

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 onto your ANSWER SHEET.

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] Attend a private party.

[B] Celebrate his birthday.

[C] Cancel his reservation.

[D] Reserve a dinner table.

2. Whom are the speakers expecting to come soon?

[A] A postman.

[B] A salesman.

[C] A repairman.

[D] A policeman.

3. How does the woman feel at the man's words?

[A] She is excited.

[B] She is worried.

[C] She is satisfied.

[D] She is surprised.

4. What will the woman do?

[A] Go to bed for a rest.

[B] Take some medicine.

[C] Stay in with the man.

[D] Eat out with the man.

5. What do the speakers think of products manufactured nowadays?

[A] They are too expensive.

[B] They are difficult to use.

[C] They are of poor quality.

[D] They are out of fashion.

6. What do we learn about the man from the dialogue?
 [A] He doesn't need a car. [B] He's just got a good deal.
 [C] He's just bought a new car. [D] He doesn't have enough money.
7. What does the man think of Frank?
 [A] He is dependable. [B] He is weak-minded.
 [C] He is a tough person. [D] He is a flexible person.
8. What is the woman doing according to the dialogue?
 [A] Arranging a seaside trip for old people.
 [B] Expressing her thanks to the trip organizer.
 [C] Complaining about yesterday's seaside trip.
 [D] Asking the trip organizer to improve his work.
9. What do we learn about the man last night?
 [A] He couldn't get out of his room. [B] He left his key with his roommate.
 [C] He couldn't find the key to his room. [D] He helped his neighbor break the lock.
10. What does the woman suggest the man do?
 [A] Clean his glasses after painting. [B] Take off his glasses before painting.
 [C] Press the plastic wrap on the ceiling. [D] Cover his glasses with the plastic wrap.

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 interview with the manager of a company that turns garbage into new products.

11. Where did the man get the money for his company?
 [A] From a bank. [B] From his father.
 [C] From his friends. [D] From his employees.
12. What mistake does the man say his company made?
 [A] It charged no licensing fee. [B] It neglected product design.
 [C] It ignored negotiating skills. [D] It did all the manufacturing itself.
13. What does the man think of large companies?
 [A] They are tough to work with. [B] They welcome creative ideas.
 [C] They recycle lots of garbage. [D] They are good at manufacturing.

Questions 14–17 are based on part of a job interview.

14. What was the man's major as an undergraduate?
[A] English. [B] Physics.
[C] Fashion design. [D] International trade.
15. What does the man think of his job in Magna Design?
[A] Interesting. [B] Impressive.
[C] Demanding. [D] Competitive.
16. What does the man expect from a new job?
[A] A quicker promotion. [B] Greater success.
[C] More responsibilities. [D] More challenges.
17. What job is the man applying for?
[A] Art designer. [B] Assistant manager.
[C] German translator. [D] Marketing director.

Questions 18–21 are based on a conversation between two classmates.

18. What did Edward want the man to do?
[A] To lend him his class notes. [B] To help him go over the last class.
[C] To ask leave for him next Monday. [D] To copy the class handouts for him.
19. Why is the man so upset?
[A] He has trouble with his chemistry. [B] He has trouble with his classmates.
[C] He had to miss his chemistry class. [D] He had to reject his friend's request.
20. Why was Edward absent from his chemistry class?
[A] He went to a concert. [B] He went to see a friend.
[C] He went to see a doctor. [D] He went to a funny show.
21. What do we learn about the man?
[A] He's a man of humor. [B] He's a man of ambition.
[C] He's a man of principle. [D] He's a man of sympathy.

Questions 22–25 are based on a radio program about coffee vacations.

22. What does Smith say about coffee?
[A] It should be sold in cans.
[B] It should be drunk slowly.
[C] It should be long stored for better taste.
[D] It should be enjoyed together with wine.
23. What is the price of a coffee vacation per person in Italy?
[A] \$100. [B] \$1,800.
[C] \$1,895. [D] \$1,988.

24. How many days does the tour in Peru last?

[A] 2.

[B] 7.

[C] 9.

[D] 12.

25. What can vacationers do in Hawaii?

[A] Go on a coffee-farm driving tour.

[B] Visit female-owned coffee farms.

[C] See several different coffee houses.

[D] Explore the living history of coffee.

Now you have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

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 your ANSWER SHEET.

In the United States today, families basically have two contrasting attitudes toward television. Many families 26 the television to be on at any time of the day or night. Very often, 27 of these families watch television 28 or don't interact with other family members 29 they are watching. The TV is used to make 30 kind of background noise in the house, 31 as a kind of electronic babysitter. Parents often turn it on to 32 "bored" children. In contrast, other families 33 control when the television will be watched and what programs can be watched. 34 these families watch programs together and discuss them together. In these homes, the TV is rarely on 35 nobody is watching it. Parents don't use it as an electronic babysitter; 36, they insist that children read or play 37 rather than sit in front of a screen.

38 the contrasting attitudes toward television 39, families in America are choosing television 40 other passive activities, such as watching movies, playing video games, and surfing the Web 41 regularity that has never happened before. These activities are 42 in their inactivity. Family members—young and old—watch rather than 43. These passive forms of entertainment 44, rather than encourage, family 45 and community involvement.

26. [A] allow

[B] enable

[C] cause

[D] require

27. [A] parents

[B] members

[C] seniors

[D] children

28. [A] singly

[B] loosely

[C] flexibly

[D] directly

29. [A] which

[B] while

[C] whereas

[D] wherever

30. [A] little

[B] such

[C] some

[D] this

31. [A] or

[B] and

[C] thus

[D] so

32. [A] enlighten

[B] entertain

[C] move

[D] manage

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 33. [A] effectively | [B] strictly | [C] unwillingly | [D] widely |
| 34. [A] Never | [B] Hardly | [C] Seldom | [D] Often |
| 35. [A] if | [B] even if | [C] so | [D] so that |
| 36. [A] however | [B] instead | [C] moreover | [D] therefore |
| 37. [A] separately | [B] quietly | [C] creatively | [D] actively |
| 38. [A] Because of | [B] In place of | [C] In spite of | [D] Speaking of |
| 39. [A] viewing | [R] educating | [C] broadcasting | [D] programming |
| 40. [A] among | [B] despite | [C] and | [D] as |
| 41. [A] with | [B] by | [C] for | [D] over |
| 42. [A] usual | [B] common | [C] same | [D] similar |
| 43. [A] sleep | [B] sit | [C] eat | [D] do |
| 44. [A] weaken | [B] end | [C] avoid | [D] worry |
| 45. [A] building | [B] interaction | [C] planning | [D] reunion |

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 your ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Nisaburo and Hiroko Ohata are unlike most Japanese couples their age. Sure, Hiroko, 58, is worried about her husband's high blood pressure, while Nisaburo, 60, promises his wife that if she loses 18 pounds they'll take a trip abroad. What makes the Ohatas different is how they met, through a matchmaking organization for single seniors. "On the second date, he asked if I wanted to meet his family," says Hiroko. "I took that as a proposal." A little rushed, perhaps, but 17 years after his wife's death, Nisaburo knew he'd found a new wife. The couple just celebrated four years of marital happiness last month.

In the past, people like Nisaburo and Hiroko might have chosen to live out their lives alone. But as Japan's society ages, attitudes about love and remarriage late in life are changing. In 2006, according to government data, three times more men and nearly five times more women in their 60s and 70s married for at least the second time, compared with 20 years before.

Granted, change is slow. For this silver-haired population, the concept of "dating" is still masked by the term *ocha nomi tomodachi* (friends having tea together). And older people often need help meeting prospective mates. That's where specialized matchmaking services such as Ai

Senior—"Love Senior"—come in. When Shunichi Ikeda started the online service three years ago, he was surprised by how many visits he was getting from people in their 60s.

Ikeda says that his clients have an "American perspective" about the dating scene. And their children are often very supportive, sometimes being the ones to register parents. "More older people are realizing that life is supposed to be enjoyable—not lonely," says Ikeda. About 17% of the matchmaking clients in Japan are over 50 years old, according to Ai Senior, and seniors' market share has more than doubled over the past three years.

"For older, single men, even doing laundry or cooking is difficult," says Ikeda. "They want to live with a woman. Likewise, it can be boring for women living alone. They want to provide for someone."

46. According to the writer, the Ohatas are different from most senior Japanese couples in that _____.

- [A] they remarried with the help of an agency
- [B] they decided to marry on the second date
- [C] the husband suffers from a health problem
- [D] the wife is concerned about losing weight

47. As is implied in the text, Nisaburo's proposal on the second date might be considered _____.

- [A] typical of single seniors
- [B] irresponsible to his family
- [C] a surprise to the woman
- [D] a decision made in haste

48. In Japan, the change in attitudes about remarriage results from an increase in _____.

- [A] its population
- [B] single women
- [C] senior people
- [D] the divorced

49. According to Ai Senior, the matchmaking clients in Japan _____.

- [A] admire the American lifestyle
- [B] are mostly under 50 years of age
- [C] share a vague term for "dating"
- [D] doubled over the past three years

50. According to Ikeda, more single seniors remarry in order to _____.

- [A] live a longer life
- [B] solve financial problems
- [C] make their life enjoyable
- [D] support their children together

Text 2

When you become a parent, much of your focus shifts from your own future to your kids' future. But one of the most effective ways to help your children learn to dream big is to ensure that your own dreams don't get pushed aside by everyday demands.

Our everyday experiences provide learning opportunities. When you tap into them, you create a lifelong learning habit that will always keep you growing. Even your most disappointing experi-

ences can be turned into breakthroughs.

Every dream begins in the imagination. Take a few minutes to sit down with a notebook and think about where you would like to be in 20 years. Write down details about all aspects of your ideal life. Feel free to imagine. Don't worry about whether you know how to get there now—you have 20 years to figure that out. You can also start by picking a year in the future and making a collection of things you'd like in your life by then. Check in on it from time to time to see where you've made progress.

We're often encouraged to work on our weaknesses, but working on your strengths is easier and creates better results. For help of identifying them, ask some friends, or colleagues to write down what they most appreciate about you. They'll enjoy doing this, and you'll feel great when you read the responses. Once you know your strengths, you can put them to work to help you achieve your dreams.

Confidence is the foundation for all your other abilities. "Progress, not perfection" is a great saying to keep your confidence high. Every night, write down five achievements that happened that day. Big or small, it doesn't matter. If proper, add ideas for further progress and actions you can take to get started.

Find ways to add what you love to do to your life now. This will give you more energy and keep you connected with your bigger dreams. Making a list of old hobbies is a great way to restore your old passions. Things you're enthusiastic about come with their own store of energy. Connecting with them can give you a push when you most need it.

51. In order to help your children to dream big you must _____.
[A] fulfill everyday tasks [B] build your own career
[C] keep your own dreams [D] make them look ahead
52. The writer suggests that, to begin your big dream, you should _____.
[A] stretch your imagination [B] have a best-laid plan for 20 years
[C] recollect all your likes and dislikes [D] engage yourself in lifelong learning
53. According to the writer, to achieve our dreams, we should _____.
[A] work on our strengths [B] develop our creativity
[C] identify our weaknesses [D] seek advice from friends
54. To keep high confidence, it is important for one to _____.
[A] take appropriate actions [B] notice his daily progress
[C] try his best in everything [D] form new ideas every day
55. The writer thinks that one can hold fast to his dream by _____.
[A] listing the details of his ideal life [B] improving some of his old hobbies
[C] adding new ideas to his old dreams [D] energizing himself with old passions

Text 3

Commercial classical music radio in North America has changed dramatically over the past decade. The number of stations has shrunk very rapidly—many operators dropped the format in favor of something more profitable, like pop or rock, with their crazy youthful audience. But the availability of satellite radio, Internet streaming and digital technologies has introduced new options for classical fans.

In the city of Toronto, a familiar media player entered the tray last year: Moses Znaimer, 65, the famous brave television pioneer who was the driving force behind Toronto's CITY-TV. Eleven months ago, he took ownership of Classical 96.3 FM, Canada's first and largest commercial classical station, which "re-launched" this month with some new on-air hosts, a totally new schedule, and more attention to singing art and less to full-length symphonies.

The popular station airs selections (usually no more than 10 to 15 minutes long) of greatest-hits classical works, 24 hours a day. This usually means single movements of larger works and other pieces, with commercial ads in between. The station may never be the preferred destination of highbrow classical fans, who seek full-length symphonies and operas. But this doesn't seem to trouble Znaimer, who says of his main competitor, CBC Radio Two: "They play classical, and they do it well when they do it, but they don't do it all the time, and they're doing it less and less."

Marilyn Gilbert, a Toronto artist manager, also makes a comparison to Canada's national broadcaster when she praises Znaimer's station: "Classical 96.3 FM is very important for the community and the country, especially in view of the changes that are going on at CBC."

Znaimer is best-known for his influential work in television, but he was also one of the creators of *Cross Country Checkup*, the longest-running show on CBC Radio. Today he calls Classical 96.3 FM "arguably the most successful of all classical music stations on the continent. At about 800,000 listeners per week, we are larger even than the *New York Times* classical station [WQXR-FM]." And under his excellent and creative leadership, the sound of the station has become livelier.

56. Many operators have dropped commercial classical radio in order to _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| [A] make more profits | [B] promote pop music |
| [C] use new technology | [D] attract classical fans |

57. From the text we learn that Moses Znaimer wanted to _____.

- [A] consolidate his position at Classical 96.3 FM
- [B] acquaint classical fans with some new radio stations
- [C] help expand Toronto's CITY-TV into a bigger business
- [D] make Classical 96.3 FM more satisfying to classical fans

58. It can be inferred that Classical 96.3 FM makes money by _____.

- [A] attracting and broadcasting commercials
- [B] showing carefully selected programs
- [C] competing with CBC Radio Two
- [D] pleasing highbrow classical fans

59. Marilyn Gilbert believes Classical 96.3 FM _____.

- [A] encourages people to learn classical music
- [B] introduces a new idea to broadcasting reform
- [C] matters a lot to the community and the country
- [D] causes CBC to change its way of program arrangement

60. The success of Classical 96.3 FM lies in the fact that _____.

- [A] it has reformed its traditional program style
- [B] it is more diverse than WQXR-FM in New York
- [C] it has attracted audiences of different age groups
- [D] it is the biggest broadcasting station on the continent

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine in which five people voice their different opinions responding to an article on the issue of social networking. 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.

Laura:

I think that I have to agree with you. The idea to surround yourself with good and successful people still rings true. The electronic age may aid contact and communication. However, it does not substitute for looking someone in the eye. One has to have that person-to-person feel to instinctively grasp inner character. I'm sure that a combination of the two types of interaction will lend flavor to the future.

Mike:

I naturally tend to prefer face-to-face relationship building. However, having friends and business acquaintances all over the world, I find that tools such as *LinkedIn* are quite useful. Both enable me to maintain old connections and make new connections with people I find I have something in common with. Learning how to use these vehicles is the key. I think we are presently in the process of doing just that.

Nick:

Just like what you have already mentioned, there is obviously a big difference between how

people meet and interact on the net and in real world. What the network world offers is a more relaxed, fun, expressive place to be. I like social networking particularly because it offers me a chance to make a lot of friends. That social networking sites do not build long-lasting relationships is just a misconception.

Linda:

It is all about a combination of various networking sites, and, if you want to do business, just a few e-mail exchanges. That's how I get to know my clients. Face-to-face networking is not always possible for me. I have clients around the globe, 99% of whom I've never met in person. People who oppose social-networking sites don't understand the real changes that have taken place in the last decade.

Helen:

Sure enough, social networks are used to reconnect with friends. But they are also a tool for getting your business recognized. They are great places to place ads or comments about your business, because they are open to the public to view. It can be used as a way to network with would-be consumers. It is a perfect way to promote your business to the widest range of people globally.

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

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 61. Laura | [A] I do not think that online friendships are short-lived. |
| 62. Mike | [B] Networking can make your companies better known. |
| 63. Nick | [C] I doubt if people could use networking vehicles properly. |
| 64. Linda | [D] To benefit from networking, you should learn how to use it. |
| 65. Helen | [E] To understand people better, you have to meet them in person. |
| | [F] Social networking reflects the new demands of the changing time. |
| | [G] In my opinion, networking has more disadvantages than advantages. |

SECTION IV Writing

(40 minutes)

Directions:

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

Part A

66. You want to invite John Smith, your former English teacher, to attend a reunion party of your class.

Write an email to him,

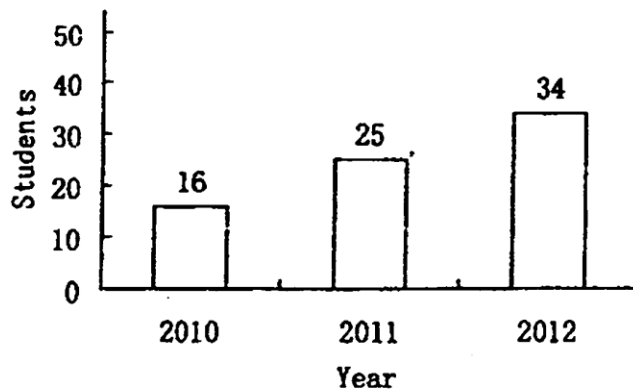
- 1) telling him the purpose of the party, time and place of the party, etc. ;
- 2) expressing your wish for his accepting the invitation.

You should write approximately 100 words. Do not use your own name at the end of your email. Use "Wang Lin" instead.

Part B

67. Below is a chart showing the number of students wearing glasses within a class of 50 students in a junior high school. Look at the chart and write an essay of about 120 words making reference to the following points:

- 1) tendency of short-sightedness among the students;
- 2) possible reasons and solutions to the problem.



THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.

参考答案及精析

第一部分 听力理解

1 - 5 DCDAC 6 - 10 DBBAD 11 - 15 CDBBA 16 - 20 DDADA
21 - 25 CBBCA

听力部分录音材料

Part A

1. M: Hello, I'd like to book a table for Tuesday evening.
W: I'm sorry. We are fully reserved for that evening. There's the birthday party. Would you consider another day?
M: In that case, let's make it Wednesday evening at six.
W: OK.
2. M: Shoot, no wonder it's no cooler than outside. You turned the air-condition off.
W: Oh, something went wrong with it. But I called someone and they are on the way.
M: Thank God.
W: You can use the electric fan here. At least you can catch a breeze.
3. M: Everybody is saying that we'll be getting a new manager.
W: Oh, why? Koren hasn't been in his post that long.
M: I know. But it's all to do with a new business strategy the board wants to introduce.
4. M: Are you coming to the restaurant with us, Judy?
W: I'm sorry I can't. I've got a splitting headache.
M: Oh, is there anything that I can do?
W: No. It's OK. I've taken the medicine, and I'll just stay in and lie down.
5. M: I still remember those good old days when people took pride in their work and built things to the last.
W: Absolutely. Look at the things built nowadays.
M: You're lucky if they don't fall apart before you get them home.
6. W: I'm going to look at new cars tomorrow. Why don't you come along?
M: I'd like to, but I don't want to be tempted.
W: I'm sure you could get a good deal.
M: Yes, but I can barely afford a new car right now.

7. W: What do you think of Frank?

M: He's all right, but he seems to have no backbone.

W: Why do you say that?

M: Whenever things get tough, he gives in.

8. W: John, thank you for organizing yesterday's trip to the seaside for the old folk.

M: They all seemed to enjoy it, didn't they?

W: Certainly, I don't think you could have done it better.

M: Thank you, but there was still room for improvement.

9. M: I was locked in last night.

W: What do you mean by "locked in"?

M: Well, my roommate thought I was out, so when he left, he locked the door from the outside.

W: Then how did you get out?

M: I called my neighbor and gave him the key from the inside.

10. W: Wait, Tom. Don't start painting the ceiling now. Your glasses will be spoiled.

M: You mean I must take them off?

W: No, you don't have to. Just press the plastic wrap on them, and you can still see.

Part B

Questions 11 - 13

W: Mr. Johnson, when did you know you wanted to start your business?

M: My family settled down in Canada in 1986 where a lot of friends' parents have successful businesses. It seemed so cool, so when in high school, I became interested in business.

W: How did you finance your company?

M: We've raised our money from some friends. We are finally profitable. I own 6% of the company. All employees can get stock options.

W: What aspects of your life are green?

M: I am only mildly green. I don't drive. I'm a huge biker. I crossed Canada on my bike.

W: What's the biggest mistake you've made?

M: We are always doing something wrong, but that will allow us to learn and grow. When we first started out, we did all the manufacturing ourselves. But that was a mistake. Now we work with contract manufacturers. We provide the raw materials, the product devel-

7. W: What do you think of Frank?

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W: What's the biggest mistake you've made?

M: We are always doing something wrong, but that will allow us to learn and grow. When we first started out, we did all the manufacturing ourselves. But that was a mistake. Now we work with contract manufacturers. We provide the raw materials, the product devel-

opment and the design. They provide the manufacturing skills and pay us a licensing fee.

W: Was it tough to negotiate partnerships with large companies?

M: It was easy, because it's such a great win for them. With big companies if you create something that solves the problem like what to do with tons of garbage, they will make it happen.

Questions 14 - 17

W: OK, Mr. Wang. Let's get started. Could you tell me a bit about yourself?

M: Certainly, I took a science degree in physics. But I didn't want to stay in that field, so I took a master's degree in marketing.

W: I see. And since then you've been working for a design company?

M: Right. With Magna Design for three years now. I think it's time to move on.

W: Why do you think so?

M: Well, it's been a very interesting three years and I've learned a lot, but it's a very small company and I'm looking for more of challenge.

W: So you think we can offer you that?

M: I hope so. Certainly, the job of international marketing director seems to be what I am looking for. As you can see from my application I can speak English, Japanese and a bit of German.

W: Yes, that could be useful to us. Do you think you have enough experience for this post? After all, you have only three years of marketing behind you.

M: I know that doesn't seem like much, but I was playing a leading role with Magna Design. It is a small company, so I was given a lot of responsibilities.

W: Such as?

M: I was in charge of developing a marketing plan for the company.

W: That sounds very impressive.

Questions 18 - 21

W: Well, what did Edward want anyway?

M: Oh, he wanted to know if he could borrow my notes from Monday's chemistry class. He's worried about the exam we have on Friday morning, and he is hoping I'll rescue him by letting him get a copy of my notes. I told him "No", but he wouldn't let it drop.

W: Well, it's none of my business, but why are you so upset about it? I

think it's normal to ask someone to borrow their notes if you have to miss a class. That's the responsible thing to do. He probably asked you because he knows you are one of the strongest students in class. Besides, are you his friends?

M: Yeah, we are friends. And I don't have any problem helping people who need to miss class. I let you borrow my notes before the last exam, didn't I? Well, yeah, and I've had to get help from other people before. But I happened to know that Edward missed class last week because he went to a concert with a friend, not because he was sick or anything like that. Who will spend so much time on his notes so other people can go and have fun?

Questions 22 - 25

W: Good evening. This is *Miss Know It All* for today's program. We have Mr. Brian Smith, a travel agent. Mr. Smith, you have some exciting vacations to recommend, don't you?

M: Yes, coffee vacations. Coffee has come a long way since it was sold in cans. But many coffee drinkers still haven't recognized that a good cup of coffee should be treated like a fine wine, rolled on the tongue and slowly enjoyed. For developing your passion for coffee, what is better than taking a holiday devoted to this wonderful bean.

W: Our listeners must be interested, but where can they go?

M: They have several choices. The twelve-day tour of the coffee birth place in Ethiopia explores the living history of coffee. It's \$1,988 per person. Or they can go to the seven-day coffee house tour in Italy. That's \$1,800 per person. There is also a nine-day women in coffee tour in Peru, making stops at female-owned coffee farms, \$1,895 per person.

W: These are all long vacations. Do you have a short one for a weekend or so?

M: Hawaii will be the perfect choice. Each of its five major islands sponsors coffee events, from the annual Kona Festival to a scenic coffee-farm driving tour. Just two days, \$100 per person.

W: Thank you, Mr. Smith.

第二部分 英语知识运用

参考译文

如今,美国家庭对于电视基本上存在着两种对立的态度。许多家庭无论白天黑夜都让电视开着。这些家庭的成员通常独自看电视或看电视时彼此不交流。电视被用作家庭的某种背景噪音或安抚孩子的电子

保姆。父母常打开电视来吸引孩子的兴趣。与之相反,其他的家庭严格控制看电视的时间和内容。这些家庭常在一起观看并讨论电视内容。在这些家庭中,如果没人看,电视就会被关上。家长也不会用它来哄孩子。相反,他们宁愿让孩子安静地读书或玩耍,而不是看电视。

尽管对于观看电视存在着不同的观点,美国家庭在一些被动性的活动中都选择了电视。这些活动包括定期看电影、玩电子游戏和上网。这些活动以前根本不存在。这些活动的相似点在于其被动性。家庭成员,无论长幼,都在“看”,而不是“做”。这些被动形式的娱乐不但没有加强反而减弱了家庭互动和社区参与。

26. A 【精析】本题考查的是固定用法。“allow...to do...”表示“允许做某事”,该句意为“都让电视开着”。故选 A。

27. B 【精析】本题考查的是固定用法。“members of these families”表示“家庭成员”,故选 B。

28. A 【精析】本题考查副词词义辨析。这里是说“这些家庭的成员独自看电视或看电视时不相互交流”,因此只有“singly”符合题意,故选 A。

29. B 【精析】本题考查的是时间状语从句的引导词。句意同 28 题,故选 B。

30. C 【精析】本题考查的是固定用法。“some kind”表示“某种”,故选 C。

31. A 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。此处是说“或用作安抚孩子的电子保姆”,选项“or”符合题意。故选 A。

32. B 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。此处是说“父母常打开电视来吸引孩子的兴趣”。“entertain sb.”表示使人娱乐,符合题意。故选 B。

33. B 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。此处是说“与之相反,其他家庭严格控制看电视的时间和内容”,选项“strictly”符合题意。故选 B。

34. D 【精析】本题考查频率副词词义辨析。“often”表示“通常”,根据句意,故选 D。

35. A 【精析】这里考查条件句的引导词。此处是说“如果没人看,电视就会被关上”,选项“if”符合题意。故选 A。

36. B 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。前后两句意思相反,四个选项中,只有“instead”符合题意,故选 B。

37. B 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。此处意为“他们情愿让孩子安静地读书或玩耍”。四个选项中,只有“quietly”符合题意,故选 B。

38. C 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。此处意为“尽管对于观看电视存在着不同的观点”,四个选项中,只有“in spite of”表示让

步关系,故选 C。

39. A 【精析】本题考查固定用法。“television viewing”表示“观看电视”,故选 A。
40. C 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。这里是说“美国家庭都选择电视和其他一些被动性的活动”,只有选项“and”符合题意。故选 C。
41. A 【精析】本题考查固定用法。“with regularity”表示“定期;有规律地”,该句意为“这些活动包括定期看电影、玩电子游戏和上网”。故选 A。
42. D 【精析】本题考查形容词词义辨析。这里是说“这些活动的相似点在于其被动性”。选项中,“common”表示“共有的”;“similar”表示“相似的,类似的”,而且“be similar in...”是固定搭配。故选 D。
43. D 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。此处是说“都在‘看’,而不再‘做’”,选项“do”体现了与“watch”的对立,突出了看电视的被动性,故选 D。
44. A 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。此处是说“这些被动形式的娱乐不但没有加强反而减弱了家庭交流和社区参与”,选项“weaken”符合题意。故选 A。
45. B 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。由该句可知:“这些被动形式的娱乐不但没有加强反而减弱了家庭互动和社区参与”。“family interaction”意为“家庭互动”,符合题意。故选 B。

第三部分 阅读理解

Part A

Text 1

参考译文

Nisaburo 和 Hiroko Ohata 与大多数日本同龄的夫妻不同。当然,58 岁的 Hiroko 一直担心丈夫的高血压,而 60 岁的 Nisaburo 也承诺他的妻子,如果她减重 18 磅,就会带她去国外旅行。Ohtas 夫妇与众不同的是他们的相遇,即通过一个为孤单老人搭桥的婚介机构。“在第二次约会时,他问我想不想见他的家人?”Hiroko 说,“我把这当作是求婚。”也许有一点仓促,但在妻子去世 17 年后,Nisaburo 知道他已经找到了一位新的妻子。上个月,这对夫妇刚刚庆祝了他们四周年结婚纪念日。

过去,像 Nisaburo 和 Hiroko 的人可能会选择独自生活。但随着日本社会的老龄化,人们对爱情和老年再婚的态度也在改变。根据政府数据显示,与 20 年前相比,在 2006 年,六七十岁的人群中,有三倍以上的男性和几乎五倍的女性选择第二次婚姻。

当然,这种变化是缓慢的。对“银发”人群来说,“约会”在很大程度上仍然被遮掩成是一起喝茶的朋友。老年人经常需要一些帮助来见面

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可能的伴侣。这就是专业婚介服务如“艾老人”——“爱老人”的由来。三年前,Shunichi Ikeda 开始在线服务,很多 60 多岁的人提出询问,他感到很惊讶。

Ikeda 说,他的客户对约会的场景存在着一个“美国视角”。他们的孩子往往也很支持,有时还会亲自为父母注册。Ikeda 说:“越来越多的老年人意识到生活应该是快乐的,而不是寂寞的。”根据“艾老人”的统计,在日本,约 17% 的被牵线搭桥的客户超过 50 岁,而且老年人的市场份额已经比过去三年增加了一倍。

“对年纪大的、独居的男性老人来说,洗衣做饭都很困难,”Ikeda 说,“他们想有个老伴。同样,独居的女性也很乏味,她们也想有个伴。”

46. A 【精析】细节题。从文章第一段第三句话“What makes the Ohtas different is how they met, through a matchmaking organization for single seniors.”可知:这对夫妻和同龄的日本夫妻相比,其特殊性在于他们是通过相亲机构介绍再婚的。故选 A。

47. D 【精析】推断题。从文章第一段第六句话“A little rushed, perhaps...”可知:Nisaburo 第二次见面就提出见面见家人有些仓促。故选 D。

48. C 【精析】细节题。从文章第二段第二句话“But as Japan's society ages, attitudes about love and remarriage late in life are changing.”可知:但随着日本社会的老龄化,人们对爱情和老年再婚的态度也在改变。故选 C。

49. D 【精析】细节题。从文章第四段第四句“...and seniors' market share has more than doubled over the past three years.”可知:老年人的市场份额已经比过去三年增加了一倍。故选 D。

50. C 【精析】细节题。从文章第四段第三句“‘More older people are realizing that life is supposed to be enjoyable—not lonely,’ says Ikeda.”可知:在 Ikeda 看来,更多的老年人再婚是使他们的生活变得快乐。故选 C。

Text 2

参考译文

当你成为一名父母,你的大部分注意力就会从自己的未来转向到孩子的未来。但是,帮助孩子树立远大理想的最有效的方式之一是保证自己的梦想没有被日常生活所干扰。

我们日常的经历都可以作为学习的机会。当你注重发掘这些机会,你就形成了一种终身学习的习惯,这可以使你不断进步。即使是最糟糕的经历也可以变成成功路上的突破口。

每一个梦想都来自于想象。花几分钟的时间拿个笔记簿,坐下来,想一想自己 20 年后的场景。写下自己理想生活的方方面面。大胆地去

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想象。不要考虑自己现在是否知道如何实现梦想——你有20年的时间去考虑。你也可以选出将来的一年,列出到那时你想实现的一系列事项。时不时地自我核对一下,看看自己在哪些方面取得了进步。

人们通常鼓励我们克服缺点,但是利用自身的优势更为容易,也会带来更好的结果。为了帮助自己意识到自身的优势,你可以让一些朋友或同事写出他们最欣赏你的地方。他们会很乐意这么做。当你看到他们的回答后也会感觉很棒。一旦找到了自己的优势,你就可以充分利用它们并实现自己的梦想。

信心是你其他能力的基础。俗话说“进步而不是完美”,这可以使你保持自信心。每天晚上都写下当天所实现的5个成就。成就的大小并不重要。如果合适的话,你可以为以后的进步和行动增添新的想法。

现在就想办法把自己的兴趣融入自己的生活。这会给你带来更大的力量,使你追求更大的梦想。罗列出曾经的爱好非常有助于保持激情。你所热衷的事情蕴含着巨大的能量。保持爱好会在你最需要的时候给予你动力。

51. C 【精析】细节题。由文章第一段的第二句“*But one of the most effective ways to help your children learn to dream big is to ensure that your own dreams don't get pushed aside by everyday demands.*”可知:帮助孩子树立远大理想的最有效的方式之一是保证自己的梦想没有被日常生活所干扰。故选C。
52. A 【精析】细节题。由文章第三段第一句“*Every dream begins in the imagination.*”可知:开始梦想的第一步是要展开想象。故选A。
53. A 【精析】细节题。由文章第四段最后一句“*Once you know your strengths, you can put them to work to help you achieve your dreams.*”可知:一旦找到了自己的优势,你就可以充分利用它们并实现自己的梦想。故选A。
54. B 【精析】推断题。由文章第五段第二句“*‘Progress, not perfection’ is a great saying to keep your confidence high.*”可知:每天一点小进步是保持自信的重要途径。由此推断,为了保持高度自信,看见自己每天的进步是很重要的。故选B。
55. B 【精析】推断题。由文章最后一段第一句“*Find ways to add what you love to do to your life now.*”可知:现在就想办法把自己的兴趣融入自己的生活。同时,由该段最后两句“*‘Things you’re enthusiastic about come with their own store of energy. Connecting with them can give you a push when you most need it.’*”可知:你所热衷的事情蕴含着巨大的能量。保持爱好会在你最需要的时候给予你动力。由此可以推断改进一些先前的爱好可以使人坚持梦想。故选B。

参考译文

北美的商业古典音乐电台在过去十年发生了巨大变化。电台数量急剧下降——许多电台放弃了原先的模式,转向利润更高的音乐类型,如流行音乐或摇滚乐。这些音乐拥有许多疯狂的年轻听众。但是,卫星广播、网络和数字技术的出现使古典乐迷们有了新的选择。

在多伦多,去年出现了一位知名的媒体人——莫斯·诺拿摩。他65岁,是有名的电视先驱者,他一手负责了多伦多的CITY-TV。11个月前,他接管了古典乐电台FM 96.3。这是加拿大第一家,也是最大的一家商业古典音乐电台。电台本月重新开播,出现了几个新的主持人和全新的节目计划,它更注重歌唱艺术而不是那些未删减的交响乐。

该电台一天24小时都播放一些最流行的经典作品的选段(通常不超过10到15分钟)。这就意味着将长的音乐作品进行分割,中间穿插各种商业广告。这种电台对于那些追求质量的古典乐迷来说是不具有吸引力的。他们追求的是未删减的交响乐和歌剧。但是,对于诺拿摩来说,这不是问题。他谈及主要的对手——CBC Radio Two时说:“他们播放古典音乐,而且做得不错,但是没有一直这么做,他们做得越来越少。”

玛琳琳·吉尔伯特是多伦多的一位艺术总监。她在赞扬诺拿摩的电台时也介绍了加拿大国家广播公司:“古典音乐FM 96.3对于社区和国家来说是很重要的,特别是考虑到CBC正在经历的变化。”

诺拿摩在电视方面的卓越成就让人熟知,但他还是《全国核查》的创始人之一。这是CBC所播放的最长时间的节目。如今,他称古典音乐FM 96.3是“该大洲所有古典音乐电台中最成功的,每周拥有800,000听众,我们甚至比纽约时报的古典乐台WQXR-FM的听众都多”。在他卓越和富有创造性的领导下,该电台变得越来越有活力了。

56. A 【精析】细节题。从文章第一段第二句“*...many operators dropped the format in favor of something more profitable...*”可知:许多电台放弃了原先的模式,转向利润更高的音乐类型。故选A。
57. D 【精析】推断题。从文章第二段可知:诺拿摩负责了FM 96.3之后,使电台重新开播,并在主持人和节目计划方面做出了调整。同时,文章第三段,当诺拿摩谈及CBC Radio Two时,他认为“他们播放古典音乐,而且做得不错,但是没有一直这么做,他们做得越来越少”。由此可以推断诺拿摩主要想让FM 96.3更好地为喜欢古典音乐的听众服务。故选D。
58. A 【精析】推断题。从文章第三段第二句“*This usually means single movements of large works and other pieces, with commercial ads in between.*”可知:该电台主要靠播送广告而盈利。故选A。
59. C 【精析】细节题。从文章第四段“*...Classical 96.3 FM is very im-*

portant for the community and the country...”可知:FM96.3 对于社区和国家来说是很重要的。故选 C。

60. C 【精析】推断题。从文章最后一段第二句“...the most successful of all classical music stations on the continent...800,000 listeners per week, we are larger even than the New York Times...”可知:该大洲所有古典音乐电台中最成功的,每周拥有 800,000 听众,我们甚至比纽约时报的古典乐台的听众都多。由此可以推断,FM 96.3 成功的原因在于吸引不同年龄段的观众。故选 C。

Part B

参考译文

下面这段文字是 5 个人对于当下社会人际关系网的不同观点。

劳拉:

我想我跟你想法一致。让自己身边充满好人和成功人士,这个想法听起来依然千真万确。电子时代帮助人们进行接触和交流,然而,它却不能代替面对面的交流。只有面对面的交流才能直达内心深处。我深信如果将这两种方式相结合定能为我们的将来增色不少。

迈克:

我会选择面对面的互动交流。然而,结交了全世界的朋友和生意场上的熟人之后,我发现像 LinkedIn 这样的工具十分有用。通过它我既可以和老朋友保持联系,也可以结交和我有共同点的新朋友。学会如何使用这些工具是关键所在。我认为我们当前正处在这一过程之中。

尼克:

就像你刚刚在前面提到的,人们在网络中和现实中的见面和互动存在着很大的区别。网络世界所提供的是一个更舒适、有趣和有表现力的地方。我之所以喜欢社交网络尤其是因为它能够提供结交许多朋友的机会。那种认为在社交网络上认识的朋友不能长久是错误的观念。

琳达:

这就涉及到各种网站的集合,而且,如果你想做生意,只要互发几封电子邮件即可。我也就是这样认识了我的客户。我不可能跟每个客户面对面地接触。我在全世界都有客户,其中 99% 的人我从未见过。那些反对社交网站的人不能真正理解过去十年里所发生的实实在在的各种变化。

海伦:

毫无疑问,社交网络可以用来联系朋友。但它们也可以作为让你的企业出名的工具。由于网络的公开性,你可以用它们发布有关的广告和评论。它也可以作为和潜在的顾客交流的一种方式。它是企业提升全球知名度的绝佳途径。

61. E 【精析】主旨题。劳拉认为网络时代可以增进人们的接触和交

流,但它不能代替现实世界的人际交往。这与 E 项的“为了更好地理解别人,你得亲自与他们接触”所表示的意思相同。故选 E。

62. D 【精析】主旨题。迈克认为学会使用一些网络工具能够更好地与人交流。这与 D 项“为了能使用网络工具进行有效的交际,你应该学会如何使用它”所表示的意思相同。故选 D。
63. A 【精析】主旨题。尼克认为他选择网络的最主要原因是网络能够提供许多结交朋友的机会,并且这种关系可以长期维持。这与 A 项“我认为网上的友情不是短期的”所表示的意思相同。故选 A。
64. F 【精析】主旨题。琳达认为网络为其提供客户,那些反对网络的人不能理解过去十年的变化。这与 F 项“网络社会折射出不断变化中的新需要”所表示的意思相同。故选 F。
65. B 【精析】主旨题。海伦认为网络不仅可以用来交友,还是扩大企业知名度的工具。这与 B 项“网络可让你的公司更出名”所表示的意思相同。故选 B。

第四部分 写作

Part A

66. 【高分范文】

Dear John Smith,

I am writing to invite you to attend the reunion party of our class, which will be held on Friday, the 18th of January at 7:00 o'clock p. m. at the Spring Hotel, No. 120, Jianguo Road. We have graduated for 5 years and we all missed the beautiful atmosphere of the college life. That is why we hold this party trying to recollect our early memories. We take pleasure in inviting you to join us. If you accept our sincere invitation, please inform us at your earliest convenience, enabling us to make the necessary preparations.

Yours Sincerely,
Wang Lin

【写作点金】

此篇作文是应用文文体,是邀请以前的英语老师来参加班级聚会。写作时,首先应该注意邀请信的格式。其次要注意正文部分的写作层次:文章的开头就要说明写信人的目的,即邀请老师参加班级聚会,然后要说明本次聚会的目的、时间和地点,这一部分语言要简练清晰。最后要表示对对方接受邀请的希望,并表明希望尽早得到回复,以便有所安排。

【高频词句】

the reunion party

聚会

the beautiful atmosphere

美好的氛围

流,但它不能代替现实世界的人际交往。这与 E 项的“为了更好地理解别人,你得亲自与他们接触”所表示的意思相同。故选 E。

62. D 【精析】主旨题。迈克认为学会使用一些网络工具能够更好地与人交流。这与 D 项“为了能使用网络工具进行有效的交际,你应该学会如何使用它”所表示的意思相同。故选 D。

63. A 【精析】主旨题。尼克认为他选择网络的最主要原因是网络能够提供许多结交朋友的机会,并且这种关系可以长期维持。这与 A 项“我认为网上的友情不是短期的”所表示的意思相同。故选 A。

64. F 【精析】主旨题。琳达认为网络为其提供客户,那些反对网络的人不能理解过去十年的变化。这与 F 项“网络社会折射出不断变化中的新需要”所表示的意思相同。故选 F。

65. B 【精析】主旨题。海伦认为网络不仅可以用来交友,还是扩大企业知名度的工具。这与 B 项“网络可让你的公司更出名”所表示的意思相同。故选 B。

第四部分 写作

Part A

66.【高分范文】

Dear John Smith,

I am writing to invite you to attend the reunion party of our class, which will be held on Friday, the 18th of January at 7:00 o'clock p. m. at the Spring Hotel, No. 120, Jianguo Road. We have graduated for 5 years and we all missed the beautiful atmosphere of the college life. That is why we hold this party trying to recollect our early memories. We take pleasure in inviting you to join us. If you accept our sincere invitation, please inform us at your earliest convenience, enabling us to make the necessary preparations.

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【高频词句】

the reunion party	聚会
the beautiful atmosphere	美好的氛围

the college life	大学生活
recollect one's memories	回忆
sincere invitation	诚挚的邀请
at one's earliest convenience	在某人方便的时候

Part B

67.【高分范文】

Poor Eyesight among Students

From the picture, we can see that the number of students wearing glasses in a class of 50 is on the rise from 16 in 2010 to 34 in 2012. Actually, the phenomenon is universal in junior and senior schools in China. But what brings about this problem for our youngsters?

In my opinion, heavy learning is the first reason. Nowadays students have to devote more time to learning, which often leads to overtired eyes. Secondly, weak sense of protection is also responsible for the poorer eyesight among the young people. Finally, an unbalanced diet is also to blame. Figuring out the causes, I strongly suggest the students take every possible measures to protect their eyesight. For example, taking several breaks during learning to relax the eyes; avoiding the overuse of the eyes; having a more balanced diet.

【写作点金】

这是一篇看图作文。首先要明确题目的要求:既要求描述图片的内容又要找出可能的原因并给出解决问题的方法。其次在描述图片中的情景或问题现状时,要抓住要点,精确描写问题现状。另外,在提出解决问题的方法时,要注意条理。

【高频词句】

devote...to...	致力于,投入(时间、精力等)
overtired	过度疲劳的
weak sense of protection	保护意识薄弱
be responsible for...	对...负责
overuse	过度使用
unbalanced diet	不均衡的饮食