

2013 年 6 月六级考试真题（第一套）

Part I

Writing

Direction: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the remark "A smile is the shortest distance between two people." You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

1. A) She has completely recovered. C) She is still in a critical condition.
B) She went into shock after an operation. D) She is getting much better.
2. A) Ordering a breakfast. C) Buying a train ticket.
B) Booking a hotel room. D) Fixing a compartment.
3. A) Most borrowers never returned the books to her.
B) The man is the only one who brought her book back.
C) She never expected anyone to return the books to her.
D) Most of the books she lent out came back without jackets.
4. A) She left her work early to get some bargains last Saturday.
B) She attended the supermarket's grand opening ceremony.
C) She drove a full hour before finding a parking space.
D) She failed to get into the supermarket last Saturday.
5. A) He is bothered by the pain in his neck.
B) He cannot do his report without a computer.
C) He cannot afford to have a coffee break.
D) He feels sorry to have missed the report.
6. A) Only top art students can show their works in the gallery.
B) The gallery space is big enough for the man's paintings.
C) The woman would like to help with the exhibition layout.
D) The man is uncertain how his art works will be received.
7. A) The woman needs a temporary replacement for her assistant.
B) The man works in the same department as the woman does.
C) The woman will have to stay in hospital for a few days.
D) The man is capable of dealing with difficult people.
8. A) It was better than the previous one. C) It exaggerated the city's economic problems.
B) It distorted the mayor's speech. D) It reflected the opinions of most economists.

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

9. A) To inform him of a problem they face. C) To discuss the content of a project report.
B) To request him to purchase control desks. D) To ask him to fix the dictating machine.
10. A) They quote the best price in the market.
B) They manufacture and sell office furniture.
C) They cannot deliver the steel sheets on time.



- D) They cannot produce the steel sheets needed.
11. A) By marking down the unit price.
B) By accepting the penalty clauses.
C) By allowing more time for delivery.
D) By promising better after-sales service.
12. A) Give the customer a ten percent discount.
B) Claim compensation from the steel suppliers.
C) Ask the Buying Department to change suppliers.
D) Cancel the contract with the customer.

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

13. A) Stockbroker.
B) Physicist.
C) Mathematician.
D) Economist.
14. A) Improve computer programming.
B) Explain certain natural phenomena.
C) Predict global population growth.
D) Promote national financial health.
15. A) Their different educational backgrounds.
B) Changing attitudes towards nature.
C) Chaos Theory and its applications.
D) The current global economic crisis.

Section B

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

Passage One

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

16. A) They lay great emphasis on hard work.
B) They name 150 star engineers each year.
C) They require high academic degrees.
D) They have people with a very high IQ.
17. A) Long years of job training.
B) High emotional intelligence.
C) Distinctive academic qualifications.
D) Devotion to the advance of science.
18. A) Good interpersonal relationships.
B) Rich working experience.
C) Sophisticated equipment.
D) High motivation.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) A diary.
B) A fairy tale.
C) Distinctive academic qualifications.
D) Devotion to the advance of science.
20. A) He was a sports fan.
B) He loved adventures.
C) Sophisticated equipment.
D) High motivation.
21. A) Encourage people to undertake adventures.
B) Publicise his colourful and unique life stories.
C) Raise people's environmental awareness.
D) Attract people to America's national parks.

Passage Three

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

22. A) The first infected victim.
B) A coastal village in Africa.
C) The doctor who first identified it.
D) A river running through the Congo.
23. A) They exhibit similar symptoms.
B) They can be treated with the same drug.
C) They have almost the same mortality rate.
D) They have both disappeared for good.
24. A) By inhaling air polluted with the virus.
B) By contacting contaminated body fluids.
C) By drinking water from the Congo River.
D) By eating food grown in Sudan and Zaire.
25. A) More strains will evolve from the Ebola virus.



- B) Scientists will eventually find cures for Ebola.
- C) Another Ebola epidemic may erupt sooner or later.
- D) Once infected, one will become immune to Ebola.

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.

The ideal companion machine would not only look, feel, and sound friendly but would also be programmed to behave in an agreeable manner. Those qualities that 26 other people enjoyable would be simulated as closely as possible, and the machine would appear to be 27 stimulating and easygoing. Its informal conversational style would make interaction comfortable, and yet the machine would remain slightly 28 and therefore interesting. In its first 29, it might be somewhat hesitant and unassuming, but as it came to know the user it would progress to a more 30 and intimate style. The machine would not be a passive 31 but would add its own suggestions, information, and opinions; it would sometimes 32 in developing or changing the topic and would have a 33 of its own.

The machine would convey presence. We have all seen how a computer's use of personal names often fascinates people and needs them to treat the machine as if it were almost human. Such features are easily written into the software. By introducing a degree of forcefulness and humour, the machine could 34 a vivid and unique character.

Friendships are not made in a day, and the computer would be more 35 as a friend if it simulated the gradual changes that occur when one person is getting to know another. At an appropriate time it might also express the kind of affection that stimulates attachment and intimacy.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions : In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on *Answer Sheet 2* with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Most experts in sleep behaviour agree that there is virtually an epidemic of sleepiness in the nation. "I can't think of a 36 study that hasn't found Americans getting less sleep than they ought to," says Dr David.

The beginning of our sleep-deficit crisis can be 37 to the invention of the light bulb a century ago. From diary entries and other personal accounts from the 18th and 19th centuries, sleep scientists have reached the 38 that the average person used to sleep about 9.5 hours a night. By the 1950s and 1960s, that sleep schedule had been reduced 39 to between 7.5 and 8 hours, and most people had to wake to an alarm clock. "People cheat on their sleep, and they don't realise they're doing it," says Dr David. "They think they're okay because they can get by on 6.5 hours, when they really need 7.5, 8 or even more to feel 40 vigorous."

Perhaps the most merciless robber of sleep, researchers say, is the 41 of the day. Whenever pressures from work, family, friends and community mount, many people consider sleep the least expensive item on the agenda. "In our society, you're considered 42 if you say you only need 5.5 hours' sleep. If you say you've got to get 8.5 hours, people think you lack drive and ambition." To assess the 43 of sleep deficit, researchers have put subjects through a set of psychological and



performance tests requiring them, for instance, to add columns of numbers or 44 a passage read to them only minutes earlier. “We’ve found that if you’re sleep-deprived, performance suffers,” says Dr David. “Short-term memory is 45 , so are abilities to make decisions and to concentrate.”

A) ideally	I) conclusion
B) dynamic	J) drastic
C) currently	K) expectations
D) single	L) dramatically
E) startlingly	M) recur
F) complexity	N) consequences
G) traced	O) impaired
H) recall	

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*.

Welcome, Freshmen. Have an iPod.

- [A] Taking a step that many professors may view as a bit counterproductive, some colleges and universities are doling out Apple iPhones and Internet-capable iPods to their students. The always-on Internet devices raise some novel possibilities, like tracking where students gather together. With far less controversy, colleges could send messages about cancelled classes, delayed buses, campus crises or just the cafeteria menu.
- [B] While schools emphasise its usefulness — online research in class and instant polling of students, for example — a big part of the attraction is, undoubtedly, that the iPhone is cool and a hit with students. Being equipped with one of the most recent cutting-edge IT products could just help a college or university foster a cutting-edge reputation.
- [C] Apple stands to win as well, hooking more young consumers with decades of technology purchases ahead of them. The lone losers, some fear, could be professors. Students already have laptops and cell phones, of course, but the newest devices can take class distractions to a new level. They practically beg a user to ignore the long-suffering professor struggling to pass on accumulated wisdom from the front of the room — a prospect that teachers find most irritating and students view as, well, inevitable.
- [D] “When it gets a little boring, I might pull it out,” acknowledged Naomi Pugh, a first-year student at Freed-Hardeman University in Henderson, Tenn., referring to her new iPod Touch, which can connect to the Internet over a campus wireless network. She speculated that professors might try even harder to make classes interesting if they were to compete with the devices.
- [E] Experts see a movement toward the use of mobile technology in education, though they say it is in its infancy as professors try to come up with useful applications. Providing powerful hand-held devices is sure to fuel debates over the role of technology in higher education. “We think this is the way the future is going to work” said Kyle Dickson, co-director of research and the mobile learning initiative at Abilene Christian University in Texas, which has bought more than 600 iPhones and 300 iPods for students entering this fall.
- [F] Although plenty of students take their laptops to class, they don’t take them everywhere and would prefer something lighter. Abilene Christian settled on the devices after surveying students and finding that they did not like hauling around their laptops, but that most of them always carried a cell phone, Dr Dickson said.

- [G] It is not clear how many colleges and universities plan to give out iPhones and iPods this fall; officials at Apple were unwilling to talk about the subject and said that they would not leak any institution's plans. "We can't announce other people's news," said Greg Joswiak, vice president of iPod and iPhone marketing at Apple. He also said that he could not discuss discounts to universities for bulk purchases.
- [H] At least four institutions — the University of Maryland, Oklahoma Christian University, Abilene Christian and Freed-Hardeman — have announced that they will give the devices to some or all of their students this fall. Other universities are exploring their options. Stanford University has hired a student-run company to design applications like a campus map and directory for the iPhone. It is considering whether to issue iPhones but not sure it's necessary, noting that more than 700 iPhones were registered on the university's network last year. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, iPhones might already have been everywhere, if AT&T, the wireless carrier offering the iPhone in the United States, had a more reliable network, said Andrew Yu, mobile devices platform project manager at MIT. "We would have probably gone ahead with this, maybe just getting a thousand iPhones and giving them out," Mr. Yu said.
- [I] The University of Maryland at College Park is proceeding cautiously, giving the iPhone or iPod Touch to 150 students, said Jeffrey Huskamp, vice president and chief information officer at the university. "We don't think that we have all the answers," Mr. Huskamp said. By observing how students use the gadgets, he said, "We're trying to get answers from the students."
- [J] At each college, the students who choose to get an iPhone must pay for mobile phone service. Those service contracts include unlimited data use. Both the iPhones and the iPod Touch devices can connect to the Internet through campus wireless networks. With the iPhone, those networks may provide faster connections and longer battery life than AT&T's data network. Many cell phones allow users, to surf the Web, but only some newer ones are capable of wireless connection to the local area computer network.
- [K] University officials say that they have no plans to track their students (and Apple said it would not be possible unless students give their permission). They say that they are drawn to the prospect of learning applications outside the classroom, though such lesson plans have yet to surface.
- [L] "My colleagues and I are studying something called augmented reality (a field of computer research dealing with the combination of real-world and virtual reality)" said Christopher Dede, professor in learning technologies at Harvard University. "Alien Contact," for example, is an exercise developed for middle-school students who use hand-held devices that can determine their location. As they walk around a playground or other area, text, video or audio pops up at various points to help them try to figure out why aliens were in the schoolyard.
- [M] "You can imagine similar kinds of interactive activities along historical lines," like following the Freedom Trail in Boston, Professor Dede said. "It's important that we do research so that we know how well something like this works."
- [N] The rush to distribute the devices worries some professors, who say that students are less likely to participate in class if they are multi-tasking. "I'm not someone who's anti-technology, but I'm always worried that technology becomes an end in and of itself, and it replaces teaching or it replaces analysis," said Ellen Millender, associate professor of classics at Reed College in Portland, Ore. (She added that she hoped to buy an iPhone for herself once prices fall.) Robert Summers, who has taught at Cornell Law School for about 40 years, announced this week — in a detailed, footnoted memorandum — that he would ban laptop computers from his class on contract law. "I would ban that too if I knew the students were using it in class," Professor Summers said of the iPhone, after the device and its capabilities were explained to him. "What we want to encourage in these students is an active intellectual experience, in which they develop the wide range of complex reasoning abilities required of good lawyers."
- [O] The experience at Duke University may ease some concerns. A few years ago, Duke began giving iPods to students with the idea that they might use them to record lectures (these older models could not access the Internet). "We had



assumed that the biggest focus of these devices would be consuming the content,” said Tracy Futhey, vice president for information technology and chief information officer at Duke. But that is not all that the students did. They began using the iPods to create their own “content”, making audio recordings of themselves and presenting them. The students turned what could have been a passive interaction into an active one, Ms Futhey said.

46. University officials claim that they dole out iPhones and iPods so as to facilitate students’ learning outside of class.
47. In the author’s view, being equipped with IT products may help colleges and universities build an innovative image.
48. Professor Robert Summers at Cornell Law School banned laptop computers from his class because he thinks qualified lawyers need to possess a broad array of complex reasoning abilities.
49. Naomi Pugh at Freed-Hardeman University speculated that professors would have to work harder to enliven their classes.
50. The University of Maryland at College Park is proceeding with caution concerning the use of iPhones and iPods.
51. Many professors think that giving out Apple iPhones or Internet-capable iPods to students may not benefit education as intended.
52. The experience at Duke University may ease some concerns because the students have used iPods for active interaction.
53. Ellen Millender at Reed College in Portland is concerned that technology will take the place of teaching or analysis.
54. The distribution of iPhones among students has raised concerns that they will further distract students from class participation.
55. Experts like Dr Kyle Dickson at Abilene Christian University think that mobile technology will be more widely used in education.

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.

In 2011, many shoppers chose to avoid the frantic crowds and do their holiday shopping from the comfort of their computer. Sales at online retailers gained by more than 15%, making it the biggest season ever. But people are also returning those purchases at record rates, up 8% from last year.

What went wrong? Is the lingering shadow of the global financial crisis making it harder to accept extravagant indulgences? Or that people shop more impulsively — and therefore make bad decisions — when online? Both arguments are plausible. However, there is a third factor: a question of touch. We can love the look but, in an online environment, we cannot feel the quality of a texture, the shape of the fit, the fall of a fold or, for that matter, the weight of an earring. And physically interacting with an object makes you more committed to your purchase.

When my most recent book *Brandwashed* was released, I teamed up with a local bookstore to conduct an experiment about the differences between the online and offline shopping experience. I carefully instructed a group of volunteers to promote my book in two different ways. The first was a fairly hands-off approach. Whenever a customer would inquire about my book, the volunteer would take him over to the shelf and point to it. Out of 20 such requests, six customers proceeded with the purchase.

The second option also involved going over to the shelf but, this time, removing the book and then subtly holding onto it for just an extra moment before placing it in the customer’s hands. Of the 20 people who were handed the book, 13 ended up



buying it. Just physically passing the book showed a big difference in sales. Why? We feel something similar to a sense of ownership when we hold things in our hand. That's why we establish or reestablish connection by greeting strangers and friends with a handshake. In this case, having to then let go of the book after holding it might generate a subtle sense of loss, and motivate us to make the purchase even more.

A recent study also revealed the power of touch, in this case when it came to conventional mail. A deeper and longer-lasting impression of a message was formed when delivered in a letter, as opposed to receiving the same message online. Brain imaging showed that, on touching the paper, the emotional centre of the brain was activated, thus forming a stronger bond. The study also indicated that once touch becomes part of the process, it could translate into a sense of possession. This sense of ownership is simply not part of the equation in the online shopping experience.

56. Why do people prefer shopping online according to the author?

- A) It is more comfortable and convenient.
- B) It saves them a lot of money and time.
- C) It offers them a lot more options and bargains.
- D) It gives them more time to think about their purchase.

57. Why do more customers return their purchases bought online?

- A) They regretted indulging in costly items in the recession.
- B) They changed their mind by the time the goods were delivered.
- C) They had no chance to touch them when shopping online.
- D) They later found the quality of goods below their expectations.

58. What is the purpose of the author's experiment?

- A) To test his hypothesis about online shopping.
- B) To find out people's reaction to his recent book.
- C) To find ways to increase the sale of his new book.
- D) To try different approaches to sales promotion.

59. How might people feel after letting go of something they held?

- A) A sense of disappointment.
- C) A subtle loss of interest.
- B) More motivated to own it.
- D) Less sensitive to its texture.

60. What does brain imaging in a recent study reveal?

- A) Conventional letters contain subtle messages.
- B) A lack of touch is the chief obstacle to e-commerce.
- C) Email lacks the potential to activate the brain.
- D) Physical touch helps form a sense of possession.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Apparently everyone knows that global warming only makes climate more extreme. A hot, dry summer has triggered another flood of such claims. And, while many interests are at work, one of the players that benefits the most from this story are the media: the notion of "extreme" climate simply makes for more compelling news.

Consider Paul Krugman, writing breathlessly in *The New York Times* about the "rising incidence of extreme events". He claims that global warming caused the current drought in America's Midwest, and that supposedly record-high corn prices could cause a global food crisis.

But the United Nations climate panel's latest assessment tells us precisely the opposite: For "North America, there is medium confidence that there has been an overall slight tendency towards less dryness". Moreover, there is no way that



Krugman could have identified this drought as being caused by global warming without a time machine: Climate models estimate that such detection will be possible by 2048, at the earliest.

And, fortunately, this year's drought appears unlikely to cause a food crisis, as global rice and wheat supplies remain plentiful. Moreover, Krugman overlooks inflation: Prices have increased, six-fold since 1969, so, while corn *futures* (期货) did set a record of about \$8 per *bushel* (蒲式耳) in late July, the inflation-adjusted price of corn was higher throughout most of the 1970s, reaching \$16 in 1974.

Finally, Krugman conveniently forgets that concerns about global warming are the main reason that com prices have skyrocketed since 2005. Nowadays 40 percent of com grown in the United States is used to produce *ethanol* (乙醇), which does absolutely nothing for the climate, but certainly distorts the price of com — at the expense of many of the worlds poorest people.

Bill McKibben similarly worries in *The Guardian* about the Midwest drought and com prices. He confidently tells us that raging wildfires from New Mexico and Colorado to Siberia are “exactly” what the early stages of global warming look like.

In fact, the latest overview of global wildfire incidence suggests that fire intensity has declined over the past 70 years and is now close to its preindustrial level.

When well-meaning campaigners want us to pay attention to global warming, they often end up pitching beyond the facts. And, while this may seem justified by a noble goal, such “policy by panic” tactics rarely work, and often backfire.

Remember how, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, Al Gore claimed that we were in store for ever more destructive hurricanes? Since then, hurricane incidence has dropped off the charts. Exaggerated claims merely fuel public distrust and disengagement.

That is unfortunate, because global warming is a real problem, and we do need to address it.

61. In what way do the media benefit from extreme weather?

- A) They can attract people's attention to their reports.
- B) They can choose from a greater variety of topics.
- C) They can make themselves better known.
- D) They can give voice to different views.

62. What is the author's comment on Krugman's claim about the current drought in America's Midwest?

- A) A time machine is needed to testify to its truth.
- B) It is based on an erroneous climate model.
- C) It will eventually get proof in 2048.
- D) There is no way to prove its validity.

63. What is the chief reason for the rise in com prices according to the author?

- A) Demand for food has been rising in the developing countries.
- B) A considerable portion of com is used to produce green fuel.
- C) Climate change has caused com yields to drop markedly.
- D) Inflation rates have been skyrocketing since the 1970s.

64. What does the author say about global wildfire incidence over the past 70 years?

- A) It has got worse with the rise in extreme weathers.
- B) It signals the early stages of global warming.
- C) It has dropped greatly.
- D) It is related to drought.

65. What does the author think of the exaggerated claims in the media about global warming?



- A) They are strategies to raise public awareness.
- B) They do a disservice to addressing the problem.
- C) They aggravate public distrust about science.
- D) They create confusion about climate change.

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*.

在漫长的发展过程中，中国建筑逐渐形成了以木结构（timberwork）结合石雕、夯土结构（rammed earth construction）以及其他技巧为特色的风格。一般来讲，中国的传统建筑风格可分为几个类别：皇家宫殿、宅居厅室、寺庙佛塔（pagoda）、墓园陵寝及园林建筑。然而，中国不同地区和不同民族的建筑风格可能在特色和功能上有所不同。从中国北方到南方，从黄河到长江，一路上你会被中国建筑师们的杰作所感动。勤劳的中国劳动人民创造了很多建筑奇迹，如长城、故宫。



2013 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题(一)答案与详解

Part I

Writing

1、审题：本篇是评论性的话题作文。“微笑”是常谈不衰的话题，它本应是人们最自然、最常见的表情，而现代都市人大都为生活、工作、学业、子女等种种事务日复一日地劳碌奔波，背负着越来越大的压力，那种最真诚、最自然、最质朴的微笑正渐渐从人们的脸上消失。在科技发达的现代社会，人与人之间在空间上的距离更近了，但在心灵上却越走越远。本篇要求评论“微笑可以拉近两个人的距离”这句话并为文，而在更深层次上，出题人似乎是想借这个题目引发人们的思考，让人们通过“微笑”消除彼此之间的冷漠、仇恨、冲突，搭建良好的交流沟通和亲近的桥梁，因此这一题目开放性很强，考生可发挥的空间很大。此外，题目 Directions 中指出考生可以援引事例来证明观点，这为考生行文提供了一个思路，即：先陈述微笑的作用，然后援引事例予以证明，并对事例简单评述以点题，最后提出个人看法。此外，考生也可先指出微笑可以缩短人与人之间距离的几个方面，然后指出微笑所代表的深层含义(人与人之间的信任支持、关怀友爱、宽容悲悯等真挚情感)，最后再作出总结。

2、写作思路：

第一段：引用特蕾莎修女的名言，指出微笑能缩短人与人之间的距离，并从三个方面体现：消融冷漠或敌意；赋予力量；拉近友情。

第二段：从不同角度举例证明微笑能缩短人与人之间的距离：绝望中抚慰心灵；陌生环境中与人亲近，获得帮助；困境中，获得力量。

第三段：总结前面所述，给出个人看法：微笑让我们受益匪浅，笑口常开促进人与人的交流，促进社会的和谐。

A Smile Can Shorten the Distance Between People

Mother Teresa once said, "Every time you smile at someone, it is an action of love, a gift to that person, a beautiful thing." Human beings are said to be one of the few species in this planet who can express sincere sentiments through a smile. And it is a smile that melts the indifference or hostility between people, that gives power to those who are at the edge of despair, and that brings friends close to each other. In a word, it is a smile that continuously shortens the distance between people.

A smile, with its strong power, brings out its miraculous glamour in different ways. When you are in the situation of despair, a smile from others will console your hurting heart. When you get into an unfamiliar circumstance, a smile will make the people around you feel comfortable and help you willingly. When you get into trouble, a smile from friends will give you power to stand up. Where there is no smile, there is no happiness of life.

Seen from the discussion above, a smile benefits us very much. Let's keep smiling so that better communication between people can be achieved and a more harmonious society can be built.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

1. 听力原文：W: I was shocked to hear of your wife's illness. Is she going to be all right?

M: At first, the doctors won't assure, but she's really improved. She'll be home next week.

Q: What do we learn about the man's wife from the conversation?

【预测】选项中的主语 she 以及 recovered, operation, critical condition (危急状况) 和 getting much better 表明，对话与 she 的病情有关。听录音时注意判断目前疾病是好了还是没好。

【精析】D)。女士询问男士他妻子的病情，男士说她现在好多了 (improved)，下周就可以出院回家，故答案为 D 项。本题的关键是抓住男士话中 but 转折后的 she's really improved。but 转折后一般为表达重点，听录音时需留意。

2. 听力原文：M: Excuse me. can I get a ticket for a sleeping compartment on this train?



W: Yes, there are four left. The price is 60 pounds per person, including a continental breakfast.

Q: What is the man doing?

【预测】选项均为动词 v.-ing 短语，故问题很可能考查对话人物正在做什么。由 ordering, booking 和 buying 可知，该行为可能涉及预订或购买。

【精析】C)。由男士话中的 can I get a ticket... on this train? 不难得知，他正在买火车票，故答案为 C 项。其他几项都是根据对话中的词语设置的干扰。compartment 意为“火车 车厢”。

3. 听力原文：M: Janet, here's the book I borrowed from you, but I'm so sorry that I can't find its jacket

W: It doesn't matter. Anyway, you are one of the few people who actually return books to me.

Q: What does the woman imply?

【预测】选项中的 returned the books to her, brought her book back 和 books she lent out 表明，对话与女士借出的书的归还情况有关。听录音时重点留意女士的话。

【精析】A)。男士还书给女士，女士说男士是为数不多还书给她的人之一 (one of the few people... return books), 由此可推知，大多数借书者都没有把书还给女士，故答案为 A 项。

4. 听力原文：M : Lisa, have you been to the new supermarket yet?

W : Yes. and no. I went there last Saturday for their grand opening sale, but I drove around the parking lot for nearly an hour, looking for a space before I finally gave up and came home.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【预测】选项中的主语 she 以及 get some bargains, supermarket 和 last Saturday 表明，对话中可能涉及女士上周六去超市买东西的事。

【精析】D)。女士说她上周六去了新开的超市、但是没找到停车位，最后放弃回家了 (gave up and came home), 也就是说她压根没有进到超市里面，故答案为 D 项。

5. 听力原文： W : You've been sitting at the computer for hours. Let's take a coffee break, shall we?

M: I wish. I could. You know. I'm up to my neck in work. I've got to finish this report. I don't want to miss the deadline.

Q : What does the man mean?

【预测】选项中的 do his report, missed the report 以及 pain, without a computer 和 coffee break 表明，对话可能与男士的报告有关，可能涉及影响他写报告的事情。

【精析】C)。女士建议男士喝杯咖啡休息一下 (Let's take a coffee break), 由男士话中的 I wish I could. “我希望我能。”即可推知，他现在不能休息；而接下来男士的话也进一步说明，他现在忙着赶报告，没时间喝咖啡，故答案为 C 项。be up to one's neck 为惯用短语，意为“忙得不可开交”。

6. 听力原文：M: What do you think of this gallery space? They offer to let me exhibit some of my paintings here.

W: Are you kidding? Any art student I know would die to have an exhibition here.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

【预测】选项中的 show their works in the gallery, the man's paintings, exhibition 和 his art works 表明，对话与男士在画廊展览作品有关。

【精析】A)。男士说画廊让他在那里展示他的一些作品，女士感到十分惊讶 (Are you kidding?), 并说她认识的美术专业学生都迫切希望能在哪里展示作品 (die to have an exhibition here), 由此可推出，只有优秀的学生才能在那里展示作品，故答案为 A 项。

7. 听力原文：W: Gary, my assistant is in hospital now. Is there anyone in your department who could give a hand for a few days?

M: I think so. I'll ask around and get back to you.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【预测】选项中的 woman needs, woman will have to, her assistant 以及 man works in the same department, capable 表明，对话可能与女士和男士的工作有关，可能涉及女士遇到的问题。



【精析】A)。女士说她的助理在住院 (in hospital)，问男士的部门有没有人能帮她几天 (give a hand for a few days)，由此可知女士需要有人临时替代一下她的助手，故答案为 A 项。

8. 听力原文：W: Did you read the article in the paper about the mayor's speech of the economic forum?

M: Sure I did, but I think they twisted the meaning of what he said. It's not the first time for them to do so.

Q: What does the man say about the paper's article?

【预测】选项中的 It was better/distorted/exaggerated/reflected 表明，问题与对 it 的评价有关，听录音时应留意评价是正面的还是负面的。而 exaggerated... problems 和 reflected... opinions 提示，it 很可能是文章或书籍之类的。

【精析】B)。女士问男士有没有看报纸上关于市长演讲的文章 (the article in the paper about the mayor's speech)，男士说看了，并通过 but 转折指出报纸上文章扭曲了市长的话 (twisted... what he said)，故答案为 B 项。

9-12. 听力原文：

W: Oh, hello John. Are you using your dictating machine this morning? I've got a long report I must dictate. Can I borrow your machine?

M: Of course. But can you spare me a second? [9] It's the message you sent me about the delivery delay on the control desks. What's gone wrong?

W: Everything, John. We have to get the steel sheets we need for these desks from new suppliers. [10] Well, the suppliers have got some trouble or other. They say they will be a bit late for delivery.

M: But they can't be. Those control desks are a special order. They are wanted for one of the big computer companies. It's a very important contract.

W: When did we promise delivery?

M: On Thursday next week. And there's a penalty clause. We stand to lose 10 percent of our price for each week of overdue delivery.

W: Oh, [11] these penalty clauses. Why do you sales people accept them?

M: [11] We have to accept them: otherwise, we don't get the contract.

W: Well, let's get on to the Buying Department. I only heard about the delay yesterday because we kept the production line clear to handle the special sheets. It's a dreadful nuisance.

M: It will be more than a nuisance if we don't meet on the delivery date. It will cost us a lot of money.

W: Keep calm, John. [12] We can perhaps claim compensation from the steel suppliers for failure to deliver on time. That will offset the penalty clauses.

M: Well, if you can.

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

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

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

11. How did the man get the contract?

12. What does the woman suggest they do?

9. 【预测】选项均为不定式短语，故问题很可能是考查做某事的目的或原因。其中的 inform/request/ask him, problem 和 project 表明，该事是针对男士的，并可能与工作中的问题有关。

10. 【预测】选项中的 They quote/manufacture 表明，they 应该是一家工厂；cannot deliver/produce 提示，本题可能与该工厂在生产或货运方面的问题有关。

11. 【预测】选项均为 by doing 形式，故问题应该是考查达成某事的方式。accepting, allowing, promising 以及 down the unit price, better ...service 等提示，本题可能与做成某项生意的方式有关。

12. 【预测】选项均以动词原形开头，故问题很可能涉及建议。give... discount, claim compensation, ask... change 和 cancel the contract 提示，该建议可能是关于如何解决问题。

答案详解：



9. A)。男士询问女士发给他的有关控制台交货延迟的消息是怎么回事 (the message you sent me about delivery delay), 并问女士出了什么问题 (What's gone wrong?), 由此可推知, 女士给男士发消息是告知他们遇到了问题, 故答案为 A 项。

10. C)。女士说, 钢板供应商 (suppliers) 出了些问题, 他们说货物要晚些运到 (a bit late for delivery), 故答案为 C 项。

11. B)。女士问男士为什么当初要接受这些罚款条款 (Why do you... accept them?), 男士说他不得不接受, 否则就得不到合同 (otherwise... don't get the contract), 由此可知男士是接受了罚款条款才得到那些合同的, 故答案为 B 项。

12. B) 对话最后女士建议说, 他们可以因钢板供应商未能按时到货而向他们索赔 (We can perhaps claim compensation from the steel suppliers...), 故答案为 B 项。

Conversation Two

13-15 听力原文

M: Cathy, [15] Chaos Theory seems to be a branch of physics or mathematics. [13] You're an economist, so how does it influence your work?

W: Well, in several ways. I'm responsible for financial development programmes in many parts of the world, so forecasting long-range trends and making predictions on the basis of present evidence is what I do. [14] / [15] Chaos Theory was developed by scientists, trying to explain the movement of planets and changes in environmental conditions. Lots of these things are also about making long-term predictions on the basis of present evidence.

M: Are many economists involved in this field?

W: An increasing number. In the 1990s, many economists began to look at [15] Chaos Theory as a way of providing models for forecasting.

M: What kind of models are we talking about here?

W: Well, that's a good question. Because a basic idea of [15] Chaos Theory is that there aren't any models as such; there aren't guaranteed forms but rather patterns of change in development.

M: Doesn't that mean that forecasting is impossible?

W: No. But it certainly makes it more of a challenge. Mandelbrot, who did the experiment with stock exchange prices, for example, noted that although the outcomes were variable, there were in fact certain constants. What we have to do is to make sure we know what these are and take into account all the possible variables.

M: But do economics and finance work in the same way as weather conditions or the movement of planets?

W: Well, no, of course not. There are certain underlying similarities. But we have to leave them for another time.

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

13. What is the woman's profession?

14. What was Chaos Theory supposed to do when it was first formulated?

15. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

13. 【预测】选项表明, 本题考查某人的职业身份, 听录音时留意相关词语。

14. 【预测】选项中的 improve/ explain/ predict/ promote 表明, 本题可能与某件事要达到的目的有关。四个选项涉及不同的方面 (计算机、自然、人口、经济), 听录音时要留意相关词语。

15. 【预测】选项均为名词短语, 且概括性较强, 内容上相对独立, 故本题很可能考查对话谈论的主题, 听录音时留意开头结尾及能够体现同一主题的相关词语。

答案详解:

13. D)。由对话开头男士的话 You're an economist 可知, 女士是一名经济学家, 故答案为 D 项。

14. B)。女士指出, 混沌理论 (Chaos Theory) 是由科学家提出来的, 它的目的是解释行星运动和环境变化 (explain the movement of planets and changes in environmental conditions), 而行星运动和环境变化都可以



概括为自然现象，故答案为 B 项。

15、C)。对话开头男士即交代了主题为 Chaos Theory “混沌理论”，并询问该理论对女士工作的影响，接着双方围绕混沌理论和该理论在女士工作中的应用进行了探讨，故答案为 C 项。对话中多次出现的 Chaos Theory 也说明了对话谈论的主题。

Section B

Passage One

16-18 听力原文

People write to ask me if there is correlation between academic intelligence and emotional intelligence. My answer is “No”. You can have a high IQ and a high EQ, which, of course is a winning combination, or be high in one and low in the other.

The best study was done at [16] Bell Labs in New Jersey, a very high IQ place. They do research and development for the communications industry. In a division of electronics engineers, who were designing equipment so advanced that they worked in teams of up to 150, co-workers and managers were asked to nominate the standouts — the stars in productivity and effectiveness. They came up with 10 or 15 names, and that group of stars was compared with everyone else. It turned out there was no difference in IQ, no difference in academic qualifications, no difference in years on the job. [17] The only difference was in emotional intelligence. The stars were people who knew how to get along. He knew how to motivate themselves, usually the kind of people you like to hang out with. When these people ran up against a technical problem, to which they'd have to turn to someone else for an answer, [18] they'd e-mail and get an answer right away. Because they'd built up networks of people before they needed them. The other people would e-mail and wait up to 2 weeks for an answer, [18] so you can see having been good in the interpersonal realm actually was a direct benefit, even for effectively pursuing a technical task.

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

16. What does the speaker say about Bell Labs?

17. What characterises the stars nominated at Bell Labs?

18. What does the speaker say contributes to effectively pursuing a technical task?

16、【预测】选项中的 emphasis on hard work, name... star engineers 和 require... degrees, high IQ 表明，They 可能指某家公司或机构，本题可能涉及该机构在人员要求或培养方面的情况。

17、【预测】选项均为工作人员良好的工作品质或能力，故本题很可能是问某些个人所具备的优秀品质或特征。

18、【预测】本题选项与上一题类似，故也很可能是问某些个人身上所具备的优秀品质或特征。

答案详解：

16、D)。短文中提到，有关智商和情商方面最好的研究是由 Bell Labs 进行的，接着指出该实验室是 a very high IQ place “智商相当高的一个地方”，也即该实验室高智商的人云集，D 项“拥有很多高智商的人”正是对此的同义转述，故为答案。

17、B)。短文中提到，贝尔实验室的一个部门要求员工提名一组表现突出的人 (nominate the standouts) 作为明星员工 (stars)，之后将这些人与其他人进行了比较，结果发现除了情商外其他方面均没有不同 (The only difference was in emotional intelligence)，由此可知被提名的明星员工所具备的特征就是高情商，故答案为 B 项。

18、A)。短文中提到，这些明星员工们遇到自己解决不了的技术问题 (technical problem) 时，他们会询问其他人并很快得到解答，因为他们之前就建立了关系网 (networks of people)；而接下来又明确指出，良好的人际关系 (good... interpersonal realm) 对于技术任务的高效完成会起到直接的作用 (direct benefit)。听懂这两个地方的任何一个，都可确定本题答案为 A 项。



Passage Two

19-21 听力原文

[19] Here's a biography of John Muir. It draws on Muir's own writings to bring readers a life story of this remarkable man who did so much to raise America's awareness of environmental issues.

As America's first environmentalist, [20] John Muir lived his life forever daring to undertake new adventures. He spent most of his days outdoors and had a deep love for the wild lands.

In the book, [20] we meet John Muir as a youth fearlessly climbing the roof of his house. He captures birds only to let them go when he realises the cruelty involved. He becomes an inventor and sells his inventions in order to attend the university. [20] As a young man, he began walking over tens of thousands of miles during his lifetime, through the south to Florida, the west to California and north to Alaska, where readers are taking a long and particularly hair-raising adventure on a large mass of floating ice.

Muir's learning in observation throughout his life led him to devote his last years to preserving the natural environment. [21] His writing and speaking raised the awareness of the importance of conservation and helped bring about our national park system. Readers will feel they know John Muir after reading his story and may catch his passion for preserving the riches of our land. The author's portrayal of Muir's life is a testimony to what it means to be lifelong learners and to use that learning to inform and bring about change.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What kind of book is the speaker introducing?

20. What do we learn about John Muir when he was young?

21. What did John Muir intend to do through writing and speaking?

19、【预测】选项表明，本题是关于书的类别，听音时应留意相关词语。

20、【预测】选项表明本题是关于 he 的喜好，听录音时应留意相关词语。

21、【预测】选项中的 encourage/ publicise/ raise/ attract 以及 B 项中的 his 表明，本题可能是考查 he 做某事的目的。

答案详解：

19、C)。短文开头第一句话就明确提到，这是一本关于约翰·缪尔的传记（biography），故答案为 D 项。

20、B)。短文中多次都提到约翰·缪尔的冒险经历：约翰·缪尔一生都敢于进行新的冒险（daring... adventures）；作为一个敢于爬到自家房顶上的年轻人（As a youth fearlessly...）的约翰·缪尔；从年轻时开始（As a young man），一生跨越了数万英里，读者可以从中经历一次漫长而惊心动魄的冒险（a long ...hair-raising adventure），从这些 地方均可以看出约翰·缪尔是个喜爱冒险的人，故答案为 B 项。

21、C)。短文快结束时提到，约翰·缪尔的写作和演讲引起了人们对环保重要性的意识（raise the awareness of the importance of conservation），C 项为对此的同义转述，故为答案。

Passage Three

23-25 听力原文

Disaster movies often portray catastrophes that destroy or at least threaten to destroy earth's entire population. In fact, a virus emerged in the 1970s could have been just that fatal. [22] Named after a river that passes through the Congo, the Ebola virus originally manifested itself in the interior of Africa in 1976. [23] Two strains of the disease with almost identical symptoms affected humans—Ebola Zaire and Ebola Sudan. The Sudan version was deadly enough, killing 50 percent of those it infected. However, Zaire, with its 90 percent mortality rate, was even worse. The origins, though not the cause of Ebola Sudan, can be traced back to a single individual in a Sudanese Town. Ebola Zaire seemed to erupt in over 50 villages simultaneously. Both strains quickly invaded local hospitals, when needle sharing and other unhealthy practices ensured [24] the rapid spreading of the infection by bringing people into contact with contaminated body fluids. If the virus had been capable of spreading through the air, or if one infected person had unknowingly entered a large population centre, Ebola might have become a worldwide



epidemic. However, soon after these fierce outbreaks, the virus died out, at least temporarily. Ebola was so deadly and killed so quickly that within a short period of time, there was no one around to infect. Hospital workers in at least one case deserted their workplace in panic, thus halting the administering of potentially unclean disease-spreading injections. But Ebola has not disappeared, with no known vaccination or cure available, [25] it seems only a matter of time until another epidemic erupts.

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

22. What is the Ebola virus named after?
23. What do we learn about Ebola Zaire and Ebola Sudan?
24. How do people get infected with the disease according to the speaker?
25. What does the speaker believe?

22、【预测】选项 A 和 C 提示，it 很可能指某种疾病。A、C 项是指跟疾病相关的人，B、D 项却是村庄或河流，明显不是一类，再结合之前对主题的推测可知，本题很可能是关于埃博拉这一疾病名称的由来。

23、【预测】选项中的 similar symptoms 和 treated with the same drug 表明，they 应该是指两种疾病，本题是关于二者之间的相同点的。

24、【预测】选项均以 by doing 开头，结合其内容可知，本题应该是问患上某种疾病的渠道，这种疾病很可能就是 25 题选项中提到的埃博拉病毒。

25、【预测】选项中多次出现的埃博拉以及句中的将来时态和 more strains..” eventually find cures 和 another.” erupt 表明，本题应该是对埃博拉病毒未来情况的子员测，听录音时应留意是乐观的还是悲观的。

答案详解：

22、D)。短文中提到，埃博拉病毒是以一条流经刚果的河流命名的（named after a river... Congo），故答案为 D 项。

23、A)。短文中提到，埃博拉在 1976 年出现时，有两种类型的病毒影响了人类，症状几乎相同（with almost identical symptoms），它们就是埃博拉扎伊尔型病毒和埃博拉苏丹型病毒（Ebola Zaire and Ebola Sudan），故答案为 A 项。

24、B)。短文中提到，当时医院针头合用和其它不健康的医疗行为致使人们接触到被感染的体液（by bringing people into contact with contaminated body fluids）而使疾病迅速传播开来，由此可知答案为 B 项。

25、C)。短文最后通过转折指出，埃博拉病毒目前还没有疫苗和治疗方法，所以再一次爆发疫情（another epidemic erupts）似乎只是一个时间问题（a matter of time），C 项正是对此的同义转述，故为答案。

Section C

26、【预测】：空前提到陪伴人类的完美机器所应具备的一些人性化特征，由此推断，这些特性应该使其与人类的“交际”成为一次令人快的过程。

【答案】make interaction with，意为“与…进行互动”。

27、【预测】空前的系动词 be 以及空后与所填词并列的 stimulating 和 easygoing 表明，所填词为形容词，且与 stimulating 和 easy going 同为对 the machine 个性特点的描述。

【答案】charming,意为“迷人的”。

28、【预测】空前的 remain 作用等同于系动词，结合副词 slightly 推断，所填词应为形容词；而空后的 therefore interesting 表明，所填词应能体现出机器女趣的特点。

【答案】unpredictable,意为“不可预知的”

29、【预测】空后提到，机器逐渐了解了它的使用者后会变得更加亲近，由此推断，此处是说机器在与使用者的初次“接触”时，会显得比较迟疑和不确定。

【答案】encounter,意为“相遇，遇到”。in the first encounter 表示“第一次见面时，初次相遇时”。

30、【预测】空前表示比较级的 more 和空后的 and intimate 表明，所填词应为多音节的形容词，与 intimate 在语义上并列。

【答案】relaxed，意为“轻松的”。

31、【预测】空前的修饰语 a passive 表明，所填词为可数名词单数。



【答案】participant,意为“参与者”。

32、【预测】空前的 would 提示,所填词应为动词或动词词组原形。

【答案】take the initiative,意为“在某方面采取主动,主动做某事”。

33、【预测】空前的不定冠词 a 和空后的 of 表明,所填词为可数名词单数。

【答案】personality,意为“个性”。

34、【预测】空前提到,机器被设定拥有坚定和幽默的特性,由此推断,所填词应表示机器能够“拥有”或“呈现”生动且独有的性格。

【答案】be presented as,意为“呈现,扮演”。

35、【预测】空前的系动词 be 和比较级的 more 表明,所填词应为多音节的形容词,形容机器作为一个朋友应有的特点。

【答案】acceptable,意为“可接受的,合意的”。

Part III Reading Comprehension Section A

答案详解:

36、D)。空前的 a 和空后的 study 表明,本空应填以辅音开头的形容词, B) dynamic, D) single, J) drastic 入选。本句用双重否定来强调研究证明美国人的睡眠时间少于他们的实际所需,故空处说的是一个研究, D) single (一个的) 符合此处语义,故为答案。

37、G)。空前的 can be 和空后的 to 表明,本空应填过去分词形式的动词, G) traced, O) impaired 入选。我们缺乏睡眠的危机的起始可以追溯到一个世纪以前电灯的发明, traced sth (back) to 为固定短语,意为“找出某事的根源,某事可追溯到……”,故答案为 G)traced (追溯)。

38、I)。空前的 the 和空后的 that 表明,本空应填名词, F) complexity, I) conclusion, K) expectations, N) consequences 入选。that 之后的内容应该是科学家得出的结论,故答案为 I) conclusion (结论), reach a conclusion 意为“得出一个结论”。

39、L)。空前的 reduced 和空后的 to 表明,本空应填副词, A) ideally, C) currently, E) startlingly, L) dramatically 入选。上一句提到,18 世纪到 19 世纪时普通人晚上要睡 9.5 个小时。本句说,到二十世纪五六十年代那种睡眠时间被减少到 7.5 至 8 个小时,从数字上可以看出,睡眠时间被极大地减少了,故答案为 L) dramatically (极大地)。

40、A)。空前的 feel 和空后的 vigorous 表明,本空应填副词, A) ideally, C) currently, E) startlingly 入选。本句的前半句说他们只睡 6.5 个小时也能过活,后面说他们实际需要 7.5 个小时、8 个小时甚或更长时间,当然更长的睡眠时间会让人感到更有活力, A) ideally (完美地) 符合此处语义,故为答案。

41、F)。空前的 the 和空后的 of 表明,本空应填名词, F) complexity, K) expectations, N) consequences 入选。本句用 whenever 表示来自各方面的压力,由此可知,白天里有错综复杂的事物,故答案为 F) complexity (复杂性,复杂的情况)。

42、B)。空前的 considered 表明,本空应填形容词作补语, B) dynamic, J) drastic 入选。后一句提到,如果你睡上 8.5 个小时,人们就认为你缺乏动力和野心。本句与之形成对比,如果你说你只需要睡 5.5 个小时,你就会被视为缺乏动力的对立面,应该是很充满活力,故答案为 B)dynamic “(有活力的)”。

43、N)。空前的 the 和空后的 of 表明,本空应填名词, K) expectations, N) consequences 入选。后一句提到,我们发现,如果你睡眠不足,你的表现就会受影响。由此可知,该研究是为了评估睡眠不足的结果,故答案为 N)consequences (结果,后果)。

44、H)。空前的 or 表明,其后与 to add 并列,故本空应填动词原形, H) recall, M) recur 入选。空后的宾语是 a passage,与之相关的动词只能是 recall (回忆),故答案为 H) recall。

45、O)。空前的 is 表明,本空应填动词的过去分词形式或形容词, J) drastic, O) impaired 入选。上一句提到,如果你睡眠不足,你的表现就会受影响。因此本句讲述的是受损的方面,短时记忆就会受损,决策和保持专注的能力同样也会受损。O) impaired (损害) 符合此处语义,故为答案。

Section B

Passage One



46、【定位】根据题目中的 university officials 及 learning outside of class 可以将本题出处定位于[K]段。

【精析】[K]。[K]段第 2 句提到, 他们(即首句中提到的 University officials)说他们对在课外通过应用软件学习的景象充满了兴趣, 尽管这些教学计划还未出现, 由此可以推测, 大学高管们是想表明, 他们给同学分发 iPhone 和 iPod 的目的是想让学生在课外学习, 故本题正是对[K]段第 2 句的合理推断。

47 【定位】根据题目中的 being equipped with IT products 及 help colleges and universities 可以将本题出处定位于[B]段末句。

【精析】[B]。[B]段末句说, 给学生配备高科技产品能够让高校获得尖端的名声, 题中的 build an innovative image 是对文中的 foster a cutting-edge reputation 的同义转述。

48、【定位】根据题目中的 Robert Summers at Cornell Law School, banned laptop computers from his class 及 complex reasoning abilities 可以将本题出处定位于[N]段第 4-6 句。

【精析】[N]。[N]段第 4 句提到, 罗伯特·萨默斯这周宣布他将禁止在他的课堂上使用笔记本电脑, 接着在第 6 句他又说, 我们想鼓励这些学生积极主动地思考, 在这个过程中他们就培养了作为一名好的律师应该具备的各种各样的综合推理能力, 题中的 a broad array of 与原文中的 the wide range of 对应; qualified lawyers 对应 good lawyers。

49、【定位】根据题目中的 Naomi Pugh, at Freed-Hardeman University, speculated that professors 及 harder 可以将本题出处定位于[D]段。

【精析】[D]。[D]段末句中的 she 指的是本段首句提到的内奥米·皮尤, 句中提到, 她估计教授如果想与这类设备竞争的话, 就需要更努力地增加课堂的趣味性, 题中的 work harder to enliven their classes 是对文中 try even harder to make classes interesting 的同义转述。

50、【定位】根据题目中的 The University of Maryland at College Park is proceeding 及 iPhones and iPods 可以将本题出处定位于[I]段首句。

【精析】[I]。[I]段首句提到, 马里兰大学帕克分校正在谨慎地推行计划——给 150 个学生分发 iPhone 或触控式 iPod, 题中的 with caution 与原文中的 cautiously 同义。

51、【定位】根据题目中的 many professors 及 Apple iPhones or Internet-capable iPods to students 可以将本题出处定位于[A]段首句。

【精析】[A]。[A]段首句提到, 有些高校给学生分发了苹果 iPhone 手机以及能够上网的 iPod, 这种做法在许多教授看来有些适得其反(counterproductive), 本句的言下之意是学校给学生分发 iPhone 手机以及能够上网的 iPod, 其初衷是为了提高教学水平, 而这种做法在许多教授看来可能并不能达到预期的效果, 故本题正是对该句的同义转述。题中的 giving out 对应原文中的 doling out。

52、【定位】根据题目中的 the experience at Duke University may ease some concerns 及 active 可以将本题出处定位于[O]段。

【精析】[O]。[O]段首句提到, 杜克大学的试验也许能够减轻一些担忧, 接着下文解释了其原因: 学校给学生发 iPod 本来只是为了让学生录讲座, 但是结果这些学生并不仅仅用 iPod 来录讲座, 他们还创造了自己的“内容”、制作了自己的录音并展示出来, 段末福赛女士指出, 这说明学生把原本被动的互动变成了一个积极主动的互动过程, 原文中的 active one 指的就是 active interaction。故本题正是对[O]段首句和末句的概括。

53、【定位】根据题目中的 Ellen Millender, at Reed College in Portland 及 teaching or analysis 可以将本题出处定位于[N]段第 2 句。

【精析】[N]。[N]段第 2 句中埃伦·米兰德说她一直担心技术成了最终目的, 它会取代教学或取代分析, 题中的 take the place of 与原文中的 replaces 对应。

54、【定位】根据题目中的 distract 及 class 可以将本题出处定位于[C]段第 3 句。

【精析】[C]。[C]段第 3 句提到, 虽然学生们已经有了笔记本电脑和手机, 但是这些最新的设备能让课堂干扰(distractions)达到一个新的水平, 句中的 the newest devices 也就是题中所说的 iPhones, 由此可见, 给学生分发 iPhone 会让学生在上课时更加分心(distract), 题中的 distract 是原文中 distractions 的同根词。

55、【定位】根据题目中的 experts, Kyle Dickson, at Abilene Christian University, mobile technology 及 in education 可以将本题出处定位于[E]段。



【精析】[E]。[E]段首句说，专家们看到了移动技术在教育中投入使用的趋势，接着末句中凯尔·迪克森说，这（移动技术在教育中的广泛使用）是未来的工作方式，综合这两句可以看出，像凯尔·迪克森这样的专家都认为，移动技术在教育中的广泛使用将成为一种必然趋势。故本题正是对这两句的概括。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解：

56、【定位】题干中的 prefer shopping online 与文章首句中的 chose to... do their holiday shopping from...their computer 同义，故将本题出处定位于首段首句。

【精析】A)。首段首句提到，许多购物者选择了避开疯狂的人群，舒舒服服地在他们的电脑前购买节日用品，A 项中的 comfortable 与文中的 comfort 对应，convenient 与 avoid the frantic crowds 对应，故本题答案为 A 项。其他三项都属于无中生有，故可排除。

57、【定位】根据题干中的 return their purchases 可以将本题出处定位于文章第 2 段。

【精析】C)。首段末句说，人们在网上购物的退货率达到有史以来的最高值，接着第 2 段用问句 What went wrong? 引出退货率高的原因；作者先说了有些人所认为的原因，接着说明了自己的看法，即触觉的问题：在网上购物时，你看得见却摸不着，故 C 项符合文意。文中第 2 段第 2 句说，金融危机导致人们难以接受奢侈消费可能是网络购物退货率越来越高的原因，但这并非作者认为的真正原因，而且文中也没有说人们对奢侈消费感到后悔，故可排除 A 项。B 项和 D 项都无从得知。

58、【定位】根据题干中的 experiment 可以将本题出处定位于第 3 段首句。

【精析】A)。文章第 3 段首句提到作者的试验，作者做这个试验的目的可以从前文进行推断。第 2 段提到，作者认为人们无法触摸到所购买的商品是网络购物退货率高的主要原因，接着第 3 段就讲了作者的试验，可见，其试验的目的就是证明他的观点，故 A 项正确。作者所做的试验应该与文章所要证明的观点有关，而本文主要说的是缺乏触摸导致网络购物的高退货率，B 项、C 项和 D 项都与这一观点无关，故可排除。

59、【定位】根据题干中的 letting go of 可以将本题出处定位于第 4 段末句。

【精析】B)。第 4 段末句说，手中的书失去后可能会产生一种微妙的失落感，这也就是促使我们更想购买的动因，B 项是对文中 motivate us to make the purchase even more 的同义转述，故为答案。A 项中的 disappointment 和 D 项 less sensitive to its texture 都无从得知。C 项是利用第 4 段末句中的 a subtle sense of loss 设置的干扰项。

60、【定位】根据题干中的 a recent study 和 brain imaging 可以将本题出处定位于第 5 段。

【精析】D)。第 5 段提到最近的一项研究也说明了触摸的力量；其中第 4 句指出，研究中大脑成像显示，触摸会转变成一种占有感，故 D 项符合文意。文中第 5 段第 2 句说，传统的书信中包含了一种更深、持续时间更长的印象，并没有说其中包含了一种微妙的信息，故可排除 A 项。第 5 段中提到的研究并不是针对电子商务进行的，而是针对传统的书信进行的，故可排除 B 项。文中第 5 段第 3 句说，在摸到书信时大脑会被激活，但文中并没有说电子邮件不能激活大脑，故 C 项的说法毫无依据，可排除。

Passage Two

答案详解：

61、【定位】根据题干中的 the media benefit 和 extreme weather 可以将本题出处定位于首段第 2 句。

【精析】A)。首段第 2 句说，从中（根据下文可知，是从极端气候中）获益最大的是媒体，因为极端气候的说法可以制造出更多吸引人的新闻，A 项是对本句冒号后的内容的同义转述，故 A 项为本题答案其他三项原文中均未提及，故可排除。

62、【定位】根据题干中的 Krugman, claim 和 the current drought in America's Midwest 可以将本题出处定位于第 2、3 段。

【精析】D)。第 2 段提到保罗·克鲁格曼关于极端天气的言论，第 3 段对其言论进行了分析，指出联合国气候委员会的评估认为情况与克鲁格曼所说的可能正好相反，接着第 3 段第 3 句指出，在没有时间机器的情况下（原本就不可能有时间机器），克鲁格曼根本不可能确定这种干旱是由全球变暖引起的，由此可见，作者认为克鲁格曼的言论根本不可能被证实，故 D 项符合文意。文中第 3 段第 3 句说，没有时间机器克鲁格



曼根本不可能确定这种干旱是由全球变暖引起的,作者其实是想说因为根本不可能有时间机器,所以克鲁格曼也无从得知干旱是由全球变暖引起的,A 项显然曲解了原文。B 项是由文中的 Climate models 设置的干扰项。文中说,这种结论最早也要到 2048 年才能被证实,表示一种假设状态,而不是说 2048 年就能被证实,故 C 项不符合文意,予以排除。

63、【定位】根据题干中的 the chief reason 和 com prices 可以将本题出处定位于第 5 段。

【精析】B)。第 5 段说,对全球气候变暖的担心是自 2005 年以来谷物价格飞涨的主要原因,因为正是由于这种担心才促使人们将 40% 的玉米用来生产乙醇,从而扭曲了玉米的价格,B 项是对文中 40 percent of com grown... is used to produce ethanol 的同义转述,故 B 项为本题答案。文中并没有提到发展中国家的粮食需求增加,故 A 项的说法没有依据,文中第 4 段首句提到,全球大米和小麦依旧供应充足,由此可见粮食产量并没有下降,故 C 项的说法与原文不符,予以排除。D 项是将文中的 inflation, skyrocketed 等信息进行拼凑设置的干扰项。

64、【定位】根据题干中的 global wildfire incidence 和 over the past 70 years 可以将本题出处定位于第 7 段。

【精析】C)。第 7 段说,有关全球森林大火发生率的最新综述显示,在过去的 70 年里,火灾强度下降了,而且目前已接近工业化之前的水平;C 项中的 has dropped 对应文中的 has declined,另外,has dropped greatly 是对 is now close to its preindustrial level 的概括,故 C 项符合文意。文中第 7 段说,在过去的 70 年里火灾强度下降了,由此可见,A 项的说法与原文正好相反,予以排除。B 项属于张冠李戴,将比尔·麦吉本的看法说成是作者的看法。D 项是将保罗·克鲁格曼所认为与气候变暖有关的干旱错误地与森林火灾联系起来,属于理解混乱,故排除。

65、【定位】根据题干中的 exaggerated claims 和 global warming 可以将本题出处定位于第 9 段末句和第 10 段。

【精析】B)。第 9 段末句指出,夸大其词(exaggerated claims)只会加重公众的不信任感和疏离感;接着第 10 段承接上段指出,那是不幸的(that is unfortunate),因为全球变暖是一个真实存在的问题,需要解决。that 即指上段末提到的 Exaggerated claims 带来的负面影响,由此可知夸大其词对于全球变暖问题来说是不幸的,即不利于解决全球变暖问题,故答案为 B 项。文中第 8 段末句说,这种“恐慌政策”的策略几乎不会起到什么作用,可见,“恐慌政策”并不能提高公众意识,故排除 A 项。文中第 9 段末句说,夸大其词会积聚公众的不信任感,但并没有说是对科学的不信任,C 项属于过度理解,故排除。D 项的说法毫无依据,也应排除。

Part IV Translation

在漫长的发展过程中,中国建筑逐渐形成了以木结构(timberwork)结合石雕、夯土结构(rammed earth construction)以及其他技巧为特色的风格。一般来讲,中国的传统建筑风格可分为几个类别:皇家宫殿、宅居厅室、寺庙佛塔(pagoda)、墓园陵寝及园林建筑。然而,中国不同地区和不同民族的建筑风格可能在特色和功能上有所不同。从中国北方到南方,从黄河到长江,一路上你会被中国建筑师们的杰作所感动。勤劳的中国劳动人民创造了很多建筑奇迹,如长城、故宫。

①During its long evolution process, Chinese architecture gradually developed a style which featured timberwork combining stone carving, rammed earth construction, and many other techniques. ②Generally speaking, traditional Chinese architectural style can be classified into several categories: royal palaces, residential houses, religious temples and pagodas, tombs, and garden architectures. ③However, the architectural styles of different regions and ethnic groups in China may vary in characteristics and functions. ④Travelling the way from the Northern China to the South, from the Yellow River down to the Yangtze River, you will be moved by the works of Chinese architects. ⑤Industrious Chinese labouring people created many architectural miracles such as the Great Wall and the Palace Museum.



难点注释：

1、①句“在漫长的发展过程中”译作状语，其中“发展”在此译作“evolution”。“形成了……风格”译作“develop... style”，“以木结构结合石雕、夯土结构以及其他技巧为特色的”译作定语从句，修饰“风格”，其中“以……为特色”译作“feature”。

2、②句译作被动句，“可分为几个类别”译作“can be classified into several categories”，译文中依然使用冒号，然后依次翻译出冒号后面的五个短语。在此提醒考生，中文讲究对称，多用四字短语，翻译时无需拘泥于形式，将其表达的意思准确翻译出来即可，这五个短语依次译作“royal palaces”，“residential houses”，“religious temples and pagodas” “tombs” 和 “garden architectures”。

3、③句中“中国不同地区和不同民族的建筑风格”译作“the architectural styles of different regions and ethnic groups in China”，“可能有所不同”译作“may vary”，“在…方面”用介词 in。

4、④句中“从中国北方到南方，从黄河到长江，一路上”译作现在分词短语作伴随状语，注意此部分要增译出“traveling”，其中“一路上”译作“all the way”，由常识可知，黄河在北，长江在南，因此“从黄河到长江”译作“from the Yellow River down to the Yangtze River”，增译的“down”体现出了“南下”的动态画面，为译文增色不少。主句使用被动语态，“被…感动”译作“be moved by…”。

5、⑤句注意举例的用法，举例常用的短语有 such as, for example 和 for instance，注意 for example 和 for instance 用来举例说明某一论点或情况，一般只举同类人或物中的“一个”为例，作插入语，可位于句首、句中或句末，而 such as 用来列举事物，一般列举同类人或事物中的“几个”例子。插在被列举的事物与前面的名词之间，as 后面不可有逗号。故本句使用 such as。

