

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 1.

What might the house of the future be like? Grace can tell. More formally known as the Microsoft Home, her high-tech devices, along with 26 in design and construction, will change the 27 we think about our homes.

You enter the house, and Grace's 28, coming from hidden speakers, passes on your messages. In the kitchen, you set a bag of flour on the intelligently 29 stone counter. Grace sees what you're 30, and projects a list of flour-based food on the counter. 31 you choose one, Grace repeats instructions for cooking. She 32 knows what's in the cupboard.

The day when your house will be like a family member is not that far off. This 33 of seamless computing, in which technology is everywhere yet nowhere (34 when we want it), is emphasized in most future-home thinking.

Microsoft, 35, isn't the only one exploring 36 technology can make our homes more 37 and comfortable. At the Georgia Institute of Technology, scientists are 38 systems that will allow older people to continue living 39. So Grandma's home can be intelligently wired to 40 her patterns of wake, sleep and movement; family members would be 41 of any changes via computer.

Does spying on Grandma sound 42? Director Beth Mynatt says "A good bit of our 43 has been working on how to convey information without 44 privacy. We also don't want to create 45 anxiety. Maybe she just took a quiet day to read, and the system would have to recognize that."

26. [A] promotions [B] applications [C] practices [D] advances

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 27. [A] way | [B] manner | [C] style | [D] scope |
| 28. [A] image | [B] figure | [C] voice | [D] sound |
| 29. [A] disposed | [B] shaped | [C] engineered | [D] conditioned |
| 30. [A] saying | [B] feeling | [C] searching | [D] doing |
| 31. [A] Before | [B] Once | [C] Since | [D] Unless |
| 32. [A] even | [B] thus | [C] yet | [D] only |
| 33. [A] hope | [B] passion | [C] faith | [D] notion |
| 34. [A] perhaps | [B] except | [C] provided | [D] especially |
| 35. [A] therefore | [B] likewise | [C] however | [D] moreover |
| 36. [A] how | [B] whether | [C] what | [D] why |
| 37. [A] fashionable | [B] complicated | [C] efficient | [D] attractive |
| 38. [A] decorating | [B] designing | [C] delivering | [D] debating |
| 39. [A] independently | [B] enthusiastically | [C] colorfully | [D] satisfactorily |
| 40. [A] receive | [B] recognize | [C] represent | [D] review |
| 41. [A] warned | [B] relieved | [C] advised | [D] informed |
| 42. [A] interesting | [B] boring | [C] disturbing | [D] appealing |
| 43. [A] analysis | [B] research | [C] concern | [D] focus |
| 44. [A] sacrificing | [B] affecting | [C] preventing | [D] losing |
| 45. [A] unusual | [B] unfortunate | [C] uncertain | [D] unnecessary |

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

Whenever Catherine Brown, a 37-year-old journalist, and her friends, professionals in their

30s and early 40s, meet at a London café, their favorite topic of conversation is relationships: men's reluctance to commit, women's independence, and when to have children—or, increasingly, whether to have them at all. “With the years passing my chances of having a child go down, but I won't marry anyone just to have a child,” says Brown. To people like Brown, babies are great—if the timing is right. But they're certainly not essential.

In much of the world, having kids is no longer a given. “Never before has childlessness been an understandable decision for women and men in so many societies,” says Frank Hakim at the London School of Economics. Young people are extending their child-free adulthood by postponing children until they are well into their 30s, or even 40s and beyond.

A growing share are ending up with no children at all. Lifetime childlessness in western Germany has hit 30 percent among university-educated women, and is rapidly rising among lower-class men. In Britain, the number of women remaining childless has doubled in 20 years.

The latest trend of childlessness does not follow historic patterns. For centuries it was not unusual for a quarter of European women to remain childless. But in the past, childlessness was usually the product of poverty or disaster, of missing men in times of war. Today the decision to have—or not have—a child is the result of a complex combination of factors, including relationships, career opportunities, lifestyle and economics.

In some cases childlessness among women can be seen as a quiet form of protest. In Japan, support for working mothers hardly exists. Child care is expensive, men don't help out, and some companies strongly discourage mothers from returning to work. “In Japan, it's career or child,” says writer Kaori Haishi. It's not just women who are deciding against children; according to a recent study, Japanese men are even less inclined to marry or want a child. Their motivations, though, may have more to do with economic factors.

46. Catherine Brown and her friends feel that having children is not _____.

- [A] totally wise
- [B] a huge problem
- [C] a rational choice
- [D] absolutely necessary

47. It can be inferred that, for many women, having babies nowadays is _____.

- [A] a hard commitment
- [B] helpful to their career
- [C] essential for happiness
- [D] an understandable decision

48. In the old days, many women remained childless _____.
[A] as a quiet form of protest
[B] because of lack of support
[C] because of unfortunate circumstances
[D] because they lacked social responsibility
49. We learn that childlessness at present _____.
[A] affects Europe more than it does Asia
[B] produces more benefits than in the past
[C] is more a woman's decision than a man's
[D] is more complex in its cause than that in the past
50. According to the text, when a Japanese man decides not to have children, he probably feels unable to _____.
[A] help with housework
[B] afford to have a child
[C] be a responsible father
[D] balance work and family

Text 2

Faced with a mission-critical decision, who would you turn to for advice? Someone you had great confidence in, surely. But several lines of research show that our instincts about where to turn to for counsel are often not completely correct.

My research looks at prejudices that affect how people use advice, including why they often blindly follow recommendations from people who—as far as they know—are as knowledgeable as they are. In studies I conducted with Don Moore of Carnegie Mellon University, for example, I found that people tend to overvalue advice when the problem they're addressing is hard and to undervalue it when the problem is easy.

In our experiments, subjects were asked to guess the weight of people in various pictures, some of which were in focus and some of which were unclear. For each picture, subjects guessed twice: the first time without advice and the second time with input from another participant. When the pictures were in focus, we found, subjects tended to discount the advice; apparently, they were confident in their ability to guess correctly. When the pictures were unclear, subjects leaned heavily on the advice of others and seemed less secure about their initial opinion. Because they misjudged the value of the advice they received—consistently overvaluing or undervaluing it depending on the difficulty of the problem—our subjects did not make the best guesses overall. They would

have done better if they'd considered the advice equally, and to a moderate degree, on both hard and easy tasks.

Another advice-related prejudice I've found compels people to overvalue advice that they pay for. In one study I conducted, subjects answered different sets of questions about American history. Before answering some of the questions, they could get advice on the correct answer from another subject whom they knew was no more expert than they were. In one version of the experiment, people could get advice for free, while in another version, they paid for it. When they paid for advice, people tended to have firm belief in it, I suspect, by a combination of sunk-cost prejudice and the nearly instinctual belief that cost and quality are linked.

51. In the face of a mission-critical decision, people tend to _____.

- [A] trust their own efforts
- [B] rely on research findings
- [C] get affected by other's opinion
- [D] seek help from the more knowledgeable

52. Research shows that when faced with difficult problems people often _____.

- [A] discount others' advice
- [B] overlook others' advice
- [C] disagree with others' advice
- [D] over-rely on others' advice

53. The first experiment tries to prove how objective conditions _____.

- [A] strengthen people's initial opinion
- [B] strengthen people's self-confidence
- [C] influence people's response to advice
- [D] influence people's guess of weight loss

54. It can be inferred that people are likely to _____.

- [A] undervalue free advice
- [B] overvalue peer's advice
- [C] misinterpret specialist advice
- [D] misjudge their instinctual belief

55. The two experiments mentioned in the text reveal _____.

- [A] how to follow others' advice
- [B] how to understand others' advice

[C] what causes people to seek advice

[D] what affects people's attitude to advice

Text 3

Top National Health Service (NHS) nurses will be able to earn \$ 40,000 a year without leaving frontline patient care in a modification to salary structures. New "super nurse" grades will be created to enable the best staff to increase their salaries without having to move into management desk jobs. Currently the most senior NHS nurses can earn a maximum \$ 28,000 a year unless they are willing to withdraw from the frontline and become administrators. Hundreds of experienced and highly-qualified nurses are lost to patient care every year because of this oddity.

While only a few thousand of Britain's 332,000 NHS nurses will qualify for the \$ 40,000-plus salary, fast-track promotion schemes and a simpler grading system will increase the pay of many more. The government announced that a new simplified career structure would see just four grades replacing the existing six. Nurses will begin their careers as healthcare assistants before moving up to registered practitioner grade, followed by senior registered practitioner and ultimately, consultant practitioner and a \$ 40,000 salary.

"Nurses are rising to the challenge of modernisation," said a government official. "These proposals will help them improve their professional role further and provide a better service to patients. We do not think that in order to be paid more, nurses should have to move into management. Nurses working at the sharp end of patient care should have a career structure which no longer penalises them for wanting to stay there."

The Nursing Strategy will include proposals to allow more flexible training courses and improve opportunities for qualified nurses who have left the profession to return in part-time roles. The Royal College of Nursing welcomed the reforms. The top salary level falls into line with figures it had presented to ministers.

56. Hundreds of experienced nurses are lost to patient care every year because they _____.

[A] dislike the nursing job

[B] are dissatisfied with their pay

[C] are replaced by "super nurses"

[D] lack further training for the profession

57. The new system will mostly benefit those who _____.

[A] move into management

[B] work on a part time basis

[C] have retired from the nursing job

[D] have reached the top of the system.

58. The new career structure is different from the existing one in its _____.

[A] quality of nurses' services

[B] possibility of a job transfer

[C] opportunities for promotion

[D] simplicity of nurses' grades

59. The Nursing Strategy will be adopted in order to _____.

[A] provide more consultation to practitioners

[B] encourage experienced nurses to work part time

[C] enable the most experienced nurses to be paid more

[D] promote the most experienced nurses to management

60. The Royal College of Nursing _____.

[A] proposed similar top salary for nurses

[B] raised the management issue to ministers

[C] suggested a four-grade system for nurses

[D] put forward the Nursing Strategy to ministers

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts taken from five people's comments on an article on the issue of global poverty. For questions 61 to 65, match the name of each person (61 to 65) to one of the statements (A to G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET 1.

Ankita Agarwal:

Your article made me ashamed. I've always thought of myself as not the typical self-absorbed teenager, but I guess I was wrong. While I sit in my large, warm and cozy house, wishing for the shoes and clothes I see in teen magazines, there are people in the world wishing for something as simple as clean water. Thank you for reminding me about people who would be more than happy with what I have.

Janet Tejada:

What about the relationship between population, consumption and resources? After all, poverty, most simply defined, is not having enough resources. The steady growth of the global population, overconsumption of resources by developed nations such as the U.S., and increasing levels of consumption among the growing middle class in many developing nations ensure that there is ever less of the planet's already dwindling resources to go around.

Tadaship Kawabe:

Extreme poverty is so tragic. Sudden natural disasters like an earthquake mobilize a large number of people and money for a short period of time, while the slow but massive wave of poverty and death in Africa doesn't attract the world's attention in the same way. When we try to help those affected by disasters and extreme poverty, however, we shouldn't focus on the overwhelming number of the dead but simply try to do something good for others.

Jane Thomas:

The poor should be trained to organize, set priorities and develop skills and resources to put their own community plans into action. What your article proposes is the conventional top-down way for doing things: outsiders determine the priorities and solutions, then throw money at them. To actually help, we must first develop our own skills and understanding. We need to find out what the poor want and what the root causes of the problems are. We have to listen to poor people.

Sanjay Kathe:

Concerned and sensible people's endeavors to reduce poverty in underdeveloped countries are deserving of high praise. It is sad, however, that only a small part of the funds raised for the poor actually reach them. The generous people who donate money to reduce poverty would be more successful if they spent time in the poor nations to check first-hand the use of their funds.

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

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 61. Ankita Agarwal | [A] What we should do is to help the poor help themselves. |
| 62. Janet Tejada | [B] I have always been deeply grieved by the tragic disasters. |
| 63. Tadaship Kawabe | [C] The root of poverty lies in the unfair distribution of resources. |
| 64. Jane Thomas | [D] The situation in Africa has been overlooked by the world. |
| 65. Sanjay Kathe | [E] The use of donated funds should be put under strict control. |
| | [F] People living in prosperity should cherish what they have. |
| | [G] It's our duty to end global poverty. |

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

【题源】

未来的房子可能是什么样子呢? 格雷斯能告诉我们答案。这种房子更为正式的名字叫做微软之家,其高科技设备、设计与建筑方面的改进或许会改变我们对于家的设想。

当你进入这个房子时,格雷斯的声音从一个隐藏着的话筒中传出来,将你的信息传递进去。在厨房里,你将一聚子面粉放在智能设计的石头柜台上,格雷斯能够看到你正在做什么,他将一系列用面粉制作的食品投射在柜台上。你一旦选定一种食品,他就会重复讲述这种食品的制作方法。他甚至知道碗柜里有什么。

在不远的将来,你的房子将像一个家庭成员一般。关于未来家庭的设想中,电脑技术天衣无缝的理念备受重视。在这一理念中,电脑技术无处不在,却又恰到好处,不露痕迹(除了我们需要它的时候)。

然而,微软并不是唯一一个探索如何使用技术让我们的房子变得更加高效和舒适的公司。在佐治亚理工学院,科学家们正在设计一种使老年人能够独立生活的系统。因此,祖母的智能房子能够识别她睡觉、醒来和运动的形态,并由电脑将其任何变化及时通知她的家人。

成天监视着祖母是不是听起来非常令人不安啊? Beth Mynatt 主任说,我们很大一部分工作就是研究如何既能够传递信息又不会牺牲隐私。我们也不想制造不必要的担忧。也许她只是花上一天时间静静地看书,而电脑系统却不得不对她加以识别。

26. D 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。promotion 晋升,宣传;application 应用,使用;practice 实践,做法,惯例;advance 改进,改善。此处意为设计和建筑的改进,所以只有 advance 符合题意,故选 D。

27. A 【精析】本题考查名词常用搭配。the way 后接从句,表示…的方式。其他选项没有这种用法。故选 A。

28. C 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。image 形象;figure 身材;voice(特指某人的)声音;sound 声音(泛指) 故选 C。

29. C 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。dispose 处理处置;shape 使成为…形

状,塑造;engineer 设计;condition 调节。此处意为智能设计,故选 C。

30. D 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。say 说;feel 感觉;search 搜寻;do 做。根据上下文可知,此处意为看到你正在做什么。故选 D。

31. B 【精析】本题考查连词辨析。before 在…之前;once 一旦;since 自从…以来;unless 如果不,除非。根据上下文可知,此处意为一旦选定一种食品,故选 B。

32. A 【精析】本题考查副词词义辨析。even 甚至;thus 因此;yet 然而;only 仅仅,只。根据上下文可知,此处意为甚至知道碗柜里有什么。故选 A。

33. D 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。hope 希望;passion 激情,热爱;faith 信念;notion 理念。根据上下文可知,此处意为电脑技术天衣无缝的理念。故选 D。

34. B 【精析】本题考查副词和连词词义辨析。perhaps 也许;except 除了;provided 假如;especially 尤其。根据上下文可知,此处意为电脑技术无处不在,却又不露痕迹(除了你想使用它的时候)。故选 B。

35. C 【精析】本题考查连词词义辨析。therefore 所以,likewise 相似地,however 然而,moreover 此外,而且根据上下文可知,此处意为然而,微软并不是唯一一个探索如何使用技术让我们的房子变得更加高效和舒适的公司。故选 C。

36. A 【精析】本题考查连词辨析。how 如何,可引导方式状语从句。whether 是否,what 什么,why 为什么,常用于引导原因状语从句。根据上下文可知,此处意为如何使用技术让我们的房子变得更加高效和舒适。故选 A。

37. C 【精析】本题考查形容词辨析。fashionable 时髦的;complicated 复杂的;efficient 高效的;attractive 迷人的。根据上下文可知,此处是指让家庭变得更加高效。故选 C。

38. B 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。decorate 装修;design 设计;deliver 投递;debate 争论。根据上下文可知,此处是指科学家们正在设计一种使老年人能够独立生活的系统。故选 B。

39. A 【精析】本题考查副词辨析。independently 独立地;enthusiastically 热情地;colourfully 色彩鲜艳地;satisfactorily 满意地。根据上下文可知,此处是指使老年人能够独立生活。故选 A。

40. B 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。receive 收到;recognize 识别;represent 代表;review 复习,审查。根据上下文可知,此处是指能够识

别她睡觉、睡醒和运动的形态。故选 B。

41. D 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。warn 警告;relieve 缓解;advise 建议;inform 通知。根据上下文可知,此处是指电脑将任何变化即使通知其家人。故选 D。

42. C 【精析】本题考查形容词辨析。Interesting 有趣的;boring 无聊的;disturbing 令人担忧的;appealing 有趣的。根据上下文可知,此处是指成天监视着祖母是不是听起来非常令人不安。故选 C。

43. B 【精析】本题考查名词辨析。analysis 分析;research 研究;concern 关心;focus 焦点。根据上下文可知,此处是指我们很大一部分工作就是研究如何既能够传递信息又不会泄露隐私。故选 B。

44. A 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。sacrifice 牺牲;affect 影响;prevent 防止;lose 失去。根据上下文可知,此处是指既能够传递信息又不会牺牲隐私。故选 A。

45. D 【精析】本题考查形容词辨析。unusual 非同寻常的;unfortunate 不幸的;uncertain 不确定的;unnecessary 不必要的。根据上下文可知,此处是指我们也不想制造不必要的担忧。故选 D。

第三部分 阅读理解

Part A

Text 1

参考范文

凯瑟琳·布朗,一位三十七岁的记者,每次和她三四十岁的朋友们在伦敦一间咖啡屋碰面时,她们最爱聊的话题就是“关系”:男人们急于承担,女人们的自立,还有什么时候要孩子——或者,越来越多地谈到到底要不要孩子。“年华流逝,我要孩子的机会也在减少,但是我不会仅为了要孩子而找个人结婚,”布朗说道。对于像布朗一样的人而言,有孩子再好不过了——当然如果时机到了。但孩子肯定不是必须的。

在世界的许多地方,要孩子不再是必须的。“从前,不要孩子这个决定对于许多社会中的男男女女都是不可理解的,”伦敦经济学院的弗朗克·哈基姆说道。年轻人正延长他们无子无女的成年时光,推迟生儿育女直到他们步入三十,或四十岁,或更久。

越来越多的人终生没有孩子。在德国西部,受过大学教育的女性中,百分之三十终生无子女,这一比例在下层男性中正快速增长。在英国,女性无子女的人数在二十年内翻了一番。

新近流行的无子女潮流并没有延续历史的模式。几个世纪以来,四分之一欧洲女性无子女是很寻常的事。但是在过去,无子女常常是因为贫穷或灾害,或是因为战争时期缺少男性。如今,决定要——或是不

要——孩子取决于一系列的因素,包括各类关系、事业机遇、生活方式以及经济状况。

某些情况下女性无子女可视为一种沉默的反抗形式。在日本,工作女性几乎孤立无援。照料孩子开销很大,男人不分担,并且许多公司强烈抗议妈妈级女性重新回来工作。“在日本,事业与孩子不可兼得,”作家 Kaori Haishi 说道。根据最近一项研究表明,不光是女人不想要孩子,日本的男人更不想结婚生子。日本男人更多地是考虑到经济方面的原因。

46. D 【精析】细节题。从文章第一段最后一句话“*But they are certainly not essential*”得知,但孩子肯定不是必须的。故选 D。
47. A 【精析】推理题。从文章中得知现代社会妇女生育是综合一系列因素之后做出的决定,是艰难的选择。故选 A。
48. C 【精析】细节题。从文章第四段第三句话“*But in the past, childlessness was usually the product of poverty or disaster, of missing men in times of war.*”可以得知,过去妇女不育是由于一系列不幸的因素。故选 C。
49. D 【精析】细节题。从文章第四段第四句话“*a child is the result of a complex combination of factors*”得知,不生孩子的原因比过去更复杂。故选 D。
50. B 【精析】细节题。从文章第五段第三句话“*Child care is expensive, and men don't help out.*”得知,原因是财力无法承担。故选 B。

Text 2

参考译文

当面临重大决定时,你会向谁求助呢?当然是你最信任的人!但是多项研究表明我们向别人求助的本能经常不是完全正确的。

我的研究旨在观察影响人们对待建议的态度的偏见,包括他们为什么会执着于和他们自身见识一样的人的建议。我于卡内基麦隆大学的顿摩尔共同进行的研究表明,当人们处理的问题棘手时,他们倾向于过于重视他人意见,反之则轻视他人意见。

在试验中,我们要求调查对象猜测几幅画中人物的体重,有些画清晰,有的不清晰。对每幅画,他们都有两次猜的机会,第一次没有别人的建议,而第二次则可以依据另一个参与者的信息。我们发现,当图像清晰的时候,他们倾向于排斥他人的意见,相信自己正确判断的能力。而当图像模糊的时候,他们则过于依赖他人的建议,对于自己原先的判断则不确定。由于他们对于所接受的建议的价值一直都没有做出正确的判断,一直都是高估或低估,所以他们整体上并没有做出最佳的猜测。如

果他们在一定程度上平等考虑所有的建议,他们的表现可能好很多。

我发现另一个与建议有关的倾向性会强迫人们高估他们付费的建议。我开展的一个研究中,调查对象回答了几组关于美国历史的问题。回答一些问题之前,他们可以从另外一个调查对象那里得到一个正确答案的建议,他明白这个调查对象知道的和他一样多。在一次试验中,他们无偿得到建议。而在另一个实验中却要付费。付费时,人们倾向于坚信这个建议。我怀疑,这是由于沉没成本偏见以及近乎本能的一种信念,即代价与质量相关。

51. C 【精析】细节题。从文章第一段第二句话“*Someone you had great confidence in, surely!*”得知,人们总是受到他人影响。故选 C。
52. D 【精析】细节题。从文章第二段第二句话“*people tend to overvalue advice when the problem they are addressing is hard!*”得知,人们总是过于依赖他人建议。故选 D。
53. C 【精析】推理题。从文章中得知影像的清晰程度影响了调查对象对他人意见的依赖程度。故选 C。
54. A 【精析】推理题。从文章最后一段得知,人们缴纳咨询费时,往往对别人的建议坚信不疑,如果免费得到建议,则不太重视。故选 A。
55. D 【精析】推理题。从文章中得知,第一个实验是为了测试客观条件对人们是否依赖他人建议的影响,第二个是为了判断付费对人们是否依赖他人建议的影响。故选 D。

Text 3

参考译文

在修正的薪金结构中,一流的国民保健护理人员无需离开病人监护第一线,将得到四万美金的年薪。新“超级护理员”级别的创建将使优秀人员在不转向管理型文案工作的情况下提高其薪水成为可能。目前,顶级国民保健护理员最高年薪为 28,000 美金,条件是护理员自愿撤离第一线,而成为管理人员。由于这一奇怪现象,病人护理行业每年会流失成百上千位经验丰富且十分合格的护理员。

尽管英国 33,200 位国民保健护理员中仅有几千人能合格,并获得超过 40,000 美金的年薪,平步青云之道和更简化的评级制度将大大增加薪水。政府声明,新的简化的事业结构将用仅四个级别来代替现有的六个级别。护理员将以保健助理的身份起步,之后将升为注册医疗师、高级注册医疗师,最后是高级顾问医生,年薪 40,000 美金。

“护理员正在应对来自现代化的挑战,”一位政府官员讲到。“这些建议将有助于护理员改善其职业作用,给病人提供更好的服务。我们认

为,护理人员不应为了高薪水而调入管理部门。理应有一事业结构使工作在病人保健第一线的护理员不因留在保健部门而在薪资方面处于不利地位。”

护理策略将囊括:准许更加灵活的培训课程,为业已离开其本职工作而转向兼职的合格护理员提供更多机会。皇家护理学院乐于接受这些改进。最高薪资水平与已呈于政府的数据相应。

56. B 【精析】细节题。从文章第一段第四句话“Hundreds of experienced and highly-qualified nurses are lost to the patient care each year because of this oddity”得知,护士们是不满足之前的低薪水,所以离开了护理一线。故选 B。
57. D 【精析】细节题。从文章第一段第二句话“enable the best staff to increase their salaries”得知,受益最大的是级别最高的护士。故选 D。
58. D 【精析】细节题。从文章第二段第二句话“The government announced that a new simplified career structure would see just four grades replacing the existing six.”得知,新规定的特点是简化了护士的等级,由六级减为四级。故选 D。
59. C 【精析】推理题。由文中得知,新规定的目的就是增加护士的收入,故选 C。
60. A 【精析】细节题。从文章第四段第三句话“The top salary level falls into line with figures it had presented to the ministers.”得知,皇家护理学院为护士提出了与部长们相似的顶级工资。故选 A。

Part B

说明:下文来自于五个人有关全球贫困议题的评论。为 61—65 题中的人物名字(61—65)挑选出与他们相应的观点(A—G)。将答案填到答题纸 1。

Ankita Agarwal:

您的文章让我感到很惭愧。一直以来,我总认为自己不是那种典型的自以为是的少年,但我还是错了。当我坐在既宽敞又温暖舒适的家里,期待着那些我在青春杂志里的鞋子和衣服时,世界上还有人在盼望着诸如干净的水源这样极其简单的东西。谢谢你让我明白应该为拥有的事物感到幸福。

Janet Tejada:

人口,消费和资源之间有什么样的关系呢?总之,简单点来定义贫

2011 年 3 月笔试真卷参考答案及精析 第 6 页(共 9 页)

困,就是拥有资源的不足。全球人口的持续增长,如美国之类的发达国家严重的过度资源消费,和不断成长的发展中国家的中产阶级攀升的消费水平,这些让地球的资源不断减少并且难以供应。

Tadaship Kawabe:

极端贫困实在是个悲剧。突发的自然灾害,比如地震,会在短时期内引来大量的人力和资金。然而在非洲过程更慢且仍然面临巨大的贫困和死亡浪潮,却不能受到那样的关注。当我们在帮助那些灾难和贫困中的人时,我们更应该帮助那些生还者过得更好一些,而非过多关注那些死去的人们。

Jane Thomas

那些贫困的人们应该优先受到培训,开发技能和资源,来实施所在社区的计划。你文中所主张的是传统的自上而下的方式:外来人决定优先权和方案,然后给予他们资金。为了更切实际的帮助他们,我们必须发展我们的技能和理解。我们需要清楚那些贫困的人们的需要,以及这些困难的根源所在。我们需要聆听那些穷人们怎么说。

Sanjay Kathe

在发达国家,为减轻贫穷而做出巨大贡献的人们,他们心怀忧虑和担心,这些是值得赞赏的。然而可悲的是,到穷人手里的只是很少一部分基金。如果那些慷慨解囊的人们花点时间直接到那些贫穷国家去督查一下的话,那些用于减贫的基金将会得到更有效地利用。

61. F 【精析】主旨题。Ankita Agarwal 认为自己坐在宽敞温暖舒适的房子里,渴望着更多的鞋子与衣服,而有的人却连最基本的饮用水都没有,相比之下,忽然觉得自己很幸福,与 F 项的“繁荣中的人们应当珍惜当下的生活”表示相同的意思。故选 F。

62. C 【精析】主旨题。Janet Tejada 认为贫困之源在于发达国家和发展中国家中产阶级过度消费资源导致的资源全球性分配不公,,与 C 项的“贫困之源在于资源分配不公”表示相同的意思。故选 C。

63. D 【精析】主旨题。Tadaship Kawabe 认为国际社会对地震等天灾很关注,但对于慢性的、大规模的贫困却不重视,与 D 项中非洲形势

被世界忽略表示相同的意思。故选 D。

64. A 【精析】主旨题。Jane Thomas 认为我们应该教会穷人建立组织, 培训技能, 使他们的社区实现自立, 与 A 项教育穷人自助表示相同的意思。故选 A。

65. E 【精析】主旨题。Sanjay Kathe 认为旨在帮助穷人的基金很少一部分真正用到了穷人身上, 提出监督资金使用情况, 与 E 项中的“基金的使用应受到严格控制”表示相同意思。故选 E。

第四部分 写作

Part A

66. 【高分范文】

To whom it may concern,

I have just moved into the new neighbourhood named Renmin District. Over the past weeks, I've found that it's not quite convenient to live here because there are not enough buses. As far as I know, there are over three thousand inhabitants, most of whom work in the center of the city. Every morning, the limited buses are so crowded that we have to get up much earlier than before to catch up the early bus. So I sincerely hope you can add more buses to this area.

I look forward to your response.

Yours sincerely,

Jim

【写作点金】

本文属于应用文写作的范畴, 目的是向对方提出建议。所以, 要充分表明自己的理由, 有理有据, 动之以情, 晓之以理, 这样才能达到自己的目标。

【高频词句】

To whom it may concern 敬启者

Over the past weeks 过去数周里

In the center of 在...中央

look forward to 期待

Part B

67. 【高分范文】

How to Protect the Interests of Consumers

As is described in the picture above, the man has bought a shirt, but unfortunately, the buttons began to go off several days later. And the woman has bought a pair of high-heeled shoes, but one heel went off after a very short period of time.

We have to face up to the fact that the market is flooded with many fake and inferior products, which are sold by immoral businessmen at a price as high as the good ones. It is the duty of the market watchdogs to take effective measures to put a check on this abnormal phenomenon. Once exposed, they should be subject to severe punishment. In addition, we should improve the legal system to guide the conducts of businessmen.

【写作点金】

看图作文也属于给材料作文的一种, 只不过给的材料不是文字, 而是图画。完成这一类作文, 首先要看懂图画, 搞清题意的要求。要分析画面的主体是什么, 背景是什么; 是一个事物还是两个或多个事物, 其间有什么关联? 有没有貌似平淡, 却关乎题意的细节; 画面的表层含义是什么, 有没有深层的需要挖掘的东西和画龙点睛之笔?

总之, 要从多方面分析读懂图画, 尽全力找出题意所在, 这才是成功的关键。具体的写法则是要注意紧扣图画, 否则, 谈得越多, 离题越远。

【高频词句】

go off 脱落

be flooded with 充斥着

It is the duty of...to do...做...是...的职责

put a check on 禁止, 遏制