens of large office buildings that house big banks, corporation headquarters, and government agencies. Thousands of people work in these buildings. People who do all the office work are called white-collar workers. 26 and receptionists, bookkeepers and computer operators work for many different kinds of companies.

Many office workers dream of working their way up to the top, from clerk to 27 of a corporation. The way lies through middle management. Middle management includes junior executives, who may fill 28 jobs, supervise other workers in the company, 29 action to top management, or see that the company's policies are 30. At the very top are the senior executives. They 31 the policies for their own companies, especially 32. The Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, of a large 33 has a great deal of power and influence.

It is believed that one can start out at the bottom and go all the way to the top. Because financial matters are so important, some accountants become top executives. In companies where technology is important, people with an engineering background can also rise to the top. Nowadays, however, education 34 in the selection of people for management jobs. Universities in many countries offer courses in business administration. The graduates of these courses often start out in middle management jobs. From there, they can easily get promoted if they show the necessary 35 and ability.

## 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.

For decades, Americans have taken for granted the United States' leadership position in the development of new technologies. The *innovations* (创新) that resulted from research and development during World War II and afterwards were 36 to the prosperity of the nation in the second half of the 20th century. Those innovations, upon which virtually all aspects of 37 society now depend, were possible because the United States then 38 the world in mathematics and science education. Today, however, despite increasing demand for workers with strong skills in mathematics and science, the 39 of degrees awarded in science, math, and engineering are decreasing.

The decline in degree production in what are called the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and math) seems to be 40 related to the comparatively weak performance by US schoolchildren on international assessments of math and science. Many students entering college have weak skills in mathematics. According to the 2005 report of the Business-Higher Education Forum, 22 percent of college freshmen must take *remedial* (补习的) math 41, and less than half of the students who plan to major in science or engineering 42 complete a major in those fields.

The result has been a decrease in the number of American college graduates who have the skills, 43 in mathematics, to power a workforce that can keep the country at the *forefront* (前沿) of innovation and maintain its standard of living. With the 44 performance of American students in math and science has come increased competition from students from other countries that have strongly supported education in these areas. Many more students earn 45 in the STEM disciplines in developing



countries than in the United States.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) accelerating | I) especially  |
| B) actually     | J) future      |
| C) closely      | K) led         |
| D) contemporary | L) met         |
| E) courses      | M) procedures  |
| F) critical     | N) proportions |
| G) declining    | O) spheres     |
| H) degrees      |                |

### 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**.

#### Ban Sugary Drinks—That Will Add Fuel to the Obesity War

- A) On a train last Thursday, I sat opposite a man who was so fat he filled more than one seat. He was pale and disfigured and looked sick to death, which he probably was: obesity (肥胖症) leads to many nasty ways of dying. Looking around the carriage, I saw quite a few people like him, including a couple of fatty children with swollen cheeks pressing against their eyes. These people are part of what is without exaggeration an *epidemic* (流行病) of obesity.
- B) But it is quite unnecessary: there is a simple idea—far from new—that could spare millions of such people a lifetime of *chronic* (长期的) ill health, and at the same time save the National Health Service (NHS) at least £ 14 billion a year in England and Wales. There would, you might think, be considerable public interest in it. This simple idea is that sugar is as good—or as bad—as poison and should be avoided. It is pure, white and deadly, as Professor John Yudkin described it 40 years ago in a revolutionary book of that name. The subtitle was *How Sugar Is Killing Us*.
- C) In its countless hidden forms, in ready meals, junk food and sweet drinks, sugar leads to *addiction* (瘾), to hormonal upsets to the appetite, to *metabolic* (新陈代谢的) malfunctions and obesity and from there to type 2 *diabetes* (糖尿病) and its many horrible complications. If people really grasped that, they would try to kick the habit, particularly as Britain is the “fat man of Europe”. They might even feel driven to support government measures to prevent people from consuming this deadly stuff. Yet so far this idea has met little but resistance.
- D) It is not difficult to imagine the *vested interests* (既得利益集团) lined up against any sugar control—all the food and drink manufacturers, processors, promoters and retailers who make such easy pickings out of the magic powers of sugar. Then there are the liberals, with whom I would normally side, who protest that government regulation would be yet another instance of interference in our lives.
- E) That is true, but people should realise that you cannot have a welfare state without a *nanny state* (保姆国家), to some degree. If we are all to be responsible for one another’s health insurance, through socialised medicine, then we are all closely involved in one another’s health, including everyone’s eating and drinking. That has already been admitted, finally, with smoking. But it has yet to be admitted with overeating, even though one in four adults in this country is obese and that number is predicted to double by the year 2050. Quite apart from anything else, obesity will cripple the NHS.
- F) Recently, though, there have been signs that the medical establishment is trying to sound the alarm. Last month the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges (AMRC) published a report saying that obesity is the greatest public health issue affecting the UK and urging government to do something.
- G) The report offers 10 recommendations, of which the first is imposing a tax of 20 percent on sugary drinks for at least a year, on top of the existing 20 percent value-added tax. That at least would be an excellent start. The amounts of sugar in soft drinks are horrifying, and turn straight to fat. As Professor Terence Stephenson, head of the AMRC, has said, sugary soft drinks are “the ultimate bad food. You are just consuming neat sugar. Your body didn’t evolve to handle this kind of thing.
- H) Precisely. The risks of eating too much fat or salt (which are very different) pale into insignificance compared with the harm



done by sugar. And it is everywhere.

- I) It is difficult to buy anything in a supermarket, other than plain, unprepared meat, fish or vegetables, that doesn't have a large amount of sugar in it. This has come about because the prevailing scientific views of the 1960s and 1970s ignored the evidence about sugar, and instead saw fat as the really serious risk, both to the heart and other organs, as well as the cause of obesity.
- J) The fashion was to avoid fat. But finding that food with much of its fat removed is not very appetizing, food producers turned to sugar as a magic alternative flavour enhancer, often in the forms of *syrops* (糖浆) that had recently been developed from com, and put it generously into most prepared foods and soft drinks.
- K) This stuff is not just fattening. It is addictive. It interferes with the body's metabolism, possibly via the activity of an appetite-controlling hormone. There's plenty of evidence for this, for those who will accept the truth.
- L) Theoretically, people ought to make "healthy choices" and avoid overeating. But sugar additives are not easy to identify and are hard to avoid. So the snacking, overdrinking and overeating that makes people fat is not really their own fault: obesity is in large part something that is being done to them. It should be stopped, or rather the government should stop it.
- M) Going round my local supermarket, I am constantly astonished that it is still legal to sell all the poisons stacked high on the shelves. The problem is that they are worse than useless. They are poisonous. They are known to be addictive. They are known to make people obese. And giving small children sweet drinks or bottles of fake juice all day long is nothing less than child abuse.
- N) Clearly, the sale of such stuff ought to be illegal. I hate to think of yet more government regulation. But a bit of tax on sweet soda and a little more health education, a bit of cooking in schools and banning *machines* (自动售货机) here and there—as suggested by the AMRC report—is not going to achieve very much. Labelling is quite inadequate. What is needed is legislation banning high levels of sugary syrups used in foods and drinks.
- O) In June 2012, the then minister for public health said the government was not scared of the food industry and had not ruled out legislation, because of the costs of obesity to the NHS. However, nothing has happened yet. Why not have another Jammie Dodger biscuit and forget about it.
46. Avoiding over-consumption of sugar can improve people's health as well as save medical expenses.
47. Laws should be passed to make it illegal to produce overly sweet foods or drinks.
48. Giving small children sweet juices to drink all the time is equal to child abuse.
49. Looking around, the author found obesity quite widespread.
50. The number of obese people is expected to increase quickly in the next few decades.
51. If people really understood the horrible consequences of sugary foods and drinks, they would support government measures against sugar consumption.
52. It would be a very good beginning to impose an additional tax on sugary drinks.
53. The government has not yet taken any action to regulate sugar consumption although it indicated its intention to do so some time ago.
54. Sugar is far more harmful to health than fat and salt.
55. Consumers of sweet foods are not really to blame because they cannot tell what food is sugary.

### 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.**

The rise of the Internet has been one of the most transformative developments in human history, comparable in impact to the invention of the printing press and the telegraph. Over two billion people worldwide now have access to vastly more information than ever before, and can communicate with each other instantly, often using Web-connected mobile devices they carry everywhere. But the Internet's tremendous impact has only just begun.





Most black workers would not want to return to a time when, on average, they earned 40 percent less than their white counterparts (职位相当的人), while racially restrictive agreements largely prevented them from buying into the suburban neighborhoods being built for white working-class families.

Today, new problems have emerged in the process of resolving old ones, but the solution is not to go back to the past. Some people may long for an era when divorce was still hard to come by. The spread of no-fault divorce has reduced the bargaining power of whichever spouse is more interested in continuing the relationship. And the breakup of such marriages has caused pain for many families.

The growing diversity of family life comes with new possibilities as well as new challenges. According to a recent poll, more than 80 percent of Americans believe that their current family is as close as the one in which they grew up, or closer. Finding ways to improve the lives of the remaining 20 percent seems more realistic than trying to restore an imaginary golden age.

What do we learn about American autoworkers in 1950?

- A) They had less job security than they do today.
- B) It was not too difficult for them to buy a house.
- C) Their earnings were worth twice as much as today.
- D) They were better off than workers in other industries.

What does the author say about retired people today?

- A) They invariably long to return to the golden past.
- B) They do not depend so much on social welfare.
- C) They feel more secure economically than in the past.
- D) They are usually unwilling to live with their children.

Why couldn't black workers buy a house in a white suburban neighborhood?

- A) They lacked the means of transportation.
- B) They were subjected to racial inequality.
- C) They were afraid to break the law.
- D) They were too poor to afford it.

What is the result of no-fault divorce?

- A) Divorce is easier to obtain.
- B) Domestic violence is lessened.
- C) It causes little pain to either side.
- D) It contributes to social unrest.

What does the author suggest society do?

- A) Get prepared to face any new challenges.
- B) Try to better the current social security net.
- C) Narrow the gap between blacks and whites.
- D) Improve the lives of families with problems.

## 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**.

大熊猫(giant panda)是一种温顺的动物,长着独特的黑白皮毛。因其数量极少,大熊猫已被列为濒危物种。大熊猫对于世界自然基金会(WWF)有着特殊意义。自1961年该基金会成立以来,大熊猫就一直是它的徽标。大熊猫是熊科中最稀有的成员,主要生活在中国西南部的森林里。目前,世界上大约有1000只大熊猫。这些以竹为食的动物正面临许多威胁。因此,确保大熊猫的生存比以往更重要。



## 2014年12月大学英语六级考试真题(三)答案与详解

### Part I

### Writing

#### 审题思路

本作文话题为大学校园中令你受益最多的一项活动，非常贴近大学生的生活。因此，在构思时可以用自己的亲身经历作为材料，着重阐述活动的有益之处。考生首先应该指明是什么校园活动让你受益最多；接着应对该活动进行描述，说明它让你受益之处，最后总结全文、升华主题。

#### 写作提纲

- 一、指出大学校园中最让“我”受益的活动(benefited me most)
- 二、阐述该活动让“我”受益之处：1、描述活动(a debate competition)
  - 2、活动所得(what I have learnt from it)
- 三、升华主题：指出“我”从活动中得到了对未来而言最珍贵的礼物(the most precious gift for future)

#### 范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Most Beneficial Activity on Campus</b></p> <p>① Every university offers <b>numerous</b> kinds of activities to enrich students' extracurricular life ② <u>As one of the young college students</u>, I have learnt a lot from all of these well-organized activities. ③ <u>But the one that has benefited me most is</u> the debate competition I took part in last year.</p> <p>④ That was a debate competition between different majors and the topic was about theoretical knowledge versus practice. ⑤ <u>What matters most is not the result of the debate, but what I have learnt from it.</u> ⑥ <u>That is</u>, no individual could accomplish a challenging task all by herself or himself. ⑦ <b>Joint efforts</b> are of great importance in winning any competition.</p> <p>⑧ It was really lucky for me to take part in the debate competition, from which I got the most precious gift for future: cherishing <b>team spirit</b> and joint efforts, which will help me <b>sweep away</b> every block falling in my way to success.</p>	<p>① 指出校园活动多种多样。。</p> <p>② 指出“我”从这些活动中学到很多。</p> <p>③ 指出使“我”受益最多的活动——辩论赛。</p> <p>④ 介绍辩论赛的基本信息。</p> <p>⑤ 指出“我”觉得最重要的不是比赛的结果，而是从中学到的东西。</p> <p>⑥⑦ 指出此项活动使“我”认识到团队合作的重要性。</p> <p>⑧ 总结全文：“我”从辩论赛中得到了对未来而最珍贵的礼物。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>numerous 无数的的</p> <p>benefit 有益于</p> <p>joint efforts 共同努力</p> <p>team spirit 团队精神</p> <p>sweep away 扫除</p>



## 全文翻译

## 最有益处的大学活动

每个大学都为学生提供多种多样的校园活动以丰富他们的课外生活。作为一个年轻的大学生,我从这些精心组织的活动中学到了很多。但是让我受益最多的是去年参加的那场辩论赛。

那是一次有不同专业学生参与的辩论赛,辩题是理论知识与实践。最重要的不是辩论的结果,而是我从中学到了什么。那就是,没有哪个人能够单凭自己就可以完成一项极具挑战性的任务。要赢得任何一项竞赛,共同努力都极为重要。

我很幸运参加了那场辩论赛,从中我收获了对未来而言最珍贵的礼物:珍惜团队精神和共同努力,这将帮我扫清通往成功道路上的每一个障碍。

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

## Section A

1. W: Simon, could you return the tools I lent you for building the bookshelf last month?

M: Oh, well, I hate to tell you this, but I can't seem to find them.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

1. A) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.
- B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.
- C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.
- D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.

【预测】选项中多次出现了 tools 一词,且出现了 lend, returned 和 borrowed,由此可推测对话很可能与工具的借和还有关。

【精析】D。女士问上个月她借给男士做书架用的工具是否可以归还;男士回答说似乎找不到了,故答案为 D。

2. W: I am going to Martha's house. I have a paper to complete. And I need to use her computer.

M: Why don't you buy one yourself? Think how much time you could save.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

2. A) Save time by using a computer.
- B) Buy her own computer.
- C) Borrow Martha's computer.
- D) Stay home and complete her paper.

【预测】选项均是以动词原形开头的短语,可推测此题考查行为或建议。选项中多次出现了 computer 一词,可推测对话很可能与电脑有关。

【精析】B。女士说她打算去玛莎家,她需要用玛莎的电脑来完成一篇论文;男士说“你为什么不自自己买一台呢?”句中出现了 Why don't you... 句型,这是一种委婉给出建议的表达方式。由此可知,男士建议女士自己买台电脑,故答案为 B)。

3. 听力原文: W: Daddy, I have decided to give up science and go to business school.

M: Well, it is your choice as long as you pay your own way, but I should warn you that not everyone with a business degree will make a successful manager.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. A) The man doesn't have money for his daughter's graduate studies.
- B) The man doesn't think his daughter will get a business degree.
- C) The man insists that his daughter should pursue her studies in science.
- D) The man advises his daughter to think carefully before making her decision.

【预测】选项中出现 his daughter's graduate studies, business degree 和 pursue her studies 等,可以推测对话很可能与女儿的学业有关。







B) Maths and physics.

D) Electronics and computer-programming.

D. 【精析】男士问女士为何选择艺术设计,女士没有明确回答,但却提到她对电子学及编写电脑游戏感兴趣,故答案为D)。

11. Why did the woman take an English course?

A) Her English is very good.

C) Her English writing is poor.

B) She is interested in English.

D) Her oral English is bad.

C. 【精析】男士说女士的英语很好,为何选择英语这门课,女士回答说自己的英语口语没问题,但书面英语比较差,故答案为C)。

**Conversation Two**

听力原文:

W: Good morning, Mr. Johnson. I'm Diana Huston.

M: Good morning. What can I do for you?

W: I'm a college student. (12) I'm taking a business course which needs three weeks' work experience. My lecturer, Mr. Armstrong, suggested I contact you as (12) you've allowed students before to practice in your company. I've brought a letter of reference from Mr. Armstrong for you.

M: Thanks. Yes, our company has a good relationship with the university. We've had many students here over the past years. (13) We usually take students who are in the second half of their courses. What about you?

W: I'm almost at the halfway mark. I've got some exams in two weeks. Then I'll be ready to start before the beginning of the second semester. But I thought I'd get this organized before the exams start.

M: That's a very responsible way of thinking. It's a good idea to get in early. I'm sure there will be many students soon.

W: I could start in three weeks if you like.

M: Do you understand what's involved in the practice?

W: I think so. Mr. Armstrong explained the procedures to us. I have to work regular hours, and write a comprehensive report on what I've learnt as an assignment for Mr. Armstrong and the personnel department of the company as well. (14) And you will send a report about my work to Mr. Armstrong and that will also be part of my assessment.

M: That's right. But I'll have to discuss this application with the personnel department. (15) And I will let you know as soon as possible if you've been accepted.

W: Yes, please. If I'm not accepted, I'll have to apply somewhere else.

12. What's the woman's main purpose of the visit?

A) Applying for a work experience.

C) Taking an exam.

B) Applying for a part-time job.

D) Visiting an old friend.

A. 【详解】对话开头,女士自我介绍说她正打算参加一个商业课程,需要三周的工作经验,后面又提到说男士的公司之前曾允许学生来实习。由此可见,女士来访的目的是申请一份实习工作,故答案为A)。

13. Which kind of students will the company usually accept?

A) Students in the first half of their courses.

B) Students who will graduate soon.

C) Students in the second half of their courses.

D) Students who have just graduated from universities.

C. 【详解】男士在对话中提到,他们公司一般接收处于课程后半阶段的学生,故答案为C)。

14. What would the man do for the woman's practice if she were accepted?

A) Explain the procedures to the students.

C) Write a comprehensive report.



- B) Work regular hours. D) Send a report about the woman's work.

D. 【详解】对话中女士提到,男士会给阿姆斯特朗先生发送一份关于她的工作报告,作为对她的评价,男士表示赞同,故答案为D)。

15. When will the woman's practice begin?

- A) In two weeks. C) In the second half of her course.  
B) In three weeks. D) Not decided yet.

D. 【详解】对话结尾处,男士对女士说,如果女士被接受的话,他会尽快告知她,可见女士实习的时间还没确定,故答案为D)。

## Section B

### Passage One

(16) In the next few decades, people are going to travel very differently from the way they do today. Everyone is going to drive electrically-powered cars, so in the few years, people won't worry about running out of gas. Some of the large automobile companies are really moving ahead with this new technology. F&C Motors, a major auto company, for example, is holding a press conference next week. After the press conference, the company will present its new electronically-operated models. Transportation in the future won't be limited to the ground. Many people predict that traffic will quickly move to the sky. (17) In the coming years, instead of radio reports about road conditions and highway traffic, news reports will talk about traffic jams in the sky. But the sky isn't the limit. In the future, you will probably even be able to take a trip to the moon. Instead of listening to regular airplane announcements, you will hear someone say: the spacecraft to the moon leaves in 10 minutes. Please check your equipment. (18) And remember no more than 10 ounces of carry-on baggage are allowed.

16. What will be used to power cars in the next few decades?

- A) Synthetic fuel. C) Alcohol.  
B) Solar energy. D) Electricity.

D. 【详解】短文中提到,未来几十年,人们出行的方式将与现在非常不同,每个人都将驾驶着电动汽车,故答案为D)。

17. What will future news reports focus on when talking about transportation?

- A) Air traffic conditions. C) Road conditions.  
B) Traffic jams on highways. D) New traffic rules.

A. 【详解】短文中提到,在未来几年,将不是有关道路和高速公路交通状况的电台报道,取而代之的是空中交通堵塞的新闻报道,故答案为A)。

18. What will passengers be asked to do when they travel to the moon?

- A) Go through a health check. C) Arrive early for boarding.  
B) Carry little luggage. D) Undergo security checks.

B. 【详解】短文中提到,未来可能可以去月球上旅行,你会被告知携带的行李不得超过10盎司,可见携带的行李非常少,故答案为B)。

### Passage Two

(19) County fairs are a tradition in New England towns. They offer great entertainment. One popular event is the pie-eating contest. If you want to take part in the contest, it is a good idea to remember these guidelines: first, (20) make sure your stomach is nearly empty of food. Eating a whole pie can be hard if you have just finished a meal. Next, it is helpful to like the pie you are going to eat. The cream types are a good choice. They slide down the throat more easily. Placing your hands in the right position adds to the chances of winning. There is a temptation to reach out and help the eating process. This will result in becoming disqualified. Don't just sit on your





wedding gifts they have received.

23、What was the diamond ring said to represent?

- A) Beauty. B) Loyalty. C) Luck. D) Durability.

A。【详解】短文中提到,钻戒代表美丽,故答案为A)。

24、Why did the Austrian man place the diamond ring on the third finger of the left hand of his would-be wife?

- A) He wanted to follow the tradition of his country.  
B) He believed that it symbolized an everlasting marriage.  
C) It was thought a blood vessel in that finger led directly to the heart.  
D) It was supposed that the diamond on that finger would bring good luck.

C。【详解】短文中提到,选择将钻戒戴在未婚妻的左手中指是因为人们认为左手中指的血管直通心脏,故答案为C)。

25、What is the chief advantage of having the engagement period?

- A) The two people can learn about each other's likes and dislikes.  
B) The two people can have time to decide if they are a good match.  
C) The two people can have time to shop for their new home.  
D) The two people can earn enough money for their wedding.

B。【详解】短文中提到,订婚的主要目的是通过这段时间来让双方考察对方是否是理想的结婚对象,故答案为B)。

### Section C

26、Secretaries。【详解】此处应填入一个名词与后面的名词及短语并列。secretaries 意为“秘书”,注意首字母要大写。

27、president。【详解】此处应填入一个名词,与 from...to... 结构中的 clerk 对应。president 意为“总裁”。

28、specialized。【详解】此处应填入一个形容词修饰后面的名词 jobs。specialized 意为“专门的,具体的”。

29、recommend。【详解】此处应填入一个动词与前面的动词一起作并列谓语动词。recommend 意为“建议,推荐”。

30、being carried out。【详解】此处应填入一个动词短语构成被动语态。being carried out 意为“被执行”。

31、establish。【详解】此处应填入一个动词作句子的谓语。establish 意为“制定,建立”。

32、financial matters。【详解】此处应填入一个名词短语。financial matters 意为“财务方面的事情”。

33、corporation。【详解】此处应填入一个名词被前面的形容词 large 修饰。corporation 意为“公司,企业”。

34、plays a central part。【详解】此处应填入一个动词或动词短语作句子的谓语成分。plays a central part 意为“起关键作用”。

35、personality。【详解】此处应填入一个名词与后面的 ability 并列。personality 意为“个性,性格”。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

答案详解:

36、F) critical。【详解】形容词辨析题。空格处前面是 be 动词,后面是介词 to,故该词应为形容词,且能和 to 构成某种搭配。根据上下文语境可知,美国在二战期间及战后时期的研究和发展所带来的创新对其 20 世纪后 50 年中的繁荣发展应该是很重要的。形容词 critical 意为“至关重要的”,与文意相符。备选形容词中,contemporary “当代的”和 future “未来的”都不符合句意,且与 to 不构成搭配,故均排除。

37、D) contemporary。【详解】形容词辨析题。空格处前面是介词 of,后面是名词 society,故该词应该为形容词作定语。根据上文中提到的美国历史上的科技创新,应该是当代社会发展所依赖的。contemporary 意为“当代的”,修饰名词 society,意为“当代社会”容备选的形容词中,critical 已经在上题中选过;future 也可以修饰 society,表示“未来社会”,但是根据常识,我们能断定的是当代社会的方方面面依赖于这些创新,而不是未来社会,故 future 也排除。

38、K) led。【详解】动词辨析题。空格前为句子主语 the United States,空格后为名词 the world,故该词为句



子的谓语动词,且根据句子时态,此处应填入动词过去式。根据上文可知,美国在科研方面的创新一定会让该国在数学和科学教育方面领先世界,故用动词 led,表示“领先”备选项中还有一个动词过去式 met,意思是“相遇”,不符合句意,故排除。

39、N) proportions。【详解】名词辨析题。空格处前面是定冠词 the,后面是 of degrees 限定成分,故该词应为名词。根据句意,只有 proportions“比例”符合要求,the proportions of degrees 意为“学位的比例”。备选的名词中,degrees 与后文重复,首先排除;courses 意为“课程”,procedures 意为“过程”,spheres 意为“球体”,均不与 degrees 搭配,故排除。

40、C) closely。【详解】副词辨析题。空格处前面为 be 动词,后面为形容词 related,故空格处应该为副词。根据句意,在科学、技术、工程、数学领域学位数量的减少与学龄儿童在数学和科学方面的国际评估中表现相对不佳有关,而且关系应该比较密切。因此用副词 closely。备选的副词中,actually 和 especially 虽然放在此处句意也通顺,但是在表达相关性时,closely 更为准确。

41、E) courses。【详解】名词辨析题。该空格前面为形容词 remedial 和名词 math,因此该空应为名词,且应和补习相关,只有“课程”符合常理,故选择 courses。备选的名词中,degrees 一词虽和学习有关,但与“补习”不搭配,故排除。

42、B) actually。【详解】副词辨析题。该空格前面为句子主语部分,后面为谓语动词 complete,故所填词应该为副词。根据上文所述,美国大学新生数学不好,同时,计划学习科学或工程类专业的学生不到一半能够完成专业学习。选择 actually 起到强调作用,符合句意。备选的副词中,especially 强调特殊性,closely 表示紧密的关系,均不符合该句句意,且 closely 在第 40 题中已经选过,故排除。

43、I) especially。【详解】副词辨析题。该空格是在插入语中,位于介词短语前,故应该填入副词。句意为“造成的结果是美国大学毕业生中拥有这些技能的人数在减少”,那么在数学方面就应该是一种更为突出的情况,故用 especially。备选项中,其他两个副词前面已选,且不符合句意,故排除。

44、G) declining。【详解】动名词辨析题。该空格前为定冠词 the,后面为名词 performance,故应该填入名词的修饰成分,可能是形容词或现在分词。根据上下文可知,美国学生在数学和科学方面的表现应该是逐渐变差的,故现在分词 declining 符合该句句意。备选项中,形容词里没有表示“变差”含义的词。现在分词中 accelerating 表示“加速”,与句意不符,故排除。

45、H) degrees。【详解】名词辨析题。该词前面为动词 earn,后面为介词短语,故应该填入名词。根据上文可知,应该是发展中国家中越来越多的学生取得 STEM 学科的学位,跟 STEM 相关的词,只有 degrees 比较合适。备选的名词中,courses 表示“课程”的含义,虽然接近,但不准确,且在第 41 题中已选;其他名词则与学科没有关系,故均排除。

## Section B

### Passage One

46、Avoiding over-consumption of sugar can improve people's health as well as save medical expenses.

B)。【译文】避免糖类的过量食用既可以促进人们的身体健康,也可以节省医疗支出。

【精析】该段定位句中提到,这个简单的想法既可以让成千上万这样的人免受一生的慢性疾病,也可以给国民保健制度省下巨大的费用,和题干中所提及的两点好处正好契合,故答案为 B)。

47、Laws should be passed to make it illegal to produce overly sweet foods or drinks.

N)。【译文】应该颁布法律规定产含糖量过高的食品和饮料是违法的。

【精析】该段首句提到了 illegal 一词,指出出售这些东西应该是违法的,也就是将禁止含糖食品赋予了法律的强制性,中间几句又指出征税或是对校园食品进行控制这些方法力度不够,该段最后一句再次指出应该在立法层面上禁止含糖量高的食品,故答案为 N)。

48、Giving small children sweet juices to drink all the time is equal to child abuse.

M)。【译文】一直给小孩子喝甜果汁相当于虐待他们。

【精析】文章 M) 段中提到,作者发现超市里面的货架上仍然不乏含糖饮料,阐述了这些甜饮料的极大危害,继而引发了联想,如果持续供给小孩子这些饮料,就等同于虐待儿童。题干中的 is equal to 是对原文中 is



nothing less than 的同义转述, 故答案为 M)。

49、Looking around, the author found obesity quite widespread.

A)。【译文】环顾周围, 作者发现肥胖非常普遍。

【精析】题干中提到了作者环顾四周, 文章只有两处提到作者的视角, 其一是文章开头提到的在火车上, 其二是文章后半部分提到的在超市里。根据句意, 他发现肥胖无处不在, 定位到 A) 段。作者提到, 环顾车厢, 看到 有很多人像他一样。由此可知, 作者发现肥胖非常普遍。题干中的 quite widespread 对应原文中的 quite a few people like him, 故答案为 A)。

50、The number of obese people is expected to increase quickly in the next few decades.

E)。【译文】就业中的年龄歧视使年长员工的再培训没有意义。

【精析】该段定位句中提到, 过度饮食与每个人相关, 但尽管这个国家有四分之一的成年人是肥胖者, 而且预计这一数据还会在 2050 年翻倍, 这方面还没有得到公认。题干中的 in the next few decades 对应原文中的 by the year 2050, 故答案为 E)。

51、If people really understood the horrible consequences of sugary foods and drinks, they would support government measures against sugar consumption.

C)。【译文】根据最近的报告和数据分析, 二战后生育高峰期出生的人在经济疲软期遭受的伤害最大。

【精析】该段前半部分阐述了这些含糖食品的危害性, 继而做出假设: 如果人们知道这些危害的话, 他们就会试着改变自己的饮食习惯, 同时也会有动力支持政府防止人们消费这些致命食物, 题干中的 against sugar consumption 和原文中的 prevent people from consuming... 意思接近, 故答案为 C)。

52、It would be a very good beginning to impose an additional tax on sugary drinks.

G)。【译文】对含糖饮料征收额外的税将会是一个很好的开始。

【精析】该段介绍了报告中的十项建议之首, 即关于增加税收的建议, 且提到了这将会是一个很好的开始。题干中的 a very good beginning 是原文中 an excellent start 的同义转述, 故答案为 G)。

53、The government has not yet taken any action to regulate sugar consumption although it indicated its intention to do so some time ago.

O)。【译文】政府还没有采取任何措施去管制糖类消费, 尽管一段时间之前他们曾表达了这种意图。

【精析】该段定位句提到, 当时的公共卫生部长说还没有制定好法规, 题干中的 has not yet taken any action 对应原文中的 nothing has happened yet, 故答案为 O)。

54、Sugar is far more harmful to health than fat and salt.

H)。【译文】糖类比脂肪和盐类对健康的危害更大。

【精析】该段定位句提到, 摄入过多的脂肪和盐类带来的风险跟糖类的危害相比都没有那么严重了。题干是该句的同义转换, 故答案为 H)。

55、Consumers of sweet foods are not really to blame because they cannot tell what food is sugary.

L)。【译文】含糖食品的消费者不应该被责备, 因为他们并不能辨别什么食品是含糖的。

【精析】该段中指出, 人们应该做出“健康的选择”, 避免过度饮食。但是糖类添加剂并不易辨别, 因此, 有吃零食、过度饮酒、过度饮食这类使人发胖的行为的人, 其实他们本身并没有错。题干是对画线部分的同义转述, 故答案为 L)。

## Section C

### Passage One

答案详解:

56、B)。定位: 由题干中的 the printing press and the telegraph 定位到文章第一段第一句: The rise of the Internet has been one of the most transformative developments in human history, comparable in impact to the invention of the printing press and the telegraph。

详解: 推理判断题。文章第一段第一句提到互联网的影响力可以和印刷机和电报的发明相提并论, 原因在第二句中进行阐述, 即互联网可以让人们实现即时通讯, 也就是指日常沟通, 故答案为 B)



点睛: A) “它改变了人类历史”, 文中只是说在人类历史上产生了深远影响, 并未提改变, 可以排除; C) “它被所有人接受”, 该意思过于绝对, 也不太可能发生, 可以排除; D) “它革新了人们的思想”, 文中并未提及人们的思想有什么改变, 故排除。

57. B)。定位: 题干中的 *the effects of the Internet* 定位到文二段: ...and unlike earlier periods of change, this time the effects are fully global...

详解: 推理判断题。文章第二段中间部分指出, 不同于以往时期的改变, 这次变革的影响是全球性的, 文中的 *global* 和 B) 选项中的 *worldwide* 为同义词, 故答案为 B)。

点睛: A) “它们是无法估量的”、C) “它们是不可预测的”和 D) “它们是污染的”这三项在文中均未提及, 故可以排除。

58. C)。定位: 由题干中的 *The book *The New Digital Age** 和 *inadequate* 定位到文章第三段最后一句: But if the book has one major shortcoming, it's that the authors don't spend enough time applying a critical eye to the role of Internet businesses in these sweeping changes.

详解: 事实细节题。题干问的是这本书哪个方面存在不足, 定位句中的 *shortcoming* 意思是“缺点”, 与 *inadequate* 意思相近, 那么最后一句中所说的“没有花足够多的时间去用批判的眼光看待互联网业务在这些巨大改变中所起的作用”便是答案, 故答案为 C)。

点睛: A) “它没能认识到互联网科技产生的影响”和 B) “它没能观察到互联网的社会影响”均与原文相悖, 文中提到书中调查了互联网变革对社会各方面的意义, 并描述了互联网对社会各方面所产生的深远影响, 故均排除; D) “它并没有提到互联网沟通的技术层面”, 虽然文中没有正面阐述书中提及此事, 但是也没有说这是该书的不足之处, 可以排除。

59. A)。定位: 由题干中的 *the future be like* 定位到文章第四段最后一句: They paint a picture of a world in which individuals, companies, institutions, and governments must deal with two realities, one physical, and one virtual.

详解: 事实细节题。文章第四段第一句提到, 在他们的书中, 两位作者描述了互联网在未来几十年中会如何塑造我们的生活。接着第二句指出, 他们描绘了一幅未来世界的景象, 在这个世界中, 个人、公司、机构和政府都必须处理两种现实: 一种是真实存在的, 另一种是虚拟的。由此可知, A) “人们将生活在两种现实中”为答案。

点睛: B) “人们会有相同的获取信息的途径”, 文中没有提及, 可以排除; C) “人们不需要旅行去看世界”, 虽然互联网可以帮助人们足不出户看到世界各个角落, 但这并不是未来要发生的事情, 现在也可以实现; D) “人们不需要面对面地沟通”, 同样也是现在就可以实现的事情, 而不是未来要发生的事, 而且 C)、D) 两项在文中均未提及, 故排除。

60. D)。定位: 由题干中的 *the authors of *The New Digital Age** 定位到文章最后一段第二句: By using this concept as a starting point, the authors aim to move beyond the now familiar optimist vs. pessimist dichotomy that has characterized many recent debates about whether the rise of the Internet will ultimately be good or bad for society.

详解: 推理判断题。根据定位句可知, 两位作者的目的在于超越现如今为人所熟知的乐观主义者与悲观主义者之间的对立观点——互联网的兴起最终是有益于社会还是会危害社会。由此可知, 他们是要采取中立的态度。D) “在分析互联网的影响上, 他们不会站在任何一边”和原文意思相符, 故为答案。

点睛: A) “他们对很多关于互联网的问题未给出答案”, 文中并未提及, 可以排除; B) “他们对互联网革命的未来感到乐观”, 文中提到, 两位作者对互联网的很多方面都非常乐观, 但也现实地认识到前方面临的风险。由此可知, 两位作者并非完全乐观, 故排除; C) “他们已经探索了虚拟世界的未知领域”, 文中并未提及, 可以排除。

## Passage Two

答案详解:

61. B)。定位: 由题干中的 *American autoworkers* 和 *in 1950* 定位到文章第一段前两句: In 1950, a young man would have found it much easier than it is today to get and keep a job in the auto industry. And in that year



the average autoworker could meet monthly *mortgage* (抵押贷款) payments on an average home with just 13.4 percent of his take-home pay.

详解:推理判断题。文章第一段第二句提到,在那一年,普通的汽车工人能够支付一般家庭承受的每月抵押贷款,数额只占他每月工资的13.4%,由此推断当时对他们而言买房子并不困难,故答案为B)。

点睛:A)“他们的工作保障比现如今更少”,文中第一段说在那时,他们在汽车行业更容易找到工作且维持这份工作,选项与原文意思不符,可以排除;C)“他们的工资是现在的两倍”,文中只提及现在工人每月还款额占工资比是之前的两倍多,并未说他们的工资相当于现在的两倍,可以排除;D)“他们比其他行业的工人更富足”,文中并没有把汽车行业和其他行业作对比,可以排除。

62、C)。定位:由题干中的 *retired people today* 定位到文章第二段第二句:His retired parents would certainly have had less economic security back then.

详解:推理判断题。定位句的意思是“他已退休的父母那时的经济保障一定更少”,由此推断出C)“他们要比过去有着更多经济上的安全感”,故答案为C)。

点睛:A)“他们一直都渴望回到美好的过去”,这与原文意思不符,可以排除;B)“他们不那么依赖于社会福利”,原文中并未提及社会福利,故排除;D)“他们通常不愿和他们的孩子一起生活”,原文中没有提及,可以排除。

63、B)。定位:由题干中的 *black workers* 和 *buy a house in a white suburban neighborhood* 定位到文章第四段:...while racially restrictive agreements largely prevented them from buying into the suburban neighborhoods being built for white working-class families.

详解:推理判断题。根据定位句可知,那个年代的黑人受到种族条款的限制,无法购买为白人工人阶级家庭建造的房子,B)“他们受制于种族的平等”与文中意思相符,故为答案。

点睛:A)“他们缺少交通工具”和C)“他们害怕违反法律”,文中均未提及,故均排除;D)“他们太穷了,以至于买不起”,文中的确提到了他们的工资比同职位的白人要少,但并没直接说他们是否贫穷,可以排除。

64、A)。定位:由题干中的 *no-fault divorce* 定位到文章第五段第三句:The spread of no-fault divorce has reduced the bargaining power of whichever spouse is more interested in continuing the relationship.

详解:推理判断题。定位句的意思是,不追究责任的离婚的增多降低了那些还想维持婚姻的一方讨价还价的能力。由此可知,离婚是容易的,故答案为A)。

点睛:B)“家庭暴力减少了”,这不是不追究责任的离婚的结果,可以排除;C)“它对离婚双方造成的痛苦很少”,原文中说这种婚姻的破裂导致了家庭的痛苦,该项和原文不符,可以排除;D)“这导致了社会动荡”,该选项夸大了事情的结果,原文未提及,可以排除。

65、D)。定位:由题干中的 *the author suggest society do* 定位到文章最后一段最后一句:Finding ways to improve the lives of the remaining 20 percent seems more realistic than trying to restore an imaginary golden age.

详解:事实细节题。根据定位句可知,找到方法改善剩余的20%的人的生活要比试图回到那个想象中的黄金时代要更现实一些。这和D)“改善存在问题的家庭的生活”所表达的含义是一致的,故答案为D)。

点睛:A)“准备面对任何新的挑战”,文中提到会有新的挑战,但最主要的还是建议解决问题,故该选项可以排除;B)“努力健全现有的社会保障体系”,文中并未提及,可以排除;C)“缩小黑人和白人之间的差距”,作者并未建议社会缩小黑人和白人之间的差距,故排除。

## Part IV Translation

大熊猫(*giant panda*)是一种温顺的动物,长着独特的黑白皮毛。因其数量极少,大熊猫已被列为濒危物种。大熊猫对于世界自然基金会(WWF)有着特殊意义。自1961年该基金会成立以来,大熊猫就一直是它的徽标。大熊猫是熊科中最稀有的成员,主要生活在中国西南部的森林里。目前,世界上大约有1000只大熊猫。这些以竹为食的动物正面临许多威胁。因此,确保大熊猫的生存比以往更重要。



The giant panda is a kind of gentle animal with a unique black-and-white coat. It has been listed as an endangered species due to its very limited number. The giant panda is of special significance to WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature). And it has been its symbol since its establishment in 1961. The giant panda is the rarest member of bear family, mainly living in the forests of Southwest China. Now, there are approximately 1,000 giant pandas in the world. The animal that mainly eats bamboo is facing many threats. Therefore, to ensure its survival is of greater importance than ever before.

难点注释:

1、第一句中,“温顺的”可以译为 gentle, 还可以译为 tame 或 docile; “长着独特的皮毛”还可用 with unique fur 来表达,“独特的”用 unique, 也可以用 special 替代。

2、第二句中,“被列为”可译为 be listed as...“濒危物种”翻译难度较大,可译为 endangered species/animal, 不能译成 dangerous species, 因为 dangerous species 意为“危险的动物”。

3、第四句中,“自……以来”译为 since... , 但 since 是介词,介词后面要用名词结构,因此“自该基金会成立以来”可译为 since its establishment; “一直是它的徽标”翻译为 has been its symbol, 注意用完成时态,其中“徽标”一词可以译为 symbol。

4、第五句中,“最稀有的”译为 the rarest; “熊科”还可以用 bear species 或 bear animals 来表示;“主要生活在中国西南部的森林里”可译为现在分词短语作伴随状语: mainly living in... , 或者译为一个非限制性定语从句: which mainly lives in... 。

5、第六句中,“目前”还可以用 nowadays 来表示;“有”一般有三种表达方法:there be 句型、have 和 with, 这里用 there be 句型较合适。

6、第七句中,“以竹为食”是指大熊猫以竹子为主要食物,故可译为 mainly eats bamboo, 也可译为定语从句,即 whose food is mainly bamboo 正面临许多威胁”还可以译为 is under many threats。

7、最后一句中,“确保生存”为动词短语,作主语时要将其名词化,可用不定式或现在分词形式,这里表目的,所以用 to ensure 来表达。

