

2015年6月大学英语六级考试真题(二)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions : For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on Albert Einsteins remark "I have no special talents. I am only passionately curious. You can give an example or two to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

- A) The woman thinks she is cleverer than the man.
B) The man behaves as if he were a thorough fool.
C) The man is unhappy with the woman's remark.
D) The woman seldom speaks highly of herself.
- A) Three crew members were involved in the incident.
B) None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.
C) None of the passengers were injured or killed.
D) The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.
- A) At a travel agency.
B) At a hotel front desk.
C) At a checkout counter.
D) At a commercial bank.
- A) Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.
B) The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.
C) The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.
D) The restaurant was not up to the speakers⁵ expectations.
- A) Prof. Laurence is going into an active retirement.
B) Prof. Laurence has stopped conducting seminars.
C) The professor's graduate seminar is well received.
D) The professor will lead a quiet life after retirement.
- A) Assigning Leon to a new position.
B) Finding a replacement for Leon.
C) Arranging for Rodney's visit tomorrow.
D) Finding a solution to Rodney's problem.
- A) Photography is one of Helen's many hobbies.
B) Helen asked the man to book a ticket for her.
C) The photography exhibition will close tomorrow.
D) Helen has been looking forward to the exhibition.
- A) The speakers share the same opinion.
B) Steve knows how to motivate employees.
C) The man has a better understanding of Steve.
D) The woman is out of touch with the real world.

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

9. A) It is well paid. C) It is demanding.
B) It is stimulating. D) It is fairly secure
10. A) A quick promotion. C) Moving expenses.
B) Free accommodation D) A Lighter workload.
11. A) He has difficulty communicating with local people.
B) He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth.
C) He has trouble adapting to the local weather.
D) He has to sign a long-term contract.
12. A) The woman will help the man make a choice.
B) The man is going to attend a job interview.
C) The man is in the process of job hunting.
D) The woman sympathizes with the man.

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

13. A) To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.
B) To inquire about the current financial market situation.
C) To see if he can find a job in the woman's company.
D) To see if he can get a loan from the woman's bank.
14. A) Long-term investment. C) Any high-interest deposit.
B) A three-month deposit. D) Any high-yield investment.
15. A) She treated him to a meal. C) She offered him dining coupons.
B) She gave him loans at low rates. D) She raised interest rates for him.

Section B

Directions : In this section , you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question , you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

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

16. A) Strict professional training. C) A refined taste for artistic works.
B) Years of practical experience. D) The ability to predict fashion trends.
17. A) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.
B) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.
C) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
D) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
18. A) She has access to fashionable things. C) She is doing what she enjoys doing.
B) She can enjoy life on a modest salary. D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

Passage Two

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

19. A) It is a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York.
B) Its most important task is to conduct coffee studies.
C) It represents several countries that export coffee.

- D) Its role is to regulate international coffee prices.
20. A) The freezing weather in Brazil. C) The increased coffee consumption.
 B) The impact of global warming. D) The fluctuation of coffee prices.
21. A) He is doing a bachelor's degree. C) He is a heavy coffee drinker.
 B) He is young, handsome and single. D) He is tall, rich and intelligent.
22. A) A visit to several coffee-growing plantations.
 B) Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.
 C) A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach.
 D) A quick promotion and a handsome income.

Passage Three

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

23. A) They were held up in a traffic jam. C) They were late for the first morning bus.
 B) They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry. D) They were delayed by the train for hours.
24. A) It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.
 B) It was the most exciting trip they ever had.
 C) It was spoiled by poor accommodations.
 D) It was postponed due to terrible weather.
25. A) Go overseas. C) Take romantic cruises.
 B) Stay at home. D) Take escorted trips.

Section C

Directions : In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time , you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally ^ when the passage is read for the third time , you should check what you have written.

注意 : 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Why would an animal kill itself? It seems a strange question, and yet it is one that has 26 some people for a long time. The *lemming* (旅鼠) is one such animal. Lemmings periodically commit mass 27, and no one knows just why!

The small 28, which inhabit the Scandinavian mountains, sustain themselves on a diet of roots and live in nests they make underground. When their food supply is 29 large, the lemmings live a normal, undisturbed life. However, when the lemmings, food supply becomes too low to support the population, a singular 30 commences. The lemmings leave their nests all together at the same time, forming huge crowds. Great numbers of the lemmings begin a long and hard journey across the Scandinavian plains, a journey that may last weeks. The lemmings eat everything in their path, continuing their 31 march until they reach the sea.

The reason for what follows remains a mystery for zoologists and naturalists. Upon reaching the coast, the lemmings do not stop but swim by the thousands into the surf. Most 32 only a short time before they tire, sink, and drown.

A common theory for this unusual phenomenon is that the lemmings do not realize that the ocean is such 33 water. In their cross-country journey, the animals must traverse many smaller bodies of water, such as rivers and small lakes. They may 34 that the sea is just another such swimmable 35. But no final answer has been found to the mystery.

Part I| 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.

“That which does not kill us makes us stronger.” But parents can’t handle it when teenagers put this 36 into practice. Now technology has become the new field for the age-old battle between adults and their freedom-seeking kids.

Locked indoors, unable to get on their bicycles and hang out with their friends, teens have turned to social media and their mobile phones to socialize with their peers. What they do online often 37 what they might otherwise do if their mobility weren’t so heavily 38 in the age of helicopter parenting. Social media and smart-phone apps have become so popular in recent years because teens need a place to call their own. They want the freedom to 39 their identity and the world around them. Instead of 40 out, they jump online.

As teens have moved online, parents have projected their fears onto the Internet, imagining all the 41 dangers that youth might face—from 42 strangers to cruel peers to pictures or words that could haunt them on Google for the rest of their lives.

Rather than helping teens develop strategies for negotiating public life and the risks of 43 with others, fearful parents have focused on tracking, monitoring and blocking. These *tactics* (策略) don’t help teens develop the skills they need to manage complex social situations, 44 risks and get help when they’re in trouble. “Protecting” kids may feel like the right thing to do, but it 45 the learning that teens need to do as they come of age in a technology-soaked world.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| A) assess | F) interacting | K) potential |
| B) constrained | G) interpretation | L) sneaking |
| C) contains | H) magnified | M) sticking |
| D) explore | I) mirrors | N) undermines |
| E) influence | J) philosophy | O) violent |

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**.

Inequality Is Not Inevitable

- A) A dangerous trend has developed over this past third of a century. A country that experienced shared growth after World War II began to tear apart, so much so that when the Great Recession hit in late 2007 , one could no longer ignore the division that had come to define the American economic landscape. How did this “shining city on a hill” become the advanced country with the greatest level of inequality?
- B) Over the past year and a half, *The Great Divide*, a series in *The New York Times*, has presented a wide range of examples that undermine the notion that there are any truly fundamental laws of capitalism. The dynamics of the imperial capitalism of the 19th century needn’t apply in the democracies of the 21st. We don’t need to have this much inequality in America.
- C) Our current brand of capitalism is a fake capitalism. For proof of this go back to our response to the Great Recession, where we socialized losses, even as we privatized gains. Perfect competition should drive profits to zero, at least theoretically, but we have monopolies making persistently high profits. C. E. O. s enjoy incomes that are on average 295 times that of the typical worker, a much higher ratio than in the past, without any evidence of a proportionate increase in productivity.
- D) If it is not the cruel laws of economics that have led to America’s great divide, what is it? The straightforward answer : our policies and our politics! People get tired of hearing about Scandinavian success stories, but the fact of the matter is that Sweden, Finland and Norway have all succeeded in having about as much or faster growth in *per capita*(人均的) incomes than the United States and with far greater equality.
- E) So why has America chosen these inequality-enhancing policies? Part of the answer is that as World War II faded into memory, so too did the solidarity it had created. As America triumphed in the Cold War, there didn’t seem to be a real competitor to our economic model. Without this international competition, we no longer had to show that our system could deliver for most of our citizens.

- F) Ideology and interests combined viciously. Some drew the wrong lesson from the collapse of the Soviet system in 1991. The pendulum swung from much too much government there to much too little here. Corporate interests argued for getting rid of regulations, even when those regulations had done so much to protect and improve our environment, our safety, our health and the economy itself.
- G) But this ideology was *hypocritical*(虚伪的). The bankers, among the strongest advocates of *laissez-faire* (自由放任的) economics, were only too willing to accept hundreds of billions of dollars from the government in the aid programs that have been a recurring feature of the global economy since the beginning of the Thatcher-Reagan era of “free” markets and deregulation.
- H) The American political system is overrun by money. Economic inequality translates into political inequality, and political inequality yields increasing economic inequality. So corporate welfare increases as we reduce welfare for the poor. Congress maintains subsidies for rich farmers as we cut back on nutritional support for the needy. Drug companies have been given hundreds of billions of dollars as we limit Medicaid benefits. The banks that brought on the global financial crisis got billions while a tiny bit went to the homeowners and victims of the same banks’ *predatory* (掠夺性的) lending practices. This last decision was particularly foolish. There were alternatives to throwing money at the banks and hoping it would circulate through increased lending.
- I) Our divisions are deep. Economic and geographic segregation has immunized those at the top from the problems of those down below. Like the kings of ancient times, they have come to perceive their privileged positions essentially as a natural right.
- J) Our economy, our democracy and our society have paid for these gross inequalities. The true test of an economy is not how much wealth its princes can accumulate in tax *havens* (庇护所), but how well off the typical citizen is. But average incomes are lower than they were a quarter-century ago. Growth has gone to the very, very top, whose share has almost increased four times since 1980. Money that was meant to have *trickled* (流淌) down has instead evaporated in the agreeable climate of the Cayman Islands.
- K) With almost a quarter of American children younger than 5 living in poverty, and with America doing so little for its poor, the deprivations of one generation are being visited upon the next. Of course, no country has ever come close to providing complete equality of opportunity. But why is America one of the advanced countries where the life prospects of the young are most sharply determined by the income and education of their parents?
- L) Among most bitter stories in *The Great Divide* were those that portrayed the frustrations of the young, who long to enter our shrinking middle class. Soaring tuitions and declining incomes have resulted in larger debt burdens. Those with only a high school diploma have seen their incomes decline by 13 percent over the past 35 years.
- M) Where justice is concerned, there is also a huge divide. In the eyes of the rest of the world and a significant part of its own population, mass imprisonment has come to define America—a country, it bears repeating, with about 5 percent of the world’s population but around a fourth of the world’s prisoners.
- N) Justice has become a commodity, affordable to only a few. While Wall Street executives used their expensive lawyers to ensure that their ranks were not held accountable for the misdeeds that the crisis in 2008 so graphically revealed, the banks abused our legal system to *foreclose* (取消赎回权) on mortgages and eject tenants, some of whom did not even owe money.
- O) More than a half-century ago, America led the way in advocating for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948. Today, access to health care is among the most universally accepted rights, at least in the advanced countries. America, despite the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, is the exception. In the relief that many felt when the Supreme Court did not overturn the Affordable Care Act, the implications of the decision for Medicaid were not fully appreciated. Obamacare’s objective—to ensure that all Americans have access to health care—has been blocked: 24 states have not implemented the expanded Medicaid program, which was the means by which Obamacare was supposed to deliver on its promise to some of the poorest.
- P) We need not just a new war on poverty but a war to protect the middle class. Solutions to these problems do not have to be novel. Far from it. Making markets act like markets would be a good place to start. We must end the rent-seeking society we have gravitated toward, in which the wealthy obtain profits by manipulating the system.

Q) The problem of inequality is not so much a matter of technical economics. It's really a problem of practical politics. Inequality is not just about the top marginal tax rate but also about our children's access to food and the right to justice for all. If we spent more on education, health and *infrastructure* (基础设施), we would strengthen our economy, now and in the future.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. In theory, free competition is supposed to reduce the margin of profits to the minimum.
47. The United States is now characterized by a great division between the rich and the poor.
48. America lacked the incentive to care for the majority of its citizens as it found no rival for its economic model.
49. The wealthy top have come to take privileges for granted.
50. Many examples show the basic laws of imperial capitalism no longer apply in present-day America.
51. The author suggests a return to the true spirit of the market.
52. A quarter of the world's prisoner population is in America.
53. Government regulation in America went from one extreme to the other in the past two decades.
54. Justice has become so expensive that only a small number of people like corporate executives can afford it.
55. No country in the world so far has been able to provide completely equal opportunities for all.

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.

I'll admit I've never quite understood the *obsession* (难以破除的成见) surrounding genetically modified (GM) crops. To environmentalist opponents, GM foods are simply evil, an understudied, possibly harmful tool used by big agricultural businesses to control global seed markets and crush local farmers. They argue that GM foods have never delivered on their supposed promise, that money spent on GM crops would be better channeled to organic farming and that consumers should be protected with warning labels on any products that contain genetically modified ingredients. To supporters, GM crops are a key part of the effort to sustainably provide food to meet a growing global population. But more than that, supporters see the GM opposition of many environmentalists as fundamentally anti-science, no different than those who question the basics of man-made climate change.

For both sides, GM foods seem to act as a symbol: you're pro-agricultural business or anti-science. But science is exactly what we need more of when it comes to GM foods, which is why I was happy to see *Nature* devote a special series of articles to the GM food controversy. The conclusion: while GM crops haven't yet realized their initial promise and have been dominated by agricultural businesses, there is reason to continue to use and develop them to help meet the enormous challenge of sustainably feeding a growing planet.

That doesn't mean GM crops are perfect, or a one-size-fits-all solution to global agriculture problems. But anything that can increase farming efficiency—the amount of crops we can produce per acre of land—will be extremely useful. GM crops can and almost certainly will be part of that suite of tools, but so will traditional plant breeding, improved soil and crop management—and perhaps most important of all, better storage and transport *infrastructure*(基础设施), especially in the developing world. (It doesn't do much good for farmers in places like sub-Saharan Africa to produce more food if they can't get it to hungry consumers.) I'd like to see more non-industry research done on GM crops—not just because we'd worry less about bias, but also because seed companies like Monsanto and Pioneer shouldn't be the only entities working to harness genetic modification. I'd like to see GM research on less commercial crops, like corn. I don't think it's vital to label GM ingredients in food, but I also wouldn't be against it—and industry would be smart to go along with labeling, just as a way of removing fears about the technology.

Most of all, though, I wish a tenth of the energy that's spent endlessly debating GM crops was focused on those more pressing challenges for global agriculture. There are much bigger battles to fight.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. How do environmentalist opponents view GM foods according to the passage?

- A) They will eventually ruin agriculture and the environment.
 - B) They are used by big businesses to monopolize agriculture.
 - C) They have proved potentially harmful to consumers' health.
 - D) They pose a tremendous threat to current farming practice.
57. What does the author say is vital to solving the controversy between the two sides of the debate?
- A) Breaking the GM food monopoly.
 - B) More friendly exchange of ideas.
 - C) Regulating GM food production.
 - D) More scientific research on GM crops.
58. What is the main point of the *Nature* articles?
- A) Feeding the growing population makes it imperative to develop GM crops.
 - B) Popularizing GM technology will help it to live up to its initial promises.
 - C) Measures should be taken to ensure the safety of GM foods.
 - D) Both supporters and opponents should make compromises.
59. What is the author's view on the solution to agricultural problems?
- A) It has to depend more and more on GM technology.
 - B) It is vital to the sustainable development of human society.
 - C) GM crops should be allowed until better alternatives are found.
 - D) Whatever is useful to boost farming efficiency should be encouraged.
60. What does the author think of the ongoing debate around GM crops?
- A) It arises out of ignorance of and prejudice against new science.
 - B) It distracts the public attention from other key issues of the world.
 - C) Efforts spent on it should be turned to more urgent issues of agriculture.
 - D) Neither side is likely to give in until more convincing evidence is found.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Early decision—you apply to one school? and admission is binding—seems like a great choice for nervous applicants. Schools let in a higher percentage of early-decision applicants, which arguably means that you have a better chance of getting in. And if you do, you're done with the whole agonizing process by December. But what most students and parents don't realize is that schools have hidden motives for offering early decision.

Early decision, since it's binding, allows schools to fill their classes with qualified students ; it allows admissions committees to select the students that are in particular demand for their college and know those students will come. It also gives schools a higher yield rate, which is often used as one of the ways to measure college selectivity and popularity.

The problem is that this process effectively shortens the window of time students have to make one of the most important decisions of their lives up to that point. Under regular admissions, seniors have until May 1 to choose which school to attend ; early decision effectively steals six months from them, months that could be used to visit more schools, do more research, speak to current students and *alumni*(校友) and arguably make a more informed decision.

There are, frankly, an astonishing number of exceptional colleges in America, and for any given student, there are a number of schools that are a great fit. When students become too *fixated* (专注) on a particular school early in the admissions process, that fixation can lead to severe disappointment if they don't get in or, if they do? the possibility that they are now bound to go to a school that, given time for further reflection, may not actually be right for them.

Insofar as early decision offers a genuine admissions edge, that advantage goes largely to students who already have numerous advantages. The students who use early decision tend to be those who have received higher-quality college guidance, usually a result of coming from a more privileged background. In this regard, there's an argument against early decision, as students from lower-income families are far less likely to have the admissions know-how to navigate the often confusing early deadlines.

Students who have done their research and are confident that there's one school they would be thrilled to get into should, under the current system, probably apply under early decision. But for students who haven't yet done enough research, or who are still constantly changing their minds on favorite schools, the early-decision system needlessly and prematurely narrows the

field of possibility just at a time when students should be opening themselves to a whole range of thrilling options.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. What are students obliged to do under early decision?
- A) Look into a lot of schools before they apply.
 - B) Attend the school once they are admitted.
 - C) Think twice before they accept the offer.
 - D) Consult the current students and alumni.
62. Why do schools offer early decision?
- A) To make sure they get qualified students.
 - B) To avoid competition with other colleges.
 - C) To provide more opportunities for applicants.
 - D) To save students the agony of choosing a school.
63. What is said to be the problem with early decision for students?
- A) It makes their application process more complicated.
 - B) It places too high a demand on their research ability.
 - C) It allows them little time to make informed decisions.
 - D) It exerts much more psychological pressure on them.
64. Why are some people opposed to early decision?
- A) It interferes with students' learning in high school.
 - B) It is biased against students at ordinary high schools.
 - C) It causes unnecessary confusion among college applicants.
 - D) It places students from lower-income families at a disadvantage.
65. What does the author advise college applicants to do?
- A) Refrain from competing with students from privileged families.
 - B) Avoid choosing early decision unless they are fully prepared.
 - C) Find sufficient information about their favorite schools.
 - D) Look beyond the few supposedly thrilling options.

Part F

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**.

2011 年是中国城市化 (urbanization) 进程中的历史性时刻, 其城市人口首次超过农村人口。在未来 20 年里, 预计约有 3.5 亿农村人口将移居到城市。如此规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战, 也是机遇。中国政府一直提倡“以人为本”的发展理念, 强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。它还号召建设“资源节约和环境友好型”社会。有了这个明确的目标, 中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展, 并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。

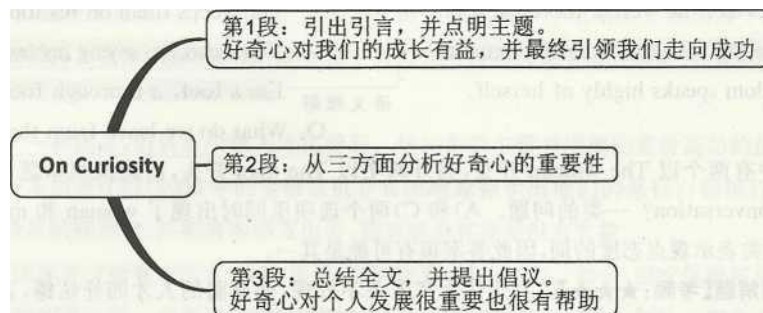
注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

2015年6月大学英语六级考试真题(二)答案与详解

Part I

Writing

1、审题:这是一篇六级考试中常见的名言哲理类作文【考频:★★★】,体裁为议论文。此次作文的话题是“好奇心”(curiosity),这是考生日常生活中比较熟悉的话题,因此写起来并不难。写作时,考生应该将重点放在第二段阐释好奇心的重要性上。



2、列提纲:

3、语言:用词要准确,多使用从句等高分句型。

On Curiosity

Albert Einstein once said, "I have no special talents. I am only passionately curious." Simple as the remark may sound, it informs us of the significance of curiosity. Actually doing everything curiously is conducive to our development and eventually leads us to success.

For one thing, curiosity is an important source of creativity, which is the key to success. Let's take Edison as an example. It was curiosity that made him invent so many things and achieved great success in his career. For another, curiosity is the driving force for us to go forward. Curiosity can change boredom into freshness, which will make us acquire new knowledge constantly. Last but not least, curiosity is helpful in resolving difficulties one by one. A person with curiosity is prone to find the essence of the problem and overcome various difficulties.

From what has been mentioned above, curiosity is very important and helpful in personal development. Being enthusiastic about curiosity helps us achieve success sooner or later.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

1.听力原文: W: A clever man hides his virtues within himself. A fool keeps them on his tongue.

M: You mean I'm saying my own praises. In that case, I'm a fool, a thorough fool.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- 1.A) The woman thinks she is cleverer than the man.
B) The man behaves as if he were a thorough fool.
C) The man is unhappy with the woman's remark.
D) The woman seldom speaks highly of herself.

【预测】四个选项中有两个以 The woman 开头,另外两个以 The man 开头,由此推测本题考查 What do we learn from the conversation? 一类的问题。A)和C)两个选项里同时出现了 woman 和 man,而且又有 thinks 和 unhappy 这类表示观点态度的词,因此答案很有可能是其一。

【精析】C)。语义理解题【考频:★★★】。女士认为智者美不外现,而愚蠢的人才四处炫耀,言语中暗示男士属于后者。男士回答“你是说我往自己脸上贴金。这样的话,我就是十足的傻瓜。”从男士的语气上可以听出他的不悦,男士说的是反语。

2.听力原文: W: What does the paper say about the horrible incident that happened this morning on Flight 870 to

Hong Kong?

M: It ended with the arrest of the three hijackers. They had forced the plane to fly to Japan, but all the passengers and crew members landed safely.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- 2. A) Three crew members were involved in the incident.
- B) None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.
- C) None of the passengers were injured or killed.
- D) The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.

【预测】选项中出现了 crew members, passengers, plane 等词, 可以判断对话与航班相关, 而 incident, hijackers 点明 航班出现了意外, 被劫机犯劫持。在听对话时, 应注意听取航班的现状如何。

【精析】C)。综合理解题【考频: ★★★】。女士问男士报纸上是怎样报道飞往香港的 870 次航班上的可怕事件的, 男士说一共抓捕了三个劫机犯, 他们试图迫使飞机飞往日本, 不过最后乘客和机组人员都安全着陆。由此可知, 乘客没有受到伤害。

3. 听力原文: M: I'd like to transfer money from my checking account to my savings account.

W: OK. (live me the numbers of both accounts and some identification) please

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- 3. A) At a travel agency.
- B) At a commercial bank.
- C) At a checkout counter.
- D) At a commercial bank.

【预测】四个选项均为表示地点的介词短语, 因此推测本题考查对话发生的地点。

【精析】D)。场景推断题【考频: ★★★】。男士要将支票账户的钱转存到存款账户, 女士是银行职员, 索要男士的账号和身份证件, 因此对话最有可能发生在银行。

4. 听力原文: W: I'm not going to trust the restaurant critic from The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant. that magazine again. The food here doesn't taste anything like what we had in Chinatown.

M: It definitely wasn't worth the wait.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- 4. A) Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.
- B) The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.
- C) The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.
- D) The restaurant was not up to the speakers' expectations.

【预测】四个选项均出现了 restaurants(restaurant), 且 B) 和 D) 都是关于对餐馆的评价, 因此推测对话内容与讲话者对某家餐馆的评价有关。

【精析】D)。综合理解题【考频: ★★☆☆】。对话中女士说她再也不会相信那本杂志里的餐馆评论员了, 这家餐馆的食物根本比不上他们在唐人街吃到的食物, 而男士对此表示赞同, 并说根本就不值得排队等候。由此可见, 这家餐馆没有达到讲话者的期望。B) 选项的干扰性较大, 但是对话中并没有直接指出评论员高度评价这家中餐馆, 因此排除。

5. 听力原文: W: I can't believe Prof. Laurence is going to retire.

M: He's still going to lead a graduate seminar each semester, though.

Q: What does the man mean?

- 5. A) Prof. Laurence is going into an active retirement.
- B) Prof. Laurence has stopped conducting seminars.
- C) The professor's graduate seminar is well received.
- D) The professor will lead a quiet life after retirement.

【预测】选项中出现了 Prof. Laurence, 由此推测讲话者主要讨论关于 Laurence 教授的话题。根据选项中重复出现的 retirement 和 seminars(seminar)推测, 对话与 Laurence 教授的退休和他的研讨会有关。

【精析】A)。推理判断题【考频：★★☆】女士表示她无法相信 Laurence 教授要退休了，男士表示 Laurence 教授退休以后每个学期还会组织一个研究生研讨会，也就是说退休后仍积极参加学术活动。

6. 听力原文：W：Bob, I really think we should meet to figure out what to do about replacing Leon. We have to find someone soon.

M: I can't come right now. I've got a meeting with Rodney. It might take all day. Can we meet tomorrow?

Q：What does the woman want to discuss with the man?

6. A) Assigning Leon to a new position.
B) Finding a replacement for Leon.
C) Arranging for Rodney's visit tomorrow.
D) Finding a solution to Rodney's problem.

【预测】四个选项均为动名词词组，故推测本题考查行为动作。A)、B)选项中出现了 Leon, C)、D)选项中出现了 Rodney, 因此在听题过程中要着重听对话关于这两个人的描述。

【精析】B)。事实细节题【考频：★★★】，本题询问女士想和男士讨论的内容，对话中女士明确表示她想与男士讨论找人顶替 Leon 的职位，关于 Rodney 的内容都是干扰选项。

7. 听力原文：W: Helen won't be coming to work tomorrow. She's finally going to the photography exhibition.

M: Oh, so she managed to get a ticket after all.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

7. A) Photography is one of Helen's many hobbies.
B) Helen asked the man to book a ticket for her.
C) The photography exhibition will close tomorrow.
D) Helen has been looking forward to the exhibition.

【预测】四个选项均为句子，且主语不一致，故本题属于综合理解题；由选项中出现的 Photography, Helen, ticket, exhibition 可以推测，对话与 Helen 观看摄影展有关。

【精析】D)。综合理解题【考频：★★★】。女士指出 Helen 为了看摄影展都不来上班了，男士听到这个消息才知道 Helen 已经买到票了，看来 Helen 一直都在期待着能够买到票去看展览。

8. 听力原文：W: Steve has listed a few ways of motivating the employees, but these are out of touch of the real world.

M：You just took the words out of my mouth. Let's try to persuade him to see things our way.

Q：What do we learn from the conversation?

8. A) The speakers share the same opinion.
B) Steve knows how to motivate employees.
C) The man has a better understanding of Steve.
D) The woman is out of touch with the real world.

【预测】四个选项均为句子，主语包含了 The speakers, Steve, The man, The woman, 加之 A) 选项中出现了 opinion, 由此推测对话内容与讲话者对 Steve 的看法有关。

【精析】A)。语义理解题【考频：★★★】。女士表示 Steve 列出的员工激励措施脱离实际，男士表示“你抢了我的台词”，即他们想到一块儿去了。

9-12. 听力原文：M: I'd like to go to the States, but if I took the job there, I won't get a very good salary.

W: Really? I thought salaries were high there, but there would be some fringe benefits presumably.

M: Oh, yes. It would be stimulating and it has some -advantages.

W: What else do you have in mind?

M: Well, this position in Portugal.

W: How does it compare?

M: It offers greatest security, because it will be on a home-base contract.

W: And salary?

M: Much better. I get an overseas allowance plus free accommodation from the firm.

W: Presumably you will be given moving expenses for the Portugal job?

M: Yes, but just to complicate matters, this possibility offers a post in Sao Paulo.

W: That's Brazil, isn't it?

M: Yes. I'll get a promotion if I took a post there.

W: That's not a problem, surely?

M: Well, not at the moment. But if there were a change in family circumstances, I'd be a long way from home.

W: But if you are worried about distance, isn't that the same problem with the States?

M: Yes, but in the States I will be on an annual contract, so I can leave fairly quickly if I needed to.

W: In Portugal?

M: Well, that's almost next door, isn't it? I can visit home every a few months if necessary.

W: I can see you've got a difficult choice to make.

M: Well, fortunately I don't have to make up my mind about any of them yet. In fact, I haven't even been called for an interview.

9. What does the man say about the job in the States?

- A) It is well paid.
- B) It is stimulating.
- C) It is demanding.
- D) It is fairly secure.

【预测】四个选项均是 It is + adj. 的句型，paid, demanding 都是与工作相关的词汇，因此本题考查这种工作的特点。

10. What benefit will the man get if he took the post in Sao Paulo?

- A) A quick promotion.
- B) Free accommodation.
- C) Moving expenses.
- D) A lighter workload.

【预测】四个选项均是名词词组，由选项中出现 promotion 可以推测本题考查某一工作机会所带来的好处；lighter workload (较轻的工作量) 让我们更加确定之前的推测。

11. What does the man say is the disadvantage of working in Brazil?

- A) He has difficulty communicating with local people.
- B) He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth.
- C) He has trouble adapting to the local weather.
- D) He has to sign a long-term contract.

【预测】四个选项均是 He 开头的句子，其中出现了 difficulty 和 trouble, 由此推测本题考查男士在外地工作会遇到哪方面的困难。

12. What do we learn from the end of the conversation?

- A) The woman will help the man make a choice.
- B) The man is going to attend a job interview.
- C) The man is in the process of job hunting.
- D) The woman sympathizes with the man.

【预测】四个选项中两个以 The woman 开头，另外两个以 The man 开头，由选项中出现 will, is going to, in the process 等可以推测，本题考查讲话者目前的状态或讲话者的计划。

答案详解：

9. B)。细节辨认题【考频：★★★】。对话中男士指出在美国的工作工资低，但是这份工作很有新意，而且有一些优点。

10. A)。细节辨认题【考频：★★★】。对话中男士指出选择圣保罗的工作可以为他带来升职；安家费和免费住宿是葡萄牙工作的好处，属于干扰选项。

11. D)。细节推断题【考频★★★】。对话中男士指出在巴西工作需要签5年的合约，离家太远，一旦家里有事发生，无法兼顾。

12. C)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。对话结尾女士表示她理解男士很难选择，男士却回答，幸运的是，他不需要做出决定，因为他还没有被叫去面试。由此推测，男士现在在找工作的过程当中。

Conversation Two

13. What is the man's purpose in making the phone call?

- A) To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.
- B) To inquire about the current financial market situation.
- C) To see if he can find a job in the woman's company.
- D) To see if he can get a loan from the woman's bank.

【预测】四个选项均是以 To do 开头的动词词组，因此本题考查行为目的。根据选项中出现的 inquire, the woman's bank, see 可以推测，对话中男士询问了女士所在银行的情况，因此本题考查男士询问的目的。

14. What is the man most interested in?

- A) Long-term investment.
- B) A three-month deposit.
- C) Any high-interest deposit.
- D) Any high-yield investment.

【预测】四个选项均是名词词组，且这四个选项均是理财产品，结合上一题可以推测，本题将会考查女士为男士推荐的理财产品或者男士选择的理财产品。

15. What did the woman do to persuade the man to deposit in her bank?

- A) She treated him to a meal.
- B) She gave him loans at low rates.
- C) She offered him dining coupons.
- D) She raised interest rates for him.

【预测】四个选项均是以 She 开头的句子，不同的谓语动词后均出现了宾语 him，故推测本题考查女士为男士做了什么事情。

听力原文：

W: Good morning, High Mountain Savings and Loan. How may we help you?

M: Well, I'm looking for the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate to deposit an account.

W: Well, let's see what we can do for you. High Mountain is currently offering a rate of 6.4% on the thirteen-week account for the minimum deposit of only 12 000 dollars, 6.55% on the minimum deposit of 25 000 dollars and 6.7% on a deposit of 50 000 dollars. Those will have yields of 6.55%, 6.71% and 6.87% respectively.

M: Rate and yield? I'm afraid I don't understand the difference.

W: Well, sir. The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on your money, and the yield is the total percentage you will receive on your account if you leave your money with us, frankly to say here, as the same interest rate.

M: Oh, well... um... But I'm not interested in long-term investing and three months sounds just fine.

W: Then perhaps you would like to open one of our high finance money market checking accounts. With the minimum balance of only 50 000 dollars, you'll get interest of 6.1% on any amount over that, for a yearly yield of 6.27%. Of course, there is no penalty for early withdrawal.

M: No, thank you. I...

W: Or, could we persuade you to save with us if we offer you a dining coupon book that will get you a 25% discount at many of the area's leading restaurants and cost you only 12 dollars and 95 cents?

M: Look, I think I'll just call around for more information. Thank you for your time.

答案详解:

13、A)。目的原因题【考频:★★☆】对话中男士想办理一个利率最高的短期存款,因此打电话向银行询问。

14、B)。细节辨认题【考频:★★★】。对话中女士向男士介绍了不同的理财产品,男士表示他对长期投资不感兴趣,想选择类似三个月的短期存款。

15、C)。细节推断题【考频:★★☆】。对话结尾,在男士说出了 No, thank you 之后,女士为了说服男士在银行存款,表示可以提供给他当地一流餐厅的优惠券。

Section B

Passage One

16、What is said to make a good department store buyer?

- A) Strict professional training.
- B) Years of practical experience.
- C) A refined taste for artistic works.
- D) **The ability to predict fashion trends.**

【预测】四个选项均是名词词组,且出现了 training, experience, ability, 由此可以推测本题考查担任某种工作需要的能力及要求。

17、What **dose** Karen's job involve?

- A) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.
- B) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.
- C) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
- D) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.

【预测】选项中出现了 handicrafts, art works 和 hand-made, 这都是与手工艺品相关的工作,四个选项都是动名词开头,由此推测本题是一道行为动作题。综合可知,本题考查某人的工作内容

18、Why does Karen think she has got the best job?

- A) She has access to fashionable things.
- B) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.
- C) She is doing what she enjoys doing.
- D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

【预测】四个选项均是以 She 开头的句子,且出现 enjoy life, enjoys doing, free to do 这些褒义的词汇,在以工作为主题的短文里可以推测,本题应该会考查这种工作给女士带来的好处。

听力原文:

Karen Smith is a buyer for a department store in New York. Department store buyers purchase the goods that their stores sell. They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year. Most buyers work for just one department in a store. But the goods that Karen finds may be displayed and sold in several different sections of the store. Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world. Last year, she made a trip to Morocco and returned with rugs, pots, dish and pan. The year before, she visited Mexico, and bought back handmade table cloths, mirrors with frames of tin and paper flowers. The paper flowers are bright and colorful, so they were used to decorate the whole store. This year Karen is travelling in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. Many of the countries that Karen visits have government offices that promote handicrafts. The officials are glad to cooperate with her by showing her the products that are available. Karen especially likes to visit markets in small towns and villages whenever she can arrange for it. She

is always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karen thinks she has the best job she could find. She loves all the travelling that she has to do, because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places.

答案详解:

16、D)。细节辨认题【考频:★★☆】。短文开头提到, Karen Smith 是一位百货公司的采购员, 作为优秀的采购人员, 不仅要了解当时的时尚, 还要能够预测将来的时尚趋势。

17、A)。细节辨认题【考频:★★☆】短文中提到, Karen Smith 的工作是到世界各地去购买手工艺品。

18、C)。目的原因题【考频:★★☆】。短文中明确提到 Karen 觉得她已经找到了最好的工作, 因为她喜欢去世界各地出差, 她可以借出差的机会去市场和那些人们不常去的小地方。

Passage Two

19、What does the passage say about the international coffee institute?

- A) It is a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York.
- B) Its most important task is to conduct coffee studies.
- C) It represents several countries that export coffee.
- D) Its role is to regulate international coffee prices.

【预测】四个选项均与 It 相关, 结合选项中出现的 task, represents, role 可以推测本题考查某一类似公司的组织在咖啡贸易中扮演的角色。

20、What caused the recent shortage of coffee throughout the world?

- A) The freezing weather in Brazil.
- B) The impact of global warming.
- C) The increased coffee consumption.
- D) The fluctuation of coffee prices.

【预测】四个选项均是名词词组, consumption 和 fluctuation 都是抽象名词, 且与咖啡贸易相关, 故推测本题考查咖啡贸易中的某一因素。

21、What do we learn about Vaukin de Silva?

- A) He is doing a bachelor's degree.
- B) He is young, handsome and single.
- C) He is a heavy coffee drinker.
- D) He is tall, rich and intelligent.

【预测】四个选项均是以 He 开头的句子, 并出现多个描述个人情况的形容词, 故推测本题考查 He 的个人情况, He 很有可能是短文中提到的某一男士。

22、What has occupied Vaukin's mind for the last few weeks?

- A) A visit to several coffee-growing plantations.
- B) Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.
- C) A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach.
- D) A quick promotion and a handsome income.

【预测】四个选项均是名词词组, 且出现了 visit, vacation, promotion, 结合选项语义可以推测, 这些行为应该都是短文中提到的男士所做的, 因此推测本题考查男士所做的事情。

听力原文:

Vaukin de Silva is a Brazilian who lives and works in New York. Brazil's most important product is coffee and coffee is Vaukin's business. He works for an international coffee institute. It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee. The institute wants more people to drink more coffee. That hasn't been easy to do for the last few months. A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop. As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world. The shortage has caused prices to go very high. Many people are talking about giving up coffee until the prices come down again. All the countries that are represented in the institute want people to continue drinking coffee. They spend a lot of time explaining the recent rise in price to newspaper reporters. They want the public to understand the reason for the shortage. Among the goal, Vaukin was

put in charge of an advertising campaign. The campaign will try to encourage people to keep on drinking coffee. Sometimes, Vaukin misses the beaches and tropical weather in Rio de Janeiro, but he likes the life in New York. He is young, only —27 years old, and he is a good-looking bachelor. There are a lot of women to meet in New York and a lot of places to go with them. When he misses home, there are several Brazilian restaurants where he can go and speak Portuguese, his native language. The last few weeks, however, he's been too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign.

答案详解:

19、C)。推理判断题【考频: ★★★】。短文开头提到, Vaukin 在一家国际性的咖啡机构工作, 这一机构代表着巴西以及其他一些出口咖啡的国家。

20、A)。细节推断题【考频: ★★★】。短文中提到巴西遭遇了严寒天气, 使得大片咖啡树受损, 因此全世界出现了咖啡短缺的情况。

21、B)。细节辨认题【考频: ★★☆☆】。短文中提到, Vaukin 是个 27 岁的年轻小伙子, 长得不错, 而且单身。

22、B)。细节辨认题【考频: ★★☆☆】。短文结尾处提到, Vaukin 最近满脑子都是咖啡价格和咖啡推广活动的事情。

23、Why did the couple fail to get to the cruise in time?

- A) They were held up in a traffic jam.
- B) They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry.
- C) They were late for the first morning bus.
- D) They were delayed by the train for hours.

【预测】两个选项均是以 They 开头的句子, 其中又出现了 traffic jam, wrong, hurry, late 等表负面意义的词, 结合 bus 和 train 可以推测, 本题与出行迟到或受阻的原因有关。

24、What does the speaker say about their trip this year?

- A) It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.
- B) It was the most exciting trip they ever had.
- C) It was spoiled by poor accommodations.
- D) It was postponed due to terrible weather.

【预测】四个选项均是 It 开头的被动句, canceled, spoiled, postponed 这些负面意义的动词都与旅行有关, 因此推测本题考查某次旅行遇到的问题。

25、What will the speaker do in the future for a vacation?

- A) Go overseas.
- B) Stay at home.
- C) Take romantic cruises.
- D) Take escorted trips.

【预测】四个选项均是动词词组, 从 overseas, cruises, trips 可以推测本题和旅行计划有关; 综合考虑前两道题中旅行的倒霉经历, 故本题很有可能选 B)。

听力原文:

Last summer, my wife and I had saved for a year to be able to take a romantic cruise to several Caribbean islands. Because the train was scheduled to arrive in Miami, Florida several hours before the sailing, we didn't think we'd have any reason to worry about getting to the dock on time. We should've known that long distance trains are often many hours late. We should've taken an earlier one to allow extra time. We should have, but we didn't and we missed the boat. Because there wouldn't be a refund of our cruise fare, if we returned home, we had to pay for a hotel room and meals in the city and an air fare to fly to the first island on the shipped route two days later. We missed half the cruise. This year, we decided to let an experienced travel agent do our vacation planning for us. We had to pay the full price in advance for an escorted tour. We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now. How could we have known there would be a strike against our airline? And why hadn't anyone advised us

that the travel agency can't refund your money unless the tour operator can get the passengers' fees back from the reserved hotels, the tour boat's company and so on? To avoid trouble like this, we ought to get more travel experience, but to tell you the truth, we don't want to go anywhere. We're planning to spend our vacations at home for a long time to come.

答案详解:

23、D)。目的原因题【考频:★★☆】。短文中提到,在去年的旅行中,由于男士和妻子乘坐的长途火车晚点,导致他们没有赶上游船之旅。

24、A)。细节辨认题【考频:★★☆】。短文中提到,夫妻二人今年的旅行依然没有如愿,因为他们所乘坐班机的航空公司罢工。

25、B)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。短文中提到鉴于以往的失败旅游经历,讲话者只想待在家里过假期。

Section C

26、puzzled。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。此空后面是名词 some people,前面是 has,因此 has 应该是助动词,此空需要填入一个动词(词组)的过去分词,与 has 构成现在完成时。结合录音填入 puzzled,意为“使……迷惑”。

27、suicide。固定搭配题【考频:★★☆】。此空前有 commit 一词,而前文中提到动物的自杀行为,故联想到固定搭配 commit suicide,为“自杀”之意。结合录音填入 suicide。

28、creatures。修饰关系题【考频:★★☆】。此空前面的 The small 是“定冠词+形容词”的形式,因此空格处要填入一个名词作句子的主语;主语后面接定语从句,从句中的动词 inhabit 没有使用第三人称单数形式,因此确定这个名词主语是复数。结合录音填入 creatures,意为“生物”。

29、sufficiently。修饰关系题【考频:★★☆】。此空位于系动词 is 之后,形容词 large 之前,故应填入副词用来修饰后面的形容词。结合录音填入 sufficiently,意为“足够地”。

30、migration。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。此空的前面是“冠词+形容词”的形式,因此空格处需要填入一个名词;后面是第三人称单数形式的动词 commences,“开始”之意,进而确定此空的名词为单数。结合录音填入 migration,意为“迁徙”。

31、destructive。修饰关系题【考频:★★☆】。此空与前面的 their 和后面的 march 一起作 continuing 的宾语, march 此处是名词,为“行军,前进”之意;此空与 their 共同作 march 的定语,故猜测应该填入一个形容词。结合录音填入 destructive,意为“毁灭性的”。

32、float on water。语义推断题【考频:★★★】。此空前是 Most,后面没有动词,而是直接出现了名词 a short time,由此确定 Most 为名词,指“大部分旅客”,作句子的主语,空格处则填入谓语部分。结合录音填入 float on water,意为“在水上漂浮”。

33、a huge body of。修饰关系题【考频:★★☆】。此空前是 such,后面是不可数名词 water,故猜测此空可以填入形容词来修饰 water。此处答案并不是单个的形容词,而是一个量词词组,结合录音填入 a huge body of water,意为“大面积的水域”。

34、assume。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。此空位于情态动词 may 之后,故应填入动词(词组)原形。结合录音填入 assume 意为“假定,认为”。

35、obstacle。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。此空的前面为 another such swimmable,“另一个能够游泳的”,说明此空需要填入一个名词,而且是单数名词。结合录音填入 obstacle,意为“障碍(物)”。

Part III Reading Comprehension Section A

答案详解:

36、J)。名词辨析题【考频:★★★】。空格位于代词 this 之后,据此推断可以填入名词,作 put 的宾语,构成 put...into practice 的结构。第一句“那些没有击垮我们的东西会使我们更加强大”是一句俗语,表达了一种人生哲学。备选名词中,符合句意的只有 philosophy “人生哲学”。

37、C)。动词辨析题【考频:★★★】。空格前是 What 引导的主语从句,空格后是 what 引导的宾语从句,

据此推断空格处应填入动词第三人称单数作主句的谓语。选项中，符合要求的动词有 contains, mirrors 和 undermines。空格前面部分句意是“他们的网络行为”，后面部分大意是“他们的行动自由不时自己会做的那些事”，故推断空格所填词的意思应该是“包括”，故答案为 contains。

38、B)。动词辨析题【考频：★★★】。空格在 if 引导的条件状语从句中，该从句的主语为 mobility “移动性”，空格位于 weren't 之后，据此推断可填入过去分词，构成被动语态。结合段首的“青少年被锁在房间里”可知，青少年的移动性受到家长的限制，故答案为 constrained “限制”。

39、D)。动词辨析题【考频：★★★】。空格位于 to 之后，此处应填入动词原形，构成动词不定式结构，整个不定式结构后置修饰名词 freedom。选项中动词原形有 assess 和 explore，又由于本句出现了 identity “特性身份”，由此可知，此句含义应为“青少年需要自由来探索自我和身边的世界”，故答案为 explore “探究”。

40、L)。动词辨析题【考频：★★★】。空格位于 Instead of 之后，据此推断可以填入动名词。空格后有 out，所以所填的词应该可以和 out 搭配。选项中符合要求的有 sticking 和 sneaking。sticking out 表示“坚持”，意思与原文不符，故排除。sneaking out “溜走，偷跑”，符合句意，故答案为 sneaking。

41、K) 形容词辨析题【考频：★★★】。空格位于定冠词 the 和名词 dangers 之间，据此推断可填入形容词。由本句中的“残忍的同龄人”和“谷歌上将会萦绕家长们下半生的那些图片和文字”可知，这些危险应该是“潜在的”危险，故答案为 potential。

42、O)。形容词辨析题【考频：★★★】。该空格位于 strangers 之前，据此推断可填入形容词。结合所有备选形容词词义可知，答案为 violent “暴力的”。

43、F)。动词辨析题【考频：★★★】。该空格位于介词 of 之后，据此推断可填入名词或动名词。空格后为介词 with，由此可知若填入动名词，此动名词应与 with 构成固定搭配，故答案为 interacting “交往”。

44、A)。动词辨析题【考频：★★★】。该空格位于名词 risks 之前，处于动词不定式的大结构之中，据此推断此处应填入动词原形。备选项中的动词原形有 assess, explore, influence, 可与 risks 搭配并符合文意的只有 assess, 故答案为 assess “评定，评价”。

45、N)。动词辨析题【考频：★★★】。该空格位于 it 与 the learning that 之间，据此推断应填入动词作谓语，而且应该是动词的第三人称单数形式。选项中符合要求只有 undermines, 填入空格符合句意，故答案为 undermines “逐渐削弱”。

Section B

Passage One

46、In theory, free competition is supposed to reduce the margin of profits to the minimum.

C)。【译文】理论上，自由竞争会把利润降到最低。

【精析】同义转述题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 competition 和 profits 定位到 C) 段第三句。定位句指出，最好的竞争应该是使利润趋于零，至少理论上是这样。题干中的 to the minimum 是对定位句中的 zero 的同义转述，In theory 是对定位句中的 theoretically 的同义转述，故答案为 C)

47、The United States is now characterized by a great division between the rich and the poor.

A)。【译文】美国现在的特点是贫富差距非常大。

【精析】细节推断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 a great division 定位到 A) 段第二句。定位句提到，2007 年底，当美国出现经济大萧条时，人们再也无法忽视可以用来说明美国经济状况的分化。题干中的 is now characterized by 是对定位句中的 come to define 的同义转述，故答案为 A)。

48、America lacked the incentive to care for the majority of its citizens as it found no rival for its economic model.

E)。【译文】美国缺少动力去关心大多数公民，因为美国发现其经济体制没有竞争对手。

【精析】同义转述题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 the majority of its citizens 和 economic model 定位到 E) 段第三、四句。定位句提到，由于美国在冷战中大胜，似乎其经济体制已没有真正的竞争对手。没有了这种国际竞争，就没有必要证明美国的体制能够为大多数公民带来利益。题干中的 the majority of its citizens 是对定位句中的 most of our citizens 的同义转述，题干中的 rival 是对定位句中的 a real competitor 的同义转述，故答案为 E)。

49、The wealthy top have come to take privileges for granted.

D)。【译文】上层的富人开始视其特权为理所当然。【精析】细节归纳题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 top 和

privileges 定位到 I) 段第二、三句。定位句提到, 经济和地理分隔使得上层人群免受底层人群问题的困扰, 正如古代的国王, 他们认为自己 的优越地位是一种与生俱来的权利。由此可知, 上层的富人视其特权为理所当然。题干中的 take... for granted 是对定位句中的 perceive... as a natural right 的同义转述, 故答案为 I)。

50. Many examples show the basic laws of imperial capitalism no longer apply in present-day America. B)。【译文】很多例子表明, 帝国资本主义的基本法则不再适用于当今的美国社会。

【精析】同义转述题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 examples 和 imperial capitalism 定位到 B) 段第一、二句。定位句提到, 在过去一年半的时间里, 《纽约时报》中的“大鸿沟”系列报道为我们提供了很多削弱一个观点的事例, 这个观点是: 美国有真正意义上的资本主义的基本法律。19 世纪帝国资本主义的动态不再适用于 21 世纪的民主国家。题干中的 Many examples 是对定位句中的 a wide range of examples 的同义转述, basic laws 是对定位句中的 fundamental laws 的同义转述, 故答案为 B)。

51. The author suggests a return to the true spirit of the market.

P)。【译文】作者建议回归到真正的市场精神。

【精析】细节归纳题【考频:★☆☆】。由题干中的 author 和 true spirit of the market 定位到 P) 段第二至四句。定位句提到, 这些问题的解决方法并不需要多么新颖, 恰恰相反, 让市场像正常市场那样运作就是个好起点。题干是对定位句的概括, 故答案为 P)。

52. A quarter of the world's prisoner population is in America.

M)。【译文】世界上四分之一的犯人在美国。

【精析】同义转述题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 A quarter of 和 prisoner population 定位到 M) 段末句。定位句提到, 如果算上重复入狱的人数, 那么这个人口仅为世界人口 5% 的国家的人狱人数达到了全世界入狱人数的四分之一。题干中的 A quarter of 是对定位句中的 a fourth of 的同义转述, 故答案为 M)。

53. Government regulation in America went from one extreme to the other in the past two decades.

F)。【译文】过去的二十年中, 美国政府的管理从一个极端走向了另外一个极端。

【精析】细节推断题【考频:★★☆】。由题干中的 Government regulation 定位到 F) 段第三句。定位句中 将政府的干预模式比喻为钟摆, 明确指 出政府干预经济的力度从太大转变为太小。题 干中的 from one extreme to the other 指的就是 定位句中的 from much too much government there to much too little here, 故答 案为 F)。

54. expensive that only a small number of people like corporate executives can afford it.

N)。【译文】公平变得如此昂贵, 以至于只有一小部分像公司主管的人才能负担得起。

【精析】同义转述题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 Justice, expensive 和 afford 定位到 N) 段首句。定位 句提到, 公平已经变成了一种商品, 但只有少 数人才买得起。接着第二句具体说明这种情况。题干中的 a small number of people 是对定位句 中的 a few 的同义转述, 故答案为 N)。

55. No country in the world so far has been able to provide completely equal opportunities for all.

K)。【译文】目前, 世界任何一个国家都无法为所有人 提供完全平等的机会。

【精析】同义转述题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 No country, provide 和 completely equal opportunities 定位到 K) 段第二句。定位句提到, 没有任何一个国家能够达到提供完全平等的机 会的目标。 题干中的 completely equal opportunities 对应原文中的 complete equality of opportunity, 故答案为 K)。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解:

56. B)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 environmentalist opponents 定位到首段第二句。定位句指 出, 奉行环境保护主义的反对者们反对转基因食品是因为转基因食品邪恶、没有经过充分研究并可能成为 大型农业公 司控制全球种子市场和压榨当地农民的工具。由此可见, B) 的意思符合文意, 即转基因食品是 一种被大型农业公司用以垄断的工具。

57. D)。细节判断题【考频:★★☆】。由题干中的 controversy 和 two sides 定位到第二段第一、二句。首句就提 到了题干中的 two sides, 表明对双方而言, 转基因食品是一个标志: 你是亲农业还是反科学。第二句中 But science is exactly what we need more of when it comes to GM foods 接着指出, 当涉及转基因食品时, 我们更

需要的是科学, 故答案为D)。

58、A)。推理判断题【考频: ★★★】。由题干中的 *Mm/re* 定位到第二段第二、三句。题干问题为:《自然》杂志上的系列报道的主要观点是什么? 该题的答案在定位句之后的句子中: *The conclusion: ... there is reason to continue to use and develop them to help meet the enormous challenge of sustainably feeding a growing planet.* 该句指出, 作者看到《自然》杂志中有关转基因食品争议的报道, 其结论是我们有理由继续使用和研发转基因农作物来帮助我们为人口不断增长的星球持续供应食物。故答案为 A)。

59、D)。推理判断题【考频: ★★★】。由题干中的 *the solution to agricultural problems* 定位到第三段第一、二句。定位句指出, 转基因农作物并不是解决全球农业问题“一劳永逸”的办法, 但是任何能提高耕作效率的方法都是极为有用的, 故答案为 D)。

60、C)。观点态度题【考频: ★☆☆】。由题干中的 *ongoing debate* 定位到末段。作者在定位段中指出, 人们应该拿出花在无休止讨论转基因农作物上时间的十分之一来关注一下全球农业面临的更紧迫的挑战, 故答案为 C)。

Passage Two

答案详解:

61、B)。细节辨认题【考频: ★★☆☆】。由题干中的 *obliged to do* 和 *early decision* 定位到首段首句。由定位句可知, 在提前录取体制下, 你申请一所学校, 其录取具有约束力, 故答案为 B)。

62、A)。推理判断题【考频: ★☆☆】。由题干中的 *offer early decision* 定位到首段最后一句。首段末句中提到, 学校提供提前录取是有其隐藏的动机的。接下来, 由第二段第一句可知, 提前录取可以使学校录取到高质量的学生, 因此答案为 A)。

63、C)。细节辨认题【考频: ★★★】。由题干中的 *the problem* 和 *for students* 定位到第三段第一句。定位句指出, 问题在于这个过程实际上缩短了学生必须作出他们到那时为止人生最重要的决定的时间, 故答案为 C)。

64、D)。细节辨认题【考频: ★★★】。由题干中的 *opposed* 定位到倒数第二段最后一句。定位句指出, 有人反对提前录取, 因为低收入家庭的学生收到录取指南以帮助他们理解那些常常让人困惑的提前录取截止时间的可能性要小得多, 故答案为 D)。

65、B)。推理判断题【考频: ★★★】。由题干中的 *the author advise* 和题文同序原则定位到最后一段。定位段第二句指出, 对于那些没有做足研究或者始终无法确定自己最喜欢哪所学校的学生来说, 提前录取体制没有必要并且过早地缩小了他们此时的选择范围, 而这个时候他们正应该放开自己以迎接一系列令人心动的选择, 故答案为 B)。

Part IV Translation

2011 年是中国城市化 (*urbanization*) 进程中的历史性时刻, 其城市人口首次超过农村人口。在未来 20 年里, 预计约有 3.5 亿农村人口将移居到城市。如此规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战, 也是机遇。中国政府一直提倡“以人为本”的发展理念, 强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。它还号召建设“资源节约和环境友好型”社会。有了这个明确的目标, 中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展, 并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。

The year of 2011 is a historic moment in the process of urbanization in China, when the urban population exceeds the rural population for the first time. In the next 20 years, it is estimated that about 350 million rural populations will migrate to cities. Such a scale of urban development is both a challenge and an opportunity for urban transportation. The Chinese government has always been advocating the concept of “people-oriented” development, stressing that people should travel by buses instead of private cars. It also calls for the construction of “resource-saving and environment-friendly society”. With this explicit goal, Chinese cities can make better plans for their development, and turn a massive investment to the development of safe, clean and economical transportation system.