

## 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 ask the woman to do?  
[A] To help him with his paper. [B] To play with him.  
[C] To go to see a play with him. [D] To visit him tomorrow.
2. What will the two speakers do first?  
[A] Look for sports clothes. [B] Move the desk.  
[C] Paint the wall. [D] Ask someone to help them move the desk.
3. When did the concert begin?  
[A] 7:15. [B] 7:30. [C] 7:50. [D] 7:35.
4. Why does the man want the woman to give up drinking?  
[A] Because he doesn't want the woman to relax.  
[B] Because he thinks it is bad for her health.  
[C] Because the woman is going to have a baby.  
[D] because it's a bad example to the children.
5. What does the woman mean?  
[A] Professor Zhang couldn't be in the lab.  
[B] Professor Zhang forgot to turn off the lights in the lab.

- [C] Professor Zhang went home a long time ago.  
[D] Professor Zhang was the last one to leave the lab.
6. What does the man imply?  
[A] Jane will certainly be glad to hear about Bill's promotion.  
[B] Jane has lost her job.  
[C] Jane probably won't feel pleased with Bill's promotion.  
[D] Jane should have got the promotion.
7. What does the man mean?  
[A] It is impossible for Toby to pass the exam.  
[B] He doesn't know whether Toby will pass the exam or not.  
[C] Toby will certainly pass the exam.  
[D] Toby doesn't know the way to the classroom.
8. What does the woman say about the course?  
[A] It is more difficult than everyone says.  
[B] It is not interesting at all.  
[C] She doesn't believe the course is difficult.  
[D] It is as difficult as everyone says.
9. How did the man travel?  
[A] By plane.      [B] By bus.      [C] By train.      [D] By car.
10. What does the man suggest they should do?  
[A] Put another bookshelf in the room.  
[B] Put the bookshelf in the kitchen.  
[C] Move the old dining table out of the room.  
[D] Put the old dining table in the room.

## 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 dialogue between a clerk of Air-ticket Booking office and a customer.*

11. Where does the conversation take place?  
[A] At an airport.      [B] On the phone.  
[C] In a ticket office.      [D] We don't know.

12. Which flight will the man take?  
[A] 3:45 flight. [B] 1:30 flight.  
[C] 5:00 flight. [D] Either 3:45 flight or 5:00 flight.
13. How much money does the man have to pay for the tickets?  
[A] 450 dollars. [B] 900 dollars.  
[C] 1,350 dollars. [D] 1,800 dollars.

*Questions 14–17 are based on the following dialogue.*

14. What does Nancy think of her new neighbors?  
[A] They are not polite. [B] They seem nice.  
[C] They are crazy. [D] They don't talk much.
15. What bothers Nancy about her new neighbors' son?  
[A] He sings in the mid-night. [B] He drives too fast.  
[C] His radio wakes her children. [D] He comes back too late.
16. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?  
[A] Neighbors. [B] Colleagues.  
[C] Husband and wife. [D] Classmates.
17. What suggestion does the man give?  
[A] Nancy should visit her neighbors and make some complaints.  
[B] Nancy should talk about her children with her neighbors.  
[C] Nancy should let the neighbors' son stop playing the radio.  
[D] Nancy should say hello to the neighbors whenever she comes across them.

*Questions 18–21 are based on the following dialogue.*

18. How does David go back home from the store?  
[A] On foot. [B] By bike.  
[C] By car. [D] Jane offers him a lift.
19. Why did David go to the store?  
[A] Because he wanted to buy some bags.  
[B] Because he wanted to buy some grocery for a dinner.  
[C] Because he wanted to meet with the Jane.  
[D] Because he wanted to buy the Kremers some gifts.
20. What can we learn about the Kremers from the dialogue?  
[A] They are coming home from a vacation.  
[B] They are David's relatives.  
[C] They asked David to prepare dinner before they arrived at home.  
[D] They rent a room to David in their house.

21. What do we know about David?

- [ A ] He is working in a school.
- [ B ] He is grateful to the Kremers.
- [ C ] He has little money and can't afford to pay the house rent.
- [ D ] He is inviting some of his friends to the dinner.

*Questions 22–25 are based on a passage about London taxi drivers.*

22. Why are London taxi drivers efficient?

- [ A ] Because they all grow up in London.
- [ B ] Because they have a special license.
- [ C ] Because they all have gone through a very tough training period.
- [ D ] Because they drive at a high speed.

23. How long does the training period last?

- [ A ] Two years.
- [ B ] Three years.
- [ C ] Four years.
- [ D ] Two to four years.

24. Why do learner drivers have to keep their present jobs?

- [ A ] Because they want to earn more money.
- [ B ] Because they are not allowed to earn money as drivers without a license.
- [ C ] Because they don't want to leave the jobs.
- [ D ] Because they are asked to do so.

25. What can we learn from the passage?

- [ A ] London tax drivers always take a map of London with them.
- [ B ] Streets in London are quite small.
- [ C ] Learner taxi drivers use cars during the training.
- [ D ] The exams during the training period are not easy.

*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.*

Folk toys are those whose designs have passed down through the generations, made by hand and not in factories. 26 manufactured toys, they are not protected by copyrights or patents, 27 have they been standardized by machine production. Early folk toys were made of natural

materials 28 wood, cloth, metal, earth, and 29 found materials. Wood was often used 30 it was available, easily worked, and required no painting. Toys were considered unimportant, so 31 was written about them. A parent made toys for a child, or children themselves made toys. The toys often were 32 made and used action movements. Traditionally, fathers and boys have been most interested in 33 toys, while mothers and girls have 34 dolls and needlework.

Folk toys include action toys, models, games, puzzles, and dolls. This basic 35 can be enlarged to include skill toys, balance toys, flying toys, shooting toys, 36 incorporating music or noise, and animated toys. The 37 name is lost in history, and the descriptive names given to the toys 38. Typical names include Bullroarer, Jacob's Ladder, and Limber Jack.

Early settlers of the Appalachian region mostly came from Germany, England, Scotland, and Ireland, 39 knowledge of folk toys from their home countries. The designs often were 40 in the process of handing them 41, so now there are many variations.

The making of homemade toys decreased in 42 of prosperity, when people could 43 manufactured toys. Recently there is a new 44 for the mountain folk toy heritage, 45. And handcrafted toys are sometimes bought in preference to manufactured toys.

- |                      |                |                  |               |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 26. [A] Without      | [B] Unlike     | [C] Despite      | [D] Besides   |
| 27. [A] so           | [B] or         | [C] nor          | [D] as        |
| 28. [A] including    | [B] given      | [C] among        | [D] within    |
| 29. [A] another      | [B] other      | [C] such         | [D] some      |
| 30. [A] until        | [B] while      | [C] lest         | [D] because   |
| 31. [A] few          | [B] something  | [C] little       | [D] all       |
| 32. [A] cleverly     | [B] massively  | [C] uniformly    | [D] publicly  |
| 33. [A] action       | [B] cloth      | [C] manufactured | [D] patented  |
| 34. [A] provided     | [B] found      | [C] created      | [D] favored   |
| 35. [A] list         | [B] role       | [C] feature      | [D] goal      |
| 36. [A] that         | [B] these      | [C] those        | [D] which     |
| 37. [A] advocator's  | [B] creator's  | [C] owner's      | [D] seller's  |
| 38. [A] change       | [B] switch     | [C] shift        | [D] vary      |
| 39. [A] holding      | [B] taking     | [C] carrying     | [D] bringing  |
| 40. [A] discarded    | [B] modified   | [C] reduced      | [D] minimized |
| 41. [A] around       | [B] over       | [C] down         | [D] out       |
| 42. [A] place        | [B] hopes      | [C] favor        | [D] times     |
| 43. [A] copy         | [B] claim      | [C] buy          | [D] carry     |
| 44. [A] appreciation | [B] suggestion | [C] explanation  | [D] identity  |
| 45. [A] anyway       | [B] however    | [C] instead      | [D] too       |

## 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

Today there are three different kinds of New Yorkers: the people who act as if they were born here; the people who are here and wish to be elsewhere; and the collection of virtual New Yorkers all over the world, who wish they were living in New York. These are the three states of mind and what they have in common are longing and illusion. In fact, it's a city of dreamers.

What makes New York special? New Yorkers are convinced of its specialness—but Toronto is more diverse, London is larger, Washington is more powerful. So why does New York think it's the capital of the world?

People often explain the problems in European cities by citing inequality. But New York today is one of the most unequal cities in America. In 2010, 1 percent of New Yorkers earned 45 percent of its income. That works out to an average of \$3.7 million a year for the city's top 34,500 households. The average daily income of this group is greater than the average annual income of the city's bottom 10 percent.

So why would people still come to try their luck in this tough place? Is it opportunity or illusion that draws them?

They come because any newcomer can find a place in the hierarchy of New York. If you look at a New York City restaurant, for example, the cook might be French, the people washing dishes might be Mexican, the hostess might be Russian, the owner might be British. They are not all equal. They earn different rates. But they work together to get food to hungry people.

What New York demonstrates is this: immigration works. The city can use its immigrants, even the illegal ones. Though they broke the law by illegally crossing the borders, the city's economy would be a shell of itself had they not, and it would collapse if they were deported. Attracted here by the founding myth of the city, each immigrant is seeking to escape from history, personal and political. For him, New York is the city of the second chance.

46. The writer mentions the three kinds of New Yorkers to stress that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] they share the same longing

[B] they are in pursuit of dreams

[C] they are proud of their birthplace

[D] they wish to live in another place

47. In the eyes of New Yorkers, their city is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] powerful [B] diverse [C] special [D] large
48. The figures in paragraph 3 are given to show that New York \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] favors the lucky [B] favors the locals  
[C] is a city of inequality [D] is a city of opportunities
49. People keep coming to New York because they can find jobs that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] challenge them [B] suit them well  
[C] pay them well [D] raise their status
50. It is implied in the text that New York is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a tolerant city [B] a wealthy city  
[C] a mythical city [D] a historical city

### Text 2

We've read how babies stare longer and cry less when held by pretty people, and heard tales of handsome children doing better in school, given special attention by their teachers. In life, as in love, beautiful people seem to have it awfully easy. But what if we told you that when it comes to online dating, good looks could actually hurt you?

According to a recent survey of 43,000 users by OK Cupid, an online dating site, the more men disagree about a woman's looks, the more they end up liking her. What does that mean for ladies looking for a match? "We now have mathematical evidence that minimizing your 'weaknesses' is the opposite of what you should do," says the site's co-founder, Christian Rudder. "If you're a little fat, play it up. If you have a big nose, play it up. Statistically, the guys who don't like it can only help you, and the ones who do like it will be all the more excited."

The results of this study end up highlighting an idea that recent scientific research does indeed support. Which is this: the beautiful may have it good, but online, as in work and life, women who are too attractive don't always have an advantage.

Beauty creates more competition—among women, taught they must out-look each other for men and jobs and everyday satisfaction; and among men, who are competing for the most attractive prize. All of which might help explain why 47 percent of corporate recruiters believe it's possible for a woman to suffer for being "too good-looking"; why attractive women tend to face heightened examination from their female peers; or, finally, why men on OK Cupid end up contacting women who may ultimately be less attractive—because it removes the opposition. "If you suspect other men are uninterested, it means less competition," explains Rudder. "You might start thinking: maybe she's lonely... maybe she's just waiting to find a guy who appreciates her... at least I won't get lost in the crowd."

In the end, being beautiful will always have its blessings—but sometimes, there's more to an advantage than meets the eye.

51. It is generally believed that beautiful people \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] have less difficulty in life [B] are less worried about love  
[C] pay less attention to others [D] like to gaze at lovely babies
52. The OK Cupid survey found that men's arguments over a woman's looks \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] have little meaning [B] benefit online dating  
[C] will actually hurt her [D] add to her popularity
53. Christian Rudder advises women to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] play up their physical advantages [B] view their popularity scientifically  
[C] highlight their physical weaknesses [D] accept guys who are willing to help
54. The attitude of women toward their attractive peers is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] critical [B] friendly  
[C] conservative [D] straightforward
55. The main idea of the text is that a woman's good looks \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] help to shape ideas of beauty [B] can put her at a disadvantage  
[C] end up with blessings for her [D] will always appeal to the eye

### Text 3

Camps have always reflected children's dreams and parents' fears. In the 1880s, many middle-class families worried that industrial society had broken off some tie to the frontier. Boys were growing soft; too much time with their mothers and teachers, not enough manly activity. So the early camps promised to take weakly boys out into camp life in the woods so that the pursuit of health could be combined with the practical knowledge.

Those first campers were wilderness tourists; today a wilderness is anyplace without bandwidth. Allowing cell phone contradicts the point of sleepaway camp; if 19th century campers were meant to regain lost survival skills, 21st century campers need to work on their social skill. They are often missing some basic interactive instruments; fantastically digitally aware, they are less familiar with the ideas of sharing their space, their stuff or the attention of the adults around them. For kids who are allowed to text during dinner, who have their parents whenever they get in trouble or need a ride, a little self-government is probably long overdue.

Most camps require kids to leave their phones at home, which shows that the resistance often comes not from the kids but from parents. It's known that parents pack off their children with two cell phones, so they can hand over one and still be able to slip away and call. Parents question camp directors about why they can't reach their kids by phone. Some services let camps post news and pictures to help the families feel as if they are with the kids at camp. But that just invites inquiry about why Johnny looks sad or how Jenny's jeans got torn.

Even as they yield in varying degrees to the demands of parents, camps endeavor to tell us our kids need a break from our eager interest and exhausting expectations. Camps talk about building independence, argue that having kids learn to solve their own problems and turn to peers and counselors for support is a key part of the experience. The implications are clear. They're lighting campfires, hiding and seeking, doing things that feel wonderfully improper if just because they involve getting dirtier than usual. Nothing to worry about, Mom.

56. The whole point of camp in the 19th century is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] acquire the lost survival skills [B] escape from industrial society  
[C] enjoy beautiful natural scenery [D] explore the woods in the frontier
57. For campers today, wilderness is where \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] they cannot use cell phones [B] they can realize their dreams  
[C] they stay far away from home [D] they are trained to be stronger
58. According to the text, today's kids are \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] aware of governing themselves [B] skilled in social communication  
[C] good at using electronic devices [D] short of the attention from adults
59. After seeing the posted news and pictures of their kids at camp, parents would feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] curious [B] pleasant  
[C] relieved [D] worried
60. As stated in the last paragraph, camps suggest parents \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] take back their kids' cell phones [B] leave their kids alone for a while  
[C] let their kids have a rest from study [D] call their kids only when necessary

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following texts in which five people wrote about being a vegetarian. For questions 61–65, match the name of each person (61–65) to one of the statements (A–G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Laurie:

It is encouraging to see that, whether out of sympathy for animals or a concern for their own health or both, people are starting to realize that it does not pay to eat too far up on the food chain. Meat need not be what is for dinner. Factory farming is barbaric and cruel. Every person who reduces the use of animals in his life is performing a lifesaving act.

#### Jeff:

I am ready to be a vegetarian, but in our country, farmers, food producers, restaurants and supermarkets are not prepared to support me. We all know that it is much easier and less expensive to get a hamburger at McDonald's or Chinese takeout or a roast chicken from the supermarket than it is to take the time to shop for, assemble and cook a tasty, nutritious and fulfilling vegetarian meal.

**Rod:**

I've heard another term for vegetarians: beady-eyed vegetarians. They'll eat things with beady eyes (fish, chicken) but not with big, sad eyes (cows, lambs). A friend of mine explained it by saying he would eat only things he thought he could kill himself. He figures he can kill a fish but not a cow. That seems like a more honest and consistent rationale than some of the others I've heard.

**Jerry:**

As a moral vegetarian, I have found that there is great misunderstanding about vegetarian principles in our society. While some vegetarians keep off animals as a matter of health, we moral vegetarians don't want other animals to live for us, nor do we want other animals to die for us, as they do for food, clothing and wasteful scientific research. All animals live for their own sake, not for mine.

**Ellen:**

Why do some people think that animals and human beings are the same? In my opinion, a human life is worth a lot more than an animal's. I think that we must stop thinking of meat eaters as killers. Vegetarians also kill vegetable life. Is there any difference? Eat vegetables and meat; both help you to be healthy and allow you to have all the nutrients your bodies need.

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

*Note: there are two extra statements.*

#### **Statements**

- |            |                                                                                    |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 61. Laurie | [A] All animals have the right to live for themselves.                             |
| 62. Jeff   | [B] Some vegetarians in fact eat small-sized animals.                              |
| 63. Rod    | [C] Vegetarians need to do more to save animals' lives.                            |
| 64. Jerry  | [D] Some people have overstressed the rights of animals.                           |
| 65. Ellen  | [E] Vegetarians should be consistent in their eating habits.                       |
|            | [F] How can I become a vegetarian without a favorable environment?                 |
|            | [G] Eating less meat saves not only the life of animals but also that of your own. |

## 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. Your friend Paul is coming to visit you next month. In his last email, he asked you about the interesting places in your hometown. Write an email back to Paul, telling him about:

- 1) some interesting places you would recommend;
- 2) things necessary for the travel.

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 picture illustrating a man frustrated by rude remarks on his posts online. Write an essay of about 120 words making reference to the following points:

- 1) the phenomenon and causes of online rudeness;
- 2) your comments on 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 CBBDA 6 - 10 CAADC 11 - 15 BAABC 16 - 20 BBABA

21 - 25 BCDBD

### 听力部分录音材料

#### Part A

1. M: Hello, Grace. I've been meaning to invite you to go to a play with me this evening. Could you go?  
W: Thanks for inviting me, but I have to finish writing my paper. It's due tomorrow.
2. M: Mum, could you help me find my sports clothes?  
W: Sure. But right now I need your help to move this desk before I paint the wall.
3. W: Did you go to the concert last night?  
M: Oh, yes. It should have started at 7:15, but it was delayed 15 minutes. I had waited for twenty minutes before it began.
4. M: Why don't you give up drinking? It's such a bad example to the children.  
W: It makes me relax. That's why.
5. M: Look, the lights in the lab are still on. It must be Professor Zhang who is still in it.  
W: How could it be? I saw her go home just a moment ago.
6. W: Jane will be pleased with Bill's promotion.  
M: I heard that she wanted the job herself.
7. W: Do you think Toby will pass the exam?  
M: No way.
8. M: Is that physics course as difficult as everyone says?  
W: Worse, believe it or not.
9. W: Did you enjoy your two-week drive through North China?  
M: Yes. I saw much more than I would have traveled by bus or train.
10. W: We do need another bookshelf in this room. But there is not enough space in it.  
M: How about moving the old dining table to the kitchen?

#### Part B

#### Questions 11 - 13

- W: Hello, this is New York Air-ticket Booking Office. What can I do for you?
- M: I want to book two round-trip tickets to Tokyo on the afternoon of the fifteenth.
- W: Wait a minute, let me check. There are three flights in all. They are 1:30 flight, 3:45 flight and 5:00 flight.
- M: 1:30 is too early. I will take the 3:45 flight. Is there any ticket left for the flight?
- W: Yes, there are.
- M: How much does it cost?
- W: It costs 450 dollars. I will be glad to send it to you as soon as possible if you leave your address.
- M: That's very kind of you.
- W: You are welcome.

#### Questions 14 - 17

- M: How are your new neighbors, Nancy?
- W: They seem nice enough, but they have a son who's driving me crazy.
- M: What do you mean?
- W: He comes home every night around 11 with his car windows rolled down and radio blaring. It stops as soon as he turns the car off. But by then the children are all awake.
- M: Have you tried talking to them?
- W: We haven't even really met them yet except to say a quick hello. I hate to get off on my own feet.
- M: You are not going to like them when you do meet them if you keep on simmering.
- W: I know, but I feel stupid complaining.
- M: But you said it was driving you crazy.
- W: Well, you know how early I have to get up to be here at the office. I'm just not getting enough sleep and neither are the kids. They're so irritable when I get home in the afternoon.
- M: Maybe you could go over sometime with a little gift; a plant for the yard or something else. Then you could ask about their son and whether they have any other children. Then they will be sure to ask about yours.

## Part B

### Questions 11 - 13

W: Hello, this is New York Air-ticket Booking Office. What can I do for you?

M: I want to book two round-trip tickets to Tokyo on the afternoon of the fifteenth.

W: Wait a minute, let me check. There are three flights in all. They are 1:30 flight, 3:45 flight and 5:00 flight.

M: 1:30 is too early. I will take the 3:45 flight. Is there any ticket left for the flight?

W: Yes, there are.

M: How much does it cost?

W: It costs 450 dollars. I will be glad to send it to you as soon as possible if you leave your address.

M: That's very kind of you.

W: You are welcome.

### Questions 14 - 17

M: How are your new neighbors, Nancy?

W: They seem nice enough, but they have a son who's driving me crazy.

M: What do you mean?

W: He comes home every night around 11 with his car windows rolled down and radio blaring. It stops as soon as he turns the car off. But by then the children are all awake.

M: Have you tried talking to them?

W: We haven't even really met them yet except to say a quick hello. I hate to get off on my own feet.

M: You are not going to like them when you do meet them if you keep on simmering.

W: I know, but I feel stupid complaining.

M: But you said it was driving you crazy.

W: Well, you know how early I have to get up to be here at the office. I'm just not getting enough sleep and neither are the kids. They're so irritable when I get home in the afternoon.

M: Maybe you could go over sometime with a little gift: a plant for the yard or something else. Then you could ask about their son and whether they have any other children. Then they will be sure to ask about yours.

W: And then?

M: Then you could mention that the hardest thing is to get your kids to get sleep at night.

W: That is a good idea.

M: You should do it soon. The longer you wait, the harder it will be to do politely.

### Questions 18 - 21

W: David, can I give you a hand with one of those grocery bags?

M: Sure, Jane. Could you take this one please? I didn't realize how heavy these bags would be.

W: Why did you buy so much stuff when you had to walk back home from the store?

M: Well, I didn't intend to buy a lot. But I'm having some people over and I guess I needed more than I expected.

W: What's the occasion?

M: Now the people I live with, the Kremers, have been on vacation for a month and I thought I'd surprise them. I'm inviting some of their friends and families for a welcome home dinner.

W: Oh, that's really thoughtful of you.

M: I figure it's the least I can do for them. I've been staying with them rent free while I'm in school.

W: Really? That's pretty generous of them.

M: Well, they must understand how difficult it is to make ends meet when you're a student. They've been such a big help to me. I thought that this might be a small way to thank them for the generosity.

### Questions 22 - 25

London taxi drivers know the capital like the back of their hands. No matter how small or indistinct the street is, the driver will be able to get you there without any trouble. The reason London taxi drivers are so efficient is that they all have gone through a very tough training period to get special taxi driving license. During this period, which can take two to four years, the would-be taxi driver has to learn the most direct route to every single road and to every important building in London. To achieve this, most learners go around the city on small motorbikes practicing how to move to and from different points of the city. Learner taxi drivers are tested several times during the training period by government officers. The exams are terrible experience. The officers ask you "How do you get from Birmingham Palace to the Tower of London?" and you have to take

them there in the direct line. When you get to the tower, they won't say "Well done!" They will quickly move on to the next question. After five or six questions, they will just say "See you in two months' time." and then you know the exam is over. Learner drivers are not allowed to work and earn money as drivers. Therefore, many of them keep their present jobs until they have obtained the license. The training can cost quite a lot, because learners have to pay for their own expenses on the tests and the exam.

## 第二部分 英语知识运用

### 参考译文

民间玩具是指其设计一代代传承下来,由手工而不是工厂制作而成的玩具。与工厂生产出的产品不同的是,它们既不受版权和专利的保护,也不是机械生产出的标准化产品。早期的民间玩具都是由一些天然的材料制成,这些材料包括木头、布、金属、泥土以及其他能找到的材料。因为木头很多、容易制作而且不需涂色,所以人们常常使用木头制作玩具。这些玩具通常被认为无足轻重,所以关于它们的记载很少。父母为孩子制作玩具,孩子们自己也制作玩具。这些玩具常常制作得非常巧妙,并且还可以活动。通常爸爸们和男孩子们最喜欢的是可活动玩具,然而妈妈们和女孩子们则更偏爱玩偶和女红。

民间玩具包括可活动玩具、模型、竞赛类玩具、智力玩具以及玩偶。这些玩具种类丰富,包括技能玩具、平衡玩具、飞行玩具、射击玩具、伴有音乐或噪音的玩具以及动画玩具。在历史长河中,制作者的姓名早已不得而知,关于玩具的描述性的名称也各不相同。代表性的名字包括喇叭、天梯以及木头人玩偶。

阿巴拉契亚山脉地区的早期定居者主要来自于德国、英格兰、苏格兰以及爱尔兰,他们从家乡也带来了许多民间玩具的制作工艺。这些工艺在一代代传承的过程中有许多的修改,因此现在与过去也有很大的不同。

在繁荣时期,自制玩具会有所减少,因为人们有能力购买工厂制作而成的玩具。然而最近人们对于山区民间玩具遗产又有了一种新的认识。与工厂制作而成的玩具相比,人们更愿意购买手工制成的玩具。

26. B 【精析】本题考查介词词义辨析。without 没有;unlike 不像;despite 尽管;besides 此外。此处是说不像工厂生产出的产品,所以只有 unlike 符合题意,故选 B。

27. C 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。so 因此;or 或者;nor 也不;as 当...时。根据文意,此处需要否定倒装,表示也不是机械生产出的标准化产品。所以只有答案 nor 符合题意,故选 C。

28. A 【精析】本题考查介词词义辨析。这里是说这些材料包括木头、布、金属、泥土以及其他能找到的材料,因此只有 including 符合

题意,故选 A。

29. B 【精析】本题考查形容词词义辨析。其他材料要用 other,其他选项均不符合题意,故选 B。

30. D 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。人们常常使用木头制作玩具是因为木头容易获得、制作等特点,故选 D。

31. A 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。前面说玩具通常被认为无足轻重,因此此处应该是说关于它们的记载很少。此处记载应该是可数的,只能用 few 修饰,故选 A。

32. A 【精析】本题考查副词词义辨析。此处是说这些玩具常常制作得非常巧妙。cleverly 巧妙地;massively 大量地;uniformly 统一地;publicly 公开地。故选 A。

33. A 【精析】本题考查词义辨析。通常男孩子们最喜欢的是可活动玩具。action 动作;cloth 布;manufactured 生产的;patented 专利的。故选 A。

34. D 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。然而妈妈和女孩子们则更偏爱玩偶和女红。provide 提供;find 找到;create 生产,制造;favor 偏爱。故选 D。

35. A 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。此处是说“这些玩具种类丰富,包括...”,纵观四个选项,只有 list 有“列表,清单”的意思,故选 A。

36. C 【精析】本题考查代词的用法。句意为:那些配有音乐或噪音的玩具。四个选项中,只有 those 符合题意,故选 C。

37. B 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。advocator 拥护者;creator 制作者;owner 主人;seller 销售者。此处意为:制作者的姓名早已不得而知。四个选项中,只有 creator 符合题意,故选 B。

38. D 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。关于玩具的描述性的名称也各不相同。四个选项中,只有 vary 符合题意,故选 D。

39. D 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。这里是说他们从家乡也带来了许多民间玩具的制作工艺,四个选项中,只有 bringing 最恰当,故选 D。

40. B 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。discard 抛弃;modify 修改;reduce 减少;minimize 最小化。这里是说这些工艺在一代代传承的过程中有许多的修改,四个选项中,只有 B 选项合适,故选 B。

41. C 【精析】本题考查固定搭配。hand down 是固定搭配,把...传下去。故选 C。

42. D 【精析】本题考查固定搭配。in times of 是固定搭配,在...的时候;在...的时期。故选 D。

43. C 【精析】本题考查动词词义辨析。copy 复制;claim 声称;buy 购买;carry 携带。根据题意:因为人们有能力购买工厂制作而成的

玩具,所以这里应该选 buy,故选 C。

44. A 【精析】本题考查名词词义辨析。appreciation 理解,认识; suggestion 暗示,建议; explanation 解释; identity 身份。根据题意:最近对于山区民间玩具遗产又有了一种新的认识。故选 A。

45. B 【精析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。此处意为:然而最近对于山区民间玩具遗产又有了一种新的认识。所以只能选 however, 其他选项均不符合题意,故选 B。

### 第三部分 阅读理解

#### Part A

##### Text 1

###### 参考译文

当今有三种不同类型的纽约人:第一种表现得好像他们生来就在纽约;第二种虽然在纽约却希望生活在别处;第三种是来自世界各地的一群希望生活在纽约的虚拟纽约人。这是三种不同的心态,其共同点是憧憬和幻想。事实上,这是一座梦想家的城市。

是什么使得纽约与众不同?纽约人确信纽约是独一无二的——但是多伦多更加多元化,伦敦更大,华盛顿更有权势。那么,为什么纽约认为自己是世界之都呢?

人们常常说欧洲的城市问题是不平等。但是当今的纽约是美国最不平等的城市之一。2010年,1%的纽约人的收入占到全纽约的45%。这意味着这个城市最有钱的34,500个家庭的平均年收入是370万美元。这个群体平均月收入要多于这个城市最贫穷的10%的人的平均年收入。

那么,为什么仍然有人愿意到这样一个不平等的地方来碰运气呢?吸引他们来到这里的是机会还是幻觉?

他们来到这里是任何新来者都可以在纽约的不同层级中找到自己的位置。例如,你随便看一家纽约的饭店,他们的厨师可能是法国人,洗盘子的可能是墨西哥人,女服务员可能是俄罗斯人,店主可能是英国人。他们并不完全平等。他们赚得不同的收入。但是他们一起工作把食物提供给饥饿的人们。

纽约向我们展示的是:移民很有用。这座城市利用它的移民,甚至非法移民。虽然他们非法跨越边境破坏了法律,但是如果他们不那样做,这座城市的经济将只是一个空壳,如果把他们驱逐出境,这座城市的经济也会崩溃。被这座城市的传说所吸引,每个移民都想到这里来寻求一种对过去、个人以及政治生活的解脱。对于这样的移民来说,纽约是给了他第二次生命的城市。

46. B 【精析】主旨题。根据第一段内容可知,当今有三种不同类型的纽约人:第一种表现得好像他们生来就在纽约;第二种虽然在纽

约却希望生活在别处;第三种是来自全世界的一群希望生活在纽约的虚拟的纽约人。这是三种不同的心态,其共同点是憧憬和幻想。事实上,这是一座梦想家的城市。故选 B。

47. C 【精析】细节题。根据第二段第一、二句话:什么使得纽约与众不同?纽约人确信纽约是独一无二的。故选 C。

48. C 【精析】细节题。根据第三段第二句话:但是当今的纽约是美国最不平等的城市之一。故选 C。

49. B 【精析】细节题。根据第五段第一句话:他们来到这里是任何新来者都可以在纽约的不同层级中找到自己的位置。故选 B。

50. A 【精析】推断题。根据最后一段可知,纽约吸纳了各种移民者(不论是否合法)来促进自己城市的经济发展。由此可以推知,纽约是一个宽容的城市,故选 A。

##### Text 2

###### 参考译文

我们读过很多文章是关于漂亮的人抱着婴儿,婴儿会盯着看得时间更久,并且会哭得更少;也听过一些传说关于长得好的人在学校的表现更好,并且会受到老师的特殊照顾。在生活中,正如在爱情中一样,漂亮的人似乎生活得更容易。但是如果告诉你,在网上约会时,长得好看可能会伤害你,你会怎么样?

根据一家互联网约会网站——OK 丘比特最近一项针对43,000名用户所做的调查,男人越是不喜欢一位女士的外貌,最终越是可能喜欢上她。对于寻求另一半的女士来说,这意味着什么呢?“我们现在有绝对的证据表明你不应该隐藏自己的缺点,”该网站的合伙创办人——克里斯丁·卢德说。“如果你有点胖,突出它。如果你鼻子大,突出它。统计数据表明,不喜欢你的缺点的人只会帮助你,然而喜欢的人会更加兴奋。”

这个研究结果最终强调了,最近的科学研究确实支持了这一观点。该观点是:漂亮可能会有好处,但是在互联网上,正如在工作生活中一样,太有吸引力的女性并不总是有优势。

美丽带来更多的竞争,女性受到的教育是为了得到男人、工作以及日常的满足,她们必须比其他女性长得好看;而男性竞争是为了获得最好的战利品。这一切可能有助于解释为什么47%的招聘单位都认为长得好看的女性可能会受苦;为什么女性同伴们对于长得好看的女性更加挑剔;最后一点,为什么在OK 丘比特网站男性最终找的都是不怎么吸引人的女性——因为这减少了很多对手。“如果你觉得其他男性不感兴趣,那意味着更少的竞争,”卢德解释说。“你可能认为:可能她很孤独,可能她只是等着找一位欣赏她的男士,至少我不会迷失在人群中。”

最终,长得好看总是幸运的,但是有时候与养眼相比还有更多可以成为优势的方面。

51. A 【精析】细节题。文章第一段详细介绍了这一点:我们读过很多文章是关于婴儿由漂亮的人抱着,会盯着看得时间更久,并且会哭得更少;也听过一些传说关于长得好的人在学校的表现也更好,并且受到老师的特殊照顾。在生活中,正如在爱情中一样,漂亮的人似乎生活得更容易点。故选 A。

52. D 【精析】细节题。根据第二段可知,OK 丘比特最近针对 43,000 名用户所做的调查显示,男人越是不看好一位女士的外貌,最终越是可能会喜欢上她。故选 D。

53. C 【精析】细节题。根据第二段可知,克里斯丁·卢德建议女士们不要隐藏自己的缺点,要突出它。故选 C。

54. A 【精析】细节题。根据第四段第二句可知,女性同伴们对于长得好的女性更加挑剔,故选 A。

55. B 【精析】推断题。根据第四段可知,美丽引起更多的竞争,很多招聘单位都认为长得太好看的女性可能容易受苦;女性同伴们对于长得好的女性更加挑剔;在 OK 丘比特网站男性最终找的都是不怎么吸引人的女性。因此可推知,女性的美貌不总是带来优势,有时候也会带来不利。故选 B。

### Text 3

#### 参考译文

露营一直是孩子们梦想的事,却是父母们焦虑的事。19 世纪 80 年代,许多中产阶级家庭担心工业社会中断了与边远地区的联系。男孩们长大可能变得很女性化;他们有太多时间与妈妈、老师们待在一起,没有参加足够多适合男人的活动。因此,早期的露营目的是要把虚弱的男孩们带出家庭;进入到森林中去,使得他们对健康的追求能够与实践性知识相结合。

第一批露营者是荒野游客;今天的荒野是指任何没有信号的地方。允许带手机会与露营活动有矛盾;如果 19 世纪露营者的目的是重新获取已经丢失的生存技巧,那么 21 世纪的露营者需要锻炼的是他们的社交技巧。他们经常缺乏一些基本的交流技巧;对于数字化有着很强的意识;不太懂得与别人分享空间、分享物品或者分享他们身边成年人的关注。对于那些获准在晚餐时发短信的孩子们以及无论何时有了麻烦或需要便车时,父母总是在身边的孩子们来说,自我管理的能力总是姗姗来迟。

大多数露营要求孩子们把电话留在家里,对于这种情况的抵制常常来自父母而不是来自孩子。我们知道父母们送孩子们去露营的时候总是给他们准备两部电话,这样他们可以上交一部,还能偷偷留下一部来

打电话。父母们会质问露营指导者们为什么他们不能和孩子用电话联系。有些服务机构会让营地发一些消息和图片来让家人觉得他们好像也在营地里和孩子们在一起。但是这也会引发一些问题,比如:为什么约翰看起来很伤心或者詹妮的裤子怎么破了。

虽然营地会在不同程度上屈从父母们的要求,他们仍然努力告诉我们:孩子们需要暂时脱离我们全身心的关怀和无尽的期待。露营会增强孩子们的独立性,孩子们学会自己解决问题以及求助同伴和指导老师都是这一经历的重要部分。这其中的含义很明显。他们生篝火,玩捉迷藏,做一些平时认为不适合做的脏兮兮的事。并没有什么好担心的,妈妈。

56. A 【精析】细节题。根据第二段第二句可知,19 世纪露营者的目的是重新获取已经丢失的生存技巧。故选 A。

57. A 【精析】细节题。根据第二段第一句可知,今天的荒野是指任何没有信号的地方。故选 A。

58. C 【精析】细节题。根据第二段第三句:他们缺乏一些基本的交流技巧;对于数字化有着很强的意识…。因此可知,现在的孩子很擅长运用数字化设备。故选 C。

59. D 【精析】细节题。根据第三段最后两句可知,有些服务机构会让营地发一些消息和图片来让家人觉得他们好像也在营地里和孩子们在一起。但是这也会引起一些问题比如:为什么约翰看起来很伤心或者詹妮的裤子怎么破了。这会让父母们更加担心。故选 D。

60. B 【精析】推断题。根据最后一段我们知道,很多父母把孩子们送去露营,但是并不是很放心,然而露营机构却认为父母们应该对孩子们放手,让孩子们学会独立。故选 B。

### Part B

#### 参考译文

下面这段文字是 5 个人对于成为素食主义者的不同观点。

劳里:

无论是出于对动物的同情还是对自己健康的关心,我们都很欣慰地看到人们开始意识到吃食物链上端的食物并没有什么好处。晚餐不一定需要肉。工厂化农场经营既野蛮又残忍。生活中每一个减少动物肉摄取的人都在做着拯救生命的事。

杰夫:

我准备做一名素食主义者,但是在我们国家,农民、食品生产商、饭店以及超市都不准备支持我。我们都知道在麦当劳或者中国的外卖店买一个汉堡,或从超市买一只烤鸡要比花时间去买菜、配菜以及做出一顿美味、营养、令人满意的素食餐更加方便和便宜。

罗德:

关于素食主义者我听说过另外一个术语:眼睛如珠的素食主义者。他们会吃一些眼睛如珠子般大小的动物(鱼、鸡),但是不吃长有很大、很悲伤眼睛的动物(牛、羊)。我的一个朋友解释说他只吃他认为自己能够杀死的动物。他认为他能杀死鱼而杀不死牛。这一理论似乎要比我曾经听过的其他理论更加诚实和一致。

杰里:

作为一名道德上的素食主义者,我发现人们对于我们社会中的素食主义原则有着极大的误解。虽然一些人由于健康原因不吃肉食,但是我们道德上的素食主义者既不想动物们为我们而活,也不想它们为我们而死。现实中有的动物活着就为了成为人们的食物、服装和科学试验品。所有的动物都应该为了自己而活,而不是为了我们。

艾伦:

为什么有些人会认为动物和人类一样呢?在我看来,人的生命比动物的生命有价值得多。我认为我们不应该把肉食者看做杀戮者。素食主义者也杀死蔬菜的生命。这有什么不同呢?吃蔬菜和肉;两者都对你的健康有益,使你能够获取你的身体所需要的所有营养。

61. G 【精析】主旨题。劳里认为无论是出于对动物的同情还是对自己健康的关心,我们很欣慰地看到人们开始意识到吃食物链上端的食物并没有什么好处。故选 G。
62. F 【精析】主旨题。杰夫认为在他们国家根本就没有适合素食主义者就餐的环境,吃肉反而又方便又便宜,即使很多人想做素食主义者,也难以办到。故选 F。
63. B 【精析】主旨题。罗德认为有些素食主义者只是不吃那些长有很大很悲伤眼睛的动物,他们实际上也吃一些很小的动物。故选 B。
64. A 【精析】细节题。杰里认为所有的动物都应该为了自己而活,而不是为了我们。故选 A。
65. D 【精析】推断题。艾伦说人的生命比动物的生命有价值得多,人们不应该把肉食者看做杀戮者,素食主义者也杀死蔬菜的生命,这没什么不同。可推断出,艾伦认为那些素食主义者过分强调了动物的生命,故选 D。

#### 第四部分 写作

##### Part A

##### 66. 【高分范文】

Dear Paul,

I was very pleased to learn you will visit Shanghai. I hope the following information will help you enjoy your stay in my hometown.

Shanghai is a big and busy city. I know you are interested in art and

history, so firstly, I suggest you visit Shanghai Museum. Secondly, not far from the museum is the famous Bund, where you will also have a wonderful view of Pudong; the Oriental Pearl TV Tower, and Jinmao Tower—the third highest building in the world!

By the way, you need to bring some casual clothes and sports shoes. When you get here, you also need to buy a map.

I hope these suggestions will be helpful.

Looking forward to meeting you here.

Yours Sincerely,

Wang Lin

##### 【写作点金】

此篇属应用文文体,是对朋友的回复函。首先应该注意回复函的格式。其次要注意正文部分的写作层次:文章的开头就要明确发出邀请,然后要注意写信人需要让被邀请者感觉自己很受欢迎,所以语言要诚恳,尽量使用简短的句式把意思表达清楚。最后要注意再次表示很期待对方的到来。

##### 【高频词句】

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| be pleased to do sth.    | 很高兴做某事 |
| firstly                  | 首先     |
| secondly                 | 其次     |
| as well as               | 和      |
| looking forward to doing | 期待...  |

##### Part B

##### 67. 【高分范文】

##### Stop Online Rudeness

From the picture we can find a man is criticized by many people on the Internet. Nowadays our daily lives depend so much on the Internet that it seems we can not live without it. The Internet brings us lots of advantages and convenience. But every coin has two sides. It also brings us online rudeness. Sometimes we are criticized just because we say something wrong.

Why on earth is there more and more online rudeness? On the one hand, there are no relative laws to regulate people's online behaviors. On the other hand, the people on the Internet are virtual. We don't know who they really are. In this case, people can do or say anything they like online.

Online rudeness is generally something that people should avoid. Since people would like to be treated with respect, they should treat others that way.

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## Part B

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Online rudeness is generally something that people should avoid. Since people would like to be treated with respect, they should treat others that way.

So, be polite on the Internet.

### 【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求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。最后要结合问题给出可行的解决办法。

### 【高频词句】

|                                     |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| depend on                           | 依靠            |
| because of                          | 因为            |
| suffer from                         | 遭受            |
| on earth                            | 究竟            |
| at one's will                       | 随意            |
| regulate                            | 规范            |
| on the one hand...on the other hand | 一方面...另一方面... |
| tend to                             | 往往            |