

10. A) A lot of good publicity. C) Long-term investments.
 B) Talented artists to work for it. D) A decrease in production costs.
11. A) Promise long-term cooperation with the Company.
 B) Explain frankly their own current financial situation.
 C) Pay for the printing of the performance programme.
 D) Bear the cost of publicising the Company's performance.

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

12. A) He has been seeing doctors and counselors. C) He was caught abusing drugs.
 B) He has found a new way to train his voice. D) He might give up concert tours.
13. A) Singers may become addicted to it. C) Singers use it to stay away from colds.
 B) It helps singers warm themselves up. D) It can do harm to singers' vocal chords.
14. A) They are eager to become famous. C) Few will become successful.
 B) Many lack professional training. D) They live a glamorous life.
15. A) Harm to singers done by smoky atmospheres.
 B) Side effects of some common drugs.
 C) Voice problems among pop singers.
 D) Hardships experienced by many young singers.

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 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) It has not been very successful. C) It has met with strong resistance.
 B) It has long become a new trend. D) It has attracted a lot of users.
17. A) It saves time. C) It ensures drivers' safety.
 B) It increases parking capacity. D) It reduces car damage.
18. A) Collect money and help new users. C) Stay alert to any emergency.
 B) Maintain the automated system. D) Walk around and guard against car theft.
19. A) They will vary with the size of vehicles.
 B) They will be discountable to regular customers.
 C) They will be lower than conventional parking.
 D) They will be reduced if paid in cash.

Passage Two

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

20. A) Half of the methane in the atmosphere is from animals.
 B) Methane has become the chief source of greenhouse gas.
 C) Consumer behaviour may be influenced by the environment.
 D) Meat consumption has an adverse effect on the environment.



21. A) It takes time for the human body to get used to it.
 B) It lacks the vitamins and minerals essential for health.
 C) It enhances immunity to certain diseases.
 D) It helps people to live a much longer life.
22. A) Produce green food. C) Quit eating meats.
 B) Waste no food. D) Grow vegetables.

Passage Three

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

23. A) They do not know any solution. C) They do not behave in public places.
 B) They do not give up drunk driving. D) They do not admit being alcohol addicts.
24. A) To stop them from fighting back. C) To teach them the European lifestyle.
 B) To thank them for their hospitality. D) To relieve their pains and sufferings.
25. A) Without intervention they will be a headache to the nation.
 B) With support they can be brought back to a normal life.
 C) They readily respond to medical treatment.
 D) They pose a serious threat to social stability.

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.

Self-image is the picture you have of yourself, the sort of person you believe you are. 26 in our self-image are the categories in which you place yourself, the roles you play, and other 27 descriptors you use to identify yourself. If you tell an 28 you are a grandfather who recently lost his wife and who does 29 work on weekends, several elements of your self-image are brought to light—the roles of grandparent, widower, and 30 citizen.

But self-image is more than how you picture yourself; it also involves how others see you. Three types of feedback from others 31 how they see us: confirmation, rejection, and disconfirmation. Confirmation occurs when others treat you in a manner consistent with who you believe you are. You believe you have leadership abilities and your boss put you in charge of a new work team. On the other hand, rejection occurs when others treat you in a manner that 32 your self-definition. Pierre Salinger was appointed senator from California but 33 lost his first election. He thought he was a good public official, but the voters obviously thought otherwise—their vote was inconsistent with his 34. The third type of feedback is disconfirmation, which occurs when others fail to respond to your notion of self by responding neutrally. A student writes what he thinks is an excellent composition, but the teacher writes no encouraging remarks. Rather than 35 how others classify you, consider how you identify yourself. The way in which you identify yourself is the best reflection of your self-image.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions : In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word- far 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.

Proper street behaviour in the United States requires a nice balance of attention and inattention. You are supposed to look at a passerby just enough to show that you are aware of his 36. If you look too little, you appear *haughty* (目中无人的), too much and you are *inquisitive* (过分好奇地). Usually what happens is that people eye each other until they are about eight feet apart, at which point both cast down their eyes. Sociologist Erving Goffman describes this as “a kind of 37 of lights”.

Much of eye behaviour is so 38 that we react to it only on the intuitive level. The next time you have a conversation with someone who makes you feel liked, notice what he does with his eyes. Chances are he looks at you more often than is usual with 39 a little longer than the normal. You 40 this as a sign — a polite one — that he is interested in you as a person rather than just in the topic of conversation. Probably you also feel that he is both self-confident and sincere.

All this has been demonstrated in 41 experiments. Subjects sit and talk in the psychologist’s laboratory, 42 of the fact that their eye behaviour is being observed from a one way vision screen. In one fairly typical experiment, subjects were 43 to cheat while performing a task, then were interviewed and observed. It was found that those who had cheated met the interviewer’s eyes less often than was 44, an indication that “shifty eyes” — to use the mystery writers’ stock phrase — can 45 be a *tip-off* (表明) to an attempt to deceive or to feelings of guilt.

-
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) innocent | I) actually |
| B) interpret | J) subtle |
| C) sights | K) induced |
| D) dimming | L) hiding |
| E) normal | M) presence |
| F) deceived | N) doubtfully |
| G) glances | O) elaborate |
| H) obscure | |
-

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*.

A Nation That’s Losing Its Toolbox

- [A] The scene inside the Home Depot on Weyman Avenue here would give the old-time American craftsman pause. In Aisle 34 is precut plastic flooring, the glue already in place. In Aisle 26 are prefabricated windows. Stacked near the checkout counters, and as colourful as a Fisher-Price toy, is a not-so-serious-looking power tool: a battery-operated saw-and-drill combination. And if you don’t want to do it yourself, head to Aisle 23 or Aisle 35, where a help desk will arrange for an installer.
- [B] It’s all very handy stuff, I guess, a convenient way to be a do-it-yourselfer without being all that good with tools. But at a time when the American factory seems to be a shrinking presence, and when good manufacturing jobs have vanished,



- perhaps never to return, there is something deeply troubling about this dilution of American craftsmanship.
- [C] This isn't a *lament* (伤感) — or not merely a lament — for bygone times. It's a social and cultural issue, as well as an economic one. The Home Depot approach to craftsmanship — simplify it, dumb it down, hire a contractor— is one signal that mastering tools and working with one's hands is receding in America as a hobby, as a valued skill, as a cultural influence that shaped thinking and behaviour in vast sections of the country.
- [D] That should be a matter of concern in a presidential election year. Yet neither Barack Obama nor Mitt Romney promotes himself as *tool-savvy* (使用工具很在行的) presidential timber, in the mold of a Jimmy Carter, a skilled carpenter and cabinet maker. The Obama administration does worry publicly about manufacturing, a first cousin of craftsmanship. When the Ford Motor Company, for example, recently announced that it was bringing some production home, the White House cheered. "When you see things like Ford moving new production from Mexico to Detroit, instead of the other way around, you know things are changing," says Gene Sperling, director of the National Economic Council.
- [E] Ask the administration or the Republicans or most academics why America needs more manufacturing, and they respond that manufacturing gives birth to innovation, brings down the trade deficit, strengthens the dollar, generates jobs, arms the military and brings about a recovery from recession. But rarely, if ever, do they publicly take the argument a step further, asserting that a growing manufacturing sector encourages craftsmanship and that craftsmanship is, if not a birthright, then a vital ingredient of the American self-image as a can-do, inventive, we-can-make-anything people.
- [F] Traditional vocational training in public high schools is gradually declining, stranding thousands of young people who seek training for a craft without going to college. Colleges, for their part, have since 1985 graduated fewer chemical, mechanical, industrial and *metallurgical* (冶金的) engineers, partly in response to the reduced role of manufacturing, a big employer of them. The decline started in the 1950s, when manufacturing generated a sturdy 28% of the national income, or gross domestic product, and employed one-third of the workforce. Today, factory output generates just 12% of GDP and employs barely 9% of the nation's workers.
- [G] Mass layoffs and plant closings have drawn plenty of headlines and public debate over the years, and they still occasionally do. But the damage to skill and craftsmanship — what's needed to build a complex airliner or a tractor, or for a worker to move up from assembler to machinist to supervisor — went largely unnoticed.
- [H] "In an earlier generation, we lost our connection to the land, and now we are losing our connection to the machinery we depend on," says Michael Hout, a sociologist at the University of California, Berkeley. "People who work with their hands," he went on, "are doing things today that we call service jobs, in restaurants and laundries, or in medical technology and the like."
- [I] That's one explanation for the decline in traditional craftsmanship. Lack of interest is another. The big money is in fields like finance. Starting in the 1980s, skill in finance grew in importance, and, as depicted in the news media and the movies, became a more appealing source of income. By last year, Wall Street traders, bankers and those who deal in real estate generated 21% of the national income, double their share in the 1950s. And Warren Buffett, the good-natured financier, became a homespun folk hero, without the tools and *overalls* (工作服).
- [J] "Young people grow up without developing the skills to fix things around the house," says Richard Curtin, director of the Thomson Reuters/University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers. "They know about computers, of course, but they don't know how to build them."
- [K] Manufacturing's shrinking presence undoubtedly helps explain the decline in craftsmanship, if only because many of the nation's assembly line workers were skilled in craft work, if not on the job then in their spare time. In a late 1990s



study of blue-collar employees at a General Motors plant (now closed) in Linden, NJ, the sociologist Ruth Milkman of City University of New York found that many line workers, in their off-hours, did home renovation and other skilled work. “I have often thought,” Ms Milkman says, “that these extracurricular jobs were an effort on the part of the workers to regain their dignity after suffering the degradation of repetitive assembly line work in the factory.”

- [L] Craft work has higher status in nations like Germany, which invests in *apprenticeship* (学徒) programmes for high school students. “Corporations in Germany realised that there was an interest to be served economically and patriotically in building up a skilled labour force at home; we never had that *ethos* (风气),” says Richard Sennett, a New York University sociologist who has written about the connection of craft and culture.
- [M] The damage to American craftsmanship seems to parallel the steep slide in manufacturing employment. Though the decline started in the 1970s, it became much steeper beginning in 2000. Since then, some 5.3 million jobs, or one-third of the workforce in manufacturing, have been lost. A stated goal of the Obama administration is to restore a big chunk of this employment, along with the multitude of skills that many of the jobs required.
- [N] As for craftsmanship itself, the issue is how to preserve it as a valued skill in the general population. Ms Milkman, the sociologist, argues that American craftsmanship isn’t disappearing as quickly as some would argue — that it has instead shifted to immigrants. “Pride in craft, it is alive in the immigrant world,” she says.
- [O] Sol Axelrod, 37, the manager of the Home Depot here, fittingly learned to fix his own car as a teenager, even changing the brakes. Now he finds immigrant craftsmen gathered in abundance outside his store in the early morning, waiting for it to open so they can buy supplies for the day’s work as contractors. Skilled day laborers, also mostly immigrants, wait quietly in hopes of being hired by the contractors. Mr Axelrod also says the recession and persistently high unemployment have forced many people to try to save money by doing more themselves, and Home Depot in response offers classes in fixing water taps and other simple repairs. The teachers are store employees, many of them older and semi-retired from a skilled trade, or laid off. “Our customers may not be building cabinets or outdoor decks; we try to do that for them,” Mr Axelrod says, “but some are trying to build up skill so they can do more for themselves in these hard times.”
46. Mastering tools and working with one’s hands shapes people’s thinking and behaviour.
47. The factor that people can earn more money in fields other than manufacturing contributes to the decline in traditional craftsmanship.
48. According to the author, manufacturing encourages craftsmanship.
49. According to Ruth Milkman, American craftsmanship, instead of disappearing, is being taken up by immigrants.
50. The White House welcomed Ford’s announcement to bring some production back to America.
51. According to Mr Axelrod of Home Depot, people are trying to ride out the recession by doing more themselves.
52. America’s manufacturing in the 1950s constituted 28% of the gross domestic product.
53. In Ruth Milkman’s opinion, many assembly line workers did home renovation and other skilled work in their off-hours in order to regain their dignity.
54. The author felt troubled about the weakening of American craftsmanship.
55. Compared with that in America, the status of craft work in Germany is higher.

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 report from the Bureau of Labour Statistics was just as gloomy as anticipated. Unemployment in January jumped to a 16-year high of 7.6 percent, as 598,000 jobs were slashed from U.S. payrolls in the worst single-month decline since December, 1974. With 1.8 million jobs lost in the last three months, there is urgent desire to boost the economy as quickly as possible. But Washington would do well to take a deep breath before reacting to the grim numbers.

Collectively, we rely on the unemployment figures and other statistics to frame our sense of reality. They are a vital part of an array of data that we use to assess if we're doing well or doing badly, and that in turn shapes government policies and corporate budgets and personal spending decisions. The problem is that the statistics aren't an objective measure of reality; they are simply a best approximation. Directionally, they capture the trends, but the idea that we know precisely how many are unemployed is a myth. That makes finding a solution all the more difficult.

First, there is the way the data is assembled. The official unemployment rate is the product of a telephone survey of about 60,000 homes. There is another survey, sometimes referred to as the "payroll survey", that assesses 400,000 businesses based on their reported payrolls. Both surveys have problems. The payroll survey can easily double-count someone: if you are one person with two jobs, you show up as two workers. The payroll survey also doesn't capture the number of self-employed, and so says little about how many people are generating an independent income.

The household survey has a larger problem. When asked straightforwardly, people tend to lie or shade the truth when the subject is sex, money or employment. If you get a call and are asked if you're employed, and you say yes, you're employed. If you say no, however, it may surprise you to learn that you are only unemployed if you've been actively looking for work in the past four weeks; otherwise, you are "marginally attached to the labour force" and not actually unemployed.

The urge to quantify is embedded in our society. But the idea that statisticians can then capture an objective reality isn't just impossible. It also leads to serious misjudgments. Democrats and Republicans can and will take sides on a number of issues, but a more crucial concern is that both are basing major policy decisions on guesstimates rather than looking at the vast wealth of raw data with a critical eye and an open mind.

56. What do we learn from the first paragraph?
- A) The US economic situation is going from bad to worse.
 - B) Washington is taking drastic measures to provide more jobs.
 - C) The US government is slashing more jobs from its payrolls.
 - D) The recent economic crisis has taken the US by surprise.
57. What does the author think of the unemployment figures and other statistics?
- A) They form a solid basis for policy making.
 - B) They represent the current situation.
 - C) They signal future economic trends.
 - D) They do not fully reflect the reality.
58. One problem with the payroll survey is that_____.
- A) it does not include all the businesses
 - B) it fails to count in the self-employed
 - C) it magnifies the number of the jobless
 - D) it does not treat all companies equally
59. The household survey can be faulty in that_____.
- A) people tend to lie when talking on the phone
 - B) not everybody is willing or ready to respond
 - C) some people won't provide truthful information
 - D) the definition of unemployment is too broad



60. At the end of the passage, the author suggests that _____.
- A) statisticians improve their data assembling methods
 - B) decision makers view the statistics with a critical eye
 - C) politicians listen more before making policy decisions
 - D) Democrats and Republicans cooperate on crucial issues

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

At some point in 2008, someone, probably in either Asia or Africa, made the decision to move from the countryside to the city. This nameless person pushed the human race over a historic threshold, for it was in that year that mankind became, for the first time in its history, a predominantly urban species.

It is a trend that shows no sign of slowing. *Demographers* (人口统计学家) reckon that three-quarters of humanity could be city-dwelling by 2050, with most of the increase coming in the fast-growing towns of Asia and Africa. Migrants to cities are attracted by plentiful jobs, access to hospitals and education, and the ability to escape the boredom of a farmer's agricultural life. Those factors are more than enough to make up for the *squalor* (肮脏) disease and spectacular poverty that those same migrants must often at first endure when they become urban dwellers.

It is the city that inspires the latest book from Peter Smith. His main thesis is that the buzz of urban life, and the opportunities it offers for cooperation and collaboration, is what attracts people to the city, which in turn makes cities into the engines of art, commerce, science and progress. This is hardly revolutionary, but it is presented in a charming format. Mr Smith has written a breezy guidebook, with a series of short chapters dedicated to specific aspects of urbanity — parks, say, or the various schemes that have been put forward over the years for building the perfect city. The result is a sort of high-quality, unusually rigorous coffee-table book, designed to be dipped into rather than read from beginning to end.

In the chapter on skyscrapers, for example, Mr Smith touches on construction methods, the revolutionary invention of the automatic lift, the practicalities of living in the sky and the likelihood that, as cities become more crowded, apartment living will become the norm. But there is also time for brief diversions onto bizarre ground, such as a discussion of the skyscraper index (which holds that a boom in skyscraper construction is a foolproof sign of an imminent recession).

One obvious criticism is that the price of breadth is depth: many of Mr Smith's essays raise as many questions as they answer. Although that can indeed be frustrating, this is probably the only way to treat so grand a topic. The city is the building block of civilisation and of almost everything people do; a guidebook to the city is really, therefore, a guidebook to how a large and ever-growing chunk of humanity chooses to live. Mr Smith's book serves as an excellent introduction to a vast subject, and will suggest plenty of further lines of inquiry.

61. In what way is the year 2008 historic?
- A) For the first time in history, urban people outnumbered rural people.
 - B) An influential figure decided to move from the countryside to the city.
 - C) It is in this year that urbanisation made a start in Asia and Africa.
 - D) The population increase in cities reached a new peak in Asia and Africa.
62. What does the author say about urbanisation?
- A) Its impact is not easy to predict.
 - B) Its process will not slow down.
 - C) It is a milestone in human progress.
 - D) It aggravates the squalor of cities.
63. How does the author comment on Peter Smith's new book?
- A) It is but an ordinary coffee-table book.
 - B) It is flavoured with humorous stories.
 - C) It serves as a guide to art and commerce.
 - D) It is written in a lively and interesting style.



64. What does the author say in the chapter on skyscrapers?

- A) The automatic lift is indispensable in skyscrapers.
- B) People enjoy living in skyscrapers with a view.
- C) Skyscrapers are a sure sign of a city's prosperity.
- D) Recession closely follows a skyscraper boom.

65. What may be one criticism of Mr Smith's book?

- A) It does not really touch on anything serious.
- B) It is too long for people to read from cover to cover.
- C) It does not deal with any aspect of city life in depth.
- D) It fails to provide sound advice to city dwellers.

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*.

明朝第三位皇帝朱棣在夺取 (usurp) 帝位后, 从南京迁都北京, 于 1406 年开始建造紫禁城这座宫殿, 至明永乐十八年 (1420 年) 落成。随着 1924 年清朝的最后一位皇帝溥仪退位 (abdication) 后被驱逐出皇宫, 它失去了原有的功能。在这五百余年中, 共有 24 位皇帝曾在此居住, 统治全国。今天, 紫禁城是一个博物院, 也是世界上最受欢迎的旅游景点之一。游客们可以看到传统的宫殿建筑, 可以欣赏保存在宫殿里的珍宝, 还可以听到一些关于皇族和朝廷的传说和轶事。



2013年6月大学英语六级考试真题(二)答案与详解

Part I

Writing

【作文审题】本篇为评论性的话题作文,要求考生通过评论“良好的习惯源于拒绝诱惑”这句话来作文。“抵制诱惑”一直都是人们热议的话题。尤其在当前形势下,现代科技的迅速发展极大地丰富了人们的物质生活,却也带来了不少麻烦。穿行在熙来攘往的城市中,人们时时刻刻都面临着各种诱惑的考验。动笔前,考生需理解所要评论的话“良好的习惯源于拒绝诱惑”指的是,要通过拒绝诱惑来培养良好的习惯。题目中Directions指出可援引事例说明观点,也是一种思路:先正面指出好习惯的作用,然后引出现在许多人挡不住诱惑的现象,从而引出主题;然后通过举例来论证抵制诱惑,培养良好习惯的好处(学习方面:少游戏,多看书,智慧大增;生活方面:远离垃圾食品,既保持身材,又健康等);最后总结全文,指出抵制诱惑,养成良好习惯的意义,发出呼吁。另外,也可以先描述当前社会现象(社会发展,物质层面高度繁荣,许多年轻人挡不住诱惑,形成各种坏习惯),引出“良好的习惯来源于抵制诱惑”这一主题,然后可分析年轻人挡不住诱惑的原因(强烈的好奇心;辨别力不强,盲目跟风;意志力不强;强烈的叛逆心理等等),分析中也可举例说明,最后总结所述,提出建议。

写作思路	第一段:从正面引出好习惯的作用,转折指出当前的现象,从而引出主题。
	第二段:分别从三个方面论述抵制诱惑,养成良好习惯的意义:拒绝沉溺游戏,养成阅读习惯,提高学习成绩;拒绝垃圾食品,保持身体健康,保持身材;远离损友,善交益友。
	第三段:总结全文论述,并发出呼吁:培养坚强意志和睿智头脑,抵制诱惑,形成好习惯,唯其如此,才能健康成长,获得成功。

Good Habits Result from Resisting Temptation

As is known to all, good habits help us pave the way to success. However, lack of social experience and determined will, youngsters often fall into the traps of temptations such as computer games, smoking and so on. So it is high time that youngsters refused temptations and formed good habits.

Good habits result from refusing temptation and contribute to the growth of youngsters in various ways. Firstly, if youngsters stop such time-and healthconsuming activities as playing computer games and spend the time reading several pages of books every day instead, a good habit of reading will be formed and their academic performance will be greatly improved. Secondly, refusing junk food by eating healthily and regularly, youngsters need not be concerned about their health and body shape. Thirdly, youngsters seem always to be tempted by those who pretend to be “cool” by smoking or drinking. Distancing themselves from these people and making friends with better ones, youngsters themselves will be really cool.

Rome was not built in one day. Therefore, determined will and a wise mind should be gradually cultivated so that youngsters can resist various bad temptations and form good habits. Only in this way can they grow happily and achieve success.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

1. 听力原文: W: What's wrong with your phone. Gary? I tried to call you all night yesterday.

M: I'm sorry. No one was able to get through yesterday. My telephone was disconnected by the phone company.

Q: What does the woman ask the man about?

【预测】选项均以 why 开头,表明问题是关于某事的原因;其中的 his phone... disconnected, she, not get through to him 和 refused to answer her call 表明,对话可能与女士没能打电话联系上男士有关。

【精析】B)。女士问男士的电话出了什么问题(What's wrong with your phone),并说她整晚都在给男士打电话(tried to call you),由 A 可知女士是问为什么整晚都打不通男士的电话,故答案为 B 项。本题容易



误选 A 项, disconnected 在此不表示电话不通, 而是表示“切断电话”, 是男士所说的电话不通的原因。

2. 听力原文: W: I finally found a really nice apartment that's within my price range.

M: Congratulations! Affordable housing is rare in this city. I've been looking for a suitable place since I got here six months ago.

Q: What does the man mean?

【预测】选项中 houses, price range, home, affordable housing 和 apartment 表明, 对话与买房有关, 可能涉及房子的价格是否负担得起。D 项是说租房, 其他三项都是说买房, 故 D 项为答案的可能性较小。

【精析】C)。男士说能买得起的房子太少 (Affordable housing is rare), 他一直在找合适的房子 (have been looking for), rare 和 have been looking for 都说明, 男士是想说找到合适的房子很难, 故答案为 C 项。

3. 听力原文: M: I got this in my mailbox today, but I don't know what it is. Do you have any idea?

W: Oh, that's your number for the new photocopier. It requires an access code. Everyone got one.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【预测】选项中关键词 mail, copy machine 和 number 提示, 对话可能涉及邮件、复印机和号码。

【精析】D)。男士说收到了一个邮件但不知道内容是什么意思, 女士告诉他说那是新的复印机需要的访问代码 (number for the new photocopier, access code), 由此可知新的复印机运行需要一个代码, 故答案为 D 项。

4. 听力原文: W: Jane told me that you'll be leaving us soon. Is it true?

M: Yeah, my wife's maternity leave is close to an end. And since she wants to go back to work, I've decided to take a year off to raise the baby.

Q: What does the man mean?

【预测】选项主语 he 以及 stop work ...the baby, find a job near his home 和 wife... birth... baby 表明, 对话很可能涉及家庭对男士工作的影响。

【精析】A)。男士说他的妻子休完产假 (maternity leave) 后想回去工作, 所以他决定休息一年来照顾孩子 (take a year off to raise the baby), A 项是对此的同义转述, 故为答案。

5. 听力原文: M: We'll never find a parking space here. What about dropping you at the south gate and I'll find parking somewhere else?

W: Well, OK. It looks like everyone in town came to the mall today.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【预测】选项中的 shopping centre, mall 提示, 对话与逛商场有关; flooded with people 和 Parking... nightmare 提示, 对话中可能涉及人多和停车困难。而 D 项 She will wait for the man... 提示, 问题应该是针对女士提问, 听录音时重点留意女士的话。

【精析】A)。女士话中的 It looks like everyone in town came to the mall today 表明, 今天商场里人很多, 故答案为 A 项。shopping centre 对应 mall, 均表示商场。本题如听不清问题所指, 则很容易误选 C 项, 因为由男士的话可知, parking 十分困难。

6. 听力原文: W: When will the computers be back online?

M: Probably not until tomorrow. The problem is more complicated than I thought.

Q: What does the man mean?

【预测】选项主语 he 以及 repair the computers, reconnect the computers to the Net 和 complicated problems 表明, 对话可能与男士修理电脑有关。D 项说明天网上会有好东西, 与其他三项内容关联性较小, 故为答案的可能性不大。

【精析】B)。女士问电脑什么时候可以再连上网 (back online), 男士说可能要等到明天, 因为问题比他想象的要复杂 (more complicated), 也就是说使电脑重新连上网需要花费更长的时间, 答案为 B 项。

7. 听力原文: M: Did you catch Professor Smith on TV last night?

W: I almost missed it. but my mother just happened to be watching at home and gave me a call.



Q: What does the woman imply?

【预测】选项中重复出现的 Prof. Smith, on TV 表明, 对话可能与史密斯教授上电视有关。She forgot/ did see 提示, 问题应该是针对女士提问的, 而 her mother 提示, 对话中还可能涉及女士的妈妈。

【精析】D)。男士问女士昨晚在电视上看到史密斯教授了没有, 女士说 I almost missed it, but... (我差点没看到, 不过……), 其实听到这里就可以推知, 女士是看到了, 而由 but 后面的内容可知, 是她妈妈提醒她看的, 故答案为 D 项。almost missed 表达的其实是否定含义, 即“没错过”。另外, 要注意理解 but 的转折语气, 是听力题设题的重点。

8. 听力原文: M: May I get this prescription refilled?

W: I'm sorry, sir, but we can't give you a refill on that. You'll have to get a new prescription.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

【预测】选项中的 the man 以及 prescribed medicine, doctor 和 prescription 表明, 对话与男士抓处方药有关。

【精析】C)。男士想要按处方再次抓药 (prescription refilled), 女士说不行, 他得再去找医生开张新处方 (get a new prescription), 由此可推知, 男士得再去找一次自己的医生, 故答案为 C 项。

9-12. 听力原文:

M: So, what's the next thing on the agenda, Mary?

W: Well, it's the South Theatre Company. [9] They want to know if we'd be interested in sponsoring a tour they want to make to East Asia.

M: East Asia? Uh... and how much are they hoping to get from us?

W: Well, the letter mentions 20,000 pounds, but I don't know if they might settle for less.

M: Do they say what they would cover? Have they anything specific in mind?

W: No, I think they are just asking all the firms in town for as much money as they think they'll give.'

M: And we are worth 20,000 pounds, right?

W: It seems so.

M: Very flattering. But I'm not awfully happy with the idea. [10] What do we get out of it?

W: Oh, [10] good publicity, I suppose. So what I suggest is not that we just give them a sum of money, but that we offer to pay for something specific like travel or something, and that in return, we ask for our name to be printed prominently in the programme, and that they'd give us free advertising space in it.

M: But the travel bill would be enormous, and we could never manage that.

W: I know. [11] But why don't we offer to pay for the printing of the programme ourselves, on condition that on the front cover there's something like "This programme is presented with the compliments of Norland Electronics," and free advertising of course.

M: Good idea. Well, let's get back to them and ask what the programme they want will cost. Then we can see if we are interested or not.

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

9. What do we learn about the South Theatre Company?

10. What benefit does the woman say their firm can get by sponsoring the Theatre Company?

11. What does the woman suggest they do instead of paying the South Theatre Company's travel expenses?

9. 【预测】选项均为 It is doing sth 结构, 故问题可能与 It 正在做的事情有关。planning to tour 和 giving performances 提示, it 可能是一个演出公司或团体。

10. 【预测】选项均为名词性短语, good publicity, in vestments 和 decrease... costs 均为对公司有利的方面, 故问题很可能与某公司从某事中获得的好处有关。

11. 【预测】选项中的 promise, pay, bear the cost 以及 the Company 提示, 本题可能与对某公司的承诺有关, 可能涉及替该公司支付费用。选项均以动词原形开头, 故问题可能会涉及建议。

答案详解:

9. B)。对话开头女士就说, 南方剧场公司想知道他们是否有兴趣赞助该公司的东亚 (a tour they want to make to East Asia), 由此可知, 南方剧场公司正在计划东亚巡演, 故答案为 B 项。



10. A)。男士问女士他们能从赞助中获得什么好处(What do we get out of it?),女士回答说 good publicity “好的宣传”,故答案为A项。

11. C)。男士说差旅费用太多(the travel bill... enormous),于是女士建议他们支付印刷费用(why don't we offer to pay for the printing of the programmes),由此可知答案为C项。Why don't...为表达建议的典型句式。

Conversation Two

13-15 听力原文

W: [15] Rock stars now face a new hazard-voice abuse. After [12] last week's announcement that Phil Collins might give up touring because live concerts are mining his voice, doctors are counseling stars about the dos and don'ts of voice care. Here in the studio today, we have Mr. Paul Phillips, an expert from the High Field Hospital. Paul, what advice would you give to singers facing voice problems?

M: If pop singers have got voice problems, they really need to be more selective about where they work. They shouldn't work in smoky atmospheres. They also need to think about resting their voices after a show. Something else they need to be careful about is medicines. Aspirin, for example. [13] Singers should avoid aspirin. It thins the blood. And if a singer coughs, [13] this can result in the bruising of the vocal chords.

W: And is it true that some singers use drugs before concerts to boost their voices when they have voice problems?

M: Yes, this does happen on occasion. They are easily-available on the continent, and they are useful if a singer has problems with his vocal chords and has to sing that night. But if they are taken regularly, they cause a thinning of the voice muscle. [14] Most pop singers suffer from three things: lack of training, overuse and abuse of the voice, especially when they are young. They have difficult lives. When they go on tour, they do a vast number of concerts, singing in smoky places.

W: So, [15] what would you advise these singers to do?

M: [15] Warm your voice up before a show and warm it down after.

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

12. What does last week's announcement say about rock star Phil Collins?

13. What does Paul Phillips say about aspirin?

14. What does Paul Phillips say about young pop singers?

15. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

12.【预测】选项中的 train his voice 和 concert tours 表明, he 可能是个歌手; seeing doctors, abusing drugs 和 give up 提示, 本题可能与他遇到的问题有关。

13.【预测】选项中的 use it to stay away from colds 提示, it 可能指代某种药物。Singers... addicted, helps singers 和 harm to singers 表明, 问题可能是关于药物对歌手的影响。

14.【预测】选项中的 eager... famous, lack...training, few... successful 和 glamorous life 表明, 本题可能与 they 的状况有关, they 很可能指歌手或演艺人员。

【解析】B)。男士说, 大多数流行歌手会遭遇三个问题: lack of training, overuse and abuse of the voice, 尤其在他们年轻的时候, B 项为其中第一项, 故为答案。

15.【预测】选项均为名词短语, 且概括性较强, 内容相对独立, 故问题很可能是考查对话谈论的主题。答案详解:

12. D)。女士提到, 上星期有声明宣布(last week's announcement), 菲尔·柯林斯可能会放弃巡回演出(might give up touring), 因为担心现场演唱会会损伤他的嗓子, 由此可知答案为D项。

13. D)。男士(Paul Phillips)说, 歌手们应该避免服用 aspirin, 因为它会稀释血液, 还可能会使声带受伤(the bruising of the vocal chords), 由此可知答案为D项。

14. B)。男士说, 大多数流行歌手会遭遇三个问题: lack of training, overuse and abuse of the voice, 尤其在他们年轻的时候, B 项为其中第一项, 故为答案。

15. C)。对话开头女士即说摇滚明星们(rock stars)现在面临一个新的危险(hazard)滥用嗓子(voice abuse),



而结尾处女士又让男士给歌手们些建议 (advise the singers), 男士给出的建议也是关于如何保护声音的, 而整个对话过程中也多次提到 voice problems, vocal chords 等相关词语, 由此不难确定对话主要谈论的是“流行歌手们的嗓子问题”, 故答案为 C 项。

Section B

Passage One

16-18 听力原文

Would you trust a robot to park your car? The question will confront New Yorkers in February as the city's first robotic parking opens in Chinatown. The technology has been successfully applied overseas, [16] but the only other public robotic garage in the United States has been troublesome, dropping vehicles and trapping cars because of technical problems.

Nonetheless, [17] the developers of the Chinatown garage are confident with the technology and are counting on it to squeeze 67 cars in an apartment-building basement that would otherwise fit only 24, accomplished by removing a maneuver space normally required.

A human-shaped robot won't be stepping into your car to drive it.

Rather, the garage itself does the parking. The driver stops the car on a flat platform and gets out. The platform is lowered into the garage, and it is then transported to a vacant parking space by a computer-controlled device similar to an elevator that also runs sideways.

There is no human supervision, [18] but an attendant will be on hand to accept cash and explain the system to new users.

[19] Parking rates will be attractive—about \$400 monthly or \$25 per day, according to Ari Milstein, the director of planning for Automation Parking Systems, which is the US subsidiary of a German company. This company has built automated garages in several countries overseas and in the United States for residents of a Washington, DC apartment building.

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

16. What do we learn about the robotic parking in the US so far?

17. What advantage does robotic parking have according to its developers?

18. What does the attendant do in the automated garage?

19. What does the company say about the parking rates?

16、【预测】选项中的 It has not... successful, new trend, resistance, attracted 表明, 本题与 It 引起的反响有关。new trend 和 attracted... users 提示, It 很可能指代一种新技术或新产品。

17、【预测】选项中的 it saves, increases, ensures, reduces 表明, 本题是考查 it 的好处; 而结合 parking, drivers 和 car damage 可推测, it 可能与停车有关。

18、【预测】选项中的 collect money, maintain 和 guard 表明, 问题可能是关于工作人员的职责。

19、【预测】选项中的 lower than conventional parking 提示, they 可能与新的停车技术或方式有关; 而 discountable, paid in cash 则表明, They 应该是指费用。听录音时留意有关费用或价格方面的描述。

答案详解:

16、A)。短文中指出, 机器人停车技术已经在海外成功应用, 但美国目前唯一的一家公共机器人车库 (robotic garage in the United States) 却麻烦不断 (troublesome), 由此可知该技术在美国的应用并不太成功, 故答案为 A 项。

17、B)。短文中提到, 开发商们 (developers) 对这项技术 (即 robotic parking) 很有信心, 他们指望着一个原来只能放下 24 辆车的地下车库塞进 67 辆车, 由此可推知, 开发商们是说机器人停车技术会大大增加停车容量, 故答案为 B 项。

18、A)。短文中提到, 车库没有人员监管, 但工作人员会在旁边收钱 (accept cash) 并向新用户解释该系统



(explain the system to new users), A项为对这两项工作的同义转述, 故为答案。本题依然是在but转折后设题, 可见其重要性。

19. B. 短文中提到, 公司的设计总监阿里·米尔斯坦说, 停车费会很具有吸引力(Parking rates will be attractive), 400/月, 25/天, 由此可知, 对于常停车的客户, 会有折扣, 故答案为B项“它们对老客户会有折扣”。

Passage Two

20-21 听力原文

A recent study shows that [20] meat consumption is one of the main ways that human can damage the environment, second only to the use of motor vehicles. [20] So how can eating meat have a negative effect on the environment?

For a start, all animals, such as cows, pigs and sheep, release gas named methane, which is the second most common greenhouse gas after carbon dioxide. Many environmental experts now believe that methane is more responsible for global warming than the carbon dioxide. It is estimated that 25% of all methane released into the atmosphere comes from farm animals.

Another way in which meat production affects the environment is through the use of water and land. 2,500 gallons of water are needed to produce one pound of beef, whereas 20 gallons of water are needed to produce one pound of wheat. One acre of farmland used for raising cows can produce 250 pounds of beef; one acre of farmland used for crop production can produce 50,000 pounds of tomatoes.

Many people now see the benefits of switching to a vegetarian diet, which excludes meat and fish. Not just for health reasons, but also because it plays a vital role in protecting the environment. However, some nutritionists advise against switching to a totally strict vegetarian diet. [21] They believe such a diet which includes no products from animal sources can be deficient in many of the necessary vitamins and minerals our bodies need.

Today many people have come to realise that [22] to help the environment and for the human race to survive, more of us will need to become vegetarian.

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

20. What does a recent study show?

21. What do some nutritionists say about the strict vegetarian diet?

22. What does the speaker think more people need to do?

20、【预测】选项均示某种结论或看法, 故本题很可能与短文主旨有关。选项中的 source of greenhouse, influenced, environment 和 meat consumption 表明, 短文主旨很可能与人类消费(很可能是肉类消费)对环境的影响有关。

21、【预测】B项中的 lacks the vitamins and minerals 表明, It 应该是指某种食物或饮食; lacks, enhances, helps 提示, 本题与该食物或饮食对人体的影响有关, 听录音时要注意这种影响是正面的还是负面的。

22、【预测】选项均以动词原形开头, 故问题很可能涉及建议。

答案详解:

20、D)。短文开头即指出, 最近的一项研究显示, 肉类消费(meat consumption)是人类破坏环境(damage the environment)的主要方式之一, D项正是对此的同义转述, has an adverse effect on 对应 damage。此外, 紧接着后面问句中的 eating meat have a negative effect on the environment 更进一步说明了答案。

21、B)。短文中通过 however 转折指出一些营养学家(some nutritionists)对素食的建议, 他们建议不要只吃素食(against...strict vegetarian diet), 他们认为纯素食会使人体缺乏所必需的维生素和矿物(deficient in... necessary vitamins and minerals), 由此可知答案为B项, 其中 lack 对应 be deficient in, essential 对应 necessary。

22、C)。短文最后说话者提到, 为了有助于环境和人类的生存, 更多的人需要成为素食主义者(become vegetarian), 即 quit eating meats, 故答案为C项。

Passage Three

23-25 听力原文



Alcoholism is a serious disease. Nearly nine million Americans alone suffer from the illness.

Many scientists disagree about what the differences are between an alcohol addict and a social drinker. The difference occurs when someone needs to drink. And this need gets in the way of his health or behaviour. Alcohol causes a loss of judgment and alertness. After a long period, alcoholism can deteriorate the liver, the brain and other parts of the body.

The illness is dangerous, because it is involved in half of all automobile accidents. [23] Another problem is that the victim often denies being an alcohol addict and won't get help.

Solutions do exist. Many hospitals and centres help patients cope. Without the assistance, the victim can destroy his life. He would detach himself from the routines of life. He may lose his employment, home or loved ones.

All the causes of the sickness are not discovered yet. There is no standard for a person with alcoholism. Victims range in age, race, sex and background. Some groups of people are more vulnerable to the illness. People from broken homes and North American Indians are two examples. People from broken homes often lack stable lives. Indians likewise had their traditional life taken from them by [24] white settlers, who often encourage them to consume alcohol to prevent them from fighting back. The problem has now been passed on.

Alcoholism is clearly present in society today. People have started to get help and information. [25] With proper assistance, victims can put their lives together one day.

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

23. What is the problem of the victims about alcoholism according to the speaker?

24. Why did white settlers introduce alcohol to Indians?

25. What does the speaker seem to believe about those affected by alcoholism?

23、【预测】D项表明, they 可能是指酗酒者;选项中的否定词语提示,本题可能是关于他们存在的问题或不好的行为。

24、【预测】选项均为不定式短语,故本题考查做某事的目的或原因。C项提示,该事可能与某种欧式的生活习惯有关;再结合D项“缓解疼痛和痛苦”和之前对主题的推测,本题很可能与喝酒有关。

25、【预测】选项C项表明, they 是指某类患病者(很可能是酗酒者)。A项、D项意思接近,都表示这类人对社会的不良影响,故二者可能都不是答案。B项、C项内容提示,本题可能涉及这类病人的治疗和康复情况。

答案详解:

23、D)。说话者提到,酗酒是很危险的一种疾病,因为有一半的车祸都与它有关;而接下来提到了 another problem 是,患病者(victim)都不愿意承认自己是酗酒者(denies being an alcohol addict),由此可知答案为D项。do not admit 对应 denies。

24、A)。短文中提到,北美印第安人(North American Indians)是容易酗酒的一类人群,接下来指出了他们酗酒的根源:白人定居者们(white settlers)经常鼓励他们喝酒以防止他们反抗(prevent them from fighting back),由此可知答案为A项。

25、B)。短文结尾说话者提到,有了适当的帮助(with proper assistance),酗酒者有一天可以重新正常生活(put their lives together),故答案为B)。back to a normal life 对应 put their lives together。

Section C

26、【预测】:分析句子结构可知,本句由于主语较长,所以使用了倒装结构。正常语序应为 the..., the roles..., and other... descriptors... are 26. in your self-image. 而 the roles... 这些都是自我形象中所“包括的”内容,由此不难联想到 Included, 注意首字母要大写。

【答案】Included, 意为“包括”。

27、【预测】结合上题的分析可知, other 27. _____ descriptors 是对与前面并列的概括列举,故很可能表示“其他类似的描述”。

【答案】similar, 意为“类似的,相似的”。

28、【预测】空前的 an 提示,所填词应为以元音音素开头的可数名词单数。空前的动词 tell 提示,该名词



应该表示“人”。

【答案】acquaintance,意为“相识的人,熟人”。

29、【预测】空后的名词 work 提示,所填词很可能为形容词或名词作定语,表示工作的类型或特点。

【答案】volunteer,意为“志愿的,义工的”。volunteer work 意为“志愿者工作”。

30、【预测】前一句提到“失去了妻子并在周末做义工”的人物形象,所填词前的 widower 对应“lost his wife”,由此推断,所填词应为对“does volunteer work”的 citizen 的描述。

【答案】conscientious,意为“有良心的,负责的”。

31、【预测】本句是说,“他人对于我们的反馈”与“他们看待的我们方式”二者之间的关系,不难推断,前者是对后者的“说明”。

【答案】are indicative of,意为“表明,说明”。

32、【预测】此处是对 confirmation 和 rejection 的对比。结合 confirmation... in a manner consistent with who you believe you are 推断,所填词应表达他人对我们持否定态度时,他们对我们的看法与我们自己对自己的看法之间的关系,应与 consistent with 相反。

【答案】is inconsistent with,意为“与...不一致的”。

33、【预测】分析句子结构可知,所填词前后不缺少主干成分,由此推断,所填词应为一副词,修饰 lost his first election。

【答案】subsequently,意为“后来”。

34、【预测】空前的 his 提示,所填词应为名词。此处是说,选民对皮埃尔·塞林杰的看法与皮埃尔·塞林杰对自己的定义不一致,根据前文内容可知,所填词应为 self-definition 的同义词。

【答案】self-concept,意为“自我认识,自我印象”。

35、【预测】空前的 rather than 以及空后的名词性从句 how others classify you 提示,所填词应为 v.-ing 形式。

【答案】relying on,意为“依靠,依赖”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解:

36、M)。空前的 his 表明,本空应填名词,C) sights, G) glances, M) presence 入选。上一句提到,得体的路遇行为要求在注意与不注意之间保持平衡。对于路人,你应该是只要表明你注意到他的存在就够了,故答案为 M) presence (存在)。

37、D)。空前后的两个 of 表明,本空应填名词或动名词,C) sights, D) dimming, G) glances, L) hiding 入选。本句中的 this 指的是上一句提到的 both cast down their eyes (双方都会垂下眼帘),由此可以推知,这是一种暗淡的光,故答案为 D) dimming (暗淡)。

38、J)。空前的 is so 表明,本空应填形容词,A) innocent, E) normal, H) obscure, J) subtle, O) elaborate 入选。从空后的 that 从句(我们只是在直觉上对其做出反应)可以推知,眼睛的许多动作应该是非常微妙的,本句用 so... that... (如此...以至于...) 来强调眼睛动作的微妙,故答案为 J) subtle (微妙的)。

39、G)。空前的 with 表明,本空应填名词,C) sights, G) glances 入选。本句的前半句提到,他看 (looks at) 你的次数很可能比平时多,那么后面应该是,扫视你的时间也比正常时间要长,故答案为 G) glances (一瞥,扫视)。Chances are that... 意为“很可能...”。

40、B)。空前的 You 表明,本空应填动词原形,B) interpret 入选。本句中的 this 指的是上句提到的他看你的次数很可能比平时多,扫视你的时间也比正常时间要长这一行为,因此,你可以把这理解成一种信号,interpret 指理解比较难懂的文字、意义等抽象的东西,interpret sth as sth 为固定搭配,故答案为 B) interpret。

41、O)。空后的 experiments 表明,本空应填形容词,A) innocent, E) normal, H) obscure, O) elaborate 入选。从本句后面的内容如 in the psychologist's laboratory, one way vision screen 等可知,这些实验是精心设计的,故答案为 O) elaborate (精心计划的)。

42、A)。分析句子结构可知,空之后的句子作伴随状语,又因为空处与 of 连用,本空应填形容词,A) innocent, H) obscure 入选。既然实验是精心设计的 (elaborate),实验过程中,实验对象往往是在不知情的情况下被观察。innocent of 为固定搭配,意为“对某些特定的事物毫无了解的;无知的”,故答案为 A)



innocent (无知的)。

43、K)。空前的 were 和空后的 to 表明,本空应填过去分词形式的动词, F) deceived, K) induced 入选。既然实验是精心设计的 (elaborate), 实验人往往会诱导实验对象按照自己设计好的方案进行实验, 故实验对象应该是被引诱进行欺骗。K) induced (引诱) 常用于 induce sb to do sth, 意为“引诱某人做某事”, 符合此处语义, 故为答案。deceive 常用于 deceive sb into doing sth, 意为“欺骗某人(去做某事)”, 故从用法上可排除 F) deceived。

44、E)。空前 was 表明, 本空应填形容词, E) normal, H) obscure 入选。本实验结果都是与正常情况作比较, 上段第三句中的 a little longer than the normal 有很强的提示作用, 故答案为 E) normal (正常的)。

45、I)。空前的 can 和空后的 be 表明, 本空应填副词, I) actually, N) doubtfully 入选。空前面提到的“躲躲闪闪的目光”应该是能够透露出一个人想要欺骗的企图和内疚感, 空处的副词加强了肯定的语气, I) actually (实际上) 符合此处语义故为答案。

Section B

Passage One

46、【定位】根据题目中的 mastering tools and working with one's hands 及 thinking and behaviour 可以将本题出处定位于[C]段末句。

【精析】[C]。[C]段末句提到, 家得宝对手工技术的态度——将其简化, 傻瓜化, 雇用承包人 _____ 标志着在美国, 精通工具和自己动手作为一种爱好、一项值得珍惜的技能、一种塑造思维和行为 (shapes thinking and behavior) 的文化力量, 正日益退化由此可知, 作者认为精通工具和手工是一种文化力量, 能塑造思维和行为。本题是对原文信息的再现。

47【定位】根据题目中的 money in fields 及 the decline in traditional craftsmanship 可以将本题出处定位于[I]段第 1-3 句。

【精析】[I]。[I]段第 1 句提到, 这(指代前一句说的“那些靠手工吃饭的人们现在做着……服务性工作”)是传统手工技术衰落的原因之一。第 2 句接着说, 缺乏兴趣是另一个原因。第 3 句进一步解释说: 金融这样的领域才能挣大钱。由此可知, 制造业不挣钱, 人们都转到其他挣钱的领域去工这也是传统手工技术衰落的原因之一。故本题正是对原文的概括。

48、【定位】根据题目中的 manufacturing 及 encourages craftsmanship 可以将本题出处定位于[E]段末句。

【精析】[E]。[E]段首句先讲述了美国政府、共和党 and 学者对制造业的看法。第 2 句作者用 But 转折指出, 这些人认识中的不足, 其中提到: 这些人很少会认为制造业的增长有利于手工技术的发展 (a growing manufacturing sector encourage craftsmanship)。由此可知, 在作者看来, 制造业有利于手工技术的发展, 故本题正是由此推断得出的结论。

49、【定位】根据题目中的 milkman, American craftsmanship, instead 及 immigrants 可以将本题出处定位于[N]段第 2 句。

【精析】[N]。[N]段第 2 句提到, 社会学家米尔克曼女士认为, 美国手工技术的消失并没有像一些人所说的那么快——而是转移到了移民手上。由此可知, 按照鲁思·米尔克曼的说法, 美国的手工技术并没有消失, 而是变成由移民来做。题中的 is being taken up by 对应原文中的 has... shifted to。

50、【定位】根据题目中的 the White House, Ford's announcement 及 bring some production 可以将本题出处定位于[D]段倒数第 2 句。

【精析】[D]。[D]段倒数第 2 句提到, 最近, 当福特汽车公司宣布要将部分生产转移回本土的时候, 白宫上下一片欢声(the White House cheered)。由此可知, 白宫对福特公司的决定表示欢迎。题中的 bring some production back to America 与文中的 bringing some production home 同义; welcomed 对应 cheered。

51、【定位】根据题目中的 Mr Axelrod, trying to, the recession 及 by doing more themselves 可以将本题出处定位于[O]段第 4 句。

【精析】[O]。[O]段第 4 句提到, 阿克塞尔罗德先生还认为, 经济衰退和持续居高不下的失业率迫使许多人努力通过自己干更多的活以节约钱。由此可知, 按照阿克塞尔罗德先生的说法, 许多人正努力通过自己干更多的活来度过经济衰退期。故本题正是对[O]段第 4 句的合理推断。

52、【定位】根据题目中的 manufacturing, in the 1950s, 28% 及 the gross domestic product 可以将本题出处定



位于[F]段倒数第2句。

【精析】[F]。[F]段倒数第2句提到,这种重要性的下降(指制造业)始于20世纪50年代,当时,制造业足足创造了国民收入或国内生产总值(GDP)的28%,雇用了全国三分之一的劳动力。由此可知,在20世纪50年代,制造业产值占了国内生产总值的28%,故本题正是对这一信息的转述。题中的constituted与原文中的generated同义。

53、根据题目中的Ruth Milkman, line workers, did home renovation and other skilled work, in their off-hours及regain their dignity可以将本题出处定位于[K]段最后两句。

【精析】[K]。[K]段第2句提到,鲁思·米尔克曼发现,许多流水线工人下班后都会做一些房子翻新或其他手工技术活(home renovation and other skilled work in their off-hours)。紧接着第3句引用鲁思·米尔克曼的原话“我常想,就工人而言…这些工作之余的手工活(these extracurricular jobs)是他们在努力重拾自尊。”these extracurricular jobs指的是第2句中的home renovation...off-hours,由此可知,鲁思·米尔克曼认为许多流水线工人下班后做一些房子翻新或其他手工技术活是为了重拾自尊。故本题正是对原文信息的概括。

54、【定位】根据题目中的troubled about及American craftsmanship可以将本题出处定位于[B]段末句。

【精析】[B]。[B]段第2句通过but转折指出,在美国的工厂越来越少、好的制造业岗位已经消失的情况下(at a time when..., and when...),美国手工技术的削弱(this dilution of American craftsman)让人深感担忧(deeply troubling about)其中this dilution of American craftsman指的是文章开头提到的家得宝商店里那些便捷的工具和材料对手工技术的简化、削弱。题中的weakening对应原文中的dilution。

55、【定位】根据题目中的status, craft work, Germany及higher可以将本题出处定位于[L]段首句。

【精析】[L]。[L]段首句提到,手工工作在德国这样的国家拥有较高的地位。由此可知,相比美国,德国的手工工作的地位较高,故本题正是对[L]段首句的同义转述。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解:

56、【定位】根据题干中的first paragraph可以将本题出处定位于首段。

【精析】A)。首段提到,1月失业率增至16年来新高,打破了1974年12月以来的单月最差纪录。仅仅在过去的3个月里,就有180万人失业。由there is urgent desire... as possible可知,失业人数的增加实际反映的是经济形势的恶化,故答案为A项。首段末句虽然提到了华盛顿方面将会应对激增的失业人口数量,但没看提到其“正表采取强力措施(is taking drastic measures)”,故排除B项。工作数量的减少不是美国政府所为,相反,政府为缓解经济颓势,应该为人民创造更多就业机会,故C项可以排除。D项是与首段首句...as gloomy as anticipated(跟人们预期的一样糟糕)矛盾,说明美国政府并未感到措手不及,故排除D项。

57、【定位】根据题干中的unemployment figures and other statistics可以将本题出处定位于第2段。

【精析】D)。第2段先对unemployment figures and other statistics的一般用途作了介绍,继而转折提出用这些数据来反映现实存在的问题——数据不能客观衡量现实情况,不可能准确反映失业人数的精确数字。D项中fully对应原文的precisely; reflect the reality对应原文的objective measure of reality,故答案为D项。文中提到unemployment figures and other statistics只是我们用来感知、评估现实状况的众多数据中的重要一环,而我们对现实的评估反过来会影响政府政策、公司预算等决策。A项将unemployment figures and other statistics说成“政策制定的坚实基础”,显然与原文意思不符,故排除A项。第2段后半部分提到,这些统计数据并不能客观衡量现实,故排除B项。文中说统计数据只能在方向上描述现实中的经济动向,并不能说明这些数据能够预示未来的经济趋势。故排除C项。

58、【定位】据题干中的problem with the payroll survey可以将本题出处定位于第3段第4、5、6句。

【精析】B)。第3段第4句提到,两种调查方法都有各自的缺点。接着指出工资单调查法存在两个问题:一是很容易将一些人记名两次(double-count someone);二是不能涵盖个体经营者(doesn't capture the number of self-employed)。B项项是对原文的同义转述,其中fails to count in对应原文的doesn't capture the number; self-employed原词复现,故答案为B项。A项项属于无中生有,文中提及的payroll survey存在的两个问题不涉及调查是否涵盖所有行业,故A项可排除。C项说法错误,由于payroll survey中不包括个体经营者,这类人群失去工作后就不会在payroll survey中体现出来,所以payroll survey体现的失业人数者可能比实际



情况更少,而不是“放大”,所以C项可以排除。D项是对The payroll survey also doesn't capture the number of self-employed的错误理解,容易排除。

59、【定位】根据题+中的 household survey 可以将本题出处定位于第4段。

【精析】C)。第4段首句即指出,家庭调查存在更大的问题,因为一般人们被问及性、金钱或者就业的问题时往往会撒谎或者遮掩事实(tend to lie or shade the truth)。也就是说,有些人不会提供真实信息(won't provide truthful information)。C项表意与原文相符,故答案为C项。文章第4段说人们被问及性、金钱、就业等问题时会撒谎或有所隐瞒,没有说人们在打电话时爱撒谎,所以排除A项。B项无中生有,从原文中无从得出,可排除。D项是对第4段末句的错误理解,接电话人撒谎或者遮掩事实才是 household survey 存在缺陷的主要原因。

60、【定位】根据题干中的 at the end of the passage 可以将本题出处定位于文章结尾处。

【精析】B)。文末提到,共和党和民主党都会基于估计猜测作出重要决策,而不是用批判的眼光(with a critical eye)和开放的思维(open mind)看待原始数据。作者用 rather than 间接表明了自己对文中问题的看法,言外之意,作者认为他们应该用批判的眼光看待统计数据,故答案为B项。B项中的 decision makers 对应原文的 Democrats and Republicans; view the statistics 与文中的 looking at the ...raw data 同义, with a critical eye 原词复现。本题考查作者的建议,末段第2句说,靠统计学家反映客观现实的想法不仅不可能成为现实,而且会造成严重的错误判断。可见A项不可能是作者的建议,可排除。C项中的 listen more 和D项中的 Democrats and Republicans cooperate 无中生有,从原文中无从得出,可以排除。

Passage Two

答案详解:

61、【定位】根据题干中的 2008 和 historic 可以将本题出处定位于首段。

【精析】A)。首段 for it was in that year 后的句子对 historic 一词进行了解释:在人类历史上,人类首次变成了以城镇人口为主的物种(predominantly urban species)。也就是说,在此之前,城镇人口并不比乡村人口多,故答案为A项。A项中的 outnumbered 对应 predominantly,都说明“历史意义”在于城镇人口与乡村人口相比之下的数量变化。首段只是将第一个由农村搬到城市的人说成“某个人”(someone),没有提到他是否为有影响力的人(influential figure),故B项可排除;首段虽然提到亚非国家的确是于2008年开始的城市化进程,但是这不是2008年具有历史意义的原因,真正的原因在于人类成了聚居城市为主的物种(predominantly urban species),故C项也可以排除;D项犯了与C项同样的毛病,只注意到了城镇人口的增多,没有理解“具有历史意义”是因为“城镇人口已经超过乡村人口数量,占据了主导地位”这一根本原因,故D项也应排除。

62、【定位】本题问作者对于城市化的看法,文中有关城市化的讨论主要集中在第2段,故将本题出处定位于第2段。

【精析】B)。第2段首句为该段的主题句,作者在首句指出:城市化进程没有显示出任何放缓的迹象(shows no sign of slowing),B项为该句的同义转述,slow 同根词复现,照应原文的 slowing,故答案为B项。A项中的 impact 在文中根本没有提及,故可排除;C项中 milestone 纯属无中生有,可以排除;文中提到刚刚住进城市的人会最先忍受肮脏等一些不利因素,但并没有说城镇化会加重城市环境的恶化,故D项可以排除。

63、【定位】本题问作者对于彼得·史密斯的新书的评价,根据选项中的 coffee-table book, art 以及 commerce 等词可以将本题出处定位于第3段。

【精析】D)。第3段中,作者对于彼得·史密斯的新书的评价始于第4句,直至该段末尾。其中,第4句中的 breezy 一词表示“活泼的;风趣的”。可见,作者认为彼得·史密斯新书的风格是生动有趣的(lively and interesting),故答案为D项。A项中的 ordinary 与原文 high-quality, unusually rigorous 的表述不符,所以排除;虽然作者提到史密斯的新书活泼风趣,但并没有说书中有幽默故事(humorous stories),所以排除B项;C项是根据文中词汇编造的选项,史密斯的新书是城市生活的指南,城市在城镇化的作用下变成了艺术和贸易的引擎,而史密斯的新书和 art, commerce 之间没有任何关系,故C项应该排除。

64、【定位】根据题干中的 in the chapter on skyscrapers 可以将本题出处定位于第4段。

【精析】D)。第4段末句括号内的句子对 skyscraper index 这种观点进行了解释:摩天楼数量的增多明显是



经济衰退临近的迹象(a boom in skyscraper construction is a foolproof sign of an imminent recession)。也就是说,经济衰退会紧跟着摩天楼数量的增多而到来, D项与该句子表意相符, 故为答案。D项中 closely follows 照应原文的 imminent。文中虽然提到 automatic lift,但是 indispensable 纯属无中生有, A项可以排除; 第4段中仅仅谈到了居住在高空中的现实性, enjoy living in skyscrapers 无从得出, 故B项可以排除; C项是根据人们的主观认识编造的选项, 从第4段末可看出, 摩天楼数量的增多将带来经济衰退, 而不是城市繁荣, 故C项可以排除。

65、【定位】题干中的 criticism一词可以将本题出处定位于文章末段。

【精析】C。末段首句就提到了 criticism,即该书“宽泛的代价就是缺乏深度”(the price of breadth is depth), 也就是说, 史密斯的新书内容宽泛程度有余而深度不足。C项“该书没有深入讨论城市生活的任何方面”的说法与该处评论意思相符, 故答案为C项。A项与第4段首句的表述不符, 也不是人们对史密斯新书的评论, 故可排除; 文中只是提到史密斯的新书内容很宽泛, too long to read 无从得出, 故排除B项; 由 a guidebook to the city is really, therefore, a guidebook to how a large and ever-growing chunk of humanity chooses to live一句可以看出, 史密斯的新书给城市居住者提供了很好的建议, 故D项应该排除。

Part IV Translation

明朝第三位皇帝朱棣在夺取(usurp)帝位后, 从南京迁都北京, 于1406年开始建造紫禁城这座宫殿, 至明永乐十八年(1420年)落成。随着1924年清朝的最后一位皇帝溥仪退位(abdication)后被驱逐出皇宫, 它失去了原有的功能。在这五百余年中, 共有24位皇帝曾在此居住, 统治全国。今天, 紫禁城是一个博物院, 也是世界上最受欢迎的旅游景点之一。游客们可以看到传统的宫殿建筑, 可以欣赏保存在宫殿里的珍宝, 还可以听到一些关于皇族和朝廷的传说和轶事。

①The Forbidden City was built from 1406 to 1420 by the third Ming Emperor Zhu Di who, upon usurping the throne, determined to move his capital north from Nanjing to Beijing. ②It lost its original function in the year 1924 when Puyi, the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty, was expelled from this palace after his abdication. ③During its 500-year span, twenty-four emperors lived and ruled from this palace. ④Today, the Forbidden City is a public museum and has become one of the most popular tourist attractions in the world. ⑤Visitors can see the traditional palace architecture, enjoy the treasures kept in the palace, and learn of the legend and anecdotes about the imperial family and the court.

难点注释:

1、①句状语为过去的时间, 故使用一般过去时, 主句译作被动句“The Forbidden City was built...by...”, “于1406年开始建造紫禁城这座宫殿, 至明永乐十八年(1420年)落成”译作状语“from 1406 to 1420”即可, “明朝第三位皇帝”译作前置定语“the third Ming Emperor”, 修饰 Zhudi, “在夺取(usurp)帝位后, 从南京迁都北京”译作 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰 ZhuDi。

2、②句中“它失去了原有的功能”为主句, “1924年”为状语。“清朝的最后一位皇帝溥仪退位后被驱逐出皇宫”译作 when 引导的定语从句, 修饰“1924年”, 其中“清朝的最后一位皇帝”译作“溥仪”的同位语。

3、③句“在这五百余年中”为时间状语, 故用一般过去时, 谓语为“居住”和“统治”, 用 and 连接。

4、④句有两个并列谓语, 用 and 连接, 第二个谓语可以用一般现在时(is)也可以用现在完成时(has become), “是……最……之一”用“one of+形容词最高级+名词复数”结构, 介绍历史、文化和景点等时, 这个结构很常用, 考生需熟记。



5、⑤句主语为“游客们”，谓语为“可以”，可使用情态动词 can，“看到传统的宫殿建筑”、“欣赏保存在宫殿里的珍宝”和“听到一些关于皇族和朝廷的传说和轶事”译作三个并列动词短语，用 and 连接，其中第三个短语中的“听到”，意为“知道，了解”，译作“learn of”而不是“hear”。

