

SECTION I Listening

(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 is the woman doing at the moment?
[A] Having a break.
[B] Having a coffee.
[C] Writing a report.
[D] Visiting the man.
2. What does the woman ask the man to do?
[A] Repair her windows.
[B] Take care of her house.
[C] Take a rest for a few days.
[D] Go to the seaside with her.
3. What do we learn about the woman from the dialogue?
[A] She bought a suitable skirt.
[B] She wanted to purchase a skirt.
[C] She returned a skirt to the shop.
[D] She complained about the service.

4. What does the man say to the woman?
[A] He envies her a lot.
[B] He enjoys cooking.
[C] He usually eats out.
[D] He runs a restaurant.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
[A] Gardening. [B] Air quality.
[C] Hot weather. [D] Lack of rain.
6. Why is the woman angry with her son?
[A] He ignored traffic signals.
[B] He failed to repair her car.
[C] He didn't attend his class.
[D] He didn't take her advice.
7. Why does the man feel sorry?
[A] He forgot his Dad's birthday.
[B] He didn't buy a birthday present.
[C] He didn't put the cake in the fridge.
[D] He arrived late for his dad's birthday.
8. Where is the man's house located?
[A] Near a park.
[B] By a restaurant.
[C] Close to a highway.
[D] In a Chinese neighborhood.
9. What does the woman say about the data in the article?
[A] It is original.
[B] It is reliable.
[C] It is questionable.
[D] It is authoritative.
10. What does the man tell the woman?
[A] The best time for job interviews.
[B] The strategies for job interviews.
[C] His comments on her recent work.
[D] His congratulations on her good luck.

Part B

Directions:

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 sec-

onds 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 John Smith, a psychologist on office behavior.

11. What is the man's first tip on a productive workday?
 - [A] Arrive at the office earlier.
 - [B] Jump into paper work first.
 - [C] Start with less difficult tasks.
 - [D] Get ready within 15 minutes.
12. Why should personal phone calls be avoided?
 - [A] They may take a lot of time.
 - [B] They may reduce social time.
 - [C] They may spoil a great mood.
 - [D] They may cause errors in work.
13. Why should an alarm be set?
 - [A] To give a go-home signal.
 - [B] To remind people to relax.
 - [C] To make people work fast.
 - [D] To warn people of an emergency.

Questions 14 – 17 are based on the following conversation between two friends.

14. What news does Renee share with Tom?
 - [A] She met a high school classmate.
 - [B] She found an old friend's address.
 - [C] She paid a visit to her high school.
 - [D] She got in touch with an old friend.
15. Why did Renee and her friend lose contact?
 - [A] Her friend's family left for another city.
 - [B] Her friend transferred to another school.
 - [C] They had an argument and drifted apart.
 - [D] They were too busy to write to each other.
16. What does Tom say about his old friends?
 - [A] He has lost touch with all of them.
 - [B] He maintains contact with most of them.
 - [C] He has regained contact with a few of them.
 - [D] He keeps in touch with one or two of them.

17. How did Renee's friend get her email address?

- [A] From an old address book.
- [B] From one of their former teachers.
- [C] From another high school classmate.
- [D] From the website of Renee's company.

Questions 18 – 21 are based on a conversation between Lisa and her former neighbor John.

18. Why did the woman decide to cancel her vacation?

- [A] She had trouble with her health.
- [B] She had trouble with her investment.
- [C] She had to attend a financial course.
- [D] She had to attend a conference in Paris.

19. What did the woman do after she graduated from college?

- [A] She worked as a stock trader.
- [B] She worked as a stock analyst.
- [C] She worked as a finance teacher.
- [D] She worked as a company manager.

20. Why did the woman want to start her own company?

- [A] To make more money.
- [B] To have more time for herself.
- [C] To find more business opportunities.
- [D] To know more about the stock market.

21. How does the woman feel about the present economic stimulating package?

- [A] Relieved.
- [B] Optimistic.
- [C] Unconfident.
- [D] Disappointed.

Questions 22 – 25 are based on the following interview between a reporter and Mr. Smith on his website.

22. Which industry is the man's website concerned with?

- [A] News.
- [B] Music.
- [C] Education.
- [D] Television.

23. Whom is the man's website mainly meant for?

- [A] College students in Asia.
- [B] English learners of all ages.
- [C] Teenagers and young adults.
- [D] Any visitors for entertainment.

24. What does the website want its visitors to get familiar with?

- [A] Classic films.
- [B] Western music.

[C] English accents.

[D] Public speeches.

25. What does the man hope his website will do in three years?

[A] Fulfill its short-term goal.

[B] Get a big market in Asia.

[C] Become self-financed.

[D] Get more investments.

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 Reading

(50 minutes)

Part A

Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

Isabel has turned down two job offers in the past year. In 2006, she started her own consulting practice, but by 2008, most of her larger clients had to drop her because of the economy. In 2011, she was undertaking irregular assignments and knew she needed a steady job. The first job she considered was Director of HR for a company in Utah. After the initial interviews, she felt the job fit her except for the location. Still, she flew west to meet the hiring manager. The hiring manager explained that Isabel was the top candidate for the job but that, before she continued with the process, she should better understand the firm's culture. She directed Isabel to several videos of the company's CEO, who regularly appeared in front of the company in costume as part of morale building exercises and expected his senior leaders to do the same. "Even though I was desperate for a job, I knew I couldn't do that," Isabel says. She called the recruiter to turn down the job and explained that she didn't feel there was a cultural fit.

A few months later, she interviewed for another job: a director of employee relations at a local university. After several interviews, the hiring manager told her the job was hers if she wanted it. The job had many positives: it was a low-stress environment, it offered great benefits, and the university was an employee-friendly place. But the job was relatively junior despite the title and Isabel worried it wouldn't be challenging enough. Finally, she turned it down. "It would be great to have a paycheck and great benefits but I would definitely have trouble sleeping at night," she says.

In both cases, she was frank with the hiring managers about why she wasn't taking the jobs. "In the past, it felt like dating, I was worried about hurting people's feelings," she says. However, they appreciated her frankness and thanked her for her honesty. She says it was hard to turn down the jobs and it was a risk for her financially but she felt she had to.

26. In 2011, Isabel _____.
- [A] did consulting now and then
 [B] found a job close to her home
 [C] refused several job interviews
 [D] ran a successful consulting firm
27. Isabel turned down the first job offer mainly because of its _____.
- [A] CEO [B] culture [C] location [D] recruiter
28. Isabel was dissatisfied with the second job due to its _____.
- [A] junior title [B] low benefits
 [C] environment [D] lack of challenge
29. Isabel believed that her rejection of the jobs was _____.
- [A] harmful [B] surprising
 [C] justifiable [D] troublesome
30. According to Isabel, it is important to _____.
- [A] look for jobs with little stress
 [B] look for jobs with great benefits
 [C] be truthful in declining job offers
 [D] be cautious in declining job offers

Text 2

You do not usually get something for nothing. Now, a new study reveals that the evolution of an improved learning ability could come at a particularly high price: an earlier death.

Past experiments have demonstrated that it is relatively easy through selective breeding to make rats, honey bees and—that great favourite of researchers—fruit flies a lot better at learning. Animals that are better learners should be competitive and, thus, over time, come to dominate a population by natural selection. But improved learning ability does not get selected amongst these animals in the wild. No one really understands why.

Tadeusz Kawecki and his colleagues at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland have measured the effects of improved learning on the lives of fruit flies. The flies were given two different fruits as egg-laying sites. One of these was laced with a bitter additive that could be detected only on contact. The flies were then given the same fruit but without an additive. Flies that avoided the fruit which had been bitter were deemed to have learned from their experience. Their children were reared and the experiment was run again.

After repeating the experiment for 30 generations, the children of the learned flies were compared with normal flies. The researchers report in a forthcoming edition of *Evolution* that although learning ability could be bred into a population of fruit flies, it shortened their lives by 15%. When the researchers compared their learned flies to colonies selectively bred to live long lives, they

found even greater differences. Whereas learned flies had reduced their life spans, the long-lived flies learned less well than even average flies.

The authors suggest that evolving an improved learning ability may require a greater investment in the nervous system which takes resources away from processes that delay ageing. However, Dr. Kawecki thinks the effect could also be a by-product of greater brain activity increasing the production of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS), which can increase oxidation in the body and damage health.

No one knows whether the phenomenon holds true for other animals. So, biologists, at least, still have a lot to learn.

31. Past experiments prove selective breeding can make animals better _____.

- [A] commanders [B] competitors
- [C] survivors [D] learners

32. In this experiment, scientists observed that _____.

- [A] some flies avoided the fruit without an addictive
- [B] some flies preferred the fruit with an addictive
- [C] the eggs of the flies were not damaged
- [D] the impact on the flies did not last long

33. The forthcoming report says that _____.

- [A] long-lived flies are better at laying eggs
- [B] long-lived flies are poorer in learning
- [C] learned flies have a relatively long life
- [D] learned flies live as long as average ones

34. According to Dr. Kawecki, greater brain activity _____.

- [A] reduces oxygen consumption
- [B] regulates the nervous system
- [C] speeds up the ageing process
- [D] stabilizes the ageing process

35. We learn from the text that _____.

- [A] the research findings need to be tested further
- [B] biologists are doing similar research on other animals
- [C] the animal world usually follows the same universal laws
- [D] biologists are applying their findings to other areas

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine article in which five people talk about tipping in a restaurant. For questions 36–40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A–G) given below.

Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Richard:

I've always viewed tipping as a way of saying "thank you" to the one who serves me. I believe what is bad is when no tip is left at all. The better the service, the higher the tip. Unless the service is literally perfect, I never tip more than 10% of the bill. Much like the harder teachers in school, I never give an easy "A." My assessment is honest.

Daniel:

A tip is a "thank you," but in truth, a tip is payment for service. 20% is a standard tip. Servers deserve it for their hard work. Restaurants will never pay more for labor unless they are forced to do so by new laws. Tips make up about 97% of a server's total income. Those tips are needed for survival. So, before servers are paid a living wage, tip 20%.

Kate:

Why should I pay the difference between what the restaurant is willing to pay the employee and what an acceptable wage is? I do pay 20%, but I hate it. A friend of mine left Europe for New York City, found a job in a restaurant there and ended up making \$5,500 a month. Enough above minimum wage? How about miners, construction workers, resident doctors, etc? Do they get tipped?

Patricia:

18 – 20% for good service is today's standard. The restaurant and its employees are too polite to tell you this or to put it on their menus, but that is their expectation and you need to understand that. I believe it is good manners to respect this. To do otherwise is to be openly rude. If you disagree, you are wise to eat elsewhere, as you are hurting a hardworking professional.

Michael:

Tipping has gotten out of control. I always had thought it was 15%, and now suddenly servers have made it 20%. I tip 15%, and that's it. If the service is really superior, then I work higher from there. Interesting to be told, "If you can't afford to tip 20%, then you should eat at home." If all those people stayed away, the restaurant would not even be in business.

Now match the name of each person (36 – 40) to the appropriate statement.

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 36. Richard | [A] It's rude not to tip. |
| 37. Daniel | [B] I do tip, though I don't like it. |
| 38. Kate | [C] Tipping shouldn't be compulsory. |
| 39. Patricia | [D] Tips are essential to servers' survival. |
| 40. Michael | [E] If you don't tip, you are punishing the server. |
| | [F] I think the current tipping standard is too high. |
| | [G] My tip faithfully reflects how good the service is. |

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A–G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41–45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

In 2009, the number of hungry people in the world reached one billion for the first time. It's difficult not to be shocked by the fact that more than one in seven people in the world do not have enough to eat. 41 Hunger kills more people per year than diseases such as AIDS, malaria and TB combined.

The UN estimates that almost two thirds of the world's hungry people are in Asia, which is of course the world's most populous continent. 42 Although this region has a much lower population than Asia, it has the highest percentage of hungry people. Almost all of the rest are in Latin America, North Africa and the Caribbean. In the richest regions of the world there are only a tiny number of people who don't have enough to eat.

There are many reasons for world hunger. They include wars, droughts, floods, and the over-use of farming land. 43 Many people also blame greedy businessmen for pushing up the prices of basic foods in the global market. But the most important reason, quite simply, is poverty, which has increased recently due to the financial crisis of 2008.

Although many people make the obvious point that there would be less hunger if the global population were smaller, few people would argue that there is not enough food to go around. 44 In the last 50 years, global food production has risen even more quickly than the global population. There are many areas of the world in which people generally have more than enough food. 45 The answer to world hunger, therefore, may be a balanced food distribution around the whole world. Everyone will have enough to eat, but not overeat.

- [A] The basic problem seems to be not a lack of food, but its distribution.
- [B] More than a quarter are in sub-Saharan Africa.
- [C] All these factors affect food production.
- [D] It takes the effort of every country to fight against world hunger.
- [E] In those places, obesity is a far bigger problem than hunger.
- [F] Those places need far more food than they actually get.
- [G] By the end of this year, more than 35 million people will have died as a result of not having enough to eat.

Part D

Directions:

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A – O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46–55). There are FIVE extra words that you

do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

I can't believe the kind of rubbish that some people call art. Yesterday, my girlfriend dragged me to a modern art 46 to see an exhibition she had read about in the paper. It was five or six so-called installations made of bits of plastic, wood and paper that 47 just to have been thrown on the floor. It was a mess, basically—just like the floor in my sister's house when my two-year-old nephew's left all his toys out, but less 48. Come to think of it, 49 you had given those bits of plastic, wood and paper to my nephew, he could probably have 50 something just as good. I guess, sometimes, the cleaners end up throwing art like that in the bins at the end of the day, 51 they must find it hard to work out what's an exhibit and what's just 52. I think that if a painting or an installation looks like something I could have done myself in fifteen minutes, it doesn't 53 to be called art. But when I say that, people like my girlfriend say I'm "uncultured." I think a lot of the people who say they 54 the kind of stuff we saw yesterday are just pretending—deep down they know it's rubbish but they don't want to be the first one to admit it because, unlike me, they're 55 of being looked down on.

[A] afraid

[B] appreciate

[C] because

[D] colorful

[E] created

[F] deserve

[G] dislike

[H] gallery

[I] if

[J] litter

[K] object

[L] proved

[M] seemed

[N] serious

[O] when

SECTION III Writing

(45 minutes)

Directions:

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

Part A

56.

You have just had a terrible trip to a foreign country. Post a message to an English online forum:

- 1) telling other travelers some of your bad experiences;
- 2) giving them some suggestions about taking a trip.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of your message.
Use "Wang Lin" instead.

Part B

57.

Directions:

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

Dear Sally,

It was amazing to see your dance performance last weekend. I felt so proud of you when your teacher and schoolmates congratulated you upon your completion of the performance.

While you continue to enjoy the moment, I'd like to share with you a small quote from Abraham Lincoln, "This, too, shall pass away." I want these words to be your guide at every turning point in your life.

When you're feeling very proud of yourself at an achievement, knowing no bounds at that moment, remember that "This, too, shall pass away."

When you're at a difficult moment in your life and don't know what to do, find comfort in the same words—"This, too, shall pass away."

I'm not saying that the ache of some losses and setbacks will completely go away from your life. In fact, often the memories of painful events will hit you unexpectedly like tons of bricks and take your breath away years after they happen.

But, like all humans, you have an almost infinite capacity to adapt to life's changes and a great ability to bounce back from trying times. This understanding should give you a spark of hope when you're in a season of despair; it should also build up your confidence for taking risks in the future.

Sally, our lives are made up of several peaks and several valleys. That's the nature of life. Live each moment as it comes. And always remember "This, too, shall pass away."

Love,
Papa

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.

参考答案及精析

第一部分 听力

1-5 CBBCD 6-10 DDACA 11-15 DABDA 16-20 DDBBB
21-25 CCCCCB

听力部分录音材料

Part A

1. M: Got a time have a coffee with me now?
W: You call me at a bad time. I'm writing a report and is due in an hour.
M: You really like leaving things to the last minute.
W: I know. It's a terrible habit.
2. W: Oh, we are going away to the seaside for a few days. Can you keep an eye on my home while I'm away?
M: Certainly, Jackie. Make sure you lock the doors and shut all the windows.
W: Thanks. It's very kind of you.
3. W: These skirts are just what I have been looking for. Have you got the medium sizes of them?
M: I'm afraid not, Madam. They appeared to be temporarily out of stock.
W: Oh, how disappointing. When will you have some mediums in?
M: We should be getting in some until next Monday.
4. W: How often do you eat out, Jame?
M: Well, very often, almost five times a week.
W: Wow. I really envy you.
M: Don't envy me. It's for business. In fact, I'm tired of restaurant food. Sometimes I really miss our home-cooked meal.
5. W: Well, the dry conditions are really severe.
M: But it's not surprising actually. Because we have had much rain this year.
W: Well, if it could rain even a drop, my flowers in the garden will come back in a heartbeat.
6. M: You look furious, Mary. How come?
W: My son had an accident. He wasn't hurt, but my car was damaged.
M: But it wasn't too bad.
W: Sure. But he is still taking driving lessons. He just ignored my warning.

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M: He should have known better.

7. W: Do you know this is the first time we have been all together for dad's birthday since his retirement?
M: Yes, I do. I am sorry about that. I was working.
W: All right. We saved you a piece of cake in the fridge.
8. M: I've just moved to my new house.
W: Really? How about the neighborhood?
M: It's nice. And there is a forest park nearby.
W: Are there any restaurants around? I mean if you want to eat out.
M: A great Chinese restaurant is just five minutes' drive away.
9. M: Do you believe it, Mary? Accessible use of mobile-phones over many years could increase the risk of cancer.
W: Well, I read that article too. But I doubt it. There are huge question marks over the reliability of the data.
10. M: Mary, a recent study on job interviews says the best meeting time is between 9 and 11 in the morning, and the worst is after 3 in the afternoon.
W: Good news indeed. Mine is at 10 a. m.
M: Oh, you are lucky.

Part B

Questions 11-13

- W: Good evening. Welcome back to Mr. Radio. Of today's program, Mr. John Smith, a psychologist on office behavior, has come with tips on a productive workday. Now, Mr. Smith, what's your first point?
M: To begin with, make sure to limit start-up time. Never spend more than 15 minutes getting coffee, settling in, looking at newspapers or reading emails. You are often most productive at the beginning of the day. Jump into the important work quickly.
W: Also my problem. I can't get myself put-in in an hour or even more.
M: And you got it. And secondly, social time is also important. Spend a few moments on social time with your colleagues. But avoid personal phone calls, they could turn into big time-eaters.
W: Social time makes you feel great, especially when you have a heavy load of tasks.
M: You are right. Thirdly, set a quiet alarm on your watch or computer to go off every hour. This is your signal throughout the day to take a break. Get up and stretch, walk around the building, things like that.
W: Keep the voice in low so that they doesn't upset your colleagues.

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W: Stay tuned for more, for Mr. Smith. We will be back soon after the break.

Questions 14 – 17

W: Hi, Tom, just want to share with you some good news.

M: What's that, Renee?

W: I've just received an email from one of my former high school classmates.

M: That's nice, isn't it?

W: You bet. I feel so excited. Well, actually I haven't heard from her for ages. Can you imagine she used to be my best friend in high school? I felt sad when I lost touch with her when she moved to another city with her parents. And that was almost about five years ago.

M: To be frank with you, I have been out of touch with most of my old friends, too. Only one or two still keep in touch with me.

W: I know. It's really hard to maintain contact when people move around so much. Er, thanks to the Internet, we are back in touch again. My friend told me she got my email address on my company's website just by searching for my name under Google. At first, she wasn't sure until she saw my photo.

M: That's fantastic. People just drifted apart when they are so far away from each other and when everybody is so busy. But you are lucky that you have be back in touch with your friend again. I am happy for you.

Questions 18 – 21

M: Hi, Lisa. Long time no see. Why do you look so gloomy?

W: I have to cancel my summer vacation. The stock market has been declining and I am losing money.

M: But I think that's of managing finance. You understand the workings of the stock market.

W: Sure. After I graduated from college, I got a job as a stock analyst for a national stock company and I was doing very well.

M: But I heard you had left the job. Why?

W: I wanted more free time to travel, so I started my own business as a stock trader.

M: What's your business's financial success for?

W: At first, I did very well when the economy was going well. I was able to make a lot of money by assessing stocks. It was easy using my computer to watch the stock market and look for buying opportu-

nities. My bank account really began to grow.

M: My brother said he saw you on a financial conference last summer in Paris.

W: That was during the good times. Then the stock market collapsed and my fortunes reversed.

M: Do you think the present stimulating package will help your company and your opportunities.

W: I can only hope that it will make economy turn around.

M: Good luck, Lisa.

Questions 22 - 25

W: Mr. Smith, could you please tell me how you came up with the idea of founding the website of English products?

M: Both my business partner and I had experience on how to make knowledge transform into industries of music, television and news. And we agree that education would be the next, especially English teaching.

W: There are many other web products in English teaching. How could your English products stand out?

M: We are the only online service that uses a totally ultimate approach focusing on the 14 - 25 age group.

W: I have known that many language learning products use computer voice to pronounce vocabularies and sentences. Do you use the same way?

M: Not only that. Our users can hear and see exactly how words and phrases are used and pronounced in the movies and music videos on the site. By playing those over and over, users can also get used to many very different accents in English and varying speech and speech delivery.

W: Where do you see yourselves three years from now?

M: We hope to be present in Asia in a very big way. We are self-financed, so we don't have pressures from investors for fulfilling a short-term objective. We know it will take time, but we will do everything to get there.

第二部分 阅读

Part A

Text 1

参考译文

伊莎贝尔去年拒绝了两份工作的邀请。2006年,她开始做自己的咨询公司,但是直到2008年,她的大多数大客户都由于经济原因拒绝了她。2011年,当她在做许多不规律的工作时,她开始意识到她需要一份稳定

的工作。她考虑做的第一份工作是一家位于犹他州公司的人力资源主管一职。在初试之后,她觉得这份工作很适合她,除了地点以外。不过,她还是飞到西部去见了人事部经理。经理告诉伊莎贝尔,她是这份工作的第一候选人。但是,在她入职之前,最好先了解公司的文化:她给伊莎贝尔播放了一些公司执行总裁的视频,视频中执行总裁身着戏服对员工做道德教育,并且希望他的高级主管们也能如此。伊莎贝尔说:“即使我很渴望得到这份工作,但是我知道我做不到这点。”于是她打电话给招聘人员拒绝了这份工作,并解释了原因,她觉得不能很好地适应该公司的文化。

几个月后,伊莎贝尔又去面试了另一份工作——一所当地大学的员工关系主管。在几轮面试之后,人事部经理通知她,只要她愿意,就可以得到这份工作。这份工作有许多好处:工作压力小,工作待遇丰厚,并且大学有一个友好的工作环境。但是这个职位除了名称好听点其实是一份初级工作,伊莎贝尔担心它不具挑战性。最终,她还是拒绝了这份工作。她说:“优厚的薪水和待遇当然是好事,但是我晚上肯定睡不着。”

在这两个例子中,伊莎贝尔对人事经理都如实告知了其拒绝的真实原因。她说:“在那段时间里,我觉得就像是在约会一样,总是担心会伤害别人的感情。”然而,他们都很欣赏她的坦白并对她的真诚表示感谢。她说,拒绝工作邀请是件很难的事,并且冒着经济风险,但是她觉得她必须这样做。

26. A 【精析】推断题。从文章第一段第二、三句“In 2006, she started her own consulting practice, but by 2008...In 2011, she was undertaking irregular assignments and knew she needed a steady job.”可知,伊莎贝尔之前是经营一家顾问公司,后来生意变得不好,她在2011年只能偶尔接些工作,这与A项“偶尔做些咨询工作”相符,C项是“拒绝了几次工作面试”,从文中可得知,伊莎贝尔两份工作都去面试了,但是她拒绝了工作邀请,C不正确。故选A。

27. B 【精析】细节题。从文章第一段最后一句“She called the recruiter to turn down the job and explained that she didn't feel there was a cultural fit.”可知,她拒绝这份工作的原因是企业文化原因,故选B。

28. D 【精析】细节题。从文章第二段第四句“But the job was relatively junior despite the title and Isabel worried it wouldn't be challenging enough.”可知,伊莎贝尔拒绝第二份工作的原因是由于工作缺乏挑战性,故选D。

29. A 【精析】细节题。从文章第三段第二句“In the past, it felt like dating, I was worried about hurting people's feelings.”可知,伊莎贝尔觉得就像约会一样,拒绝别人会伤害别人的感情。harmful“有害的,造成损害的”;surprising“令人惊讶的”;justifiable“可辩解的,有道理的”;troublesome“麻烦的,讨厌的”。故选A。

30. C 【精析】推断题。从文章第三段第三句“However, they appreciated her frankness and thanked her for her honesty.”可知,虽然伊莎贝尔拒绝了这两份工作,但是他们都很欣赏她的坦白和真诚。C项“选择工作时要坦诚”符合题意,故选C。

Text 2

参考译文

人们通常很难不劳而获。如今,一项新的研究显示学习能力的进化需付出相当大的代价:减少寿命。

以往的实验证明人们可以很容易地通过选择性培育提高老鼠、蜜蜂和研究者最爱的果蝇的学习能力。动物中的佼佼者具备更大的竞争力,因此,根据自然选择的法则在动物群中占支配地位。但是在野生环境中,具备这种能力的动物却无法占统治地位,没人理解到底是为什么。

瑞士弗里堡大学的塔德乌什奎克和他的同事们对提高果蝇学习能力的效果进行了测试。在实验室的各处分别给果蝇不同的水果。研究者们给其中一处果蝇加了苦味添加剂的水果,果蝇只有在接触时才能察觉。之后又给这些果蝇提供了相同的水果,但没有添加剂。会避开苦味添加剂水果的果蝇被认为通过经历提高了学习能力。它们繁殖后代,实验还在继续进行。

在对30代果蝇做反复的实验后,将学习能力强的果蝇后代与普通果蝇后代进行对比。研究者们将结果汇报在即将出版的《进化论》一书中,尽管果蝇成功地将学习能力繁殖到下一代,但是它们的生命却缩短了15%。当研究者们将学习能力强的果蝇与专门培育生命力强的果蝇相比,他们发现了更大的不同。学习能力强的果蝇缩短了它们的生命期限,长命果蝇的学习能力低于普通果蝇。

研究者们推测学习能力的进化可能会需要大量神经系统的活动,这样会加速衰老的过程。然而,奎克教授认为这种影响也可能是大脑活动产生活性氧的副作用,活性氧会增强身体的氧化并损害健康。

没有人知道其他动物是否也会产生同样的现象。因此,生物学家至少还有很多要去研究学习。

31. D 【精析】细节题。从文章第二段第一句“Past experiments have demonstrated that it is relatively easy through selective breeding to make rats, honey bees and—that great favourite of researchers—fruit flies a lot better at learning.”可知,实验证明选择性繁殖可以提高动物的学习能力,故选D。
32. A 【精析】推断题。从文章第三段第五句“Flies that avoided the fruit which had been bitter were deemed to have learned from their experience.”可知,那些果蝇通过学习能力的提升能够避开带有添加剂的水果,由此可以推断,果蝇已经有经验,看见同种水果也会避开,所以果蝇也会避开没有添加剂的同种水果,故选A。

33. B 【精析】细节题。从文章第四段最后一句“Whereas learned flies had reduced their life spans, the long-lived flies learned less well than even average flies.”可知,长命果蝇的学习能力低于普通果蝇,故选B。
34. C 【精析】推断题。从文章第五段最后一句“However, Dr. Kawecki thinks the effect could also be a by-product of greater brain activity increasing the production of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS), which can increase oxidation in the body and damage health.”可知,奎克教授认为这种影响也可能是大脑活动产生活性氧的副作用,活性氧会增强身体的氧化从而伤害健康。由此可推断,大量的脑力活动会加速衰老,故选C。
35. A 【精析】推断题。从文章第三一段“No one knows whether the phenomenon holds true for other animals. So, biologists, at least, still have a lot to learn.”可知,生物学家们目前只对果蝇做了实验,还不知道其他动物是否有同样效果,他们还要去继续研究,故选A。

Part B

参考译文

理查德:

我总是将给小费视为对服务员的服务。我认为糟糕的情况是口袋里没有钱给小费。服务越好,小费就应该越多。除非服务特别好,一般我不会给超过账单10%的小费。就像学校里严厉的老师一样,我从不轻易给A。我的评估是诚实的。

丹尼尔:

小费是一种感谢,但是事实上,小费是服务的费用。小费的标准是20%。服务员的辛勤工作是值得的。餐馆不应该再多支付员工费用除非有新的法律出台。小费占了服务员总收入的97%。这些小费是他们的基本生活费用。因此,在服务员有薪水之前,应该付他们20%的小费。

凯特:

为什么我要支付餐馆发的员工薪水和可接受薪水之间的差价呢?我确实会付20%的小费,但是我讨厌这点。我的一个朋友离开欧洲,在纽约的一间餐馆工作,每月的收入有5500美金。远高于最低薪水了吧?那矿工、建筑工人、住院医师等人呢?他们有小费吗?

帕特丽夏:

现在优质服务的小费标准是18%-20%。餐厅和它的员工们很有礼貌,不能告诉你这点,也不能把它写在菜单里。不过,这是他们的期望,你得理解。我认为应该尊重这点。否则就是一种非常粗鲁的表现。如果你不同意,你最好去别的地方就餐,因为你会伤害一个努力工作的服务员。

迈克:

给小费已经失去了控制。我之前认为是15%,现在突然提到了20%。我只给15%的小费,就这样。如果服务真的很好,我再提高。有人说过很有趣的话“如果你支付不起20%的小费,你就应该在家吃饭。”如果那些人都去餐馆吃饭,那么餐馆就会关门。

36. G 【精析】主旨题。理查德对小费的观点“The better the service, the higher the tip... My assessment is honest.”我对服务越满意,小费就越高,我的评价是很诚实的。这与G项“我的服务费真实地反映了服务质量”观点相符。故选G。

37. D 【精析】主旨题。丹尼尔对小费的观点“Those tips are needed for survival.”小费对他们的生活是必需的,这与D项“小费是他们生存下去的必需品”观点相符。故选D。

38. B 【精析】主旨题。凯特的观点“I do pay 20%, but I hate it.”我虽然会给20%小费,但是我讨厌这点。这与B项“我会付小费,但我讨厌它”观点一致。故选B。

39. A 【精析】主旨题。帕特丽夏的观点“To do otherwise is to be openly rude.”不付小费是一种粗鲁的表现,这与A项“不付小费是粗鲁的行为”观点一致。故选A。

40. F 【精析】主旨题。迈克的观点“Tipping has gotten out of control. I always had thought it was 15%, and now suddenly servers have made it 20%.”现在的小费已经失控了,我之前认为是15%,现在突然提到了20%。这与F项“我认为现在的小费标准太高了”观点相符。故选F。

Part C

参考译文

2009年,世界饥饿人口数字首次达到10亿。平均七个人中就有一人没有足够的食物,这点十分令人震惊。(41)到今年年底,会有超过3500万的人由于饥饿而死亡。每年由于饥饿死亡的人数要多于艾滋、疟疾、结核病。

联合国预估世界三分之二的饥饿人口在世界人口最多的亚洲。(42)世界四分之一的饥饿人口位于撒哈拉以南的非洲地区。尽管此地区的人口远远低于亚洲,但它的饥饿人口比例最高。其他剩余的饥饿人口分布在拉丁美洲、北非和加勒比海地区。在世界经济发达地区,只有极少数人有温饱问题。

世界饥饿问题的原因有很多,包括战争、干旱、洪水以及对耕地的过度使用。(43)所有这些因素影响食物生产。许多人责怪贪婪的商人,认为他们提高了全球市场的基本食物价格。但是,最重要的原因仅仅是因为贫穷,由于2008年的金融危机使得贫困加剧。

尽管许多人明确地指出如果全球人口变少会缓解饥饿问题,很少有

人认为是没有足够的食物供分配。(44)根本问题不是食物缺乏而是分配不均。在过去的50年里,全球食物生产的速度要快于人口增长的速度。世界上有很多地区人们的食物供给远超出基本水平。(45)这些地区人们的肥胖问题远大于饥饿问题。因此,世界饥饿问题的答案应该是全球均衡的食物分配。每个人都要有足够的食物,而不是过量的食物。

41. G 【精析】前文提到世界饥饿问题,然后列举了一些数字为例,综观所有选项,G项“By the end of this year, more than 35 million people will have died as a result of not having enough to eat.”到今年年底,会有超过3500万的人由于饥饿而死亡,可承接上下文,语意顺畅,故选G。

42. B 【精析】前文提到饥饿人口最多的地区是亚洲,后面又说此地区人口远低于亚洲,说明空白处列举了另一个地区。B项“More than a quarter are in sub-Saharan Africa.”世界四分之一饥饿人口位于撒哈拉以南的非洲地区,此句可承接上下文,故选B。

43. C 【精析】根据前文提到的战争、干旱等问题,后面应说这些问题的影响。C项“All these factors affect food production.”所有这些因素影响食物生产,此句能承接上文,符合题意,故选C。

44. A 【精析】根据下文内容,食物生产和供给是能满足全球人口的,但是由于分配问题导致部分地区食物供应不足,所以此处应指明问题。A项“The basic problem seems to be not a lack of food, but its distribution.”根本问题不是食物缺乏而是分配不均,此句能承接上下文,符合题意,故选A。

45. E 【精析】根据前文,在一些发达地区,食物供应远超过人们的需求,此处应具体说明此地区人们的问题。E项“In those places, obesity is a far bigger problem than hunger.”这些地区人们的肥胖问题远大于饥饿问题,此句能承接上文,符合题意,故选E。

Part D

参考译文

我无法相信这堆垃圾是一些人口中的艺术品。昨天,我的女朋友拉我去一个现代艺术(46)画廊参观一个在报纸上看到的展览。所谓的展品是5、6个由塑料、木头和纸制成的东西,(47)似乎是被扔在地上。这是一团糟,就像是我2岁大的侄子把他所有的玩具扔在我姐姐家的地板上一样,只是没那么(48)色彩斑斓。想一想,(49)如果把把这些塑料、木头和纸给我侄子的话,他可能也会(50)创造出一些好的东西。我猜,有时候(51)因为清洁工区分不清哪些是展品哪些是(52)垃圾的时候,他们会在最后一天把这些艺术品扔进垃圾箱。我认为如果一幅油画或安装作品我自己能在15分钟内完成的话,那么它就不(53)值得被叫做艺术品。但是当我说出这种想法的时候,人们就会像我女朋友一样说我“没文化”。我觉得很多人说他们(54)欣赏类似我们昨天看的艺术品时,他们

只是假装喜欢,在他们内心深处也知道那是一堆垃圾,但他们不想第一个承认。因为他们不像我一样,他们(55)害怕被别人看不起。

46. H 【精析】根据句意可知,此处缺少名词,综观所有选项,既是名词,又能跟 art 搭配,只有 gallery“画廊”符合题意,故选 H。
47. M 【精析】根据上下文可知,此处为时态为过去时的谓语动词,又能跟 to do 搭配,综观选项,seemed 符合,与 to 可搭配,表示“似乎是”,符合此处语意,故选 M。
48. D 【精析】根据句意可知,此处应为形容词作表语,colorful“色彩斑斓的”放在此处符合题意,故选 D。
49. I 【精析】根据题意可知,此句应填连词,引导后面的从句,又由上下文可知,此处应为条件从句,所以用 if,故选 I。
50. E 【精析】根据上下文可知,此处为动词,前文提到如果我侄子同样的材料,他也可能_____一些好的东西,此处应填创造比较合适,综观所有选项,created 合适并且是过去分词形式,跟前面 have 搭配,故选 E。
51. C 【精析】根据题意可知,此处应为连词,引导后面的从句,根据前后句意,because 引导原因状语从句,故选 C。
52. J 【精析】根据题意可知,此处应为名词,与展览品对应,所以此处应填表示“垃圾”的单词,litter 符合题意,故选 J。
53. F 【精析】根据题意可知,空格前为助动词,此处应为谓语动词原形,又跟后面 to do 搭配,deserve to do 合适,意为“我如果 15 分钟都能做出的东西就不值得被称为艺术品”,故选 F。
54. B 【精析】根据题意可知,此处为动词,此处句意为“很多人是装作欣赏这些艺术品的”,综观所有选项,appreciate“喜欢,欣赏”放在此处合适,故选 B。
55. A 【精析】根据题意可知,此处为固定搭配 be afraid of doing sth.,意为“害怕做某事”,本句意为“因为他们不像我一样,他们害怕

被别人看不起。”A 项放在此处合适,故选 A。

第三部分 写作

Part A

56. 【高分范文】

Hello, everyone. I just came back from a seven-day trip to Paris. Although it is a beautiful city, the bad experiences happened there made me feel unhappy and depressed. During the first three days, I enjoyed the beautiful scenery in Paris. However, on the fourth day, when we were taking the subway, a black man suddenly rushed up to the girl sitting next to me, taking her phone and running away in the blink of an eye. It was said that Paris had bad public security. So, if you plan to visit Paris. Be aware of taking care of your valuables. And you'd better come there with your family or friends.

Wang Lin

【写作点金】

此篇属应用文文体,是网络论坛发帖。首先应该注意格式,因为网络发帖为非正式文体,正常书写即可。其次注意时态,基本用一般过去时或现在完成时。最后,按题目要求从两个方面来写:你的不愉快旅行经历和一些旅行建议。语言要简洁、明了。

【高频词句】

rush up to	冲到跟前
run away	跑走,跑开
in the blink of an eye	眨眼间
It is/was said that	据说
plan to do	计划做某事
be aware of	意识到,知道

had better do

最好做某时候

Part B

57. 【高分范文】

Sally's father wrote her a letter. In the letter, firstly, he congratulated her on her success in the dance performance last week. Secondly, her father shared a quote with her: This, too, shall pass away.

In truth, this sentence can be applied to many situations. When we are in a successful moment in life, just like Sally, we have to remember that we cannot always be successful. This moment shall quickly pass away. If you want a continued success, we should do more. When we face difficulties, we also need to know that we have infinite capacity to adapt to life's changes.

Whether in happiness or in misery, we should keep in mind that: this, too, shall pass away.

【写作点金】

这是一篇总结性的作文。首先要明确题目的要求:总结文章内容,再表达自己的观点。这就要求高度凝练文章的大意,在抓住中心思想的基础上提出自己的观点。在总结观点的时候,要简明扼要;在表达自己观点的时候,要条理清晰。

【高频词句】

firstly...secondly...

首先...其次...

congratulate sb. on sth.

因某事祝贺某人

share sth. with sb.

跟某人分享某事

in truth

事实上,实际上

apply to

应用于,适用于

keep in mind

牢记