

## TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2013)

### —GRADE FOUR—

**TIME LIMIT: 135 MIN**

#### **PART I DICTATION (15 MIN)**

*Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times, During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.*

*Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.*

#### **PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 MIN)**

*In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.*

##### **SECTION A CONVERSATIONS**

*In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.*

*Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.*

*Now, listen to the conversation.*

1. According to the conversation, an example of “Christmas trimmings” could be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] presents                      [ B ] fruits                      [ C ] sauce                      [ D ] meat
2. A Christmas lunch would include all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] carrots                      [ B ] meat                      [ C ] sweet potatoes                      [ D ] roast turkey
3. Why did Helen come to Rob’s house?  
 [ A ] She wanted to talk to Rob.                      [ B ] She had come to help Rob.  
 [ C ] She had been invited to lunch.                      [ D ] She was interested in cooking.

*Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.*

*Now, listen to the conversation.*

4. Why did the woman phone the club?  
 [ A ] She wanted to know more about it.                      [ B ] She was a new comer and felt lonely.  
 [ C ] She wanted to learn a new language.                      [ D ] She was interested in social activities.
5. We learn from the conversation that the club \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] mainly organizes language activities                      [ B ] accepts members from local students  
 [ C ] has been set up for a long time                      [ D ] is increasing its membership
6. According to the conversation, the woman might come to practice German on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] Wednesday                      [ B ] Tuesday  
 [ C ] Monday                      [ D ] Friday
7. What is the man going to do after the conversation?  
 [ A ] Call up the woman for her address.                      [ B ] Mail the woman some information.  
 [ C ] Wait for the woman to call him again.                      [ D ] Wait for the woman to pick up a form.

**Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.**

**Now, listen to the conversation.**

8. According to the woman, what actually makes her job difficult?  
[ A ] Difficult questions from interviewees. [ B ] Embarrassing requests from interviewees.  
[ C ] Lack of professional background. [ D ] Lack of interviewing skills.
9. The woman uses all the following adjectives when talking about attending job fairs EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] prospective [ B ] useful  
[ C ] important [ D ] tiring
10. We learn from the conversation that the woman \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] works better at job fairs [ B ] prefers honest people  
[ C ] often works on her own [ D ] is experienced in her work

## SECTION B PASSAGES

**In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.**

**Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.**

**Now, listen to the passage.**

11. According to today's weather forecast, which part of Europe has dry weather?  
[ A ] Northern Europe. [ B ] Southern Europe.  
[ C ] Northwestern Europe. [ D ] Scandinavian mountains.
12. In which part of Europe does the weather stay both fine and cool?  
[ A ] Southern Europe. [ B ] Northern Europe.  
[ C ] Northwestern Europe. [ D ] Eastern Europe.
13. In which region will the weather change tomorrow?  
[ A ] Central parts of the Mediterranean. [ B ] Eastern parts of the Mediterranean.  
[ C ] Southern parts of the Mediterranean. [ D ] Northern parts of the Mediterranean.

**Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.**

**Now, listen to the passage.**

14. According to the passage, what benefit can technology bring to people?  
[ A ] More useful information to better their life. [ B ] Greater changes in social organization.  
[ C ] Better understanding of mass media. [ D ] Closer contact with modern devices.
15. The speaker questions about everybody's access to technological advances. The main reason is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] illiteracy [ B ] food shortage  
[ C ] poverty [ D ] ignorance
16. According to the UN plan, all the following will be achieved within ten years EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] giving everyone a radio or TV [ B ] providing more job opportunities  
[ C ] offering internet service to more people [ D ] starting to carry out the scheme in ten years
17. What could be the topic of the passage?  
[ A ] Growth in telecommunications. [ B ] Technology and the developing world.  
[ C ] Building an information society. [ D ] Education and medical care.

**Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.**

**Now, listen to the passage.**

18. People in Latin America wear something \_\_\_\_\_ to express their hopes for wealth in the New Year.  
[ A ] yellow [ B ] white [ C ] red [ D ] new

19. Which of the following New Year's traditions signals friendship?  
 [ A ] Eating round fruits. [ B ] Wearing something red.  
 [ C ] Wearing something white. [ D ] Throwing old dishes.
20. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one's own New Year's tradition?  
 [ A ] Watching TV at home. [ B ] Visiting friends.  
 [ C ] Going to bed early. [ D ] Running and shouting outside.

### SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

*In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.*

*Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.*

*Now, listen to the news.*

21. What is happening to the schools in Fairfax County this school year?  
 [ A ] 15 schools have started social studies.  
 [ B ] 15 schools have used digital textbooks.  
 [ C ] Digital textbooks are used for social studies.  
 [ D ] Students are ready to use electronic resources.
22. With digital textbooks, schools have saved about \_\_\_\_\_ million dollars.  
 [ A ] 1 [ B ] 2 [ C ] 3 [ D ] 4

*Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.*

*Now, listen to the news.*

23. Who found the suspicious item at the airport?  
 [ A ] FBI agents. [ B ] TSA agents. [ C ] The police. [ D ] Passengers.
24. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?  
 [ A ] The terminal was closed temporarily afterwards.  
 [ B ] There was a thorough search inside the airport.  
 [ C ] The security authorities identified the explosives.  
 [ D ] Passengers at the airport were safe and sound.

*Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.*

*Now, listen to the news.*

25. According to the news item, doctors use art therapy to treat the following problems EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] smoking [ B ] alcohol abuse [ C ] depression [ D ] schizophrenia
26. Why did doctors introduce art therapy in the first place?  
 [ A ] To prevent patients from smoking. [ B ] To better understand patients.  
 [ C ] To teach patients some skills. [ D ] To get patients occupied.

*Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.*

*Now, listen to the news.*

27. What is the main purpose of the new rules?  
 [ A ] To reduce the number of pilots on duty. [ B ] To prevent pilots from working overtime.  
 [ C ] To ensure an adequate amount of sleep. [ D ] To fix the amount of work for each pilot.
28. The Independent Pilots Association was unhappy about the new rules because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] had failed to cover all the pilots [ B ] had only covered cargo plane pilots  
 [ C ] would be put into effect in two years [ D ] would be too costly if implemented

**Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.**

**Now, listen to the news.**

29. Why is increase in livestock production necessary?  
 [ A ] Because livestock production is highly efficient.  
 [ B ] Because more people will become wealthier.  
 [ C ] Because it has fewer ecological risks.  
 [ D ] Because it may help double food production.
30. What does the word “challenge” mean in the news item?  
 [ A ] Conflict between less land and more production.  
 [ B ] Balance between human survival and ecology.  
 [ C ] Difference between present and future needs.  
 [ D ] Calls by environmental critics to consume less meat.

### **PART III CLOZE (15 MIN)**

**Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on Answer Sheet Two.**

Everyone knows that taxation is necessary in a modern state; without it, it (31) \_\_\_\_\_ not be possible to pay the soldiers and policemen who protect us; (32) \_\_\_\_\_ the workers in government offices who (33) \_\_\_\_\_ our health, our food, our water, and all the other things that we cannot do for ourselves. (34) \_\_\_\_\_ taxation, we pay for things that we need just (35) \_\_\_\_\_ we need somewhere to live and something to eat.

But (36) \_\_\_\_\_ everyone knows that taxation is necessary, different people have different ideas about (37) \_\_\_\_\_ taxation should be arranged.

In most countries, a direct tax on (38) \_\_\_\_\_, which is called income tax, (39) \_\_\_\_\_. It is arranged in such a (40) \_\_\_\_\_ that the poorest people pay nothing, and the percentage of tax grows (41) \_\_\_\_\_ as the taxpayer’s income grows. In some countries, for example, the tax on the richest people (42) \_\_\_\_\_ as high as ninety-five per cent!

(43) \_\_\_\_\_ countries with direct taxation nearly (44) \_\_\_\_\_ have indirect taxation too. Many things imported into the country have to pay taxes or “duties.” Of course, it is the men and women who buy these imported things in the shops (45) \_\_\_\_\_ really have to pay the duties, in the (46) \_\_\_\_\_ of higher prices. In some countries, (47) \_\_\_\_\_,

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 31. [ A ] can                | [ B ] may               |
| [ C ] would                  | [ D ] could             |
| 32. [ A ] neither            | [ B ] nor               |
| [ C ] never                  | [ D ] not               |
| 33. [ A ] look after         | [ B ] look over         |
| [ C ] look into              | [ D ] look through      |
| 34. [ A ] In accordance with | [ B ] With reference to |
| [ C ] By means of            | [ D ] On account of     |
| 35. [ A ] as well as         | [ B ] as much as        |
| [ C ] as such as             | [ D ] as good as        |
| 36. [ A ] if                 | [ B ] when              |
| [ C ] as                     | [ D ] though            |
| 37. [ A ] how                | [ B ] when              |
| [ C ] why                    | [ D ] which             |
| 38. [ A ] communities        | [ B ] sectors           |
| [ C ] persons                | [ D ] classes           |
| 39. [ A ] remains            | [ B ] exists            |
| [ C ] stays                  | [ D ] happens           |
| 40. [ A ] measure            | [ B ] method            |
| [ C ] form                   | [ D ] way               |
| 41. [ A ] more               | [ B ] larger            |
| [ C ] quicker                | [ D ] speedier          |
| 42. [ A ] grows up           | [ B ] increases up      |
| [ C ] goes up                | [ D ] lifts up          |
| 43. [ A ] And                | [ B ] Consequently      |
| [ C ] Similarly              | [ D ] But               |
| 44. [ A ] almost             | [ B ] always            |
| [ C ] often                  | [ D ] periodically      |
| 45. [ A ] which              | [ B ] who               |
| [ C ] what                   | [ D ] whom              |
| 46. [ A ] manner             | [ B ] way               |
| [ C ] means                  | [ D ] form              |
| 47. [ A ] either             | [ B ] also              |
| [ C ] too                    | [ D ] often             |

- there is a tax on things sold in the shops. If the most necessary things are taxed, a lot of money is (48) \_\_\_\_\_ but the poor people suffer most. If unnecessary things (49) \_\_\_\_\_ jewels and fur coats are taxed, less money is obtained but the tax is (50) \_\_\_\_\_, as the rich pay it.
48. [A] collected [B] borrowed  
[C] saved [D] lent  
49. [A] as [B] for  
[C] alike [D] like  
50. [A] heavier [B] fairer  
[C] finer [D] better

## PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (15 MIN)

*There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words, phrases or statements marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose one word, phrase or statement that best completes the sentence.*

**Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.**

51. Facing the board of directors, he didn't deny \_\_\_\_\_ breaking the agreement.  
[A] him [B] his [C] it [D] its
52. Xinchun returned from abroad *a different man*. The italicized part functions as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sentence.  
[A] appositive(同位语) [B] object  
[C] adverbial [D] complement
53. Which of the following is a compound word(复合词)?  
[A] Nonsmoker. [B] Meanness. [C] Deadline. [D] Misfit.
54. Which of the following sentences contains subjunctive mood?  
[A] Lucy insisted that her son get home before 5 o'clock.  
[B] She used to drive to work, but now she takes the city metro.  
[C] Walk straight ahead, and don't turn till the second traffic lights.  
[D] Paul will cancel his flight if he cannot get his visa by Friday.
55. The following determiners(限定词) can be used with both plural and uncountable nouns EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] many [B] enough [C] more [D] such
56. Which of the italicized parts indicates CONTRAST?  
[A] She opened the door *and* quietly went in.  
[B] Think it over again *and* you'll get an answer.  
[C] Victoria likes music *and* Sam is fond of sports.  
[D] He is somewhat arrogant, *and* I don't like this.
57. Which of the following CANNOT be used as a nominal substitute(名词替代词)?  
[A] Much. [B] Neither. [C] One. [D] Quarter.
58. All the following sentences definitely indicate future time EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] Mother is to have tea with Aunt Betty at four  
[B] The school pupils will be home by now  
[C] The President is coming to the UN next week  
[D] He is going to e-mail me the necessary information
59. Which of the following sentences is grammatically INCORRECT?  
[A] Politics are the art or science of government.  
[B] Ten miles seems like a long walk to me.  
[C] Mumps is a kind of infectious disease.  
[D] All the furniture has arrived undamaged.
60. Which *of* in the following phrases indicates a subject-predicate relationship?  
[A] The occupation *of* the island. [B] The law *of* Newton.  
[C] The arrival *of* the tourists. [D] The plays *of* Oscar Wilde.

61. Which of the following italicized parts serves as an appositive?  
 [ A ] He is not the man *to draw back*. [ B ] Larry has a large family *to support*.  
 [ C ] Tony hit back the urge *to tell a lie*. [ D ] There is really nothing *to fear*.
62. Which of the following is NOT an imperative sentence?  
 [ A ] I wish you could stay behind. [ B ] You will mind your own business!  
 [ C ] Come and have dinner with us. [ D ] Let me drive you home, shall I?
63. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, the match would be put off.  
 [ A ] was to rain [ B ] were to rain [ C ] was raining [ D ] had rained
64. Which of the following sentences expresses a fact?  
 [ A ] Mary and her son must be home by now.  
 [ B ] Careless reading must give poor results.  
 [ C ] He must be working late at the office.  
 [ D ] It's getting late, and I must leave now.
65. The following are all dynamic verbs(动态动词) EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] remain [ B ] turn [ C ] write [ D ] knock
66. \_\_\_\_\_ to school life was less difficult than the pupil had expected.  
 [ A ] Adhering [ B ] Adjusting [ C ] Adopting [ D ] Acquainting
67. He is fed up with the same old dreary routine, and wants to quit his job. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] hard [ B ] tiring [ C ] long [ D ] dull
68. At last night's party Larry said something that I thought was beyond me. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] I couldn't understand [ B ] I was unable to do  
 [ C ] I couldn't tolerate [ D ] I was unable to stop
69. The couple \_\_\_\_\_ their old house and sold it for a vast profit.  
 [ A ] did for [ B ] did in [ C ] did up [ D ] did with
70. Sally contributed a lot to the project, but she never once accepted all the \_\_\_\_\_ for herself.  
 [ A ] credit [ B ] attention [ C ] focus [ D ] award
71. The child nodded, apparently content with his mother's promise. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] as far as one has learnt [ B ] as far as one is concerned  
 [ C ] as far as one can see [ D ] as far as one is told
72. The \_\_\_\_\_ that sport builds character is well accepted by people nowadays.  
 [ A ] argument [ B ] issue [ C ] point [ D ] sentence
73. Everyone in the office knows that Melinda takes infinite care over her work. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] limited [ B ] unnecessary [ C ] overdue [ D ] much
74. The new measure will reduce the chance of serious injury in the event of an accident. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] if an accident can be prevented [ B ] if an accident happens  
 [ C ] before an accident [ D ] during an accident
75. Traditionally, local midwives would \_\_\_\_\_ all the babies in the area.  
 [ A ] deliver [ B ] produce [ C ] handle [ D ] help
76. No food or drink is allowed on the premises. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] proposition [ B ] advertisement [ C ] building [ D ] street
77. The court would not accept his appeal unless \_\_\_\_\_ evidence is provided  
 [ A ] definite [ B ] conclusive [ C ] eventual [ D ] concluding
78. As soon as he opened the door, a \_\_\_\_\_ of cold air swept through the house.  
 [ A ] flow [ B ] movement [ C ] rush [ D ] blast
79. She really wanted to say something at the meeting, but eventually \_\_\_\_\_ from it.  
 [ A ] refrained [ B ] prevented [ C ] limited [ D ] restricted
80. The couple told the decorator that they wanted their bedroom gaily painted. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] cheerfully [ B ] light-heartedly [ C ] brightly [ D ] lightly

## PART V READING COMPREHENSION (25 MIN)

*In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.*

### TEXT A

The art of public speaking began in ancient Greece over 2,000 years ago. Now, twitter, instant messaging, e-mail, blogs and chat forums offer rival approaches to communication—but none can replace the role of a great speech.

The spoken word can handle various vital functions: persuading or inspiring, informing, paying tribute, entertaining, or simply introducing someone or something or accepting something.

Over the past year, the human voice has helped guide us over the ups and downs of what was certainly a stormy time.

Persuasion is used in dealing with or reconciling different points of view. When the leaders met in Copenhagen in December 2009, persuasive words from activists encouraged them to commit themselves to firmer action.

Inspirational speeches confront the emotions. They focus on topics and matters that are close to people's hearts. During wars, generals used inspiring speeches to prepare the troops for battle.

A speech that conveys knowledge and enhances understanding can inform us. The information must be clear, accurate, and expressed in a meaningful and interesting way. When the H1N1 pandemic (流行病) was announced, the idea of "swine flu" (猪流感) scared many people. Informative speeches from World Health Organization officials helped people to keep their panic under control so they could take sensible precautions.

Sad events are never easy to deal with but a speech that pays tribute to the loss of a loved one and gives praise for their contribution can be comforting. Madonna's speech about Michael Jackson, after his death, highlighted the fact that he will continue to live on through his music.

It's not only in world forums where public speaking plays an important role. It can also be surprisingly helpful in the course of our own lives.

If you're taking part in a debate you need to persuade the listeners of the soundness of your argument. In sports, athletes know the importance of a pep talk (鼓舞士气的讲话) before a match to inspire teammates. You yourself may be asked to do a presentation at college or work to inform the others about an area of vital importance.

On a more personal level, a friend may be upset and need comforting. Or you might be asked to introduce a speaker at a family event or to speak at a wedding, where your language will be needed to move people or make them laugh.

Great speaking ability is not something we're born with. Even Barack Obama works hard to perfect every speech. For a brilliant speech, there are rules that you can put to good use. To learn those rules you have to practice and learn from some outstanding speeches in the past.

81. The author thinks the spoken word is still irreplaceable because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it has always been used to inspire or persuade people
- [B] it has a big role to play in the entertainment business
- [C] it is of great use in everyday-life context
- [D] it plays important roles in human communication

82. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the role of public speaking?

- [A] Speeches at world forums can lead to effective solutions to world problems.
- [B] Speeches from medical authorities can calm people down in times of pandemics.
- [C] The morale of soldiers before a battle can be boosted by senior officers' speeches.
- [D] Speeches paying tribute to the dead can comfort the mourners.

83. Public speaking can play all the following roles EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] to convince people in a debate
- [B] to inform people at a presentation
- [C] to advise people at work
- [D] to entertain people at a wedding

84. According to the passage, which of the following best explains the author's view on "great speaking ability"?
- [ A ] It comes from observing rules. [ B ] It comes from learning and practice.  
 [ C ] It can be perfected with easy effort. [ D ] It can be acquired from birth.
85. What is the main idea of the passage?
- [ A ] Public speaking in international forums. [ B ] Public speaking in daily life context.  
 [ C ] The many uses of public speaking. [ D ] The rules of public speaking.

### TEXT B

Every business needs two things, says Skullcandy CEO Rick Alden: inspiration and desperation. In 2001, Alden had both. He'd sold two snowboarding businesses, and he was desperately bored. But he had an idea; He wanted to make a new kind of headphone.

"I kept seeing people missing their cell phone calls because they were listening to music," he explains. "Then I'm in a chairlift(索道), I've got my headphones on, and I realize my phone is ringing. As I take my gloves off and reach for my phone, I think, "It can't be that tough to make headphones with two plugs, one for music and one for your cell phone." Alden described what he wanted to a designer, perfected a prototype, and outsourced(外包) manufacturing overseas.

Alden then started designing headphones into helmets, backpacks—anywhere that would make it easy to listen to music while snowboarding. "Selling into board and skate shops wasn't a big research effort," he explains. "Those were the only guys I knew!"

Alden didn't want to be a manufacturer. And by outsourcing, he'd hoped he could get the business off the ground without debt. But he was wrong. So he asked his wife, "Can I put a mortgage(抵押贷款) on the house? She said, 'What is the worst thing that can happen? We lose the house, we sell our cars, and we start all over again.' I definitely married the right woman!"

For the next two years, Alden juggled mortgage payments and payments to his manufacturers. "Factories won't ship your product till they get paid," he says. "But it takes four or five months to get a mortgage company so upset that they knock on your door. So we paid the factory first."

Gradually, non-snowboarders began to notice the colourful headphones. In 2006, the company started selling them in 1,400 FYE (For Your Entertainment) stores. "We knew that nine out of ten people walking into that store would be learning about Skullcandy for the first time. Why would they look at brands they knew and take home a new brand instead? We had agreed to buy back anything we didn't sell, but we were dealing with huge numbers. It'd kill us to take back all the products."

Alden's fears faded as Skullcandy became the No. 1 headphone seller in those stores and tripled its revenue to \$120 million in one year. His key insight was that headphones weren't gadgets; they were a fashion accessory. "In the beginning," he says, "that little white wire that said you had an iPod—that was cool. But now wearing the white bud means you're just like everyone else. Headphones occupy this critical piece of cranial real estate and are highly visible."

Today, Skullcandy is America's second-largest headphone supplier, after Sony. With 79 employees, the company is bigger than Alden ever imagined.

86. Alden came up with the idea of a new kind of headphone because he \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] was no longer in snowboarding business [ B ] had no other business opportunities  
 [ C ] saw an inconvenience among mobile users [ D ] was very fond of modern music
87. The new headphone was originally designed for \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] snowboarders [ B ] motor cyclists [ C ] mountain hikers [ D ] marathon runners
88. How did Alden solve the money problem?
- [ A ] He sold his house and his cars.  
 [ B ] Factories could ship products before being paid.  
 [ C ] He borrowed money from a mortgage company.  
 [ D ] He borrowed money from his wife's family.



89. What did Alden do to promote sales in FYE stores?  
 [ A ] He spent more money on product advertising.  
 [ B ] He agreed to sell products at a discount.  
 [ C ] He improved the colour design of the product.  
 [ D ] He promised to buy back products not sold.
90. Alden sees headphones as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] a kind of device [ B ] part of fashion  
 [ C ] a symbol of status [ D ] a sign of self-confidence

### TEXT C

I was standing in my kitchen wondering what to have for lunch when my friend Taj called. "Sit down," she said.

I thought she was going to tell me she had just gotten the haircut from hell. I laughed and said, "It can't be that bad."

But it was. Before the phone call, I had 30 years of retirement saving in a "safe" fund with a brilliant financial guru (金融大亨). When I put down the phone, my savings were gone. I felt as if I had died and, for some unknown reason, was still breathing.

Since Bernie Madoff's arrest on charges of running a \$65 million Ponzi scheme, I've read many articles about how we investors should have known what was going on. I wish I could say I had reservations about Madoff before "the Call", but I did not.

On New Year's Eve, three weeks after we lost our savings, six of us Madoff people gathered at Taj's house for dinner. As we were sitting around the table, someone asked, "If you could have your money back right now, but it would mean giving up what you have learned by losing it, would you take the money or would you take what losing the money has given you?"

My husband was still in financial shock. He said, "I just want the money back." I wasn't certain where I stood. I knew that losing our money had cracked me wide open. I'd been walking around like what the Buddhists call a hungry ghost: always focused on the bite that was yet to come, not the one in my mouth. No matter how much I ate or had or experienced, it didn't satisfy me, because I wasn't really taking it in, wasn't absorbing it. **Now I was forced to pay attention.** Still, I couldn't honestly say that if someone had offered me the money back, I would turn it down.

But the other four all said that what they were seeing about themselves was incalculable, and they didn't think it would have become apparent without the ground of financial stability being ripped out from underneath them.

My friend Michael said, "I'd started to get complacent. It's as if the muscles of my heart started to atrophy (萎缩). Now they're awake, alive—and I don't want to go back."

These weren't just empty words. Michael and his wife needed to take in boarders to meet their expenses. Taj was so broke that she was moving into someone's garage apartment in three weeks. Three friends had declared bankruptcy and weren't sure where or how they were going to live.

91. What did the author learn from Taj's call?  
 [ A ] Taj had got an awful haircut. [ B ] Taj had just retired from work.  
 [ C ] They were going to meet for lunch. [ D ] They had lost their retirement savings.
92. How did the author feel in the following weeks?  
 [ A ] Desperate. [ B ] Indifferent. [ C ] Disappointed. [ D ] Angry.
93. According to the passage, to which was she "**forced to pay attention**"?  
 [ A ] Her friends. [ B ] Her husband. [ C ] Her lost savings. [ D ] Her experience.
94. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about her friends?  
 [ A ] Her friends felt the same as she did.  
 [ B ] Her friends valued their experience more.  
 [ C ] Her friends were in a better financial situation.  
 [ D ] Her friends were more optimistic than she.

95. What is the message of the passage?
- [ A ] Understanding gained is more important than money lost.
  - [ B ] It is natural to see varied responses to financial crises.
  - [ C ] Desire for money is human nature.
  - [ D ] One has to be decisive during crises.

#### TEXT D

In the 19th century, there used to be a model of how to be a good person. There are all these torrents of passion flowing through you. Your job, as captain of your soul, is to erect dams to keep these passions in check. Your job is to just say no to laziness, lust, greed, drug use and the other sins.

These days that model is out of fashion. You usually can't change your behaviour by simply resolving to do something. Knowing what to do is not the same as being able to do it. Your willpower is not like a dam that can block the torrent of self-indulgence. It's more like a muscle, which tires easily. Moreover, you're a social being. If everybody around you is overeating, you'll probably do so, too.

The 19th-century character model was based on an understanding of free will. Today, we know that free will is bounded. People can change their lives, but ordering change is not simple because many things, even within ourselves, are beyond our direct control.

Much of our behaviour, for example, is guided by unconscious habits. Researchers at Duke University calculated that more than 40 percent of the actions we take are governed by habit, not actual decisions. Researchers have also come to understand the structure of habits—cue, routine, reward.

You can change your own personal habits. If you leave running shorts on the floor at night, that'll be a cue to go running in the morning. Don't try to ignore your afternoon snack craving. Every time you feel the cue for a snack, insert another routine. Take a walk.

Their research thus implies a different character model, which is supposed to manipulate the neural(神经系统) networks inside.

To be an effective person, under this model, you are supposed to coolly examine your own unconscious habits, and the habits of those under your care. You are supposed to devise strategies to alter the cues and routines. Every relationship becomes slightly manipulative, including your relationship with yourself. You're trying to arouse certain responses by implanting certain cues.

This is a bit disturbing, because the important habitual neural networks are not formed by mere routine, nor can they be reversed by clever cues. They are burned in by emotion and strengthened by strong yearnings, like the yearnings for admiration and righteousness.

If you think you can change your life in a clever way, the way an advertiser can get you to buy an air freshener, you're probably wrong. As the Victorians understood, if you want to change your life, don't just look for a clever cue. Commit to some larger global belief.

96. Which of the following is a key element in the 19th-century character model?
- [ A ] Passion.
  - [ B ] Determination.
  - [ C ] Capability.
  - [ D ] Action.
97. The 19th-century model supposedly does not work because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] it has worked unsatisfactorily most of the time
  - [ B ] the comparison of free will to a dam is groundless
  - [ C ] what one wishes to do should be considered carefully
  - [ D ] there were many other factors beyond one's control
98. What is the main implication of the research at Duke University?
- [ A ] Habit is key to one's behaviour.
  - [ B ] One's behaviour is difficult to change.
  - [ C ] Both habit and will power are important.
  - [ D ] Habit has an unidentified structure.
99. According to the new character model, personal behaviour could be altered through \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] cues to manipulate the habitual neural responses
  - [ B ] cues to stop all the former unconscious habits
  - [ C ] techniques to devise different physical cues
  - [ D ] techniques to supplement old routines

100. We learn from the passage that the new character model \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] has been used to change behaviour successfully
  - [ B ] deals better with emotional aspects of behaviour
  - [ C ] stresses the neural and psychological aspects of habit change
  - [ D ] can bring about changes in one's life like what advertisers do

## PART VI WRITING (45 MIN)

### SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 MIN)

**Most of us, as students, are careful with our money in daily life: we collect all kinds of coupons (优惠券); we look for group-buy deals if we eat out or travel; we don't buy clothes unless in a sale. However, some people think that all this may not make us smart consumers. What is your opinion?**

*Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words.*

*You are to write in three parts.*

*In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is.*

*In the second part, provide one or two reasons or your experience (s) to support your opinion.*

*In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.*

*You should supply an appropriate title for your composition.*

*Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.*

### SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 MIN)

*Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50-60 words based on the following situation:*

**Your former high-school classmate (Mathew or Grace) is coming to visit you in the dorm. But, you have got something urgent to do and thus cannot wait for him/her there. Leave a note on the door, expressing your apology and telling him/her how to find you. You must make clear where you are in the note.**

*Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness.*

# 答案及详解

## • PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1. [A] 2. [C] 3. [C] 4. [A] 5. [D] 6. [A] 7. [B] 8. [C] 9. [A] 10. [D]  
11. [B] 12. [D] 13. [D] 14. [A] 15. [C] 16. [B] 17. [C] 18. [A] 19. [D] 20. [C]  
21. [C] 22. [B] 23. [B] 24. [C] 25. [A] 26. [D] 27. [C] 28. [A] 29. [D] 30. [B]

## • PART III CLOZE



### 试题详解

31. [C] **虚拟语气题。**本句句意为:众所周知,税收是现代国家所必需的;没有税收,政府就无法给保护我们的士兵和警察支付工资,也无法给负责民众健康、食品、饮水及解决民众其他困难的政府工作人员支付工资。without it 是隐含的含蓄条件句,是虚拟语气,条件句是对当前现实的一种假设,主句是未来的可能结果应使用 will 的过去式 would。因此[C]为答案。
32. [B] **短语辨析题。**句意同上。前一句中有 not,此句同样表达否定意义,not...nor...与 neither...nor...可互换。因此[B]nor 为答案。
33. [A] **固定搭配题。**句意同上。[A]look after 意为“照顾,照管,负责”;[B]look over 意为“仔细检查”;[C]look into 意为“调查”;[D]look through“看穿,彻底审查”,结合句意,可知[A]为答案。
34. [C] **固定搭配题。**句意为:正如我们需要为吃、住付费,我们通过缴税来为生活必需品付费。[A]In accordance with 意为“依照,与……一致”;[B]With reference to“关于”;[D]On account of“由于”,都不符合题意。by means of 意为“通过某种方式”,因此,选项[C]为答案。
35. [B] **固定搭配题。**句意同上。[A]as well as 意为“也,以及;既……又……”,后面通常接名词或名词性短语,一般不接句子,排除;[C]as such as 不是固定搭配,排除;[D]as good as 意为“和……几乎一样,实际上等于……”,与原文不符。[B]as much as 意为“跟……到同一程度;差不多”,例如:We want to succeed and do well just as much as you want us to. 因此,选项[B]为答案。
36. [D] **连词辨析题。**句意为:尽管人人都知道赋税是必要的,但每个人对于如何收税却看法不一。though 表示让步关系,根据句意可知,选项[D]为答案。
37. [A] **词语理解题。**句意同上。人们对于如何征税,也就是征收方式有不同的看法,[B]、[C]、[D]均不符合句意,所以选项[A]how 为答案。
38. [C] **名词辨析题。**句意为:大多数国家存在一种对个人征收的税,称为所得税。[A]communities 意思是“社团,团体”;[B]sectors 意为“部门,区域”;[C]persons 意为“个人”;[D]classes 意为“阶级”。persons 符合句意,因此[C]为答案。
39. [B] **动词辨析题。**句意同上。[A]remains 意为“保持,依然”;[C]stays 意为“停留,停止”;[D]happens 意为“发生”。[B]exists 意为“存在”,即存在这样一种税种,符合句意,故[B]为答案。
40. [D] **名词辨析题。**句意为:税费是以这样(的方式)来收取的:最穷的人不交税……。[A]measure“措施,方法”;[B]method 意为“具体的方法、程序”;[C]form 意为“形式”;选项[D]way 指“方式”,符合题意,故[D]为答案。
41. [B] **比较级题。**句意为:个人收入越高,应缴付的所得税的比例也越大。percentage 同选项中 larger 的原形 large 构成正确的搭配:large percentage“比例大”,因此,选项[B]larger 为答案。
42. [C] **短语辨析题。**句意为:有些国家向最富有的人征收的税高达95%! [A]growss up 意为“长大,生长”;[B]increases up 意为“增长”;[C]goes up 意为“高达”;[D]lifts up 意为“提升”。根据句意,选项[C]为答案。
43. [D] **逻辑关系题。**句意为:但是征收直接税的国家基本上总是征收间接税。[A]And 表示承接关系,[B]Consequently 表示因果关系,[C]Similarly 表示与前文所述相似。本句与上文不存在这些关系,上文提到的直接税已经涉及从穷人到富人的全部民众,已经很完整、很全面,第三段却又提出间接税,内容上是对第二段的转折,所以用 But 更合适。因此,选项[D]为答案。
44. [B] **副词辨析题。**句意同上。[A]almost 表示“几乎”,与 nearly 意义重复;[B]always 意为“总是,经常”;[C]often“时常”;[D]periodically“周期性地”。一般 nearly 与 always 搭配较多,不常与 often 搭配使用。结合句意,因此,选项[B]为答案。
45. [B] **强调句型。**句意为:当然,真正的纳税人是那些购买进口商品的男女顾客,他们以支付更高价格的方式缴纳关税。此处是强调句型 it is...that..., it is 和 that 之间是被强调的部分,当被强调的部分指人的时候,that

改成 who, 这里强调的是 men and women, 所以选项 [B] 为答案。

46. [D] **固定搭配题。**句意同上。将各选项依次代入该句, in the manner of 意为“依照……的式样, 做出……的样子”; in the way of 意为“关于……方面, 阻碍, 妨碍, 按照”; in the means of 不是固定搭配。in the form of 意为“以……的形式”, 符合句意, 因此选项 [D] 为答案。
47. [C] **副词辨析题。**句意为: 有的国家也对商店里出售的商品征税。选项 [B] 与 [C] 两个选项中, too 可以作为插入语成分使用, also 没有这种用法, 所以 [C] 为答案。
48. [A] **句意理解题。**句意为: 如果连必需品也需要缴税, 虽然可以收到大笔税款, 但最苦不堪言的是穷人。选项 [B] 意为“借, 借入”; [C] 意为“节省, 保存”; [D] 意为“把……借给”; [A] collected 意为“收集, 收取”, 符合句意, 故为答案。
49. [D] **词语辨析题。**句意为: 如果向诸如珠宝、皮草一类的非必需品征税, 收的税款虽然少了, 但税收却更公平了, 因为纳税的是富人。as 和 like 都可以对抽象概念进行具体示例说明, 但是 as 作连词用, like 作介词用。因此, 选项 [D] 为答案。
50. [B] **句意理解题。**句意同上。根据句意可知, 这种方式更加公平, 其他选项均不符合句意, 所以选项 [B] fairer “更公平的”为答案。



## 全文翻译

众所周知, 税收是现代国家所必需的: 没有税收, 政府将无法给保护我们的士兵和警察支付工资, 也无法给负责民众健康、食品、饮水及解决民众其他困难的政府工作人员支付工资。正如我们需要为吃、住付费, 我们通过纳税来为生活必需品付费。

但是, 尽管人人都知道税收是必要的, 每个人对于政府该如何收税却看法不一。

大多数国家有向个人征收的直接税, 叫做所得税。所得税的征收方式是, 最穷的人免于缴税, 税费的百分比随着纳税人收入的增加而增长。比如, 在有些国家, 对顶级富人征收的所得税高达 95%!

但是征收直接税的国家基本上总是征收间接税。许多进口商品需要缴纳消费税或关税。当然, 真正缴税的是在商店中购买进口商品的男女顾客, 他们以支付更高价格的方式缴纳关税。有的国家对于在商店里销售的商品也征税。如果连必需品也需要缴税, 虽然可以收到大笔税款, 但最苦不堪言的还是贫穷百姓。如果向诸如珠宝、皮草之类的非必需品征税, 收到的税款虽然会减少, 但税收更加公平, 因为缴税的是富人。

## • PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

51. [B] **译文:** 面对董事会, 他没有否认自己违约。  
**代词用法题。**及物动词 deny 有两种主要用法: (1) 当 deny 用于双宾语结构, 意为“拒绝给予”, 相当于 refuse to give, 其用法为: deny sb. sth. = deny sth. to sb.; (2) 当 deny 作“否认, 否决”讲, 用法为: deny sth. \ deny one's doing sth. \ deny doing sth. \ deny having done sth., 意为“否认某事\做过某事”。本句是第二种用法 deny one's doing sth., 故选 [B]。
52. [D] **译文:** Xinchun 从国外回来像变了一个人。句子中的斜体部分充当什么成分?  
**句子成分题。**斜体部分 a different man 是描述主语 Xinchun 的, 在句子中充当主语补足语。因此, 选项 [D] 为答案。
53. [C] **译文:** 下列哪个词是复合词?  
**英语构词法。**由两个或两个以上独立的词合成的单词叫复合词; 由一个词根加上前缀或后缀构成的单词叫派生词; deadline 由 dead 和 line 组合而成, 符合复合词的构词特点, 因此选项 [C] 为答案。而 nonsmoke 是由 non(前缀) + smoke(词根) + er(后缀) 构成, 为派生词, 排除 [A]; meanness 是由词根 mean 加后缀 ness 构成, 为派生词, 排除 [B]; misfit 是由词根 fit 加前缀 mis 构成, 也为派生词, 故排除 [D]。
54. [A] **译文:** 下列哪一句使用了虚拟语气?  
**虚拟语气题。**表示“命令, 建议, 要求, 提议, 坚持”等意义的动词后面的的宾语从句里, 必须用虚拟语气, 其谓语部分要用“should + 动词原形”的形式, 其中 should 可省略, 因此选项 [A] 为答案。其他几句均未使用虚拟语气。
55. [A] **译文:** 下列限定词中除了哪个词外, 既可以和复数名词连用, 又可以和不可数名词连用?  
**限定词用法。**选项 [A] many 只能修饰复数名词。more, enough, such 这三个限定词既可以和复数连用, 又可以和不可数名词连用。因此, 选项 [A] 为答案。
56. [C] **译文:** 下列哪个句子中的斜体部分表示对比?  
**连词用法题。**连词 and 一般情况下表示“并列, 递进, 顺承, 目的, 结果”, 但也有特殊情况下表“对比”。其具体的意义主要取决于特定的语境。本题选项 [C] 中的 and 连接了两个意义互为对照的分句, 故为答案。
57. [D] **译文:** 下列哪个词不可以用作名词替代词?  
**名词替代词用法。**much, neither, one 都可以替代名词使用, 例如: Much has been said on the topic. (关于

这个主题已经说得很多了。) Neither will come. (谁也不会来。) I like this one. (我喜欢这个。) quarter“四分之一,一刻钟”,无类似用法。因此,选项[D]为答案。

58. [B] **译文:**下列哪个句子没有隐含将来时态?  
**一般将来时态。**将来时有若干主要的表现结构: be going/coming to, will + 动词原形, be to do。will 除了表示将来的动作和状态之外,还可以作情态动词,表示“推测”,选项[B]“小学生们现在应该回家了”,是对现在情况的推测,没有隐含将来时态,故为本题答案。而选项[A]、[C]、[D]中的 be to do, be coming to, be going to do 均表示将来的动作和状态,故均排除。
59. [A] **译文:**下列哪个句子不合乎语法规则?  
**主谓一致题。**主谓一致遵循语法一致原则、意义一致原则和就近原则。以 s 结尾的学科名称( physics, mathematics, politics, statistics 等)作主语时,谓语用单数,故[A]中谓语错误,应该用 is,故为答案。在表示“金钱、时间、价格或度量衡”的复合名词作主语时,通常将这些名词看作一个整体,谓语用单数,因此选项[B]符合主谓一致,故排除;以 s 结尾的疾病名词(如 arthritis, diabetes, phlebitis, mumps 等)作主语时,谓语用单数,[C]符合语法规则,故排除;furniture 为家具的总称,是不可数概念,谓语用单数,[D]符合语法规则,故排除。
60. [C] **译文:**下列哪个短语中的 of 表示主谓关系?  
**名词所有格。**所有格主要用于表示所属关系,但还可以表示主谓关系、动宾关系、同位关系等。选项[C]是由 the tourists arrived 转化而来的,表主谓关系。为本题答案。选项[A] The occupation of land (占用土地),是由动宾短语 occupy land 转化而来的,表示动宾关系,排除;[B]、[D]均表示所属关系,故均排除。
61. [C] **译文:**下列哪个句子中的划线部分是同位语?  
**同位语的概念及用法。**同位语在句子中主要相当于先行词的解释说明成分,选项[C]中的 to tell a lie 是对 urge 的解释说明成分,两者构成同位关系,故[C]为答案。选项[A]中的 the man to draw back 是主谓关系,[B]中的 a family to support 是动宾关系,[D]中的 nothing to fear 是动宾关系,故均排除。
62. [A] **译文:**下列哪个句子不是祈使句?  
**祈使句题。**祈使句通常是以动词原形开头,表示“命令、指示、要求、建议”等意义的特殊句式。祈使句有两种类型:一种是第二人称祈使句,另一种是第一、三人称祈使句。选项[B]是第二人称祈使句,为了强调对谁提出要求或发出指示,将祈使对象 you 表示出来,有时在 you 之后加上一个表示“义务”的情态动词 will,进一步提高祈使口气的强硬度;选项[C]也是第二人称祈使句,祈使对象 you 通常省略;选项[D]为第一人称祈使句,说话人以自己为祈使对象,以 let 为引导词,随后跟单数第一人称代词宾格(me)加不定式,这种祈使句后面还可以附加问句。只有[A]表示主观愿望,为一般陈述句,故为答案。
63. [B] **译文:**如果明天下雨,比赛就延期举行。  
**虚拟语气题。**由 if 引导的非真实条件句必须用虚拟语气。当表示对将来情况的虚拟,从句谓语用 should/were to do 形式,主句谓语用 would/could/might + 动词原形,因此选项[B]为答案。
64. [B] **译文:**下列哪个句子表述事实?  
**情态动词题。**情态动词 must 可表示“必须,必要”等,选项[D]“天色晚了,我必须得走了”符合此意,排除;must 也可以表示肯定性推测,选项[A]“玛丽和她儿子现在应该到家了”和选项[C]“他肯定在办公室工作到很晚”,均符合此意,排除。must 在特殊语境下,还可以表示对某种事实的强调,因此选项[B]“阅读不仔细必然会有差结果”为答案。
65. [A] **译文:**下列哪个动词不是动态动词?  
**动态动词的概念。**动态动词指可以引起变化的动作的动词,表示一种运动状态,包括持续性动作、短暂性动作、位移等动词;而静态动词表示静止状态,包括表示“存在、拥有、心理状态、感官、度量”等的动词。根据这一定义,选项[A]remain“保持”是静态动词,故为答案。[B]turn“变成”、[C]write“写”、[D]knock“敲”均为具体的动作,为动态动词,排除。
66. [B] **译文:**适应学校生活比学生们预期的容易。  
**动词辨析题。**adhere to 意为“坚持,粘附,追随”;adjust to 意为“调整,适应,调节”;adopt 意为“采纳,收养”;acquaint 意为“使熟悉,使结识”。根据句意,选项[B]为答案。
67. [D] **译文:**他对日复一日的枯燥工作厌倦不已,想要辞职。划线部分意为\_\_\_\_\_。  
**形容词辨析题。**hard 意为“艰难的”,tiring 意为“劳累的”,long 意为“长时间的”,dull 意为“枯燥无味的”。根据句意,选项[D]为答案。
68. [A] **译文:**在昨晚的派对上,Larry 说了一些我不明白的话。划线部分意为\_\_\_\_\_。  
**短语理解题。**beyond sb. 意为“超出某人的理解范围”,根据句意,选项[A]为答案。
69. [C] **译文:**这对夫妇将他们的老房子修缮一番后,卖了个好价钱。  
**固定搭配题。**do up 意为“修理,修整,修缮”,如 If we decide to buy the cottage, we'll have to do it up. (“如果我们决定购买这幢别墅,就得重新进行装修”)。因此,选项[C]为答案。do for 意为“毁坏,代替,对……有效”;do in 意为“使筋疲力尽”;do with 意为“忍受,处理,利用”,均不符合题意。

70. [A] **译文:**莎莉为这项工程做出了很大的贡献,但她从没有将所有的荣誉据为己有。  
**名词辨析题。**选项[A]credit有“荣誉,声誉”之意,all the credit意为“所有的荣誉”,符合题意,故为答案。[B]attention意为“注意力”;[C]focus意为“焦点,注意力”;[D]award为“奖励,奖品”,这三项与题意不符,均排除。
71. [C] **译文:**孩子点点头,显然很满意妈妈给他许下的诺言。划线的单词意为\_\_\_\_\_。  
**词语理解题。**apparently是说话人根据句子中描写的具体语境作出的判断,选项[A]意为“就某人所知”;选项[B]意为“就某人而言”;选项[D]表示“就某人被告知”。选项[C]意为“正如我们所见”,意思相当于“很显然,显而易见”,符合句意,故为答案。
72. [C] **译文:**如今,体育运动有助于塑造人的个性这一观点已广为人们所接受。  
**名词辨析题。**point意为“观点”;argument意为“论据,论证”;issue意为“议题,争端”;sentence意为“句子”。因此,选项[C]符合题意,为答案。
73. [D] **译文:**办公室里的每个人都知道梅琳达对工作极为仔细。划线部分意为\_\_\_\_\_。  
**词语理解题。**infinite表示“无限的,无穷的”,takes infinite care over sth.意为“对……极为仔细”,infinite相当于much“多”,故选项[D]为答案。选项[A]limited意为“有限的”;选项[B]unnecessary意为“不必要的”;选项[C]overdue意为“过期的,迟到的”,均不符合句意,排除。
74. [B] **译文:**万一发生事故,这项新的举措能够减少伤害。划线部分意为\_\_\_\_\_。  
**句意理解题。**in the event of accident表示“万一发生事故,如果发生事故”。根据句意,选项[B]为答案。
75. [A] **译文:**传统上,当地助产师一般会为该地区的所有婴儿接生。  
**动词辨析题。**[A]有“助产,接生”之意,符合句意,故选项[A]为答案,其余三项均不符合句意。
76. [C] **译文:**本店内,不允许吃喝。划线部分意为\_\_\_\_\_。  
**习语理解题。**on the premises为习语,指“在房屋或店内”。因此,选项[C]为答案。
77. [B] **译文:**除非他提供确凿的证据,否则法院不会接受他的上诉。  
**固定搭配题。**conclusive意为“(指事实、证据等)令人信服的,确凿的”,符合句意,故[B]为答案。definite意为“明确的”,eventual意为“最终的”,concluding意为“结尾的”,均不符合句意,排除。
78. [D] **译文:**她刚一开门,一股寒气就涌了进来。  
**固定搭配题。**选项[A]flow意为“(液体的)流动”;选项[B]movement意为“(位置的)移动”;选项[C]rush指“(空气等的)涌动”。选项[D]blast指(强烈的)气流涌入,例如:a blast of wind意为“一阵风”。表示突然涌入的寒气,[D]符合句意,故为答案。
79. [A] **译文:**她很想在会上说两句,但最后还是忍住没说。  
**动词辨析题。**[A]refrained意为“克制,忍住”;[B]prevented意为“制止,阻止”;[C]limited意为“限制”;[D]restricted意为“限制”。根据句意,选项[A]符合句意。
80. [C] **译文:**这对夫妇告诉装修工,他们想让卧室的色彩欢快明亮。  
**副词辨析题。**gaily painted意为“色彩欢快明亮”。brightly指“明亮的”,brightly painted表示“颜色鲜艳的”,根据语境,选项[C]正确。cheerfully意为“心情欢快的,愉快的”,一般形容人,排除;light-heartedly意为“轻松的”,lightly指“(动作)轻微地”,都不用来形容颜色,均排除。

## • PART V READING COMPREHENSION

### TEXT A



#### 试题详解

81. [D] **细节题。**由题干中的the spoken word is still irreplaceable定位至第一段末句“but none can replace the role of a great speech”和第二段“The spoken word can handle various vital functions”。第一段末句great speech与spoken word属同义表达,该部分提及其不可被取代,第二段给出了具体的原因。综合第二段含义,[D]含义与之相符,故为答案。[A]只是演讲不可被取代的原因之一,过于片面,故排除;[B]中的in the entertainment business和[C]中的in everyday-life context属于以偏概全,未能完全涵盖原文含义,故均排除。
82. [A] **细节题。**由题干中的the role of public speaking以及各选项定位至与之相关的段落。由第四段第二句“When the leaders met in Copenhagen in December 2009, persuasive words from activists encouraged them to commit themselves to firmer action.”可推知,[A]中的can lead to effective solutions to world problems属于过度推断,与原文不符,故为答案。[B]与第六段末句“Informative speeches from World Health Organization officials helped people to keep their panic under control so they could take sensible precautions.”的含义相符,故排除;[C]与第五段末句“During wars, generals used inspiring speeches to prepare the troops for battle.”的含义相符,故排除;[D]与第七段首句“Sad events are never easy to deal with but a speech that pays tribute to the loss of a loved one and gives praise for their contribution can be comforting.”的含义相符,故排除。

83. [C] **细节题**。由题干中的 public speaking 和 roles 以及各选项定位至与之相关的段落。[C] to advise people at work 在原文中并未明确提及,故为答案。[A]项内容在倒数第三段首句“If you’re taking part in a debate you need to persuade the listeners of the soundness of your argument.”有提及,故排除;[B]项内容在倒数第三段末句“You yourself may be asked to do a presentation at college or work to inform the others about an area of vital importance.”有提及,故排除;[D]项内容在倒数第二段末句“Or you might be asked to introduce a speaker at a family event or to speak at a wedding, where your language will be needed to move people or make them laugh.”有提及,故排除。
84. [B] **推断题**。由题干中的 great speaking ability 定位至末段首句“Great speaking ability is not something we’re born with.”由末段内容可推知,[B]含义符合作者的观点,故为答案。[A]中的 observing rules 与末段最后一句“To learn those rules you have to practice and learn from some outstanding speeches in the past.”的含义不符,故排除;[C]中的 can be perfected with easy effort 与末段第二句“Even Barack Obama works hard to perfect every speech.”的含义不符,故排除;[D]中的 can be acquired from birth 与末段首句“Great speaking ability is not something we’re born with.”含义正好相反,故排除。
85. [C] **主旨题**。在第一、二段提出本文主旨后,作者就逐一介绍 public speaking 的重要作用,如劝说他人、鼓舞士气、传播信息、抚慰人心等等,由此可推断[C]能够概括全文内容,故为答案。[A]仅在第四段提及,属于以偏概全,故排除;[B]仅在倒数第二、三段提及,过于片面,故排除;[D]仅在末段提及,也属于以偏概全,故排除。



## 全文翻译

[81] 演讲的艺术始于2,000多年前的古希腊。现在,虽然推特、即时通讯、电子邮件、博客以及聊天论坛等提供了颇具竞争力的交流途径,但是它们都不能取代杰出演讲的角色。

[81] 话语具有多种重要的功能:劝说或激励、提供信息、表达敬意、娱乐,抑或仅仅是介绍某人、某事物或接受某事物。

在过去的一年里,人类的演讲已经指引我们在艰难、曲折的风雨历程中找到出路。

劝说被用来处理或调和不同的观点。[82]2009年12月,各国领导人在哥本哈根会晤时,活动家们的劝导性话语鼓励他们投身于更加坚定的行动中。

激励性的演讲直面人类的情感。它们关注人类内心的话题或事件。在战争期间,将军们用激励性演讲来鼓舞军队积极备战。

传递知识和提升理解的演讲能够使我们获取信息。这种信息必须清晰、准确,而且通过一种有意义和有意思的方式表达出来。当H1N1流行病爆发时,“猪流感”使很多人感到恐慌。世界卫生组织官员的发言提供了有用信息,有效缓解了人们的恐慌情绪,进而使他们能够采取切合实际的预防措施。

处理令人悲痛的事件总是很棘手,但是对逝去的所爱之人表达敬意、赞扬他们所做贡献的话语能够起到抚慰人心的作用。迈克尔·杰克逊逝世后,麦当娜的发言强调了迈克尔将伴随他的音乐而永垂不朽。

演讲不只在世界舞台上扮演着重要的角色。它在我们的生活中也发挥着惊人的正面作用。

[83]如果你参加一场辩论,你需要说服听众接受你的观点。在体育活动中,运动员们深知赛前鼓舞士气的讲话对队友的激励作用。在大学或工作中,你可能会被要求做一次讲话,以告知其他人某个非常重要领域的信息。

从更加个人的层面而言,一个朋友可能会心烦意乱、需要安抚。[83]或者你有可能被要求在家庭活动中介绍一名发言者,也可能被要求在婚礼上发言,在这些场合,你的语言需要感动在场的人或使他们开怀大笑。

[84]杰出的语言表达能力并非天生而来。即使是巴拉克·奥巴马也为使每次演讲变得完美而付出艰苦努力。为了进行一场卓越的演讲,你可以很好地利用一些规则。要想学到这些规则,你必须勤于练习,并要从以往一些杰出的演讲中学习。



## 词汇突破

**twitter** ['twɪtə(r)] *n.* 推特, 社交网络, 微博  
**rival** ['raɪvl] *a.* 竞争性的  
**reconcile** ['rekənsaɪl] *v.* 和解, 调停  
**persuasive** [pə'sweɪsɪv] *a.* 有说服力的, 劝诱的  
**confront** [kən'frʌnt] *v.* 面对  
**enhance** [ɪn'hɑ:ns] *v.* 提高, 加强

**precaution** [prɪ'kɔ:ʃən] *n.* 预防措施  
**highlight** ['haɪlaɪt] *v.* 强调, 突出  
**soundness** ['saʊndnɪs] *n.* 公正, 稳固  
**outstanding** [aʊt'stændɪŋ] *a.* 杰出的, 显著的  
**pay tribute to** 称赞, 歌颂  
**be born with** 天生的, 生而具有



## TEXT B



## 试题详解

86. [C] 推理题。由题干中的 Alden came up with the idea of a new kind of headphone 定位至首段最后一句“*But he had an idea; He wanted to make a new kind of headphone.*”接着第二段概述了奥尔登产生此想法的原因,由第二段第一句“*I kept seeing people missing their cell phone calls because they were listening to music*”可知,他的灵感来源于手机用户的不便,[C]符合原文,故为答案。原文首段第三句只是提及他卖了两家滑雪板公司,并不能由此推断他从此退出此行业,[A]属于过度推断,故排除;[B] had no other business opportunities 含义绝对化,原文并未明确提及,故排除;[D] was very fond of modern music 含义属于过度推断,文中并未提及,故排除。
87. [A] 细节题。由题干中的 The new headphone 和 designed for 定位至第三段首句“*Alden then started designing headphones into helmets, backpacks—anywhere that would make it easy to listen to music while snowboarding.*”由定位句可推知,[A]项内容与文意相符,故为答案。[B] motor cyclists“骑摩托车的人”,[C] mountain hikers“山区远足者”和[D] marathon runners“跑马拉松的人”均不符合题意,故排除。
88. [C] 细节题。由题干中的 the money problem 定位至第四段第四句“*So he asked his wife, ‘Can I put a mortgage (抵押贷款) on the house?’*”和第五段首句“*For the next two years, Alden juggled mortgage payments and payments to his manufacturers.*”由此可知,他是通过抵押贷款来解决资金问题的,故[C]为答案。由原文可知,奥尔登只是把房屋抵押了,并未卖出,[A]与文意不符,故排除;由第五段第二句中的“*Factories won't ship your product till they get paid*”排除含义相反的[B];由原文第四段末尾可推知,他只是征求妻子对抵押贷款的意见,并未提及向妻子的家庭借钱,故排除[D]。
89. [D] 细节题。由题干中的 sales in FYE stores 定位至第六段第二句“*In 2006, the company started selling them in 1,400 FYE (For Your Entertainment) stores.*”由第六段倒数第二句中的“*We had agreed to buy back anything we didn't sell*”可知,奥尔登采取的是返销策略,[D]含义与此相符,故为答案。其他三项均与原文意思不符,故排除。
90. [B] 推断题。由题干中的 Alden sees headphones as 定位至倒数第二段第二句“*His key insight was that headphones weren't gadgets; they were a fashion accessory.*”由定位句中的“*they were a fashion accessory*”可推知,[B]符合题意,故为答案。



## 全文翻译

骷髅糖果耳机首席执行官里克·奥尔登说道,任何企业都需要两样东西:灵感和绝望。在2001年,这两者奥尔登都有。他出售了两家滑雪板公司,而且处于极度的烦闷中。但是他有一个想法:他想制造一种新的耳机。

[86]“我经常看到人们因为听音乐而错过了接听来电,”他解释道。“后来有一次我正在索道中,戴着耳机处于打开状态,同时我意识到我的电话响了。当我脱掉手套拿电话时,我想到,“其实让耳机的两个耳塞一个用于听音乐,一个用于接听电话并非难事。”奥尔登向一名设计师描述了他想要的东西,制作了一个完美模型,然后开始进行海外外包生产。

[87]接着,奥尔登开始将耳机设计进头盔、背包——任何一处能够使滑雪时方便听音乐的地方。“在滑板商店进行销售并不需要太多的调研,”他解释道。“他们正是我所唯一熟悉的那一群人!”

奥尔登并不想成为一名制造商。而且,通过业务外包,他希望自己业务起步时没有债务负担。但是,他错了。[88]所以,他问自己的妻子,“我能够用房子抵押贷款吗?”她说道,“就算发生最糟糕的情况又能怎样呢?我们失去房子,卖掉自己的汽车,然后我们一切重新开始。”我确实娶对了人!”

[88]在接下来的两年里,奥尔登尽力同时应付抵押所需款项和支付生产商的款项。“工厂在得到款项之前是不会运送产品的,”他说道。“但是,抵押贷款公司不耐烦到上门催债却需要四至五个月的时间。所以,我们先支付给工厂。”

渐渐地,不滑雪的人也开始注意这些多彩的耳机。2006年,该公司开始在1,400家FYE(为了你的娱乐)商店发售这些耳机。“我们知道,进入商店的十个人中有九个是第一次听说骷髅糖果耳机。他们怎么会在浏览自己已知的品牌后带一个新品牌的耳机回家呢?[89]我们已经同意回购所有卖不出去的商品,但是该项业务的数量太庞大了。回收所有的产品会使我们破产的。”

随着骷髅糖果耳机成为那些商店里的销售冠军,其收益在一年内增长了两倍,达到1.2亿美元,奥尔登的顾虑也消退了。[90]他的核心理念在于将耳机看做一种时尚配饰,而非普通的小玩意儿。“最初,”他说道,“那条白色细线证明你有一部iPod播放器——这是很酷的。但是现在,戴着这个白色小塞子意味着你跟别人没什么区别。耳机占领了头部这块重要的区域,而且非常显眼。”

今天,骷髅糖果耳机是美国第二大耳机供应商,仅次于索尼。该公司拥有79名雇员,其规模远比奥尔登曾经设想的要大得多。



## 词汇突破

**inspiration** [ˌɪnspɪ'reɪʃən] *n.* 灵感  
**desperation** [ˌdɛspə'reɪʃən] *n.* 绝望  
**desperately** [ˌdɛspəɪtli] *ad.* 绝望地, 不顾一切地  
**plug** [plʌɡ] *n.* 塞子, 耳塞  
**prototype** [ˈprəʊtətaɪp] *n.* 雏型, 模型  
**definitely** [ˈdefɪnɪtli] *ad.* 明确地, 确切地

**juggle** [ˈdʒʌɡl] *v.* 尽力应付  
**insight** [ˈɪnsaɪt] *n.* 洞察力, 直觉  
**gadget** [ˈɡædʒɪt] *n.* 小配件, 小装置  
**accessory** [ək'sesəri] *n.* 附件, 配饰  
**cranial** [ˈkreɪniəl] *a.* 头盖的, 头部的  
**off the ground** 起步, 上路

## TEXT C



## 试题详解

91. [D] **细节题。**由题干中的 Taj's call 定位至第一段“I was standing in my kitchen wondering what to have for lunch when my friend Taj called.”。继续浏览至第四段第三句“When I put down the phone, my savings were gone.”可推知,[D]符合文意,故为答案。由第三段第一句“I thought she was going to tell me she had just gotten the haircut from hell.”可推知,[A]属于过度推断,故排除;[B]“泰姬刚刚退休”,原文并未提及,故排除;[C]“她们会面吃午餐”,原文也未提及,故排除。
92. [A] **推断题。**由题干中的 the author feel in the following weeks 定位至原文第四段末句“I felt as if I had died and, for some unknown reason, was still breathing.”,由此可推知[A]“绝望的”符合文意,故为答案。[B]“漠不关心的”、[C]“失望的”和[D]“愤怒的”均与原文不相符,故排除。
93. [D] **推断题。**由题干中的“forced to pay attention”定位至原文第七段倒数第二句“Now I was forced to pay attention.”。定位句上一句提及“No matter how much I ate or had or experienced, it didn't satisfy me, because I wasn't really taking it in, wasn't absorbing it.”。题干问的是作者被迫去关注什么,定位句中的“Now”与上文形成对比,由此可推知[D]符合文意,故为答案。[A]“她的朋友们”、[B]“她的丈夫”和[C]“她失去的储蓄”均与文意不符,故都排除。
94. [B] **推断题。**由题干中的 her friends 定位至原文最后三段。由倒数第三段中“what they were seeing about themselves was incalculable”以及倒数第二段中“My friend Michael said, “I'd started to get complacent...Now they're awake, alive—and I don't want to go back.”等可推知,[B]含义相符,故为答案。由原文倒数第三段“But the other four all said that what they were seeing about themselves was incalculable, and they didn't think it...”排除含义相反的[A];由末段最后三句“Michael and his wife...weren't sure where or how they were going to live.”排除含义相反的[C];原文并未就作者和朋友的乐观性进行对比,故排除[D]。
95. [A] **主旨题。**通览全文可知,文章前半部分均在叙述作者的遭遇,只是在倒数第二、三、四段论及作者和朋友对此遭遇的看法。作者由朋友的一番提问:“...would you take the money or would you take what losing the money has given you?”引出关于“失与得”的讨论,从而揭示出深刻的道理,即为[A]“理解力的获得比金钱损失更重要”,故为答案。[B]“看到对经济危机的不同反应是很自然的”为客观表象,并非作者想通过文章要表达的真正意图,故排除;[C]“对金钱的欲望是人类的本性”过于肤浅,与文意不符,故排除;原文并未强调危机中的“决断性”,而是对待危机的态度,排除[D]。



## 全文翻译

当我的朋友泰姬打来电话时,我正站在厨房寻思着午饭吃什么。

“坐下”,她说道。

[91]我以为她会告诉我她刚刚理了一个糟糕的发型。我笑着说道:“不会那么糟糕的”。

[91]但是事实的确糟糕。在这次电话之前,我有30年的退休储蓄金还存在于一家知名金融大亨的“安全”基金里。当我挂了电话,我意识到我的储蓄金不翼而飞了。[92]我感觉自己仿佛已经死了一样,只是不知道怎么的,还在呼吸而已。

自从伯纳德·麦道夫因被指控操纵6,500万美元的庞氏骗局而被捕以来,我已经读了很多关于我们投资者该如何局势如何的文章。我多么希望自己能够在“这通电话”之前对麦道夫有所保留,但事实上我没有。

在新年前夜,就在我们失去自己的储蓄金三周后,我们六个在麦道夫储蓄的人聚在泰姬家吃晚饭。当我们围坐在饭桌前时,有人问道,[95]“如果你现在可以马上收回自己的钱,但是这同时意味着要放弃你从失去这些钱中所学到的东西,你是要这些钱呢,还是选择失去钱带给你的教训呢?”

我的丈夫仍旧处于经济情况变化带来的震惊中。他说道:“我只想要回自己的钱”。我不清楚自己持何种立场。我知道,失去我们的钱已经让我变得很崩溃。我曾像佛教徒所说的饿死鬼一样四处徘徊:总是关注尚未到来的诱饵,而不是口中的食物。[93]不管我吃了多少、拥有多少或者经历多少,总不能使我满足,因为我并未真实地吸收和消

化。现在,我被迫去关注。然而说实话,我并不能保证说自己会在别人把钱归还时拒而不受。

[94]但是,其余的四个人都说道,他们对自身的看法是不可预料的,而且他们认为只有当他们赖以生存的经济稳定根基被拔除后,这才会变得明显。

[94]我的朋友迈克尔说道:“我已经开始变得踌躇满志了。就好像我心脏的肌肉开始萎缩。现在它们苏醒了,复活了——而且我不想重蹈覆辙。”

[94]这些并非只是空谈。迈克尔和他的妻子需要接纳寄宿学校的学生以支付他们的开支。泰姬彻底破产了,她不得不在三周内搬进其他人的车库式公寓。三位朋友已经宣布破产,还不确定将在哪里生活或怎样生活。



## 词汇突破

**charge** [tʃɑ:dʒ] *n.* 控诉

**scheme** [ski:m] *n.* 阴谋,图谋

**reservation** [ˌrezə'veɪʃən] *n.* 保留,预订

**incalculable** [ɪn'kælkjələbl] *a.* 不可估量的,极大的,不可预料的

**underneath** [ˌʌndə'ni:θ] *ad.* 在下面,在底下

**complacent** [kəm'pleɪsnt] *a.* 踌躇满志

**boarder** ['bɔ:də(r)] *n.* 寄宿生

**meet** [mi:t] *v.* 满足;支付

**bankruptcy** ['bæŋkrʌptsi] *n.* 破产,倒闭

## TEXT D



## 试题详解

96. [B] **推断题。**由题干中的 the 19th-century character model 定位到原文第一段首句“In the 19th century, there used to be a model of how to be a good person.”由第一段末句“Your job is to just say no to laziness, lust, greed, drug use and the other sins.”和第二段第二句“You usually can't change your behaviour by simply resolving to do something.”可推知,[B]“决心”与文意相符,故为答案。[A]“激情”、[C]“能力”和[D]“行动”并非关键因素,故均排除。
97. [D] **推断题。**由题干中的 The 19th-century model 定位到原文第三段首句“The 19th-century character model was based on an understanding of free will.”由第三段第二、三两句“Today, we know that free will is bounded...are beyond our direct control.”可推知,[D]项内容与文意相符,故为答案。[A]中“worked unsatisfactorily most of the time”,表述过于绝对,故排除;第二段第三句提及“Your willpower is not like a dam that can block the torrent of self-indulgence.”,原文并没有说这种比喻无根据,故排除[B];[C]在原文中并未明确提及,故排除。
98. [A] **推断题。**由题干中的 the research at Duke University 定位到原文第四段第二句。由第四段第二句“Researchers at Duke University calculated that more than 40 percent of the actions we take are governed by habit, not actual decisions.”可知,杜克大学的研究人员们推测,我们超过40%的行为由习惯控制,而非实际的决定,由此可推知,[A]含义与文意相符,故为答案。[B]在原文关于杜克大学的研究中并未提及,故排除;[C]“意志力与习惯同样重要”,在杜克大学的研究中也并未提及,故排除;由第四段末句“Researchers have also come to understand the structure of habits—cue, routine, reward”可知,[D]与此表述相反,排除。
99. [C] **细节题。**由题干中的 personal behaviour could be altered 定位到原文第七段第二句“You are supposed to devise strategies to alter the cues and routines.”由定位句可推知,[C]项内容与文意相符,故为答案。由第七段末句“You're trying to arouse certain responses by implanting certain cues.”可知,[A]项含义颠倒,排除;[B]中“stop all the former unconscious habits”,表述过于绝对,故排除;[D]中的“supplement old routines”在原文中并未明确提及,故排除。
100. [C] **细节题。**由题干中的 the new character model 定位到原文倒数第二、三、四段。由倒数第四段中的“which is supposed to manipulate the neural (神经系统) networks inside”和倒数第三段中的“To be an effective person, under this model, you are supposed to coolly examine your own unconscious habits”可推知,[C]项内容与文意相符,故为答案。[A]“has been used to change behaviour successfully”,表述过于绝对化,故排除;[B]中“deals better”的含义在原文中并未提及,故排除;由末段首句“If you think you can change your life in a clever way, the way an advertiser can get you to buy an air freshener, you're probably wrong.”很显然,[D]的表述与文意正好相反,故排除。



## 全文翻译

[96]在19世纪,流行着一种如何做一个好人的模式。有许多激情奔流于你的全身。作为你灵魂的船长,你的职责就是树立堤坝来控制这些激情,向懒惰、欲望、贪婪、毒品以及其他罪恶说不。

而在现如今,那种模式已经过时了。[96]你通常很难通过简单地下决心做某事来改变自己的行为。知道要做什么并不等于有能力去做。你的意志力并不能像一个堤坝那样能够阻止自我放纵的洪流。它更像是一块易于疲惫的肌肉。此外,你还是一个社会人。如果你周围的人都在暴饮暴食,你很有可能也会如此。

[97]19世纪品质模型是建立在对自由意志理解的基础上的。今天,我们知道自由意志是受限制的。人们能够改变自己的生活,但是规则改变却并非易事,因为很多东西,甚至包括我们自身的一些东西,都不在我们直接控制的范围之内。

例如,我们很多的行为是被无意识习惯所引导的。[98]据杜克大学的研究人员们推算,我们超过40%的行为是由习惯控制的,而并非实际的下决定。研究人员们还明白了习惯的结构——暗示、日常活动、回报。

你可以改变自己的个人习惯。如果你前一晚将跑步短裤留在地板上,这暗示你将在第二天早晨跑步。别试图忽视你的午后加餐渴求,每次你感觉到加餐的暗示,添加另一项日常活动,比如散步。

因而,他们的研究预示了一种不同的品质模式,该模式应该会对内部神经系统加以操控。

[99/100]在这种模式下,要想成为高效的人,你应该冷静地分析自己的无意识习惯,以及你所在意的那些习惯。你应该制定策略去改变暗示或日常活动。每项关系变得简单易操控,包括你与自己的关系。你正在试图通过灌输特定的暗示来激发特定的反应。

这有点令人不安,因为重要的习惯性神经系统并非仅仅由日常活动形成,也不能通过聪明的暗示来将它们逆转。它们通过情感留下印象,通过诸如对赞美和正义等强烈的渴望来加以强化。

[100]如果你认为你可以以一种聪明的方式来改变自己的生活,诸如广告商能说服你去购买空气清新剂的方式,那你很可能错了。正如维多利亚时代的人们所了解的,如果你想改变自己的生活,别仅仅依靠寻找一个聪明的暗示来实现。去致力于一些更具广泛意义的全球性信仰吧。



## 词汇突破

**torrent** ['tɒrənt] *n.* 激流,洪流

**erect** [ɪ'rekt] *v.* 使竖起,建立

**resolve** [rɪ'zɒlv] *v.* 决定,决心

**willpower** ['wɪlpaʊə(r)] *n.* 意志力,毅力

**self-indulgence** [ˌselfɪn'dʌldʒəns] *n.* 自我迁就,自我放纵

**unconscious** [ʌn'kɒnʃəs] *a.* 无意识的,不自觉的

**crave** [kreɪv] *v.* 渴望,热望

**manipulate** [mə'nɪpjʊleɪt] *v.* 操作,处理

**implant** [ɪm'plɑːnt] *v.* 移植,灌输

**disturbing** [dɪ'stɜːbɪŋ] *a.* 打扰的,妨碍的

**righteousness** [ˈraɪtʃəsniːs] *n.* 正直,正当,正义

**freshener** [ˈfrefʃənə] *n.* 清新剂,清凉剂

## • PART VI WRITING

### SECTION A COMPOSITION



## 审题思路

本文是一篇观点选择型作文,要求考生就使用优惠券、参加团购及购买促销产品等这类消费习惯是否明智进行论述。考生首先应根据个人的见解作出“是”或者“不是”的回答。认为使用优惠券、团购、购买促销产品等行为为不明智,其理由可以是:这样会产生过度、盲目消费,也会造成资源浪费,从而养成非理性的消费习惯;支持使用优惠券购物和参加团购等消费习惯的理由可以是:节约开支,以更低的价格买到更多、更好的商品和服务等。根据题目要求,文章可分为三部分论述:首段可以引出使用优惠券购物和参加团购等消费习惯这一话题,并提出个人观点;中间段落可论述理由,提出论据,证明自己的观点;末段总结全文,重申自己的观点。

## 范文

### Be a Truly Smart Consumer

Social and economic development today has not only brought us new kinds of goods and services, but also greatly changed the way we buy goods and services. As students mostly rely on their families, along with the increasing pressure of daily life, they are more careful with their money: They collect all kinds of coupons, look for group-buy deals for eating and travelling, and buy clothes only on sale. For most people, this seems to be a smart way of enjoying better life at less expense. For me, however, this may not make us become smart buyers.

First of all, such habits as buying with coupons or in the form of group-buy deals will easily result in overbuying and blind consumption. Buyers **tend to**<sup>①</sup> think that coupons and group-buy deals give them a great advantage of saving money. It is praiseworthy that students choose to buy something they're really in need of in such a way. But most of time, it is hard for them to **refrain from**<sup>②</sup> being tempted to buy things offered **at a tempting discount**<sup>③</sup>. The ultimate result is that they spend more money than they have planned before and harvest **a heap of**<sup>④</sup> what they don't really need. Over a long period of time, they must have stocked up piles of useless stuff, which lead to a large waste of resources.

In addition, coupons or group-buy deals **in the long run**<sup>⑤</sup> would make young people form a bad habit of irrational spending. Actually, coupons, group-buy deals and promotional plans are cleverly designed by marketers to sell more goods and make more profits. They are more shrewd in money matters than consumers, so it's naïve of students to gain extra advantage by such economic means. Being a rational consumer, we should be cautious and avoid falling into the trap of overspending.

All in all, we should buy things **out of necessity and ration**<sup>⑥</sup> instead of impulse. Don't be confounded with lust and greed when seeing much cheaper things. **Look before you leap**<sup>⑦</sup>. Only in this way can we be a truly smart consumer.



### 闪光词句

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>① <b>tend to</b> 倾向于</p> <p>② <b>refrain from</b> 忍住, 克制</p> <p>③ <b>at a tempting discount</b> 以诱人的折扣</p> <p>④ <b>a heap of</b> 一大堆</p> | <p>⑤ <b>in the long run</b> 从长期来</p> <p>⑥ <b>out of necessity and ration</b> 出于必要性和理性</p> <p>⑦ <b>Look before you leap.</b> 三思而后行。</p> |
|---|--|

## SECTION B NOTE-WRITING



### 范文

April 20, 2013

Dear Grace,

**I am terribly sorry**<sup>①</sup> to tell you that I won't be able to wait for you here this afternoon, because I have to go to the airport at 2:00 p. m. to pick up a friend of mine. **I really have kept our date in my mind all these days**<sup>②</sup> and I really looked forward to seeing you, while **plans can never keep pace with changes**<sup>③</sup>. This matter comes so suddenly and urgently. Please forgive me. Would you please come to the East Gate of the Olympic Stadium at 9:00 p. m. to see me?

Yours truly,  
Mike



### 闪光词句

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>① <b>I am terribly sorry...</b> 我真的很抱歉……</p> <p>② <b>I really have kept our date in my mind all these days.</b> 这些天来我一直记着我们的约会。</p> | <p>③ <b>plans can never keep pace with changes</b> 计划赶不上变化</p> |
|--|--|

## 听力原稿

### • PART I DICTATION

#### What Are Dreams for

One theory is that we dream to release the deep, secret desires. / We do not express these desires in real life because of the rules of polite society. / Another theory is that dreams allow us to solve problems / that we can't solve in real life. / We go to sleep with a problem and wake up with the solution. / This may be a way to use our dreams rather than a purpose of dreaming. / If you believe that your dreams are important / then analyzing them may help you to focus on the problem / and help you to find the solution. / The modern image is that dreams are the brain's way / of cleaning up the computer's hard disk. / Dreams organize the events of the day into folders / and delete what is not needed. / But we all know that very little of what we dream / is concerned with what happened to us that day.

### • PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

#### > SECTION A ▶ CONVERSATIONS

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation.

M: Hello, Helen! Merry Christmas!

W: Merry Christmas, Rob. You always get so excited on Christmas day.  
M: Come in! Come in!  
W: Thank you. Wow!  
M: So, what do you think?  
W: That's amazing! So many decorations, and what a beautiful Christmas tree! You must have spent ages doing this. It's beautiful!  
M: I like to do Christmas with all the trimmings!  
W: All the trimmings? I don't understand.  
M: All the trimmings—it means all the extra things that traditionally come with something to make it more special.  
W: I see. Like all these decorations?  
M: Yes. (1) In my family, we have always had Christmas with all the trimmings, so we have a Christmas tree, decorations, gifts, Christmas songs, silly Christmas games, and most importantly, Christmas lunch. Come this way.  
W: A turkey for lunch?  
M: Now that is a roast turkey with all the trimmings! Not only is it a turkey, but (2) we're eating it with all the things you traditionally eat with Christmas roast turkey: cranberry sauce, roast potatoes, gravy, stuffing, carrots.  
W: I think I understand what "all the trimmings" means now.  
M: It's an expression usually used with food, especially at Christmas and for the big roast dinners that we like to eat. I adore Sunday lunch with all the trimmings; roast meat, along with lots of vegetables and sauces and other traditional accompaniments.  
W: Mm...  
M: Anyway, enough talk! Let's eat!  
W: Delicious! (3) Thank you for inviting me.  
M: Well, cheers to that and Merry Christmas—with all the trimmings!  
W: Merry Christmas!

***Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation.***

M: Hello, International Students Club. Can I help you?  
W: Oh, hello. (4) I saw your advertisement in the Students Union today, and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.  
M: Yes, certainly. Well, (5) we are a sort of social and cultural activity club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club—we have about 80 members at the moment but we're growing all the time.  
W: Right, that sounds interesting! I'm Australian actually, and I came here about a month ago. So I'm looking for ways to meet some new people. Er, what kind of activities do you organize?  
M: Well, (5) we have a range—cultural, sports, social and language activities.  
W: Could you tell me something about the language activities?  
M: Yes, every day except Thursday we have a language evening, where people can come and practice their languages. You know, over a drink or a bite to eat. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday—Spanish; Tuesday—Italian; (6) Wednesday—German; and Friday—French. On Thursday we usually arrange a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.  
W: Well. That sounds great. I really need to practice my French and German.  
M: OK. Well, (7) if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more details.  
W: Thank you! That's great! My name is...

***Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation.***

M: So, (10) you have been in graduate recruitment for 5 years.  
W: Yes.  
M: OK. Can I ask you a few questions about your work in graduate recruitment?  
W: Sure!  
M: What do you find difficult about the job?  
W: (8) One problem is I don't have a background in IT. And sometimes I get asked difficult technical questions during interviews which I just can't answer. That can be a bit embarrassing.  
M: So how do you deal with it?  
W: I find honesty is the best policy. I just tell them it's not my area, and promise to contact one of our people from that field and e-mail them back.  
M: Are they happy with that?

W: Yes, it usually works.

M: OK. (10) I see you have a lot of job fairs experience. How useful do you think they are?

W: Yes. (9) Attending job fairs at universities is an important part of my job. I think they are really useful for making contact with careers development staff and prospective candidates. It can be pretty tiring though, and it means you are out of the office a lot in the autumn and spring. So, we try to share the work between the three of us.

M: That's fine. Now I'd like to know whether you've ever worked independently.

## > SECTION B ▶ PASSAGES

### *Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage.*

Now the weather forecast. It's a mixed picture of the next few days. Today very wet and windy in Northern Europe. (11) You can see from the satellite picture that the highest temperatures, as they so often are, are in the southern parts of Europe, where it's also quite dry, particularly over the eastern parts of the Mediterranean. The forecast suggests that it's going to be quite cold over Northwestern parts of Europe for the rest of the day, even some snow on the Scandinavian mountains. So let's see the day's weather, with showery conditions in many parts of northern Europe (12) but the best of the sunshine in the south and throughout the Mediterranean and pretty good but cool in the eastern parts of Europe too. Now let's look at tomorrow's weather chart. (13) Very much the same in the south except that the rain is starting to push down into the northern parts of the Mediterranean there. Elsewhere, staying fine in eastern Europe and fine in central and eastern parts of the Mediterranean as well. But still wet and windy in many northwestern parts of Europe, including southern parts of Scandinavian and a bit cool too.

### *Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage.*

Once upon a time, societies were organized around religion, farming, trade or industry. In many parts of the world today this is still true, but something else is becoming more important—the exchange of information, and the technology that we use to do this. Twenty-four-hour news, e-commerce, mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems...all these are making the world smaller and faster. (14) The growth in telecommunications is giving more and more people access to the science that will help their country to develop or to acquire the medical knowledge that can fight disease. But how can everybody in the world share the recent technological advances? (15) Millions of people cannot read these words because they don't have access to a computer. They don't understand English either. They don't even have a telephone. They are more worried about how far they will have to walk today to get clean water or if they can feed themselves and their families. For most people on this planet, information is not a priority. (17) The United Nations is now trying to make the information society a reality for more of the developing world. (16) Ten years from now, the plan is that everybody in the world will have a radio or television and that 50% of the world's population will have access to the Internet from schools and universities, health centers and hospitals, libraries and museums. This will improve medical care and education, science and agriculture, business opportunities and employment.

### *Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage.*

People worldwide celebrate New Year in different ways. In Latin America, people express their hopes through the color of their underwear. (18) If you wore yellow, that supposedly enhances your chances for abundance and earning more money. If it was red, then you're more likely find love in the new year. And if you were wearing white underpants, preferably new and clean, then peace would be your top priority for the coming year. In the Philippines, people eat round fruits to bring good fortune, while they are noisily banging together pots and pans. However, some New Year's traditions have nothing to do with luck. (19) In Denmark, people throw their old dishes at the doors of their friends' homes each New Year's Eve. Thus, a front door step covered with broken plates suggests that the person inside has a lot of friends. Still, for all those who take part in grand New Year's events, there are many more who make their own traditions. (20) It may be a small gathering of family and friends, watching New York's Times Square ball drop on TV, or loudly running through the neighborhood. Some may simply go to sleep early, so they can be energized for an early New Year's Day hike—perhaps while wearing underwear that suits their mood, and wishes, for the new year.

## > SECTION C ▶ NEWS BROADCAST

### News Item 1

Digital textbooks are transforming the way many students learn. All the Fairfax County Public Schools have begun using online course material for their middle and high school students. (21) This school year, the schools shifted from hard cover to

electronic textbooks for social studies in its middle and high schools. The switch came after digital books were used in 15 schools last year. “Our students come to us technologically ready to use resources from a variety of different places,” says Assistant Superintendent Peter Noonan. “The world is changing consistently. The online textbooks can change right along with the events that are happening.” There’s a significant financial benefit as well. “Usually it is between \$50 and \$70 to buy a textbook for each student,” Noonan says, (22) “which adds up to roughly \$8 million for all of our students. We actually have purchased all of the online textbooks for our students for just under \$6 million.”

### **News Item 2**

A man was arrested on suspicion of attempting to carry explosives through a security checkpoint at an airport, authority said. (23) Trey Scott Atwater was taken into custody Saturday morning after Transportation Security Administration agents spotted what they described as a suspicious item. The item was in his carry-on during X-ray screening at a security checkpoint at the Airport, an FBI spokesman said in a statement. (24) Neither the FBI nor the TSA identified the explosives, though an airport spokeswoman said the items were wrapped in military grade wrapping and are in the possession of the Police. At no time was there any danger to the people at the airport. “The airport terminal was temporarily evacuated while authorities conducted a sweep, and deemed all clear,” said the city spokeswoman. Atwater has been arrested on a federal count of attempting to get on an aircraft with an explosive.

### **News Item 3**

In Dakar, psychiatric patients attend regular art therapy classes to help treat mental disorders. The therapy can be a useful technique to complement traditional forms of psychotherapy. Psychiatrists in the Senegalese capital’s main hospital see it as an essential part of the healing process. Art as psychotherapy is still relatively new in Senegal. Dr. Tabara Sylla, (25) the hospital’s chief psychiatrist uses art therapy, medication and classical forms of psychotherapy in her practice, treating everything from chronic depression to alcohol abuse and schizophrenia. (26) At first the project started as a way to keep patients busy in the afternoon, rather than have them sitting around smoking. It soon became clear that art was creating a communication bridge between patient and doctor. More and more now, she says, art workshops have become essential therapy—so much that she cannot imagine this psychiatric unit without them.

### **News Item 4**

The Federal Aviation Administration, or FAA, the government agency that regulates civil aviation in the United States, announced new rules this month to combat pilot fatigue. (27) The new guidelines, which will go into effect in two years, call for reducing the number of pilots’ on-duty hours and giving them a 10-hour rest period between shifts, so they can get at least 8 hours of uninterrupted sleep. (28) The new rules apply to only pilots of passenger airlines. FAA determined that including pilots who fly cargo planes—a large segment of the aviation industry—would add too much to the cost of implementing the changes. But the Independent Pilots Association has filed a lawsuit asking the government to set one level of safety for all pilots.

### **News Item 5**

(29) The world will need to double food production within the next three decades in order to feed a rapidly growing and an increasingly affluent population, which has projected to grow from 7 billion today to 9 billion. A United Nations report says reaching that goal will require major increases in intensive, high-efficiency livestock operations for both meat and dairy production. The report also says that intensive livestock operations can pose serious ecological risks. And that’s why environmental critics are calling instead for reductions in global livestock production, and urging people to consume less, not more, meat in their diets. (30) Feeding today’s population is a challenge for an already-stressed environment. The challenge is how to ensure food without increasing animal numbers and having an impact on fragile lands and our resource bases. More than half of the agricultural land in the world is used to raise and feed livestock. Those farm animals are also responsible for 18 percent of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere every year. Experts agree that the next few decades will present a puzzle, how to feed nine billion people without wrecking the planet in the process.