

SECTION I Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand now as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer — A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue only once.

1. What will the man buy for his father's birthday?

[A] A tie.

[B] A shirt.

[C] A book.

[D] A wallet.

2. What do we know about Ted?

[A] He is a history teacher.

[B] He is a geography teacher.

[C] He is the woman's neighbor.

[D] He is the woman's colleague.

3. What does the woman suggest the man should do?

[A] Have a healthy diet.

[B] Get rid of his anger.

[C] Stop asking questions.

[D] Keep his feelings back.

4. What do we know about the cheese?

[A] It is on the shelf.

[B] It is too expensive.

[C] It is in short supply.

[D] It is no longer fresh.

5. What does the man ask the woman to do?

[A] Answer the phone for him.

[B] Ask Mr. Miller to phone later.

[C] Ask Mr. Miller to hold on a moment.

- [D] Tell Mr. Miller he will phone back later.
6. Why is the woman in London?
- [A] She is on holiday.
[B] She is on a business trip.
[C] She is working for a company there.
[D] She wants to establish a company there.
7. What do we learn about the woman's sister from the dialogue?
- [A] She likes watching football games.
[B] She is a fan of a local football team.
[C] She is a keen football player herself.
[D] She likes the local women football players.
8. What happened to the woman yesterday?
- [A] She was almost cheated by a telephone call.
[B] She got a phone call from a special number.
[C] She was overcharged by the phone company.
[D] She prepared for her vacation with her friend.
9. Why does the man recommend rowing'?
- [A] It requires few professional skills.
[B] It exercises many parts of the body.
[C] It is a new item of fitness programs.
[D] It is popular with most club members.
10. What do we know about the company?
- [A] It needs new employees badly.
[B] It gives quick responses routinely.
[C] It is a newly established business.
[D] It is very cautious in decision-making

Part B

Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording only once.

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on a conversation between a woman and her neighbor.

11. What does the woman want the man to do for her?

- [A] Deliver her package.
[B] Sign for her package.
[C] Find the property manager.
[D] Talk to the property manager.

12. How long has the man lived in the apartment?

- [A] Two days.
- [B] One week.
- [C] Six months.
- [D] One year.

13. What problem does the woman have?

- [A] She has run out of flour for baking cakes.
- [B] She is ignorant of how to operate the stove.
- [C] Something is going wrong with her stove.
- [D] Something is going wrong with her timer.

Questions 14 ~ 17 are based on the following conversation between a man and woman about taking a vacation.

14. What does the man think of Curacao?

- [A] It is difficult to reach.
- [B] It is a tourist paradise.
- [C] It is a perfect place for sports.
- [D] It is an ordinary tropical island.

15. Why does the woman hesitate to make her decision to go to Curacao?

- [A] She thinks it is too far.
- [B] She thinks it is too crowded.
- [C] It is not safe to go there.
- [D] It is not the right time to go there.

16. What is the woman probably going to do?

- [A] Pack up for the trip.
- [B] Make her reservations.
- [C] Book her airline ticket.
- [D] Contact her travel agent.

17. Who is the woman talking to?

- [A] Her friend.
- [B] Her husband.
- [C] Her travel agent.
- [D] Her health advisor.

Questions 18 ~ 21 are based on the following conversation about renting handbag.

18. Why does the woman want to buy a handbag?

- [A] To celebrate her birthday.
- [B] To carry it on her wedding.
- [C] To give it to Mary as a gift.
- [D] To attend Mary's wedding with it.

19. What do we learn about Handbag Hire?

- [A] It is the largest handbag dealer.
- [B] It is a famous handbag company.
- [C] It designs expensive handbags.
- [D] It specializes in renting handbags.

20. How will the woman place her order?

[A] By post.

[B] In person.

[C] By telephone.

[D] On the Internet.

21. How many days will the woman have to wait for her order?

[A] 2.

[B] 3.

[C] 4.

[D] 5.

Questions 22 ~ 25 are based on the following conversation on communication.

22. What does the man think of good communication?

[A] It stops people from hurting each other.

[B] It brings glory to one's career.

[C] It improves many situations.

[D] It solves all problems.

23. How does the man describe himself?

[A] Ill - tempered.

[B] Agreeable.

[C] Decisive.

[D] Natural.

24. What is necessary for a large group to make a final decision?

[A] Consulting with other groups.

[B] Letting everyone have his say.

[C] Going through a voting process.

[D] Reviewing past business activities.

25. What does one have to do to be successful in business?

[A] Get help from other group members.

[B] Have the patience to talk with people.

[C] Stop seeing the world in twisted ways.

[D] Share their achieved results with others.

You have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

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.

Blue jeans are probably the single most representative article of American clothing. They were originally 26 by Jacob Davis, a tailor from Nevada, 27, together with dry-goods salesman Levi Strauss, patented the idea as 28 clothing for miners in 1873. Blue jeans, also 29 as work clothing, spread among workers of all kinds in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, 30 among cowboys, farmers, loggers, and railroad workers. During the 1950s, 31 Malion Brando and James Dean made blue jeans 32 by wearing them movies, and jeans be-

came part of the 33 of teenagers' rebelling. In the 1960s and 1970s, this fashion statement exploded as Levi's 34 a fundamental part of the youth 35 focused on both civil rights and antiwar protests. 36 the late 1970s, almost everyone in the United States wore blue jeans, 37 youths all around the world sought after them. 38 designers began to create more complicated 39 of blue jeans and to 40 their fit. jeans began to express the American emphasis 41 informality and the importance of detail. By stressing the right label and 42 the right look, blue jeans, 43 their worker origins, satirically represented the status consciousness of American fashion and the 44 to get close to the 45 fashion. In 1971, Levi Strauss & Co. received the Coty Fashion Critics' Award, the highest award of the American fashion industry.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 26. [A] invented | [B] introduced | [C] developed | [D] delivered |
| 27. [A] which | [B] where | [C] that | [D] who |
| 28. [A] custom-made | [B] long-wearing | [C] well-tailored | [D] nice-looking |
| 29. [A] realized | [B] accepted | [C] known | [D] identified |
| 30. [A] especially | [B] normally | [C] obviously | [D] exclusively |
| 31. [A] cowboys | [B] actors | [C] writers | [D] directors |
| 32. [A] economical | [B] typical | [C] fashionable | [D] valuable |
| 33. [A] image | [B] figure | [C] picture | [D] character |
| 34. [A] took | [B] played | [C] had | [D] became |
| 35. [A] character | [B] culture | [C] anxiety | [D] education |
| 36. [A] Before | [B] Since | [C] By | [D] Till |
| 37. [A] and | [B] so | [C] then | [D] for |
| 38. [A] Although | [B] Until | [C] As | [D] Whereas |
| 39. [A] styles | [B] examples | [C] sizes | [D] materials |
| 40. [A] create | [B] adjust | [C] determine | [D] pursue |
| 41. [A] about | [B] in | [C] of | [D] on |
| 42. [A] maintaining | [B] improving | [C] expressing | [D] achieving |
| 43. [A] besides | [B] despite | [C] except | [D] from |
| 44. [A] anxiety | [B] eagerness | [C] ambition | [D] promise |
| 45. [A] temporary | [B] grand | [C] brightest | [D] latest |

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

Back in the early 1990s I knew little about computers beyond what it took to get through a working day. But here's what I did know: something huge was happening. It was stirring economies and imaginations and possibilities like nothing I had ever known. I knew the world was changing in ways that meant I shouldn't count on old assumptions. And I knew I had dreams I still hadn't fulfilled. But I didn't know how to realize them until I met with my old friend, Rolly Rouse, when we happened to move into the same neighborhood.

Rolly often called me with a stream of ideas. His rate of idea production per second seemed almost incredible. Soon we were on the phone with each other every day. Talking about the Internet. Talking about starting a new online company – maybe together.

He was then developing a plan and he wanted me to be a part of it: we would give people wonderful, whole electronic houses on a CD-ROM and let them modify those homes to their own needs. Try out different windows and doors, different paint colors and furnishings. When they were satisfied, we would enable them to go online to make the project happen, to get the products and the financing and the professional design and construction to help to do it outright.

BuildingBlocks was the name Rolly came up with for his new enterprise. Rolly took the plunge first. He simply dropped his profitable energy-consulting business to commit himself full time to BuildingBlocks. I soon joined him after I quit my well-paid job at a newspaper.

Together we developed a demo to show the features of our CD-ROM, "The New American Dream Home". Then we took it to the annual convention of the National Association of Home Builders in Boston. All the big companies were there showing off their latest products.

To our delight, nearly everyone was eager to see what we were showing, including the top executives of some enormous companies. When we left, we had invitations from them to come to their offices to tell them more about BuildingBlocks.

That was the start of my real lifetime dream and BuildBlocks, our company, has been prospering ever since.

46. By "something huge was happening", the writer refers to _____.

[A] house designing

[B] home decoration

[C] furniture production

[D] high-tech development

47. The text shows that Rolly Rouse is _____.

[A] creative

[B] cautious

[C] considerate

[D] conservative

48. BuildingBlocks is a company that helps people to _____.

[A] rent ideal houses

[B] buy ideal houses

[C] find ideal houses

[D] own ideal houses

49. Rolly and the writer decided to start a company together because they were both _____.

[A] expert in architecture

[B] underpaid at their jobs

[C] out of work at the time

[D] interested in e-business

50. At the Boston convention, Rolly and the writer were happy because _____.

[A] they aroused people's interest in their products

[B] they sold some of their own products right there

[C] they got their first orders from some famous building firms

[D] they had the opportunity to visit some famous building firms

Text 2

Anxiety disorders are common and range from 10 percent to 20 percent of children and teens. Girl are usually more likely than boys to report anxiety symptoms or signs. Anxiety runs in families due to a combination of inherent and environmental factors. Anxious parents may produce anxious children. When signs are so severe that they interfere with daily life activities, it is time to seek an evaluation from a mental health professional.

Consider the following example of a child who suffered stress disorder. Maria, age 12, was at her physician's office awaiting her yearly checkup. A bullet from a gun battle in the next building tore through the wall and struck her mother in the shoulder, severely wounding her. The mother was rushed to the hospital, but Maria did not know her fate for several days.

Unable or unwilling to speak, visibly anxious and fearful, Maria was evaluated by a child doctor in the same hospital several days later. He recommended a brief treatment and began by taking Maria to her mother's bedside.

Maria, reassured that her mother was alive, nevertheless could not be separated from her. During the following weeks she insisted on sleeping with her mother and would not let her out of her sight. Her mother was equally shocked, and told her daughter she was suffering great pain.

The doctor began a series of play treatment sessions using dolls and paly surgical instruments in which Maria performed operations in her doll hospital. She began to get great pleasure in her sessions. Her mother did not recover so quickly, so the doctor recommended individual treatment for her.

The final sessions involved Maria performing the operation on, not a doll, but her mother, who submitted to patient status once again. Playing out the painful theme was extremely beneficial, and with a minimum of interpretation, both were back to their normal functioning by the month's end. Maria did not need any medication.

There are many ways of helping anxious children cope with their fears and worries. A careful evaluation and specific treatment plan can help these children get back on the path of normal development.

51. We learn from the text that anxiety in a family atmosphere is often _____.

[A] analyzable

[B] unavoidable

[C] uncontrollable

[D] communicable

52. People should seek professional help when anxiety begins to _____.

[A] appear in their kids

[B] affect their judgments

[C] appear in their families

[D] affect their life activities

53. According to the text, Mafia suffered from stress disorder because _____.

[A] she witnessed a gun battle

[B] she was wounded by a bullet

[C] she worried about her mother

[D] she was scared of her checkup

54. Maria was taken to her mother's bedside in the hospital to _____.

[A] start her initial treatment

[B] keep her mom in her sight

[C] sleep together with her mom

[D] help with her mom's recovery

55. To help an anxious kid out, it is suggested to _____.

[A] tolerate his fears and worries

[B] point out his normal grow path

[C] put him in a particular treatment

[D] ask him to make a self-evaluation

Text 3

Lately, presidents of some American universities have added inflation to their worry list. They are not concerned about inflation of prices, but of academic grades. Larry Summers, president of Harvard, recently caused a storm when he told one of the university's professors he didn't like grade inflation.

Insiders say that nearly half the grades Harvard awards have lately been A or A-minus – a lot more than in the 1980s. Is this trend a bad thing, in fact? And is this grade inflation really “inflation”?

To take the second question first, the answer is No, not strictly speaking. “Inflation” in grades ought to mean that work of a given standard would be awarded an ever higher grade, year by year. The highest permissible grade would therefore have to keep rising in a ceaseless procession of non-improvement. Because in reality the top grade is fixed, the process is not so much grade inflation as grade compression. This is worse: a distortion in relative prices is more confusing than a uniform upward drift. Grade compression squeezes information out of the system.

But is grade inflation necessarily a bad thing? The answer depends on who you are. When students leave Harvard, they carry grades as a sort of currency: a pocketful of intellectual capital, to bid for jobs or places in graduate schools against graduates from other universities with other currencies. These positions go to those who can put the most academic cash on the table. Employers and graduate schools must decide on the exchange rate, as it were, between a Harvard C student and an A student from a less distinguished place.

Again, overall grade inflation—the uniform devaluation of the students' capital would be relatively easy to cope with, working in principle neither to the advantage or disadvantage of Harvard graduates. Recruiters, in a position to see the market for graduates as a whole, would simply adjust their exchange rate. Compression, however, has distributional consequences. The best Harvard students see their grades devalued relative to those of second-rate Harvard students. That is bad with respect to encouraging students to work harder.

56. The text talks about the recent storm concerning grade inflation in American universities by focusing on _____.

[A] its causes

[B] its features

[C] its impacts

[D] its purposes

57. In the writer's opinion, real grade inflation can occur when the highest permissible grade _____.

[A] is raised accordingly

[B] is cautiously granted

[C] is strictly administered

[D] is limited appropriately

58. The writer thinks that grade compression characterizes _____.

[A] a just policy in evaluation

[B] a distorted grading system

[C] a fixed criterion for the work done

[D] a relative difference among students

59. As far as job-seeking is concerned, Harvard grade inflation will benefit _____.

[A] its best graduates

[B] its ordinary graduates

[C] the job recruiters

[D] the school authorities

60. With grade inflation going on in Harvard, it is likely that _____.

[A] its best students will lack the urge to make progress

[B] its ranking in the US universities will be going down

[C] its advantages will be overtaken by its disadvantages

[D] its system of school score distribution will be in chaos

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts in which five people are commenting on a magazine article called "The Global Fish Crisis". 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 ANSWER SHEET 1.

Tom Hagen:

I am a commercial fisherman in Alaska. It was an eye-opener to see the destruction and waste in the world's fisheries. The Alaska salmon fisheries is very well managed, and we don't see the destruction occurring elsewhere. Many local people complain of the many restrictive laws in the fishery, but after reading this article, I'm in favor of even stricter regulation. The sea is the basis for life on Earth, and we must take care of it.

Jimmy O'Brien:

You didn't touch the fishing here in the U. S. where the fisherman is working under the harshest regulations on Earth and the strictest equipment restrictions. We are fishing in a fashion that is completely environmentally friendly as required under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The U. S. keeps importing more fish from countries that have no requirements on equipment or on their catch. U. S. fishermen cannot compete with foreign prices so the fishermen's numbers have been reduced.

Tiffany Miller:

I was shocked at the utter lack of regard that the commercial fishing industry has for its very own resources. I'd like to ask these same fishermen who say that they cannot make a living on the catch limits set for them: How are you going to make a living when all the fish are gone?

Nathan Kennedy:

You failed to note the obvious root cause of the global fish crisis, which is not new technologies but the explosion of world population. There simply are not enough fish in the ocean to feed us, and all the fisheries management and conservation in the world will do nothing to stop overfishing if nothing is done to stem the unsupportable demand for human consumption.

Peter Paul:

As a person with some 35 years of membership in various conservation groups, and after writing thousands of emails, letters, and protest forms, I arrived at the sad conclusion that nothing I did mattered one bit. When the catch drops below the cost of operating expenses, the industry will die, taking the health of the ocean with it. We will then all stand back and wonder why we let it happen.

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

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 61. Tom Hagen | [A] Overfishing results from extensive use of new technologies. |
| 62. Jimmy O'Brien | [B] Many people in my place support stricter regulation on fishing. |
| 63. Tiffany Miller | [C] I think that you failed to point out the real reason for overfishing. |
| 64. Nathan Kennedy | [D] We are in a very weak position to compete with other countries in fishing. |
| 65. Peter Paul | [E] Sooner or later, we will feel regretful about our current fishing practice. |
| | [F] I didn't know there were such damaging ways of fishing around the world. |
| | [G] I wonder if those fishermen have ever considered the consequences of exhausting ocean resources. |

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 have read the following advertisement about a volunteer program for an international sports game. You want to get in touch with the organizer.

Volunteers Wanted

Tasks: interpreting, guiding, reception work, medical aid, driving, etc.

Good level of English required.

Contact us at volunteerswanted@gamil.com.

Write an email to the organizer, telling about:

- 1) your interest in the program;
- 2) your qualifications for the task;
- 3) your time available for the task.

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. Below is a picture showing that the community newspaper board is covered by advertisements. Look at the picture and write an essay of about 120 words making reference to the following two points:
- 1) what the problem is and what causes the problem;
 - 2) how to improve the situation.



THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST

参考答案及精析

第一部分 听力理解

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

听力部分录音材料

Part A

1. W: What a fantastic tie you've got, Adam!
M: Thanks. It's a birthday gift from my wife.
W: It goes so well with your shirt.
M: I was thinking of giving my father a wallet or a book on his birthday. But it seems that a tie is a better choice.
2. M: Great party, isn't it? Ted and Jane always have great parties.
W: But this is my first. I only met Ted yesterday. He and I teach at the same school.
M: Oh, you're a teacher? What do you teach?
W: History, and Geography.
3. W: You look so angry. What happened?
M: Nothing, I'd rather not talk about it. Just don't ask.
W: Come on. I think you need to let off some anger. Not have your feelings held back like that. It'll eat your life.
4. M: What's the problem?
W: This cheese has gone bad. It's past the sale by date. I bought it in this shop yesterday.
M: Well, that's not really our fault. The supplier is responsible.
W: But you sold it in your shop. I'd like to get my money back, please.
5. W: Stanley, there is a Mr. Miller on the phone who wants to talk to you.
M: I'm busy at the moment. Can you ask him to hold? Tell him I'll talk with him in a few seconds.
W: Sure, he's on Line 2.
M: Thanks, Jane.
6. M: Are you staying long?
W: No, unfortunately only a couple of weeks.
M: On business or on holiday?
W: Business, I'm afraid. My company is setting up an office in London.
7. W: My sister is really keen on soccer.
M: Really? What team does she support?
W: Not any in particular. She is an enthusiastic player. She's on the local women's team.
M: Well. If that's the case, you really must take me to see her play sometimes.

8. W: I was almost fooled by a telephone call yesterday.

M: What's it about?

W: A week's vacation for two. But I realized it was a cheat when they told me to ring a special telephone number to claim the price.

M: Well, those calls are charged at unbelievably high rates.

9. M: I'd like to recommend an extremely efficient work-out machine at this fitness club.

W: Great! I need your professional advice.

M: The rowing machine. So many people just ignore it, but it's a full body exercise. It combines strength training with the heart.

10. W: Hi, Mark! I heard you just had an interview for a new job? How did it go?

M: I think I did well. They said they'd make a decision by this Friday.

W: This Friday? It looks like they want to hire the person as quickly as possible.

Part B

Questions 11—13

W: Hi, I'm Sally. I live in the Apartment 324, right next door. I was wondering if you could do a favor for me. I'm expecting a package to be delivered, but now I have to go to the property manager. Could you sign the package and hold it for me?

M: Of course. I would be happy to help you out. By the way, I'm John. I moved in here two days ago. It's nice to meet you.

W: I've been living here for six months.

M: Would you like to come in for a cup of coffee?

W: No, thanks. I need to talk to the property manager about some problems with my apartment.

M: What trouble are you having?

W: My electric stove gets too hot. I baked a cake yesterday. After only five minutes, the cake was as hard as a brick. I had the temperature set right.

M: Something must be going wrong with it. You'd better talk to the property manager, and get it repaired as soon as possible.

W: OK. I have to go now. I really appreciate your help. I'm glad that you moved in next door to me. I'll bake a cake as a housewarming gift as soon as my stove is working.

M: Sounds great. Well, I'll see you later.

W: Bye for now.

Questions 14—17

W: I really need a vacation. I just can't decide where to go.

M: Have you ever been to Curacao?

W: No, I haven't. It's so far.

M: Oh, come on! In this day and age, nothing is far. Besides, once you get there, it's like being in paradise. I really think you should consider

it. In fact, I suggest you ask your travel agent about it.

W: What's so great about Curacao? It's just another tropical island with a pretty beach.

M: Just another tropical island? Bright sunny days with blue water rolling upon to the clean white sand. Gentle winds blowing through the palm trees of clear move at night. Come on! It's a tremendous place to go.

W: Oh, I don't know.

M: Look! You can go wherever you want. But it's important that you relax during your vacation. And Curacao is the perfect place for that. I mean, you can do all the things you like to do. Play tennis, swim, read, rest, not to mention eat well and get a great suntan. Why are you so hesitant? Come on! Be adventurous.

W: You're certainly making it sound better by the minute. OK, maybe I'll check it out with my travel agent.

M: I suggest you hurry. This is a very busy time of the year. And reservations aren't always easy to get. And it is absolutely necessary that you have reservations.

Questions 18—21

W: John, shall we go to Sun Store? I have decided to buy that Murrberry handbag. Anyway, I'm not carrying this one to Mary's wedding.

M: But, Jane, why not rent one with Handbag Hire? Instead of \$990, pay \$50, and you have it for a whole week.

W: Sounds great, but I never knew I can rent a handbag.

M: Handbag Hire is a new business. It was founded two months ago. Its collection covers many designer handbags.

W: So...for the price of one Murrberry, I can use a different bag each week for twenty weeks?

M: Absolutely. And if you like one of them, you can choose to buy it at a discounted rate. Of course the price varies by age and condition. For example, a \$1500 Murrberry bag can sell for just \$750.

W: Great, but how do I rent? By telephone? Or in person?

M: Either. And more conveniently, it accepts online orders.

W: I'll do it on line now. I still have one more question. Mary's wedding is next Saturday. There are only five days left. Do I have enough time?

M: Don't worry. It promises that customers receive their orders by post within two days. Three more days to go.

W: Oh, I'd better order one right now.

Questions 22—25

W: Somebody once said that good communication can solve any problem. Do you agree with this?

M: I think that good communication can solve a lot of problems, and improve many a situation. I worked in some seemingly impossible situations, and saw people change dramatically all because they started communicating in better ways. But can good communication solve all prob-

lems? No. It can't stop some people from seeing the world in twisted ways. It can't stop some people from hurting themselves.

W: What kind of people do you have difficulty working with?

M: I'm naturally a person who likes to be decisive, and to act, so I get impatient sometimes when I'm working with a large group. Because it takes time for everyone's voice to be heard, and for everyone's opinion to be aired. Yet I know that process is vital if they're going to reach the ultimate decision.

W: Is success of business based more on the results of what you do, or on how you communicate what you've done?

M: Oh, it's a combination of both. To be successful, you have to be able to achieve results. But you also have to be able to communicate what you achieve. The most successful people don't place glory on themselves, but rather on people who help them achieve success.

第二部分 英语知识运用

参考译文

蓝色牛仔裤可能是美国人最具代表性的一件衣服。蓝色牛仔裤最初是由来自美国内华达州的一位裁缝——雅各布·戴维斯发明的,他和纺织商李维·施特劳斯合作,于1873年将这一发明申请为专利,并为矿工提供了一种经久耐穿的衣服。蓝色牛仔裤,也被称作工作服,在十九世纪末及二十世纪初流行于美国各行各业的工人阶层,尤其受牛仔、农夫、伐木工及铁路工人的喜爱。二十世纪五十年代,演员马龙·白兰度和詹姆斯·迪恩在电影中都穿着蓝色牛仔裤,这使得蓝色牛仔裤一下子变得时髦起来。后来,牛仔裤还成了叛逆年轻人形象的一部分。二十世纪六七十年代,李维斯成为关注民权运动和反战运动的青年文化的重要组成部分,其时尚宣言也迅速流行起来。到二十世纪七十年代末,在美国几乎所有人都穿蓝色牛仔裤,同时全世界的年轻人也在追逐这一潮流。随着服装设计师设计的蓝色牛仔裤款式更加多样,更加合身,蓝色牛仔裤很好地表现了美国人对随意的强调以及对细节的重视。蓝色牛仔裤,尽管起源于工人阶层,但通过突显品牌和实现美观,讽刺性地代表了美国当代的时尚意识和追求最新潮流的急切愿望。1971年,李维斯公司荣获美国时尚界最高奖项——柯蒂时装评论奖。

26. A 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。invent 发明;introduce 引进;develop 发展;deliver 递交。后文提到“他和纺织商李维·施特劳斯合作于1873年将这一发明申请为专利”,由此推知此处是说,“蓝色牛仔裤最初是由雅各布·戴维斯发明的”,故选A。

27. D 【精析】本题考查关系代词词义辨析。which 代指物;where 代指地点;that 代指物或者人;who 代指人。前文提到美国内华达州的一位裁缝——雅各布·戴维斯,推知此处是说,“他和纺织商李维·施特劳斯合作”,即此处的关系代词代指的是前文的雅各布·戴维斯,故选D。

28. B 【精析】本题考查复合形容词词义辨析。custom-made 顾客定制的;long-wearing 经久耐穿的;well-tailored 精心剪裁的;nice-looking 漂亮好看的。后文提到这种衣服是为矿工做的,从矿工的工作环境推知所需衣服的特点,是“经久耐穿的”,故

选B。

29. C 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。realize 意识;实现;accept 接受;know 知道;称作;identify 识别。根据前文“蓝色牛仔裤”和后文“工作服”可知,后文是对前文更为具体通俗的解释,含义上是等同的,故选C。

30. A 【精析】本题考查副词词义辨析。especially 尤其地;normally 正常地;obviously 明显地;exclusively 专有地。前文提到,蓝色牛仔裤流行于美国各行各业的工人阶层,此处专门指出几个不同工种的工人,故选A。

31. B 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。cowboy 牛仔;actor 演员;writer 作家;director 导演。后文提到有人在电影中穿着这种款式的裤子,推知此处是说“演员马龙·白兰度和詹姆斯·迪恩”,故选B。

32. C 【精析】本题考查形容词词义辨析。economical 经济的;typical 典型的;fashionable 流行的;valuable 重要的。前半句中提到著名演员在电影中穿蓝色牛仔裤,推知此处是说“牛仔裤走上银屏之后成为一种时尚了”,故选C。

33. A 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。image 形象;figure 轮廓,体形;picture 图片;character 人物。前文提到牛仔裤走上银屏之后成为一种时尚,由此推知,牛仔裤受到了叛逆青年的追捧,成为他们“形象”的一部分,故选A。

34. D 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。take 带走;play 玩耍;have 有;become 成为。前文提到牛仔裤成了叛逆年轻人形象的一部分,后文又提到青年人关注民权运动和反战运动,可见,当时参与了这一系列运动的年轻人很多都穿李维斯的牛仔裤,即李维斯“成为”了这些运动的重要组成部分,故选D。

35. B 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。character 人物;culture 文化;anxiety 焦虑;education 教育。后文提到“参与民权运动和反战运动”,他们都属于青年文化的内容,故选B。

36. C 【精析】本题考查介词词义辨析。before 在...之前;since 自从...开始;by 截止到...;till 直到...。根据后文的时间状语以及“美国几乎所有人都穿蓝色牛仔裤”,推知此处是说“截止到某一个时间点为止”,故选C。

37. A 【精析】本题考查连词词义辨析。and 并且,而且;so 因此;then 然后;for 因为。根据前半句“美国几乎所有人都穿蓝色牛仔裤”,后半句“全世界的年轻人都在追逐这一潮流”,可推知此处需要一个表示并列关系的连词,故选A。

38. C 【精析】本题考查连词词义辨析。although 虽然;until 直到;as 随着;whereas 尽管。根据后文“蓝色牛仔裤很好地体现了美国人对随意的强调以及对细节的重视”可以推知,此处表示的意思是“随着”服装设计师技术的提高而产生的,故选C。

39. A 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。style 款式,风格,example 例子;size 型号;material 原料。前文提到了“设计师开始设计...”,后文提到了“美国人既强调随意又注重细节”,由此可推知此处表示的是设计师设计的牛仔裤,款式更为多样,故选A。

40. B 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。create 创造;adjust 调整;

determine 决定;pursue 追求。前文提到了“设计师设计的牛仔裤款式多样”,后文又提到“美国人对细节的重视”,细节更多体现在服装的剪裁上,由此可推知,此处表示的是设计师设计出的牛仔褲更加合身,故选 B。

41. D 【精析】本题考查介词词义辨析。about 关于...;in 在...内;of 属于...;on 在...上。前文中的 emphasis 作为一个名词,表示强调,根据后文“informality and the importance of detail”表示所强调的具体两个方面,故选 D。
42. D 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。maintain 保持;improve 改善;express 表达;achieve 实现。根据前文“突显品牌”可推知,此处表示的是“实现美观”,以表达出其追求的一个整体效果,故选 D。
43. B 【精析】本题考查介词词义辨析。besides 除...之外;despite 尽管;except 不包括...;from 来自...。由前半句的“起源于工人阶层”以及后文的“代表了美国当代的时尚意识”可推知,前后有一个反差存在,因此此处表示“尽管起源于工人阶层”,故选 B。
44. B 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。anxiety 焦虑;eagerness 急切;ambition 雄心;promise 许诺。前文提到“代表了美国当代的时尚意识”,由此可推知,后文应是对这一意识的进一步说明,eagerness 表示迫切追求潮流的心情,故选 B。
45. D 【精析】本题考查形容词词义辨析。temporary 临时的;grand 宏大的;brightest 明亮的;latest 最新的。后文指出李维斯公司荣获美国时尚界最高奖项——柯蒂时装评论奖,由此推知,此处表示“追逐最新的潮流”,故选 D。

第三部分 阅读理解

Part A

Text 1

参考译文

回想起 20 世纪 90 年代初,我对电脑一无所知。在用电脑工作了一天之后,我才对其有所了解。但我知道:巨大的变化即将发生,这一变化将会引起经济、想象力及各种前所未有的事情发生转变。我知道世界正在变化,也就是说,我不能靠着过去的经验过活。我也知道我有许多未实现的梦想。我和我的老朋友罗林·劳斯基巧搬到了同一个社区,也就是在遇到他之后,我才意识到如何实现我的那些梦想。

罗林总是说我满脑子主意。他每秒钟所产生的想法的数量似乎也非常不可思议。很快,我们每天打电话聊天。谈论着互联网的一些事情。商讨一起开一家新的网络公司的可能性。

紧接着,他开始制定计划,他想让我也参与其中:我们将在只读光盘驱动上为人们提供丰富的,全套的电子房间,并让人们根据自己的需求装饰自己的房子。他们可以尝试多种门窗,不同的漆色和家具。当他们感到满意时,我们就让他们去网上实现他们的规划,购买产品及专业的设计和建筑;我们将帮助他们实现规划。

“搭积木”是罗林为新公司起的名字。罗林决定自己先冒险试试。他直接将其利润丰厚的能源咨询业抛下,全身心投入到“搭积木”公司中。我辞去了报社待遇丰厚的工作后,很快加入了他们。

我们一起开发出一款小样,展示了我们只读光盘驱动的特点——全新美国梦想家园。我们将其带到波士顿全美住宅商协会的年度会议上。所有大公司都在那里展示、炫耀自己的最新产品。

令我们高兴的是,包括一些大公司的高管在内,几乎每个人都想看看我们所展示的产品。离开会场时,我们已经收到很多邀请,他们都希望我们能去他们的办公室并为其介绍更多有关“搭积木”公司的产品。

那只是我人生梦想迈出的第一步,我们的公司——“搭积木”,从此以后也逐渐兴旺发达。

46. D 【精析】推理题。根据第一段第一句“Back in the early 1990s I knew little about computers beyond what it took to get through a working day.”和第三句“It was stirring economies and imaginations and possibilities like nothing I had ever known.”可知,前后文讲的主要是技术带来的影响,由此可以推知巨大的变化指的是高科技的发展,故选 D。

47. A 【精析】细节题。根据第二段“His rate of idea production per second seemed almost incredible”可知,“他每秒钟所产生的想法似乎也非常不可思议”,由此可以推知罗林很有创造力,故选 A。

48. D 【精析】推理题。根据第三段第二、三句“Try... When they were satisfied, we would enable them to go online to make the project happen, to get the products and the financing and the professional design and construction to help to do it outright.”可知,“试试...。当他们感到满意时,我们就让他们去网上实现自己的规划,购买产品及专业的设计和建筑,我们将帮助他们实现规划。”即这一系列动作的结果就是“帮助人们拥有一个理想的房子”,故选 D。

49. D 【精析】推理题。根据第四段第三、四句“He simply dropped his profitable energy-consulting business to commit himself full time to BuildingBlocks. I soon joined him after I quit my well-paid job at a newspaper.”可知,“他直接将其利润丰厚的能源咨询业抛下,全身心投入到‘搭积木’公司中。我辞去了报社待遇丰厚的工作后,很快加入了他们。”由此可见,两个人都拥有一份收入较高的工作,为了共同的兴趣,他们纷纷辞职,故选 D。

50. A 【精析】细节题。根据最后一段第一句“To our delight, nearly everyone was eager to see what we were showing...”可见大家对他们的产品很感兴趣,故选 A。

Text 2

参考译文

焦虑障碍很普遍,在儿童和青少年中,患该疾病的比例从 10% 到 20% 不等。一般情况下,女孩比男孩更容易出现焦虑症状或征兆。焦虑是由内在因素和环境因素共同造成的,因此有家族遗传现象。如果父母患有焦虑,生出来的孩子很可能也患有焦虑。一旦焦虑症状非常明显,妨碍了日常活动,就需要找一个心理健康专家为其进行治疗了。

来看看下面这个患有压力心理障碍孩子的例子。12 岁的玛丽亚正在她医生的办公室等着她每年的常规检查。隔壁大厦枪击案中的子弹

穿过了墙,打在她妈妈的肩膀上,妈妈受伤很严重,立即被送到医院。然而,接下来的几天玛丽亚都不知道妈妈的命运。

玛丽亚不能或者不愿意讲话,几天以后,同一家医院的医生诊断其具有很明显的焦虑恐惧症状。医生建议对其进行短暂的治疗,并首先把她带到了妈妈的床边。

玛丽亚看到妈妈还活着,放心了,但还是不能和妈妈分开。接下来的几周,她坚持睡在妈妈身边,不让妈妈离开她的视线。她的妈妈同样感到很震惊,并告诉女儿她正在忍受巨大的痛苦。

医生开始通过玩偶对其进行一系列的游戏治疗,在此期间玛丽亚在她的玩偶医院里通过使用手术工具对玩偶进行了手术。她在治疗中获得极大的乐趣。她的妈妈恢复的没有那么快,因此医生建议对其进行单独治疗。

玛丽亚在最后一期治疗中,她要进行手术的,不是玩偶,而是她的妈妈,妈妈扮演的是再次回到生病的状态。演绎受伤主题非常有益。不用多做解释,月底时,两人都恢复正常了。此后,玛丽亚不需要任何药物治疗。

有许多方法可以帮助患有焦虑障碍的孩子面对恐惧和担心。仔细的诊断和特殊的治疗计划能帮助这些孩子回到正常成长的轨道上。

51. A 【精析】推理题。根据第一段第四句“Anxious parents may produce anxious children.”可知,“如果父母患有焦虑,生出来的孩子很可能患有焦虑。”由此可知,焦虑在一个家庭中可能存在遗传现象可以分析得出,故选A。
52. D 【精析】细节题。根据第一段最后一句“When signs are so severe that they interfere with daily life activities, it is time to seek an evaluation from a mental health professional.”可知,“一旦焦虑症状非常明显,妨碍到日常活动,这时需要找一个心理健康专家为其进行评估。”由此可知,影响到正常生活后,就要寻求专业人士的帮助,故选D。
53. C 【精析】推理题。根据第四段第一、二句“Maria, reassured that her mother was alive, nevertheless could not be separated from her she insisted on sleeping with her mother and would not let her out of sight.”可知,她的压力来自于害怕失去妈妈,担心妈妈的身体健康,故选C。
54. A 【精析】细节题。根据文中第三段最后一句“He recommended a brief treatment and began by taking Maria to her mother's bedside.”可知,玛丽亚来到妈妈的身边最初是因为医生要对其进行初步的治疗,故选A。
55. C 【精析】细节题。根据全文,作者以患有压力心理障碍的小女孩玛丽亚通过特殊的治疗过程逐步恢复健康的过程为例,由此可知,仔细的诊断和特殊的治疗计划能帮助患有焦虑症的孩子,故选C。

Text 3

参考译文

最近,美国部分高校的校长将“通胀”列入其担心列表上。他们所担心不是物价的通胀,而是学分的通胀。哈佛大学校长拉里·萨摩斯最

近告诉其中一位大学教授他不喜欢学分通胀,因此最近引起了一场风波。

内部人士说哈佛大学的成绩奖几乎一半都是A或者A-,这样的比例比20世纪80年代的高很多。但这样的趋势事实上是坏事吗?这样的学分通胀就真的是“通胀”吗?

先回答第二个问题,从并不严格意义上讲,答案是否定的。学分“通胀”应该意味着同一水准的成绩获得的学分逐年增高。因此,在没有改善、提高的情况下,允许学生获得的最高学分应该不断上升。然而在现实中,最高学分是固定的,因此这个过程不是学分增值而是学分贬值。这个更糟:相对价格的扭曲比统一上浮更加令人困惑。学分贬值让学生学到的知识越来越少,从而令整个教育系统的知识量逐渐减少,甚至匮乏。

那么学分通胀就一定是一坏事吗?答案取决于你是哪所学校毕业的学生。从哈佛毕业的学生,他们将学分看成是一种货币:满兜的智力资本,他们用它们同毕业于其他院校的,拿着其他货币的学生竞争工作岗位或所申请的研究生院。只有那些将最多的学术现金放到桌上的人才可能得到这些职位。雇主和各大研究生院必须决定汇率,或者说他们必须考虑是选择一个哈佛毕业但只获得C的学生还是选择一个学校并不那么出名却获得过A的学生。

总体再看一下学分通胀——学生资本的集体贬值——将相对容易理解,它基本上既不是哈佛毕业生的优势也不是他们的劣势。招聘人员,站在自己的角度,会把毕业生作为一个整体来看的,唯一的差别仅仅是调整汇率的问题。然而,学分贬值呈现出了区域性分布的结果。和哈佛大学二流学生相比,哈佛大学一流的学生认为他们的学分贬值了。这对于鼓励学生努力学习这一点上,影响不是很好。

56. C 【精析】推理题。分析全文的结构可知,前两段提出了学分通胀的问题,第三段的第二句和第三句简要说明了学分通胀的原因,即:学分“通胀”应该意味着同一水准的成绩获得的学分逐年增高。因此,在没有改善、提高的情况下,允许学生获得的最高学分在不断上升。然而在现实中,最高学分是固定的,因此这个过程不是学分增值而是学分贬值。紧接着,该文又分析了学分通胀所产生的影响;相对价格的扭曲比统一上浮更加令人困惑。学分贬值让学生学到的知识越来越少,从而令整个教育系统的知识量减少,甚至匮乏。文章的第四段和第五段也是对学分通胀所产生的影响的分析,包括对学生就业和继续学习的影响,故选C。
57. A 【精析】细节题。根据第三段第二句“‘Inflation’ in grades ought to mean that work of a given standard would be awarded an ever higher grade, year by year”内容可知,学分通胀意味着同一水准的成绩获得的学分逐年增高,因此,在作者看来,最高学分提高时会发生学分通胀,故选A。
58. B 【精析】推理题。根据第三段最后两句中“That is worse: a distortion in relative prices is more confusing than a uniform upward drift. Grade compression squeezes information out of the system.”可知,学分贬值让学生学到的知识越来越少,从而令整个教育系统的知识量逐渐减少,甚至匮乏。由此可推知,作者认为学分贬值的特征就是一个扭曲的评分体系,故选B。

59. B 【精析】推理题。根据文章第四段内容,出去找工作时,学分高的学生获得工作的可能性更大,雇主在录取人员时,会考虑选择一个哈佛毕业但只获得 C 的学生,还是选择一个学校并不那么出名却获得过 A 的学生,由此可推知,哈佛成绩一般的学生在找工作时更能从学分通胀中获益,故选 B。

60. A 【精析】细节题。根据最后一段最后两句“The best Harvard students see their grades devalued relative to those of second-rate Harvard. That is bad with respect to encouraging students to work harder.”可知,哈佛大学学分通胀让优秀学生丧失了不断进步的动力,故选 A。

Part B

参考译文

下面这段文字是 5 个人对于一篇杂志文章《世界渔业危机》所作的评论。

汤姆·哈根:

我是阿拉斯加的一名商业渔夫。看到世界上渔业所受的破坏和污染真是大开眼界。阿拉斯加鲑鱼业经营得非常好,在那里我们看不到任何的破坏。许多当地人抱怨对捕鱼业的诸多限制法律,但读完这篇文章后,我对严格的条文非常赞成。海洋是地球上的生命赖以生存的基础,我们必须保护它。

吉米·奥勃良:

你在美国不会涉足捕鱼业,因为这里的渔夫执行着世界上最严格捕鱼法律及捕鱼设备限制。根据麦格纳森·史蒂文森渔业保育管理法的相关规定,我们是在当下比较流行的提法——环境友好型的环境下进行捕鱼的。美国一直从那些对捕鱼设备或捕获量没有严格限制的国家进口大量的鱼产品。美国渔民无法和国外的价格竞争,因此渔民的数量逐渐减少。

蒂芙尼·米勒:

看到商业捕鱼业完全忽视其自身资源,我感到很震惊。一些渔民说由于其捕捞量受限,他们很难生存,那么,我想问问他们:如果所有的鱼类都灭绝了,那你们将如何生存呢?

内森·肯尼迪:

你可能没有注意到全球渔业危机的根本原因,不是新技术的出现,而是人口的爆炸性增长。仅仅是因为海洋中的鱼已经无法满足人类的需求,如果没有任何措施来根除人类对鱼类消费的无限需求,那世界上所有渔业管理和保护法对于过度捕捞都将束手无策。

皮特·保罗

作为一个在多种保护组织中拥有 35 年之久会员身份的人,我曾写过数以千计的邮件、信件,并进行多种其他形式的抗议,但最后,我得出

了一个可悲的结论:我所做的事没有起到任何作用。一旦捕鱼量低于营业成本,那这个行业就会消失,海洋的健康也一并被摧毁。届时,我们将全都无奈地站在一边,想着为什么会发生这样的事情。

61. F 【精析】主旨题。汤姆·哈根对世界上渔业所受的破坏和污染感到十分震惊。这与 F 项“我没有想到世界上对捕鱼业有各种破坏的方法”表示的意思相同。故选 F。

62. D 【精析】主旨题。吉米·奥勃良提到美国渔民捕鱼时受到的诸多限制,因此相对来说,美国鱼类价格较高,无法与国外不受限制的鱼类价格竞争。这与 D 项“和其他国家的捕鱼业相比,我们所处的地位相对比较弱”,表示的意思相同,故选 D。

63. G 【精析】主旨题。蒂芙尼·米勒认为过度捕捞总有一天将使鱼类灭绝是由过度捕捞所会造成的,那到时渔民将如何生存呢?这与 G 项“我在想渔民是否想过耗尽海洋资源的后果”,表示的意思相同,故选 G。

64. C 【精析】主旨题。内森·肯尼迪认为全球鱼类危机的根源在于人口爆炸性的增长,而文章中没有指出全球鱼类危机的真正原因,这与 C 项“我认为这篇文章没有指出过度捕捞的真正原因”表示的意思相同,故选 C。

65. E 【精析】主旨题。皮特·保罗分析了鱼量减产后,其对整个捕鱼业及海洋所带来的厄运,而人们只能眼睁睁无奈地看着,还在想其中的原因,这与 E 项“迟早有一天,我们会对自己现行的捕捞方式后悔的”,表示的意思相同,故选 E。

第四部分 写作

Part A

66. 【高分范文】

Dear Sir or Madam,

Having read your “Volunteers Wanted” advertisement, I want to apply to work as a volunteer in this international sports game. Firstly, I am an English major student, and I have learned interpreting course for two years in my college. In 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, I have some relative interpreting experience. Secondly, my uncle is a doctor, and he has taught me a lot of first aid methods. Thirdly, I am warm-hearted and responsible.

I am available in the afternoon from Wednesday to Friday. I hope I can join you and make contribution to such an amazing game.

Looking forward to your immediately reply.

Yours Sincerely,
Wang Lin

【写作点金】

该作文属应用文文体,是申请者向活动组织者写的一封电子邮件。

首先应该注意文章的格式,其次要注意正文部分的写作层次:文章的开头首先要引题,让收信的人不会感到太唐突,并说明自己写信目的,紧接着针对自己的个人能力与项目的匹配度进行简短说明,语言简单明了,让收信人迅速获取有用信息。最后要说明自己的空余时间,并表达愿意加入这一志愿者行列的强烈愿望,期待得到及时回复。

【高频词句】

apply to do sth. 申请做某事

be available in... 在...有空

make contribution to... 为...作贡献

Looking forward to your immediately reply. 期待您的及时回复!

Part B

67. 【高分范文】

Get Rid of Small Advertisements

The cartoon vividly describes the community newspaper board covered with all kinds of small advertisements, which range from house on hire or rent to certificate on false documents.

In my opinion, there are two reasons which cause such problem. First, the community's management system is very weak. Second, not all of community members regard the community board as an important culture in their lives.

In order to improve such situation, several measures should be made. Firstly, the community manager should be responsible for checking out the surrounding environment. When seeing such advertisements, he should clean them. Secondly, community members should make efforts to supervise the daily newspaper board and protect their own special culture.

As long as everyone would like to protect their community board, small advertisements would decrease gradually.

【写作点金】

这是一篇看图作文。首先要看懂图中内容,用文字简洁明了地描述图中所反映出的问题;其次,针对问题,分析原因。分析过程中可以结合自己的生活经验,思考现象背后的深层原因。最后,结合问题和原因提出行之有效的解决方法,需要注意的是原因要内外结合,解决方法要行之有效,符合主题,分点列出,有条理,有说服力。文章结尾部分要突出其成效,表达出解决的效果。

【高频词句】

be covered with... 被...所覆盖

range from...to... 从...到...分布

think...as... 把...看作...

check out 检查