

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 all 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 does the man want to do?

[A] Learn how to dance.

[B] Dance with the woman.

[C] Invite the woman to a party.

[D] Ask for the woman's advice.

2. What do we learn about the man?

[A] He is health-conscious.

[B] He is sensitive to taste.

[C] He often catches colds.

[D] He likes eating onions.

3. Where is the woman talking with the man?

[A] At her workplace.

[B] At her home.

[C] In a hospital.

[D] In a hotel.

4. What do we learn about David's sister?

[A] She is living in Paris now.

[B] She is moving to Paris soon.

[C] She will leave her husband.

[D] She will work in Paris soon.

5. What does the woman say to the man?

[A] She must change her driving habits.

[B] She must learn the new traffic rules.

- [C] She must renew her driver's license. [D] She must improve her driving skills.
6. What is the man mainly talking about?
- [A] A long-lost friend. [B] Preparations for a trip.
[C] An extraordinary experience. [D] Wild animals in South Africa.
7. What is the woman's purpose in speaking to the man?
- [A] To tell him about a bank robbery. [B] To recommend a good book to him.
[C] To give him some advice on safety. [D] To ask him to help her with banking.
8. What is the most important quality a parent should have according to the man?
- [A] To be patient. [B] To be consistent.
[C] To be supportive. [D] To be considerate.
9. Why is the woman happy?
- [A] Her present rent is much lower. [B] Her room is bigger than before.
[C] She has got rid of her dull work. [D] She has left her former roommate.
10. What are the speakers going to do?
- [A] Change to another flight. [B] Take a rest while waiting.
[C] Take their seats on the flight. [D] Complain about the flight delay.

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 the following conversation between a man and a woman who have just arrived at the cinema.

11. Why did the speakers go to the cinema early?
- [A] To get ideal seats. [B] To buy some drinks.
[C] To avoid traffic jams. [D] To meet some friends.
12. Where was the man when he offered to get something to drink?
- [A] At the cinema box office. [B] Between the rows of seats.
[C] In the line to get into the cinema. [D] In the lobby when they had a rest.
13. What can we learn about the ticket?
- [A] It was for a seat in the front row. [B] It could be used by two holders.
[C] It could be used repeatedly. [D] It showed no seat number.

Questions 14—17 are based on the following conversation between a reporter and a pop singer.

14. Why did the company put the two singers together as a group?
 [A] They are both talented singers. [B] They are both popular among fans.
 [C] Their voices make a good match. [D] Their appearances make a good match.
15. What are the two singers best at?
 [A] Soft rock. [B] Slow music. [C] Love songs. [D] Country music.
16. Why does the company like the song "Studying"?
 [A] It displays a different singing style.
 [B] It has some distinguishing features.
 [C] It adapts to audiences' different tastes.
 [D] It brings out the best of the singers' voice.
17. What is the main idea of the song "Believe" according to the man?
 [A] Make music part of your life. [B] Share your happiness with others.
 [C] Trust yourself before others trust you. [D] Learn to interpret the power of music.

Questions 18—21 are based on the following discussion about job applicants at an employment agency.

18. What kind of position is to be offered?
 [A] A teacher. [B] A director. [C] An operator. [D] A programmer.
19. What do the two speakers say about Anderson?
 [A] He is dependable. [B] He is well-trained.
 [C] He is experienced. [D] He is hard-working.
20. Why does the man think Logan is the best candidate?
 [A] She is devoted. [B] She is intelligent.
 [C] She is considerate. [D] She is enthusiastic.
21. How many applicants do the speakers mention?
 [A] 2. [B] 3. [C] 4. [D] 5.

Questions 22—25 are based on part of an interview on setting and reaching goals.

22. What does the woman say about everybody's life?
 [A] It's like a road. [B] It's like a struggle.
 [C] There's much business. [D] There's much happiness.
23. Why do most people fail to reach goals according to the woman?
 [A] They give in to a lot of interruptions. [B] They tend to set too ambitious goals.
 [C] They change their goals very often. [D] They have too many goals at once.
24. What does the woman think of the goals that some people claim to have?
 [A] Serious. [B] Sensible. [C] Interesting. [D] Impractical.

25. What does the woman suggest those with goals do?

[A] Make important decisions about life first.

[B] Remind oneself of the goals frequently.

[C] Think of the goal in its best interests.

[D] Take necessary actions in one's life.

You now have 3 minutes to transfer all 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.

I don't know what it is about English pubs that I find so disappointing. 26, pubs are supposed to be the Englishman's 27 meeting place, where he can get together with a few friends 28 a glass of beer and talk about football, or horse racing, or business or whatever else 29 his thoughts. You notice that the pub is the Englishman's meeting place, not the Englishwoman's. Even in our liberated times it is still not quite 30 for a woman to go into a pub alone; she must have a man to 31 and protect her. Perhaps that's partly 32 pubs disappoint me—they are 33 mainly to provide for male interests, which are often pretty 34. I think this male-dominated atmosphere 35 reminds me of being back at school, or in the army, neither of which is an 36 I much want to relive.

However, I'm 37 in the minority. Most Englishmen have their local, where they can escape from the 38 of family life or work, and if they are 39, tell their troubles to a pretty barmaid. 40, many men dream of retiring from their nine-to-five jobs and 41 a little country pub, where they imagine they'll be the 42 of a seven-nights-a-week party. This 43 usually dies when they think of having to clean up spilled beer at one o'clock in the morning.

Still, there's a pub for every type of man, and a man for every type of pub. And I must 44 that, for someone who doesn't like them, I've 45 a lot of time in pubs of various kinds.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 26. [A] After all | [B] In addition | [C] As a result | [D] For example |
| 27. [A] favorite | [B] proper | [C] formal | [D] exclusive |
| 28. [A] by | [B] over | [C] upon | [D] to |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 29. [A] forms | [B] influences | [C] occupies | [D] troubles |
| 30. [A] lawful | [B] meaningful | [C] impressive | [D] respectable |
| 31. [A] accompany | [B] comfort | [C] encourage | [D] support |
| 32. [A] how | [B] when | [C] where | [D] why |
| 33. [A] forced | [B] enabled | [C] intended | [D] claimed |
| 34. [A] narrow | [B] noble | [C] practical | [D] personal |
| 35. [A] also | [B] hence | [C] yet | [D] only |
| 36. [A] existence | [B] experience | [C] interest | [D] incident |
| 37. [A] naturally | [B] normally | [C] obviously | [D] oddly |
| 38. [A] needs | [B] objectives | [C] pressures | [D] requirements |
| 39. [A] careful | [B] honest | [C] doubtful | [D] lucky |
| 40. [A] Still | [B] Indeed | [C] Thus | [D] Nevertheless |
| 41. [A] decorating | [B] buying | [C] designing | [D] visiting |
| 42. [A] host | [B] member | [C] servant | [D] sponsor |
| 43. [A] hobby | [B] project | [C] habit | [D] dream |
| 44. [A] recognize | [B] remember | [C] believe | [D] admit |
| 45. [A] found | [B] recovered | [C] spent | [D] saved |

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

Researchers at UCLA Medical Center in Los Angeles, California found that a 12-minute bedside visit with a dog can help ease anxiety levels by 24 percent in heart failure patients, compared to a 10 percent drop when patients had a visit from a human volunteer, and no drop in patients who had no visit.

Results of the 76-patient study were presented last week at the American Heart Association's annual Scientific Sessions in Dallas, Texas. The study was funded by the Pet Care Trust Foundation, a non-profit organization which promotes human-animal interaction and bonding. In the study, effects of dog and volunteer visits were compared with those of volunteers only, and with patients who had no visits and remained at rest. Heart pressures were monitored and patients were

asked to answer a list of anxiety assessment questions before and after the visits. Although critical pressure measures also decreased, suggesting improved cardiac function, the most marked response was seen in anxiety levels.

"The first thing you notice is that the patient's facial expression changes to a smile and the stress of the world seems to be lifted off their shoulders," study author Kathy Cole said. Feelings of depression and helplessness are common among heart patients, Cole said, and just three nights in a hospital is enough to make some patients feel anxious and unsettled. During the visit, the furry friend is allowed to lie on the bed next to the patient with its head within two feet of the patient's. Most patients petted the dog, while others engaged human volunteers in conversation about the dog.

Dogs used in the study are specially trained animal-assisted therapy dogs that undergo a series of trainings, evaluations and certifications to qualify as therapy dogs. Dog breeds varied. Researchers used everything from Bernese mountain dogs to small schnauzers. However, a dog doesn't have to be specially trained to have a calming effect on its human counterparts. In fact, the animal doesn't even have to be a dog in order to help. "As long as the animal has meaning to the patient, or a relationship with the patient, it can help calm the patient," Cole said.

46. We learn from the text that heart patients benefit most from visits _____.

[A] by a volunteer with a dog

[B] by a volunteer on his own

[C] by a well-trained dog alone

[D] by a non-profit organization

47. The study shows that, for heart patients, _____.

[A] their anxiety is reduced if they stay longer in hospital

[B] their contact with animals improves their condition

[C] their heart pressure decreases if they remain at rest

[D] their recovery relies on contact with animals

48. According to Cole, the change of patients' facial expression indicates that _____.

[A] they are happy with the experiment

[B] they are psychologically comforted

[C] their hospitalization may be shortened

[D] their heart function is returning to normal

49. Cole believes that dogs are helpful to the patients if _____.

[A] they are limited to certain breeds

[B] they are specially trained ones

[C] they have meaning to them

[D] they stay with them all day

50. This report focuses on _____.

[A] the healing power of animals

- [B] the treatment of heart disease
- [C] the relationship between dogs and humans
- [D] the promotion of human-animal interaction

Text 2

In many respects, Katsura Okiyama is a typical Japanese woman in her 20s. She enjoys spending time with her friends and loves Disney. But, less typically, she is a writer. And, quite exceptionally, her medium is a cell phone.

In Japan, not only are people reading novels on their cell phones; they're also writing novels with them—uploading SMS-length chapters to specialist websites where they are in turn downloaded to the phones of millions of readers. The most popular are printed as books and sell in the hundreds of thousands. In book form, *K*, Okiyama's first cell-phone novel, is 235 pages long. "I think I was writing 20 pages in two hours per day at the most, and it took me almost a month," she says.

Although she was used to writing around 100 text messages daily, Okiyama never expected that thumbing her keypad would enable her to become one of the country's hot new writers. "I had never written a story," she says. "I never had the idea of how a real novel should be, so that might be why I could do it."

"Cell-phone novels are created and consumed by a generation of young people in Japan that demands to be heard," says John Possman, an entertainment consultant. "It is truly pop culture. It has also become big business, shaking up a publishing industry whose sales have been declining for a decade."

Individual voices are hard to find, however. As dictated by the medium, the language of cell-phone novels is simple and peppered with emoticons—signs that represent various attitudes or emotions. Dialogue and description are scarce. Subject matter is always the same. Typically, a heroine loses her first love and then later struggles to find love again.

"The stories are often told in the first person and lack diversity," agrees Possman. But that hasn't been a problem with consumers yet. "Why don't you write a novel and move me?" read one angry schoolgirl's recent online post, in response to a fierce opponent of cell-phone novels. So far, Japan's literary establishment hasn't come up with an answer.

51. In Japan, cell-phone writers _____.

- [A] upload their stories bit by bit to websites
- [B] pay to have their novels printed as books
- [C] spend almost one month to finish a novel

- [D] send SMS-length texts to readers' phones
52. According to Katsura Okiyama, she is able to write because _____.
[A] she has an insight into literature [B] she has training in storytelling
[C] she is skilled in text messaging [D] she is free from literary rules
53. According to John Possman, the Japanese publishing industry _____.
[A] is pushed forward by the pop culture
[B] is strengthened by cell-phone novels
[C] has been shrinking for many years
[D] has been creating a generation of young readers
54. We learn from the text that cell-phone novels _____.
[A] feature moving dialogues [B] have different writing styles
[C] lack variety in subject matter [D] encourage readers to read others
55. It can be inferred that Japan's literary establishment can't _____.
[A] settle the dispute between the two sides
[B] compete with cell-phone novels
[C] adapt to the new technologies
[D] change their writing styles

Text 3

Too many people fear failure. Some of us let it keep us from trying new things, telling ourselves we'd be no good at it. Some limit our goals to only what we feel absolutely sure we can accomplish. Others among us try something once and when it doesn't work out, we decide that course is not for us.

That's unfortunate because, according to many top scientists, failure is nothing to fear. Not only is it inevitable, they say, it is even an indispensable ally. "In the research lab," says John Polanyi, the Nobel prize-winning chemist, "failure is a good thing. If everything you try is very successful, it means you're playing it safe; you're not out on the edge. Failure means that you're learning. To ask a scientist whether he has experienced failure is like asking an artist whether he has ever made a sketch. The answer is, 'a million times.' That is the price of success."

Failure is not the opposite of success. It's more like an ingredient. In Hollywood, thousands of ideas for new TV shows are pitched each year, but only a select few get to the screen, let alone survive their first season. In real life, misses outnumber hits whenever people try something new.

Nina Spencer, a motivational speaker and author of *Getting Passion out of Your Profession*, likes to remind audiences that whenever we try a new skill, we go through four stages. "There's the point when you don't know about the skill, and because you don't know about it, you're no

good at it. Eventually, you come to know about the skill, but you're incompetent to perform it. Then, as long as you think carefully and go slowly, you can do it. Eventually, it becomes so practiced, it's easy." The secret is not to give up at stage two.

In short, the seeds of success almost always flourish best in the well-turned soil of failure. As Charles Kettering, inventor of the modern electric ignition system for cars and the holder of nearly 200 patents, once said, "failures, repeated failures, are finger-posts on the road to achievements—one fails forward towards success."

56. According to John Polany, a seemingly all-time successful person may in fact _____.

[A] be very adventurous

[B] be very competitive

[C] be very sensitive

[D] be very cautious

57. The Hollywood example is used to show that to succeed you should _____.

[A] avoid mistakes

[B] live with failures

[C] avoid competition

[D] live with new ideas

58. When it comes to trying new things, people should know it is natural that _____.

[A] success results from trial and error

[B] they might miss something important

[C] success requires safety guarantees

[D] they will hit more than they miss

59. According to Nina Spencer, the key to acquiring a new skill lies in _____.

[A] practice

[B] persistence

[C] competence

[D] performance

60. The writer of the text wants to tell people not to _____.

[A] be frightened by failure

[B] repeat the same failure

[C] underestimate failure

[D] be misled by failure

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine's **LETTERS** section in which five people wrote about education. For questions 61 to 65, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A to G) given below. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**.

Charles Swecker:

Thank you for getting it right in your articles on how to make a better student. As an educator, I'm sure I speak for others in saying parents who encourage learning at home ultimately have kids who perform at a higher level in class. School systems have been trying to get that message out for years. Imagine, excellent teachers working with students who have a drive and desire to learn. What a perfect world!

Sandy Simonson:

The students you pictured have positive attitudes; they expect to work hard on their own.

Consequently, the effort they put in produces positive results. But my sons are different. They see their parents read. They were read to at home. We've encouraged and praised the genuine efforts they've made. But the bottom line for my sons is that until something fires them up from within, they are content to do as little work as possible.

Bridget Boyle:

Parents should do these things to make their child a better student: turn off the television. Fill every room with books. Play, read, travel, and then read some more with your kids. If reading becomes the primary form of entertainment in the home, youngsters will turn to books. It was my pleasure to catch them reading on their own. Killing our television was the best thing we ever did.

Deborah Curtin:

Your report provided a glimpse into the life of young geniuses, but nobody made these kids better students. Each one can obviously grasp any task. Each could have been left in a box with a book and would have ended up self-taught. You did, however, confirm my belief that most teachers are only capable of communicating information to ready-made A students. Of course, there are a few good teachers, but they cannot overcome the defective system we have.

Alan Holman:

I don't think that the success of students really depends on marks. I just finished writing my second average-length stage play, which is going to be produced at my high school. And I'm also playing a part in Hamlet. Despite all these really great things, my marks in school are really bad. I pay more attention to my hobbies than to school, and it's actually getting me somewhere. So marks aren't everything.

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

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 61. Charles Swecker | [A] Grades cannot fully reflect the whole picture of a student. |
| 62. Sandy Simonson | [B] Try your best to make your children habitual readers. |
| 63. Bridget Boyle | [C] Tolerant parents are sure to shape successful children. |
| 64. Deborah Curtin | [D] Parents' encouragement helps to improve children's performance at school. |
| 65. Alan Holman | [E] Schooling is very different from educating. |
| | [F] Good students are actually not made but born. |
| | [G] Students cannot become better at school unless they are self-driven. |

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 notice about a lost handbag. As you have lost your bag, you want to contact the Lost and Found office to know if the bag is yours.

Lost and Found Found: handbag on April 12th at Spring Hill Park. Contact us at <u>L & Fpark@yahoo.com</u> to identify and claim.

Write an email to the Lost and Found office, telling about:

- 1) when and where you lost your bag;
- 2) what your bag is like and what is in it.

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 table showing the percentages of people in a big city going to work in different ways in 2007 and 2011. Look at the table closely and write an essay of about 120 words making reference to the following points:

- 1) the difference between the two years in the ways of people going to work;
- 2) the possible reasons for the difference.

	Private car	Subway	Bus	Bicycle
2007	15%	35%	40%	10%
2011	25%	40%	30%	5%

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.

参考答案及精析

第一部分 听力理解

1-5 BACBD 6-10 CCBDB 11-15 ACDCA 16-20 DCDCA
21-25 BCADB

听力部分录音材料:

Part A

1. M: Good evening. My name is Tom Smith, may I know your name?

W: My name is Mary Classon.

M: Mary, would you care to dance?

W: I'd love to, but I have to be off with something important to do.

2. M: We'd better start to eat onion frequently, Linda.

W: But you hate onions, don't you?

M: Until I learned from a report from today's paper that they protect people from flu and colds. After all, compared with health, taste is not so important.

3. W: When do you think that I can go home, Doctor Smith?

M: Well, you came in on Monday and today is Friday. I say that you could probably leave tomorrow. But you should stay at home and not go back to work too soon.

4. M: Laura, I ran into David today.

W: Really? Did he say anything about his sister?

M: Yes. She should be leaving London very soon because her husband has taken a job in Paris.

5. M: Do you have a driver's license?

W: No. I am going to take the test in a couple of weeks.

M: Didn't you drive in your own country?

W: Yes. But I have to be more skilled.

M: And you have to study the traffic rules too.

6. M: Let's back up. Where was I?

W: You were talking about your trip to South Africa. I bet you had a great time.

M: Yes, we did. In fact, you know what we encountered.

W: A long-last friend?

M: Come on! A lion.

7. W: When do you usually go to the bank, John?

M: Anytime I have to. Why did you ask?

W: You'd better avoid Friday mornings. I'm reading an interesting book these days. And it says most robberies happen on Friday mornings.

8. W: What do you think of your father?

M: Oh, he was the first stable male figure in my life. The best attribute a parent can have is consistency. When he said he would be there at 3 o'clock, he was there. That meant more to me than anything.

9. M: How do you like your new room, Jane?

W: It's not big; the rent is high. And I'm far away from work. But I enjoy myself very much.

M: Why?

W: I am able to get rid of that annoying roommate at last.

10. M: Our flight will be delayed by 6 hours. That means it won't be leaving until 3:30 in the afternoon.

W: What shall we do in the meantime?

M: Let's find some seats in the quiet part of the terminal to take a nap.

W: Good idea. I am pretty tired.

Part B

Question 11-13

W: Wow, look at the line. It's worse than I expected. We are lucky we got here an hour earlier. Or else we will definitely have had problems getting tickets. I'm glad we made the effort to come early.

M: Me too. I learned my lesson the last time I went to a new film. I didn't arrive early enough and ended up with a terrible seat all the way in the front row. Believe me, it was one of the worst movie experiences ever.

W: Yeah. I hate sitting in the first row.

M: By the way, it was really nice of you to get this ticket for me. Why don't I show you a bit of appreciation by getting you a drink?

W: That would be great.

M: OK. What kind of soda do you want?

W: Let me see. I'll take a large coke. Thanks a lot.

M: I'd better get going. You hold my place and I'll be back really quick. Oh, I almost forget. I'd better hold on to my ticket in case you get let in before I get back. If that happens, just save me a seat and I'll meet you inside.

W: OK. It's a plan.

Question 14-17

W: You two are quite different. How did your company put you two to-

gether as a team?

M: At first, they wanted to hear our harmony. We sang to them and they really liked to. So they decided that it would be best to put us together as a group.

W: What are some of the distinctive features of your music?

M: We have a variety of different songs; we have four different styles: soft rock, slow music, love songs and country music. But we are most at home with soft rock. I really like our voices merged together and I like how it sounds. Actually, there is a song called Studying. Our company really likes the song because it represents our voice.

W: What would you like to bring to the audience through your music?

M: I'd like to recommend our first song to everyone. The name of the song is Believe. The main idea we want to share is that we want to tell everyone you have to believe in yourself before people can believe in you. Actually we want to bring our music to everyone and make everyone happy. Music is something all around you. You can listen to music and you can feel what the music says.

Question 18 - 21

W: I don't think Poppas is right for this position.

M: I agree. He's got experience as a computer operator but he has very little training in programming. What about Anderson?

W: I like him. He seems very enthusiastic and he knows a lot about programming.

M: That's true. Do you think he is dependable enough, though? He's already had two different jobs this year. He might work for a couple of months and then decide to leave.

W: I suppose so. But his last supervisor wrote a three-page letter of recommendation. He says Anderson is an excellent programmer.

M: He probably is. But we don't want him to leave after we've spent a lot of time training him. Actually, I think Logan is the best candidate.

W: She hasn't worked since she got married, hasn't she?

M: She's been taking care of her family. But she is really devoted.

W: Oh, yes. The letter from her principal says she did a wonderful job. Do you think she'll be a good programmer?

M: I bet she will. She has an excellent letter of recommendation from her teacher at the institute she attended.

W: That's true.

M: And Logan seems more professional. She was well-dressed and

seemed to have a very positive attitude about working for us.

Question 22 - 25

M: Well, what do you think is the reason most people do so badly at reaching goals?

W: They lose focus. Everybody's life is busy. There is so much happening in everybody's life. That what happens is they might have a goal and then something will get in the way of that. Maybe their goal is that they want to go on a holiday every year and they put in their leave form with their boss and their boss may ask them to wait for another month and then for another month. That is, so different things get in their way and people don't stand up for their goals. They don't struggle for them. They let other forces push them around a little bit. Also, a lot of people don't set goals; they think they do. But it's either a dream of very loose goal. So when they have to make a decision about a necessary action in their life the goal is so far back in their mind that they don't act in its best interest. Also because people will sit down and say "oh, here are my goals" and forget all about them. Revisiting them every week is a good way. They stay at the top of your mind so you can take actions based on them.

第二部分 英语知识运用

参考译文

我不知道为什么英国的酒吧让我感到失望,毕竟酒吧是英国男性最喜欢的聚会场所,在那里,他们可以和朋友聚会,一起喝啤酒、讨论足球或者赛马,亦或者谈生意或者任何他们脑子里想的事情。请注意酒吧是英国男性喜欢的聚会场所而不是英国女性。即使在今天这个自由的时代,女性单独去酒吧也不是一件值得人尊重的行为,必须有个男性陪同并且保护她才好。或许这也是酒吧让我觉得失望的部分原因:它们主要是为男性的喜好而设的。这一点相当的狭隘。我认为这种男性主导的氛围只会让我想起以前在学校的经历,或者是部队里的经历。两个都是我不想再次体验的。

但是我肯定属于少数派。大多数英国人居住的附近都有酒吧,他们可以在那里摆脱来自家庭生活或者工作的压力,如果幸运的话,还可以向酒吧里漂亮的服务员倾诉烦心事。其实很多人男性都梦想辞去朝九晚五的工作,盘下一间小的乡村酒吧,他们设想自己可以在那儿一个星期连续开七天的派对。当他们想到凌晨一点要清理酒吧里到处泼洒的啤酒时,这种梦想就破灭了。

不过,每个男人都能找到自己喜欢的酒吧,每个酒吧也都有自己的客户群。而且我必须承认,对于一个不怎么喜欢酒吧的人来说,我也去

过各种各样不少的酒吧。

26. A 【精析】本题考查短语词义辨析。after all 毕竟,说到底; in addition 加之,另外; as a result 结果; for example 例如。此句是说,无论如何,酒吧都是应该男性喜欢去的地方,但是不知怎么回事,我却很失望,根据前后句的语气,A 符合题意。

27. A 【精析】本题考查形容词词义辨析。favorite 最喜欢的; proper 恰当的; formal 正式的; exclusive 独一无二的。根据文意,酒吧应该是男性最喜欢去的地方,故选 A。

28. B 【精析】本题考查介词词义辨析。此句意思为男性可以边喝啤酒边喝朋友聊天,over 可以表示“边…边…”,例如: Why don't we talk about it over a cup of coffee. 即我们边喝咖啡边聊天吧。所以选 B。

29. C 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。form 形成; influence 影响; occupy 占据; trouble 惹麻烦。根据句子意思,男性在酒吧里可以谈论足球,赛马或者任何想到的事情,故选 C。

30. D 【精析】本题考查形容词词义辨析。lawful 合法的; meaningful 有意义的; impressive 印象深刻的; respectable 值得尊敬的。根据原文意思,D 选项最符合题意。

31. A 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。accompany 陪同; comfort 安慰; encourage 鼓励; support 支持。此处是说女性单独去酒吧不太体面,需要有人陪同,故选 A。

32. D 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。此处是说女性得有男性陪同时去酒吧才比较合适,因此作者不怎么喜欢酒吧,根据前后句的语气关系,D 选项最符合题意。

33. C 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。force 强迫; enable 使…有能力; intend 计划,目的; claim 声称; be intended to 表示以…为目的,故选择 C。

34. A 【精析】本题考查形容词词义辨析。此处是说,酒吧主要是为男性而设计的,没有考虑女性,因此目的比较狭隘。narrow 狭隘的; noble 高贵的; practical 实用的; personal 个人的。故选 A。

35. D 【精析】本题考查副词词义辨析。also 也; hence 因此; yet 还; only 只。此处是说,酒吧以男性为服务对象,对女性不公平; 不好的结果就是让我想起以前的各种经历,故选择 D。

36. B 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。existence 存在; experience 经历; interest 兴趣; incident 事件。在学校或者军队,是一种经历,故选择 B。

37. C 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。naturally 自然而然地; normally 正常地; obviously 显而易见地; oddly 奇怪地。此处是说我觉得酒吧令人失望,但是每个英国人家附近都会有一家酒吧,而

且大家都爱酒吧,所以大部分人都觉得酒吧很好;对比之下,我明显属于少数觉得酒吧不令人满意的人,故选 C。

38. C 【精析】本题考查上下文意义推理和词义辨析。男性到酒吧里应该是逃避工作和家庭带来的压力。need 需求;objective 目标;pressure 压力;requirement 要求,故选 C。

39. D 【精析】本题考查形容词词义辨析。这里是说男性到酒吧里逃避压力带来的烦恼,有时候可以和漂亮的女服务聊天,属于比较幸运的事情;所以比较四个选项,只有 D 选项合适,故选 D。

40. B 【精析】本题考查连词词义辨析。still 仍然;indeed 事实上;thus 因此;nevertheless 然而。根据上下文的语气 indeed 最符合原文意思,故选择 B。

41. B 【精析】本题考查前后语义连贯。此处是说很多男性梦想辞掉无聊的工作,自己开酒吧,成为派对的主人。decorate 表示装修;buy 表示购买;design 表示设计;visit 表示拜访,故选 B。

42. A 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。host 主人;member 成员;servant 仆人;sponsor 赞助者。根据题意,应该是应该男性梦想成为派对的主人,故选 A。

43. D 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。辞掉工作自己开酒吧,一个星期举办七次派对活动,对于大部分男性来说,不是一件切合实际的事情,只能是一种梦想。hobby 嗜好;project 项目;habit 习惯;dream 梦想,故选 D。

44. D 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。recognize 辨认出;remember 记得;believe 相信;admit 承认。根据上下文推理,作者应该是承认尽管自己不喜欢酒吧,但是去的次数也很多,故选 D。

45. C 【精析】本题考查动词的固定搭配。spend time in/on 表示把时间花在(做)某事上面,故选 C。

第三部分 阅读理解

Part A

Text 1

参考译文

加州大学洛杉矶分校医疗中心的研究人员发现,带着狗过去拜访心脏病患者 12 分钟可以降低病人百分之二十四的焦虑感,相比之下,人单独来看望病人可以降低病人百分之十的焦虑感;没有探访者的病人的焦虑感不会降低。

对 76 名病人进行的研究结果在上周德克萨斯州达拉斯市举办的美国心脏协会年度会议上展示出来。这项研究由宠物信托基金会赞助,此基金会为非盈利性组织,其宗旨是促进人类与动物的互动,加强两者之间的联系。此研究将带着狗一起去看望病人的效果与仅有人去探病的

效果以及没有探访者自己休息的病人康复结果相对比。监控病人的心理压力并且在探访者来之前和离开之后询问病人一些问题,评估病人的焦虑感程度。尽管临界的压力值也有所降低,表明心脏功能有所改善,但是最突出的反应是焦虑水平的变化。

“最先注意到的是病人的表情变成了笑脸,他们的压力似乎都得以释放。”研究人员 Kathy Cole 说道,“心脏病患者很容易出现沮丧和绝望感,只要在医院住三个晚上就足以让病人感到焦虑不安。在拜访当中,这些毛茸茸的朋友可以躺在病人旁边,头离病人的头只有两英尺远。大部分的病人会拍拍宠物狗的头,有些病人会和探访者一起谈论宠物狗。”

研究中用的狗是经过特殊训练的协助治疗的狗,他们都经过一系列的训练、评估和认证以认定他们具备成为辅助治疗狗的资格。狗的种类各不相同。研究人员使用了各种各样的狗,包括伯尔尼山地狗和小髯狗。但是,狗不需要经过特殊训练也可以给人类带来平静。事实上,狗以外的其他动物也可以对病人有帮助作用。“只要那个动物对病人有意义,或者和病人有一定的关系,都可以让病人心安。”Cole 这样说。

46. A 【精析】细节题。题干意为:“从文中可以得知,心脏病患者从以下哪个当中获益最大?”从第一段中“...with a dog...anxiety levels by 24 percent in a heart...”可以得知,带着狗一起看病人,会使病人的焦虑感降低 24%,因此带着宠物看病人对患者最有好处,故选 A。

47. B 【精析】推理题。题干意为:“研究表明,对于心脏病患者来说_____。”从第一段内容“...with a dog...anxiety levels by 24 percent in a heart...”来看带着狗一起看病人,会使病人的焦虑感降低 24%,因此和动物的接触对心脏病人有好处,故选 B。

48. B 【精析】推理题。题干意为:“根据 Cole 的说法,病人表情的变化说明哪一点?”前两段详细陈述了带着狗去看病人的好处,第三段第一句就提到病人表情的变化,可以推断,在与动物接触之后,病人的心理压力变小,故选 B。

49. C 【精析】细节题。题干意为:“Cole 认为狗对于病人有帮助,其条件是_____。”从文章最后一句“As long as a dog has meaning to the patient...calm the patient.”可以得知,任何动物只要对于病人有意义,都有助于其病情的恢复,狗当然也不例外,故选 C。

50. A 【精析】概述题。题干意为:“本文主要阐述了_____?”整篇文章主要讲述了一项研究的结果,即带着动物看病人对于患者有很大好处,故选 A。

Text 2

参考译文

从很多角度来看,Katsura Okiyama 是一个典型的二十多岁的日本女性。她喜欢和朋友一起而且喜欢迪士尼乐园。但是,与众不同的地方

是,她是一名作家。而且更特别的是,她的写作工具是手机。

在日本,人们不仅仅用手机看小说,而且也用手机写小说——上传短信长度的章节到专门的网站上,然后又被数百万手机用户下载到手机上。最流行的会出版成书,销量可达几十万册。Katsura Okiyama 第一部以书的形式出版的手机小说长达 235 页。“我觉得我每天在两个小时内最多写大概 20 页,我几乎用了一个月时间写这本书。”她说到。

尽管她以前习惯于每天写大概 100 条短信,但她从未想过用拇指打字让她有机会成为作家。“我从未写过小说”,她说:“我从未想过真正的小说应该是什么样的,可能这也是我成功的原因吧。”

“手机小说在日本被那些渴望被倾听的年轻一代日本人创造并消费。”娱乐顾问 John Possman 这样说:“它是真正的流行文化,已经成为了——项大产业,使得销量已经连续十年下降的出版行业不得不作出调整。”

但是,个体的声音很难被听到。媒体认为手机小说的语言简单并且充满了表情图像——代表不同的态度和情感的符号。对话和描述过于稀少,小说的主题总是爱情。典型的情节就是女主角失去初恋,后来努力的重新获得一份爱情。

“这些故事通常用第一人称描述并且缺乏多样性。”Possman 这样认为。但是这一点对于读者来说并不是一个问题。“你为什么不用写本感动我的小说呢?”一名愤怒的女学生在网上贴出这样的信息,这是她对激烈反对手机小说的人的一个回应。目前为止,日本的文学界还没有给出答案。

51. A 【精析】细节题。题干意为:“在日本,手机小说作家_____?”

文章第二段“...up loading SMS-length chapters to the website...”介绍了日本读者通过短信的形式把手机小说上传到专门的网站上,然后被网友下载,因此是一点点的把故事上传到网上。故选 A。

52. D 【精析】细节题。题干意为:“Katsura Okiyama 认为她能够写小说主要是因为_____?”

根据文章第三段最后一句话“I never had the idea of how a real novel should be, so that might be why I could do it.”可知,她认为自己成功的出版小说的原因,恰恰是她自己从未想过真正小说的样子,即她没有受到传统文学的影响。故选 D。

53. C 【精析】推断题。题干意为:“根据 John Possman 可知,日本出版社_____?”

由文章第四段“...shaking up a publishing industry whose sales have been declining for a decade.”可知出版业的销量在不断的减少,故选 C。

54. C 【精析】细节题。题干意为:“根据文章可知手机小说_____?”

从文章最后一段的第一句可知,手机小说通常用第一人称描述并缺乏多样性,故选 C。

55. A 【精析】推理题。题干意为:“从文中可推断日本的文学界不能

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_____”文章最后一段中,有女学生在网上提出“Why don't you write a novel and move me?”你为什么不用写本感动我的小说?文学界没有给出回应,没有解决他们与手机小说读者直接的争端,故选 A。

Text 3

参考译文

太多人害怕失败。我们很多人都因为怕失败而不敢尝试新事物,总是告诉自己我们不擅长这些新事物。有些人把自己的目标仅仅局限在自己擅长做的事情上。还有一些人尝试一下新事物,如果失败的话,就认定自己不适合这条路。

这真是一种不幸。从很多优秀科学家的观点来看,失败没有什么可怕的。他们认为失败不仅仅是不可避免的而且是一个不可或缺的盟友。诺贝尔化学奖获得者 John Polanyi 说:“在实验室里失败是一件好事。如果你实验的每个东西都是成功的,那就说明你在打安全牌;你没有去冒险。失败说明你在学习。问一个科学家有没有失败过就像是问艺术家有没有画草图一样。答案是‘无数次’,这就是成功的代价。”

失败不是成功的反面而更像是成功的组成部分。在好莱坞每年都会有数千个新的电视节目的创意被推出,但是只有最优秀的一部分才有机会被搬上荧屏,更不用说在第一季中成功的生存下来了。在现实生活中,在尝试新事物时失败的次数要高于成功的次数。

Nina Spencer 是一名励志演讲家和 Getting Passion out of Your Profession 的作者。她喜欢提醒听众,每当我们尝试新技能的时候,都会经历四个阶段。“开始是你不了解这个技能;因为不了解,所以不擅长。最后你会了解这个技能,但是没有能力去做。接下来,只要你认真思考,你就可以运用这个技能。最后,由于实践次数很多,做起来也变得容易了。”诀窍就在于:在第二阶段时不要放弃。

总而言之,成功的种子总是在失败的土壤中茁壮成长。正如现代汽车电子点火系统的发明者和 200 项专利持有者 Charles Kettering 曾经所说的:“失败,反复的失败,是成功路上的指示牌——每一次失败都是向成功的一次靠近。”

56. D 【精析】推理题。题干意为:“根据 John Polanyi 可知,一个看起来一直成功的人实际上可能_____”

根据文章第二段“If everything you try is very successful, it means that you are playing it safe”来看,John Polanyi 认为在实验室里如果从没有失败过,说明我们打的是安全牌,没有去冒险;因此一个看起来似乎很成功的人,其实是一个不敢于冒险的人,也就是一个太谨慎小心的人,故选 D。

57. B 【精析】推理题。题干意为:“好莱坞的例子说明要成功,你应该_____”

此处以好莱坞为例,每年在好莱坞都会有几千个节目创意,但是只有一小部分能够被搬上荧屏,说明大部分的创意都

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会失败,因此想取得成功,失败是必不可少的,故选 B。

58. A 【精析】推理题。题干意为:“当开始尝试新事物的时候,人们应该意识到_____是自然的。”从文章内容来看,失败是不可避免的经历,同时也是成功的盟友,在尝试新事物的时候要反复试验,坚持不懈,故选 A。

59. B 【精析】细节题。题干意为:“根据 Nina Spencer 所说可知:获得新技能的关键在于_____”按照 Nina 的观点,尝试新事物的时候要分四个阶段,“the secret is not to give up at stage two.”最重要的秘诀就是在第二阶段的时候不能放弃,故选 B。

60. A 【精析】概述题。题干意为:“本文作者想告诉人们不要_____”从文章内容来看,作者不断通过各种例子和名人的告诫提醒读者,失败并不可怕,失败在成功的道理上是不可避免的,我们不能惧怕失败,逃避失败。故选 A。

Part B

参考译文

Charles Swecker:

感谢你在文章当中提到了正确的培养更好学生的方法。作为一名教育工作者,我肯定可以代表其他人这样说:在家被父母鼓励学习的孩子在班里的表现会更好。学校一直都在努力让大家明白这一点。想象一下,优秀的老师加上有学习动力和学习渴望的学生。这是一个多完美的世界!

Sandy Simonson:

你所描述的学生有积极的态度;他们愿意靠自己努力学习。因此他们付出的努力会有良好的成效。但是我的儿子却难以做到这点。他们看父母读书,听父母读书。我们鼓励并且赞扬他们付出的真实努力。但是最关键的是,我儿子会满足于尽可能的少去努力,直到他们内心有热情和动力。

Bridget Boyle:

父母应该这样做,以便让孩子成为更好的学生:关掉电视;在房间里摆满书。玩耍,阅读,旅行然后再和孩子一起多读书。如果阅读成为他们在家最主要的娱乐方式,孩子们会爱上书。看到他们自己在看书,我感到开心。关掉电视是我们做过最好的一件事。

Deborah Curtin:

你的报告让我们对小天才们的生活有所了解,但是没有人把这些孩子变成优秀学生。很明显,他们任何一个人都可以完成任何任务;每一个人都可以单独和一箱子书呆在一起然后自学。不过,你确实让我更加相信我的理念:大部分的老师只能向天生的尖子生传达信息。当然了,也有一些优秀的老师,不过他们也无法克服我们体制的缺陷。

Alan Holman:

我不认为学生的成功取决于分数。我刚刚完成我第二部长长度适中

的舞台剧剧本,并且将会在我的高中演出。我也在哈姆雷特当中扮演一个角色。除了这些很棒的成绩,我的考试分数真的很差。我把更多的注意力放在兴趣上而不是学校,通过这样做,我其实已经在取得一定的成功。所以,分数不代表一切。

61. D 【精析】主旨题。Charles Swecker 认为“...parents who encourage learning at home...have kids...a higher level in class.”可以得知,鼓励孩子学习的家长,会把孩子变成一个更好的学生;故选 D。

62. G 【精析】主旨题。Sandy Simonson 以自己的孩子为例“...until something fires them up from within...as little as possible.”说明如果孩子没有内在学习的动力和热情,就会在学习方面偷懒,不愿意付出努力,故选 G。

63. B 【精析】主旨题。Bridget Boyle 的建议是“turn off the television, fill every room with books 把电视关掉,每个房间里都摆满书”,经常陪孩子一起读书,因此他提倡让孩子养成读书的习惯;故选 B。

64. F 【精析】主旨题。Deborah Curtin 认为“...the life of young genius, but nobody made these kids better student,”可知文章当中的小天才们都很优秀,但是他们不是被任何人培养出来的天才,而是天生就有学习的动力,因此他们是天生的学习者,故选 F。

65. A 【精析】主旨题。Alan Holman 认为自己虽然考试分数很差,但是自己会写剧本而且会演戏,因此分数并没有那么重要;而且“marks aren't everything.”分数并非代表一切,故选 A。

第四部分 写作

Part A

66. 【高分范文】

Dear Sir,

I saw your notice about the lost bag on your website. It so happened that I lost my bag at Spring Hill Park on 11th, April. I was walking my dog in the park and ran into an old friend. We had a little chat in the central pavilion and I forgot to take my bag when we left. It was a medium-sized white female bag. Inside the bag there were a memo with my name on the front page, a dressing case, a pack of tissue and a copy of Readers' Digest.

I am expecting your reply soon. Thank you.

Wang Lin

【写作点金】

此篇属应用文文体,是发给对方的一封电子邮件。首先应该注意电子邮件的格式,电子邮件的格式和传统书信类似,但是更简单,只需要有称呼,正文和落款;其次要注意正文部分的写作层次:文章的开头就要说

明写信的目的;然后要说明自己丢包的具体时间和地点;再次应该对自己丢的包进行外观描述并且详细陈述包里所装物品,失物招领处工作人员核对信息。最后要注意表明希望尽快得到回复并且表示感谢。

【高频词句】

It happened that...	碰巧
walk my dog	遛狗
run into	偶遇
have a chat	聊天
dressing case	化妆盒
a pack of	一包
a copy of	一本

Part B

67. 【高分范文】

Ways of Going to Work

This table shows the ways of people in a big city going to work between the year of 2007 and 2011. According to the table, the number of people traveling in private cars and by subway increases from 2007 to 2011. In contrast, fewer people travel by bus or by bike in the year of 2011.

The reason for the changes can be summed up as follows:

Firstly, private cars are cheaper than before. The income of urban citizens has increased while private cars are becoming cheaper. More people can afford to buy their own cars.

Secondly, more subway lines are in operation. It is convenient and cheap to travel by subway. Therefore, more people choose to go to work by subway than before.

Since more people drive their own cars or by subway, fewer people go to work by bus or by bike accordingly.

【写作点金】

这是一篇图表描述作文。首先应该叙述图表描述的内容,即主题;其次应该对图表当中出现的数据进行说明和对比,找出数据的突出变化并且加以对比;最后应该对图表中所反映的数据变化的原因进行分析、总结。

【高频词句】

according to	根据
the number of	数量
in contrast	对比之下
afford to	负担得起
in operation	运行中
choose to	选择做某事