

SECTION I Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

1 ~ 25 略

SECTION II Use of English

(15 minutes)

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET I.

Western-style conversations often develop quite differently from Japanese-style conversations.

A Western-style conversation between two people is like a 26 of tennis. If I introduce a topic, a conversational ball, I expect you do 27 it back. If you agree with me, I don't expect you simply to agree and to 28 more. I expect you to add something to carry the idea further. 29 I don't expect you always to agree. I am just as 30 if you completely disagree with me. 31 you agree or disagree, your 32 will return the ball to me. And then it is my turn 33. I don't serve a new ball from my 34 starting line. I hit your ball back again to you by 35 your idea further. And so the ball goes back and forth, 36 each of us doing our best to give it a new twist.

A Japanese-style conversation, 37, is not at all like tennis or volleyball. It's like bowling. You 38 for your turn. And you always know your 39 in line. It depends on such things as whether you are older or younger, a close friend or a relative stranger 40 the previous speaker, in a senior or junior position, and so on. When your turn comes, you 41 up to the starting line with your bowling ball, and 42 bowl it. Everyone else stands back and watches politely, whispering 43. Everyone waits until the ball has reached the end of the alley, and watches to see if it 44 down all the pins, or only some of them, or none of them. There is a pause, while everyone registers your 45.

26. [A] play

[B] game

[C] round

[D] set

27. [A] hit

[B] move

[C] throw

[D] push

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 28. [A] everything | [B] anything | [C] nothing | [D] something |
| 29. [A] Then | [B] So | [C] Instead | [D] But |
| 30. [A] anxious | [B] serious | [C] happy | [D] grateful |
| 31. [A] After | [B] Because | [C] Though | [D] Whether |
| 32. [A] response | [B] action | [C] operation | [D] service |
| 33. [A] also | [B] again | [C] too | [D] soon |
| 34. [A] actual | [B] new | [C] particular | [D] original |
| 35. [A] deepening | [B] carrying | [C] leading | [D] employing |
| 36. [A] with | [B] for | [C] before | [D] except |
| 37. [A] therefore | [B] moreover | [C] likewise | [D] however |
| 38. [A] wonder | [B] work | [C] wait | [D] watch |
| 39. [A] point | [B] place | [C] post | [D] pole |
| 40. [A] than | [B] beside | [C] to | [D] with |
| 41. [A] step | [B] climb | [C] stand | [D] catch |
| 42. [A] accurately | [B] carefully | [C] awkwardly | [D] courageously |
| 43. [A] instruction | [B] satisfaction | [C] agreement | [D] encouragement |
| 44. [A] knocks | [B] pushes | [C] kicks | [D] puts |
| 45. [A] line | [B] work | [C] score | [D] outcome |

SECTION III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Part A

Directions:

Read the following three texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text 1

When Amber Post started graduate school in physics at Princeton, her goal was the same as her male colleagues': a teaching post at a major university. Now with her Ph. D. just a year away,

Post is thinking instead about working for a policymaking agency in Washington. Although Princeton, with Shirley Tilghman as the president, is welcoming to female scientists, Post senses that her reception in the larger academic world might be chillier. At famous universities, the percentage of women earning doctor's degrees in science and engineering is considerably higher than the percentage of women professors—which means that a lot of talented women Ph. D. s like Post leave campus for jobs in government or industry instead of climbing the teaching ladder.

Stopping this female brain drain has been a challenge for years. At a recent academic conference, Harvard president Lawrence Summers suggested that women aren't succeeding because they lack ability in math and science by nature. His comments drew immediate criticism. Indeed, scientists have uncovered some differences in male and female brains, but it's unclear how these differences affect talent.

Summers proposed two other possible problems for women: the conflict between work and life, and absolute prejudice against women (which he seemed to dismiss). Many women scientists blame these two problems for the lack of women professors. Junior teachers need to spend their 20s and 30s on research and publication. Those are the same years when women have children. Time is an enemy for women in other professions, especially law and medicine. But while women doctors and lawyers benefit from lots of successful role models, academic science continues to belong to men chiefly. "The atmosphere isn't compelling or welcoming," Post says. "Too many of my female friends drop out of graduate programs simply because the environment is disappointing, not because they can't handle the math."

Even against this background, there has been some progress. More universities are pushing hard with stepped-up recruitment efforts and trying hard to assist staff members with young families. But ultimately, the best remedy against prejudice would be more women on top, like Princeton's Tilghman.

46. Amber Post is thinking about a job in government because _____.

- [A] it is the usual goal of the Ph. D. students at Princeton
- [B] she is doubtful about her future in the academic world
- [C] it is difficult to get a teaching post at major universities
- [D] she fears that she may not graduate with a Ph. D. degree

47. According to the text, the gap in percentage between women Ph. D. s and women professors indicates that _____.

- [A] universities lack competitiveness in the recruitment market
- [B] a lot of women professors have chosen to leave universities

[C] few women Ph. D. s are qualified for the competitive campus

[D] universities are faced with the problem of female brain drain

48. According to the writer, Summers' comments on women's ability seem to be based on _____.

[A] his own attitude towards women scientists

[B] his recent study on women's weaknesses

[C] the latest findings about human brains

[D] the conventional opinion about talents

49. We can infer that the most serious problem of women teachers is _____.

[A] their conflict with male colleagues

[B] the trouble in balancing work and life

[C] their cooperation with male colleagues

[D] the difficulty in their career advancement

50. The best solution to the female brain drain in universities is to _____.

[A] create more academic posts for women

[B] offer help to women with young children

[C] dismiss those with prejudice against women

[D] promote more women to leadership positions

Text 2

Recently in the Scottish Highlands, 260 theatergoers were led up a well-lit, pin-tree-lined concrete path. Their destination? A vacant water plant. The large concrete space had the impersonal feel of an army camp—exactly the atmosphere the producers of *Black Watch* hoped to reproduce. The play is based on the true story of a Highlands troop sent overseas in 2004.

Essentially, site-specific theater refers to plays produced in places directly relevant to their action. At the Museum Hotel in Wellington, New Zealand, audiences filed into room 217 to watch a tale about the various personalities who had occupied the room over time. "I think people are tired of the same old plays in the same confines of space," says Paul McLaughlin, who produced *Hotel*. "Drama happens all around us—at the bus stop, in a supermarket—so we attempted to show how people can interact with the space that surrounds them."

To be sure, on-scene productions present their own set of challenges. Producers of *Black Watch* had to scout around London for a location for when the show comes to the British capital. But for many audience members, leaving the comfort of their theater seats makes for a more meaningful experience. "A lot of site-specific work challenges the way you look and think," says Nick Kaye,

a drama professor at the University of Exeter.

Site-specific shows can also satisfy the growing desire for individualized entertainment fueled by on-demand television and the Internet. In *Faust*, which the London-based theater group Punchdrunk just wrapped up, audience members got to pick what they wanted to see. Housed in an old five-story storehouse in east London, the play featured different settings. Audience members could choose to watch a scene and follow certain actors from location to location. Felix Barrett, the director of *Faust*, says today's theatergoers expect more than just the traditional audience-actor relationship. "What I wanted to do was to create a piece where the audience can carve out the night they want to have, and it stays with them." Creating a strong sense of place goes a long way toward achieving that.

51. Recently, 260 Scottish people went to a deserted water plant _____.

- [A] to tour a newly-built military base
- [B] to watch a play about military life
- [C] to visit a military troop back home
- [D] to attend a military training program

52. The essence of site-specific theater lies in the idea that drama _____.

- [A] should be made as lifelike as possible
- [B] should reflect people's feelings and ideas
- [C] should reveal what is going on in the world
- [D] should be acted by those related to the story

53. Compared with the conventional form of theater, on-scene theater to producers is less _____.

- [A] meaningful
- [B] demanding
- [C] convenient
- [D] interactive

54. In the play *Faust*, audience members can _____.

- [A] revise the story in their own way
- [B] talk freely to their favorite actors
- [C] choose to take part in the acting
- [D] jump over uninteresting scenes

55. We learn from the text that site-specific drama is created to accommodate _____.

- [A] the change in what theatergoers expect of a play
- [B] theatergoers' growing need for a sense of place
- [C] the change in the role modern drama is to play
- [D] theatergoers's falling interest in entertainment

Text 3

Forgive and forget. Most of us find the forgetting easier, but maybe we should work on the forgiving part. "Holding on to hurts wears you down physically and emotionally," says Stanford University psychologist Fred Luskin, author of *Forgive for Good*. "Forgiving someone can be a powerful remedy."

In a recent study, Charlotte van Oyen Witvliet, assistant professor of psychology at Hope College in Holland, Michigan, and colleagues asked 71 volunteers to remember a past hurt. Tests recorded sudden increases in blood pressure, heart rate and muscle tension—the same responses that occur when people are beside themselves. Research has linked temper and heart diseases. When the volunteers were asked to imagine forgiving those who'd wronged them, they remained calm by comparison.

What's more, forgiveness can be learned, insists Luskin, director of the Stanford Forgiveness Project. "We teach people to rewrite their story in their minds, to change from victim to hero. If the hurt is from a husband's or a wife's unfaithfulness, we might encourage them to think of themselves not only as a person who was cheated on, but as the person who tried to keep the marriage together." Two years ago Luskin tested his method on five Northern Irish women whose sons had been murdered. After undergoing a week of forgiveness training, the women's sense of hurt, measured using psychological tests, had fallen by more than half. They were also much less likely to feel depressed and angry. "Forgiving isn't about regarding what happened as harmless or acceptable," says Luskin. "It is about breaking free of the person who wronged us."

The early signs that forgiving improves overall health are promising. A survey of 1,423 adults by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research in 2001 found that people who had forgiven someone in their past also reported being in better health than those who hadn't.

However, while 75 per cent said they were sure God had forgiven them for past mistakes, only 52 per cent had been able to find it in their hearts to forgive others. Forgiveness, it seems, is still divine.

56. In Luskin's opinion, people could enjoy better health if they _____.

- [A] hold past hurts back
- [B] avoid the wrongdoers
- [C] become less emotional
- [D] let off those who hurt them

57. According to Luskin, to forgive an unfaithful husband, a wife needs to _____.

- [A] urge herself to see the hurt as nothing
- [B] take measures in restoring the marriage

- [C] persuade herself to put up with the hurt
- [D] see herself as the guardian of the marriage

58. According to the text, to forgive means _____.

- [A] to keep silent when someone hurts you
- [B] to stop being angry with those who wronged you
- [C] to think of something tolerable that has happened
- [D] to prevent yourself from doing wrong to your enemies

59. What does the last paragraph imply?

- [A] Most mistakes are forgivable.
- [B] It's really no easy task to forgive.
- [C] It's part of human nature to forgive.
- [D] Few people can truly forgive others.

60. The best title of the text might be _____.

- [A] The Research on Forgiveness
- [B] The Difficulty in Forgiveness
- [C] The Promotion of Forgiveness
- [D] The Healing Power of Forgiveness

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine article which describes the celebration of the New Year in five places. For questions 61 to 65, match the name of each place (61 to 65) to one of the statements (A to G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWERSHEET 1.

Edinburgh, Scotland

Edinburgh is the home of Hogmanay, a grandly exciting four-day celebration that welcomes the New Year with fire, music, parades and then some more fire. The party starts on Dec. 29 with a 15, 000-strong song-filled candlelight procession and fire festival through Edinburgh and ends with the symbolic burning of a Viking ship. Days of parades, concerts, dog races and fireworks follow.

Reykjavik, Iceland

On New Year's Eve, Icelanders in Reykjavik gather around dozens of massive fires in the open to sing traditional folk songs accompanied, according to local legend by imaginary human-like creatures in folk tales. At midnight the city explodes in a massive fireworks display. The dancing and partying that follow last until the sun comes up, which in Iceland is at about lunchtime on Jan. 1.

Kahuitara Point, Chatham Islands

If you want to experience New Year with the early birds, the South Pole is the place to be. On any Jan. 1, the sun sits above the horizon the whole day across most of the South Pole. For a slightly more comfortable holiday vacation, head to the Chatham Islands. Kahuitara Point on Pitt Island in this Pacific Ocean chain is the first populated place on the planet to see the sun rise.

Bangkok, Thailand

In Thailand you have three chances to ring in the New Year. On Dec. 31, Western New Year's Eve is celebrated with parties, concerts and fireworks. A few weeks later, the country stages massive celebrations in honor of Chinese New Year. Finally, on April 13, Thailand celebrates the first day of the traditional Thai calendar with Songkran, a three-day festival marked by parades, feasts and water-throwing.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

New Year's Eve is one of Rio de Janeiro's most important holidays. Expensive beachfront celebrations unfold along Copacabana, attracting some 2 million participants. Live music ranging from samba to rock explodes along the beach. New Year's Eve is also a day to honor the goddess of sea with conventional offerings packed in small wooden boats. Tradition holds that if the goddess is pleased with a boat's offering, she will carry the boat out to sea and give the bearer blessings. If not, it's a great party.

Now match the name of each place (61 to 65) to the appropriate statement.

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 61. Edinburgh, Scotland | [A] New Year's celebrations will go on four days on end. |
| 62. Reykjavik, Iceland | [B] People here are the first to greet the New Year's sun. |
| 63. Kahuitara Point, Chatham Islands | [C] Concerts are held on New Year's Eve for celebration. |
| 64. Bangkok, Thailand | [D] A midnight fireworks display is an important part of the celebration. |
| 65. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | [E] People send New Year's greeting cards and gifts to each other. |
| | [F] People spend New Year's Eve on the beach singing and dancing. |
| | [G] New Year is celebrated three times according to different calendars. |

SECTION IV Writing

(40 minutes)

Directions:

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Part A

66. You received an email from your friend John, in which he asked whether you could work as a volunteer on a weekend program to help the aged people who live alone.

Write back to your friend,

- 1) expressing your willingness to participate;
- 2) asking about what preparations to be made;
- 3) confirming the time and location for the work.

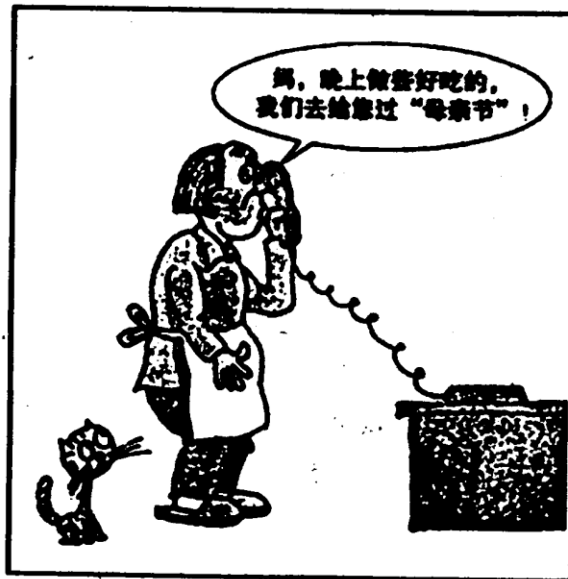
You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of your email.

Use "Wang Lin" instead.

Part B

67. Look at the picture below and write an essay of about 120 words, making reference to the following points:

- 1) a description of the picture;
- 2) your comment on this picture.



THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST

参考答案及精析

第一部分 听力

1~25 略

第二部分 英语知识运用

参考译文

西式的交谈和日式的交谈非常不同。

西式的两个人之间的谈话,就像网球的回合。如果我开始一个话题,就好比发一个球,我希望你能把球回击给我。如果你同意我的观点,我不希望你仅仅是同意,不再讨论更多东西;而是希望你能讨论更多关于这些方面的内容。但是我也不希望你总是同意我的看法,如果你完全地反对我的观点,我也非常高兴。无论你是否同意我的看法,你的回应就是把球回击给我,然后又轮到我回球。我不会从我最先的话题讨论,我会进一步顺着你的话题继续下去。我们的讨论就像球一样在两人之间来回,每个人都可以试着去转换新的话题。

然而,日式的讨论既不像网球也不像排球,倒像是保龄球。你得等待你的回合,而且你很清楚自己的站位。这个站位决定于你是年老还是年轻,和上一个谈话者是亲密的朋友还是陌生人,级别是高还是低等。轮到你的时候,你要带着球走到发球线,然后谨慎地发球。其他的人站在后面,礼貌地观看,并小声地讨论着说明。每个人都等着球到达球道的尽头,看看球是击倒了所有的球瓶,还是一部分,或者是一个也没击倒。然后暂停,每个人给你打分。

26. C 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。play 和 game 都是游戏, set 为一套,这里说网球的一回合, round 是回合的意思, 故选 C。

27. A 【精析】本题考查词义辨析。move 是移动, throw 是扔, push 是推, 文中说的意思是回击球给我, hit 正是击打的意思, 故选 A。

28. C 【精析】本题考查语义辨析。这里是不希望你仅仅是同意, 就不再说了, 因此只有“nothing”符合题意, 故选 C。

29. D 【精析】本题考查的是上下文语义的衔接。根据上下文, 要表达的意思是转折, 其他选项均不合题意, 故选 D。

30. C 【精析】本题考查的是语义。文中要表达的意思是你对我反驳我也是很高兴的, 而不会是不安或者是严肃, 文中也没提到感谢, 故选 C。

31. D 【精析】本题考查语义辨析。此处是说无论你是同意或是反对我的看法, 其他三项都不符合这个意思, 故选 D。

32. A 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。此处是说无论你同意还是不同意, 你都要给我回应, action 是行动, operation 是操作, service 是服务, 都不符合文中的意思, 故选 A。

33. B 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。文中是说又轮到我, again 正是此意, also 是也的意思, too 是还是、也是的意思, soon 是不久, 都不符合句意。故选 B。

34. D 【精析】本题考查形容词词义辨析。actual 是真正的, new 是新的, particular 是某个, original 是最先的、最初的。这里的意思是说不会从我最先的那个话题说, 故选 D。

35. A 【精析】这里考查语义的辨析。depend 是加深, carry 是搬运, lead 是指引, employ 有采用的意思, 纵观四个选项, 只有 A 符合文中的意思, 故选 A。

36. A 【精析】本题考查介词的意思。四个选项中, 只有 with 表示伴随, 故选 A。

37. D 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。此处意为: 日式的谈话和西方的不同, 表示转折, 四个选项中, 只有 D 符合题意, 故选 D。

38. C 【精析】本题考查固定用法。wait for 表示等待, 根据保龄球规则也知道是一个人打球, 另一个人等着, 故选 C。

39. B 【精析】本题考查语义辨析。这里是在队伍中的位置, 而不是点(point), 所以四个选项中, 只有 B 最恰当, 故选 B。

40. C 【精析】本题考查介词用法。这里是说对于上一个谈话者来说, 用 to, 而不用其他的介词, 故选 C。

41. A 【精析】本题考查语义。本句意思为走到发球线前面, 用 step 表示一步一步过去, climb 是爬, stand 是站起来, 根据保龄球常识知道是一步一步走过去, 而不是直接站在前线。故选 A。

42. B 【精析】本题考查副词词义辨析, accurately 是精确地, carefully 是仔细谨慎地, awkwardly 是笨拙地, courageously 是有勇气地, 打保龄球不会是很准确地, 更不能是笨拙地或者是有勇气地, 只能是很仔细谨慎地发球, 故选 B。

43. A 【精析】本题考查词义的辨析。instruction 是说明, satisfaction 是满意, agreement 是同意, encouragement 是勇气。一个人在打球的时候别人只能是在旁边悄悄地讨论认为该怎么出球这样的说明, 故选 A。

44. C 【精析】本题考查词义辨析。knock 是敲, push 是推, kick 是踢, put 是放, 根据句意, 球应该是踢倒球瓶, 只有 kick 符合意思。故选 C。

45. C 【精析】本题考查词义。line 是线, work 是工作, score 是分数, outcome 是表现, 打完球之后会给分数, 故选 C。

第三部分 阅读理解

Part A

Text 1

参考译文

当初 Amber Post 进入普林斯顿大学攻读物理学硕士学位, 她的目标和她的男同学们是一样的, 就是要在一所重要大学里教书。而今 Post 取得博士学位也有一年了, 她转而考虑为华盛顿一家决策机构工作。虽然以 Shirley Tilghman 为校长的普林斯顿大学很欢迎女性科学家, 但是 Post 认为在更大的学术领域她不会受欢迎。在著名的大学里, 女性在自然科学和工程学获得博士学位的比例明显高于女教授的比例——那就是说, 非常多的像 Post 一样优秀的女性博士会离开校园放弃教书的工作而转向政府或工业领域。

阻止女性人才外流已经是很多年来一项艰巨的任务。在最近一次学术会议上, 哈佛校长 Lawrence Summers 认为女性不成功是因为她们天生就在数学和自然科学方面上缺乏能力。他的言论迅速受到批评。确实, 科学家公布了男性与女性大脑的一些不同, 但是这些区别如何影响智力还不清楚。

Summers 还提供了其他两个女性可能出现的问题: 工作和生活的冲突, 以及绝对的对女性的歧视(以年他不去理会似的)。很多女性科学家批评以这两个问题来解释缺少女性教授。年轻的教师需要在她们 20 多岁 30 多岁的时候来做研究和发表论文, 而这也正是女性生育子女的年龄。在其他领域, 尤其是法律和医学, 时间是女性的敌人, 但是女性医生和律师从成功的典范中获益良多, 学术科学还是主要属于男性。“这种氛围是不引人注目或受欢迎的,” Summers 说到, “我身边太多的女性朋友放弃毕业后的计划仅仅因为这个环境很令人失望, 而不是因为她们不能处理数学问题。”

但即使在这样的背景下, 还是有一些进步的。越来越多的高校正在努力加速招募工作, 也努力帮助有家庭的年轻教师。但是最终, 抗衡歧视最好的办法就是有更多地位高的女性, 比如普林斯顿大学的 Tilghman。

46. B 【精析】细节题。文章第一段中提到“Post senses that her reception in the larger academic world might be chillier”可知, 她自认为在学术领域会受到更大的冷遇, 即她担心继续在学术领域的未来。故选 B。

47. D 【精析】细节题。文章第二段第一句话就指出阻止女性人才外流已经是很多年的一项艰巨任务,而从第一段可以看出,虽然在高校中,优秀的博士很多,但是她们不继续在学校中教书,而是转向别的领域,第二段第一句话就给出解释,是因为人才外流。故选 D。
48. A 【精析】推断题。从文章中可以看出,Summers 关于女性智力的论断是基于自己的看法,并没有说到他自己的研究,也没有说最近的研究和这个有关系,故选 A。
49. A 【精析】推断题。从第三段“academic science continues to belong to men chiefly”可以看出,虽然女性也很成功,但是最后的学术还是属于男性的,问这两个其他地方也可以看出对女性的歧视是最根本的原因,故选 A。
50. D 【精析】细节题。文章最后一段最后提到最好的抗衡歧视的办法就是有更多地位高的女性,故选 D。

Text 2

参考译文

近日在苏格兰高地,260 位戏剧爱好者抢先走到一条灯光很亮、两旁松柏成行的混凝土小路上。他们的目的地是哪? 一个空的水电站。这个巨大的混凝土场地给人一种军营的感觉——正是《苏格兰高地警卫团》的制作者们希望营造的那种氛围。该剧是根据 2004 年派遣海外的苏格兰高地部队的真实故事改编的。

核心地说,定向剧场是指话剧在和他们的活动直接相关的地方制作。在新西兰惠灵顿的博物馆宾馆里,观众排成纵队进入到 217 房间观看一个关于住过这个房间的不同的人的故事。“我觉得人们厌倦了在相同的受限的场地演出的相同的话剧,”制作《饭店》的 Paul McLaughlin 说到,“话剧发生在我们的周围,在公车站,在超市——我们试着去展示人们是怎样和周围的环境互动的。”

肯定地,在场地制作的作品也有自己的挑战。《苏格兰高地警卫团》的制作者们找遍了伦敦,就为一个展现来到英格兰首都的场地。但是对于观众来说,离开他们舒适的剧院座位又产生了更有意义的经历。“许多定向剧的活动挑战你看问题和思考的方式,”埃克赛特大学的话剧教授 Nick Kaye 说道。

定向话剧还可以满足日益增长的由电视和网络激发的对个性化的娱乐的要求。在《浮士德》中,伦敦剧场团队 Punchdrunk 刚完成工作,观众就看到了他们想看的東西。在伦敦东部一个古老的发生过 5 个故事的仓库里,该剧表现了不同的布置。观众可以选择观看一个场景,跟着演员从一个地方到另一个地方。《浮士德》的导演 Felix Barrett 说,当今

的爱好者们期望不仅仅是传统的观众—演员的关系,“我想做的就是制造一个场景,在那儿观众可以自己随意雕刻他们的夜晚。”这种强烈的场地感觉需要很长的路来实现。

51. B 【精析】推断题。文章第一段就介绍了一群话剧爱好者去身临其境观看一部关于军队的话剧。故选 B。
52. C 【精析】细节题。文章第二段第一句就解释了“site-specific”的意思,从第二段的描述也可以看出,这种剧的核心就是要向人们展示人和周围环境是怎样互动的,身边正在发生着什么。故选 C。
53. C 【精析】推断题。由文章整体可以看出,观众需要随着演员的移动而移动,这四个选项中只有 C 选项是定向剧场与传统剧场不太能比较的地方。故选 C。
54. D 【精析】推断题。从文章第四段可知,观众可以选择 5 个场景中的任何一个观看,随着演员而换位置,由此可以推断出观众可以随意选择,可以跳过不喜欢的场景,故选 D。
55. B 【精析】推断题。文章最后一段说现在的爱好者们期望的不仅仅是传统的观众—演员的关系,而是新的话剧的挑战,故选 B。

Text 3

参考译文

原谅和遗忘。我们大多数人发现遗忘更容易一点,但是也许正在处于原谅阶段。“抓住伤害不放会使你身心疲惫,”斯坦福大学的心理学家 Fred Luskin 说,他也是《为善原谅》的作者。“原谅某人是很有力的治疗。”

在日前一项研究中,位于密歇根州 Holland 的 Hope 大学心理学助教 Charlotte Van Dyen Wirvliet 和同事们访问了 71 个试验者,让他们回忆过去的一个伤害。实验记录了迅速升高的血压和心率和肌肉紧张——这和他们身边时的反应一样。研究把脾气和心脏疾病相关联。当试验者被要求想象去原谅那些伤害过他们的人时,他们会相对冷静下来。

斯坦福原谅项目的指导者 Luskin 坚持认为原谅是可以学习的。“我们教人们在脑中重复他们的故事,教他们从受害者转向为英雄。如果伤害来自丈夫或妻子的不忠诚,我们鼓励他们去想他们不仅是一个欺骗的人,也是一个努力维持婚姻的人。”两年前 Luskin 在 5 个北爱尔兰女性身上试验了这个方法,这些女性的儿子都被谋杀。在二周的原谅训练之后,通过心理学测验,这些女性受伤害的感觉下降了一多半。他们的失望和生气也差多了。“原谅不是认为发生的事是无害的或是可以接受的,而是从伤害我们的人中解脱出来。”Luskin 说道。

原谅可以改善整体的健康,这越来越明显,2001 年,一项在密歇根大学对 1423 名成人所做的社会研究发现,过去原谅了别人的人们比不原谅

的人们身体要好。

然而,百分之七十五的人说相信上帝原谅了他们过去的错误,只有52%的人发现他们在心中原谅了别人。原谅看起来还是很神圣的。

56. D 【精析】推断题。整篇文章可以看出,只有人们学会宽恕才能更健康,let off 是宽恕的意思。故选 D。

57. D 【精析】细节题。由第三段中可以看出,如果伤害来自丈夫或妻子的不忠诚,我们鼓励他们去想他不是一个受欺骗的人,而是一个努力维持婚姻的人,即要认为自己在保卫婚姻的人。故选 D。

58. B 【精析】推断题。第三段中说到原谅不是认为发生的事是无害的或是可以接受的,而是从伤害我们的人中解脱出来,四个选项中只有 B 符合条件。故选 B。

59. B 【精析】推断题。最后一段说很多人相信上帝宽恕了他们,而只有52%的人在心中真正做到了原谅,说明做到宽恕不容易。故选 B。D 选项用了 few people,意为“很少有人”,和本文观点不符。

60. D 【精析】推断题。从整篇文章可以看出,想要表达的意思是宽恕对健康的力量。故选 D。

Part B

参考译文

下面是关于5个地方庆祝新年的描述。

苏格兰,爱丁堡

爱丁堡是苏格兰大年夜的家乡,有四天盛大的欢迎新年的庆祝,放烟花,音乐,游行,接着又是烟火。宴会在12月29日举行,有15000人的伴随着音乐和烛光的游行队伍和烟花通过爱丁堡,以象征性的燃烧着的海盗船结束。之后是每天的游行、音乐会、赛狗和烟火。

冰岛,雷克雅维克

在除夕夜,雷克雅维克的冰岛居民在空地燃放无数的烟火,并伴以根据当地的传说,想象出来的类似人类的生物唱着传统民歌。在午夜,城市有盛大的烟火表演。之后是跳舞和宴会直到太阳升起,大约冰岛是一月一日的午饭时分。

查塔姆群岛, Kahuitara Point

如果你想体验有早晨的鸟的新年,那南极就是这样的地方。在任何一个月一日,一整天南极大部分地方太阳都在海平面以上。想要舒适的假期,去查塔姆群岛吧。在太平洋的 Pitt 岛上的 Kahuitara 是地球上人们看日出的首选之地。

泰国,曼谷

在泰国你有三次过新年的机会。在12月31日,会举行宴会、音乐会

2010年9月笔试真题参考答案及精析 第6页(共9页)

和烟火来庆祝西方的除夕夜。几个星期之后举行盛大的活动来庆祝中国的新年。最后,在4月13日,泰国庆祝自己传统的松克兰新年,这是一个有游行、宴会和泼水的三天的庆祝活动。

巴西,里约热内卢

除夕是里约热内卢许多重要节日之一。盛大的庆祝活动在科巴卡巴娜的海滩举行,吸引着200多万的参与者。现场从桑巴舞曲到摇滚音乐在海滩沸腾。除夕夜是纪念海神的日子,有在小船上给海神献礼的传统。根据如果海神对礼物很满意,她会把船带出海,并给予保佑。如果不满意,这也是个很不错的晚会。

61. A 【精析】主旨题。苏格兰会举行4天的庆祝活动,是这几个国家中唯一一个要举行不止一天的庆祝活动的国家。故选A。

62. D 【精析】主旨题。文中说到午夜会举行盛大的烟火晚会直到第二天,说明烟火晚会是非常重要的庆祝活动。故选D。

63. B 【精析】主旨题。文中说到如果想看新年的鸟就要去查塔姆群岛的Kahuitara,很多人去那里看新年的日出。故选B。

64. G 【精析】主旨题。只有泰国是庆祝三次新年。故选G。

65. F 【精析】主旨题。只有巴西的里约热内卢是在海滩举行庆祝活动。故选F。

第四部分 写作

Part A

66. 【高分范文】

Dear John,

Thank you very much for asking me! As we all know, the aged people who live alone are in need of our help, and I'm quite willing and happy to help them as a volunteer. I quite appreciate your kindness and it must be a

great pleasure to participate in this volunteer work.

I am also writing to ask about the detailed things for the work. I need to make sure about the necessary things I should get prepared so I can make preparations ahead of time. Besides, would you please to tell me the exact time and location of the work?

Thank you again for asking me to participate. I am looking forward to your further reply.

Yours Sincerely,

Wang Lin

【写作点金】本文属应用文文体,是对朋友邀请函的回复函。首先应该注意回复函的格式。其次要注意正文部分的写作层次:文章的开头就要说明写信人对对方的感谢之情以及明确说明接受邀请,然后要注意写信人需要从邀请者那里获得更多的信息,所以语言要诚恳,尽量使用简短的句式把意思表达清楚。最后要注意再次感谢收信人的邀请,并表明希望尽早得到回复。

【高频词句】

a great pleasure to do sth. 很高兴做某事

make sure about sth. 确认/证实某事

get prepared 做准备

ahead of time 提前

I am looking forward to your further reply. 期待您的进一步回复!

Part B

67. 【高分范文】

Love our mothers

From the picture, we can see it is Mother's Day and a woman is an-

swering a phone call from her children. On the phone, her children say "Mom, prepare some delicious food, and we're going back to celebrate Mother's Day for you tonight!"

It is Mother's Day and it is a day for our mothers. But it seems that it's a holiday for the children and mothers have to prepare the dinner for the children. This reflects a lot of true phenomena in Chinese mothers and children celebrating Mother's Day. This phenomenon alarms us that we should think over and care about our mothers. Our mothers slave for us children every day, and they dedicate their lives to us, so we should care about them and prepare a celebration for them instead of they get prepared for us. Besides, not only on Mother's Day, but every day we should concern for our mothers and take the responsibilities for ourselves and do things by ourselves in order to share mothers' burden. If we can do these, our mothers will not be so toilsome and they will live happy lives.

【写作点金】这是一篇看图作文。首先,要明确题目的要求:既要描述图片的内容又要给出自己的看法。其次,在描述图片中的情景时,要抓住要点,精确描写问题现状。另外在陈述自己看法时,要注意分点列出,有条理,有说服力。

【高频词句】

care about 关心

slave for 为...操劳

instead of 而不是