

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 section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to 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. Where is George now?
[A] In America. [B] Here.
[C] In France. [D] At home.
2. Where does this conversation probably take place?
[A] At a laundry. [B] At a supermarket.
[C] At a cafeteria. [D] At a movie theatre.
3. What does the man say about Tom?
[A] He has lost many of his paintings.
[B] He has become a good person.
[C] His fortune has been good recently.
[D] He doesn't make good painting any longer.
4. What is the woman going to do?
[A] To go to another store.
[B] To go to the second floor for the coat.
[C] To buy herself a new coat.
[D] To go up to the third floor for the coat.

5. How does the woman think of the man's value?
 [A] Modern. [B] Traditional.
 [C] Old-fashioned. [D] Friendly.
6. Why does the woman want to keep the skirt?
 [A] It fits her. [B] She likes it.
 [C] It is a gift from the man. [D] It is cheap.
7. What does the woman mean?
 [A] The fresh air in the country is helpful to health.
 [B] People can only feel relaxed when in the country.
 [C] She has no time to go to the country.
 [D] She is not willing to spend the weekend in the country.
8. What does the woman suggest Jerry do?
 [A] Find another place to live.
 [B] Sell his apartment to someone else.
 [C] Start looking for some place to live near the campus.
 [D] Come back to the campus.
9. Why did the man wake up late this morning?
 [A] Because he twisted his ankle the night before.
 [B] Because the battery in his alarm clock had run out of electricity.
 [C] Because his mother forgot to wake him up.
 [D] Because he didn't hear the alarm clock.
10. What can we say about the man?
 [A] It is the first time he has been in China.
 [B] He likes China very much.
 [C] He used to be a teacher in China.
 [D] He is a young man.

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 passage about the transportation in the future.

11. What will be used to power cars in the next few decades?
 [A] Gas. [B] Electricity.
 [C] Solar energy. [D] Alcohol.

12. What will future news reports focus on when talking about transportation?

- [A] Road conditions. [B] Highway traffic.
- [C] Air traffic conditions. [D] New traffic rules.

13. What will passengers be asked to do when they travel to the moon?

- [A] Carry little luggage.
- [B] Go through a health check.
- [C] Arrive 10 minutes earlier for boarding.
- [D] Undergo security check.

Questions 14 –17 are based on the following dialogue.

14. What is the main purpose of the man's trip?

- [A] To improve his skating techniques.
- [B] To climb mountains.
- [C] To take a vacation.
- [D] To learn to ski.

15. Why does the woman know so much about Albuquerque?

- [A] Because her sister lives there.
- [B] Because she attends college there.
- [C] Because she lives thirty miles from there.
- [D] Because she had the vacation there last year.

16. What may cause most problems in Albuquerque, in the woman's opinion?

- [A] The cold weather. [B] The low humidity.
- [C] The high altitude. [D] The changing climate.

17. What can be inferred about the man from the conversation?

- [A] He has ever been to Albuquerque before.
- [B] He has just graduated from college.
- [C] He is going to New Mexico.
- [D] He loves chess.

Questions 18 –21 are based on the following dialogue between a doctor and his patient.

18. What's wrong with the woman?

- [A] She hasn't recovered from her illness.
- [B] She can't have a good sleep.
- [C] She has a headache.
- [D] She can't understand the doctor.

19. What advice did the doctor give the woman?

- [A] To take as many tablets as possible.
- [B] To rest as much as possible.

[C] To do as much housework as possible.

[D] To lie in bed until she feels better.

20. What made it difficult for the woman to follow the man's advice?

[A] She didn't want to lose her job.

[B] She had to do housework.

[C] She had to look after her children.

[D] Both B and C.

21. In what tone does the man talk to the woman?

[A] Sympathetic.

[B] Scornful.

[C] Cold.

[D] Firm.

Questions 22 –25 are based on the following passage about prisoners and prisons in Britain.

22. In Britain, if a man commits some crime, what punishment will he probably get?

[A] He will be hanged.

[B] He will be fined heavily.

[C] He will be sent to an open prison.

[D] He will be ordered to do some community work.

23. What do we know about women prisoners in Britain?

[A] Most of them are very young.

[B] They are kept in closed prisons.

[C] They don't have freedom in prison.

[D] They are a small portion of the prison population.

24. In what way are open prisons different from closed prisons?

[A] They have a longer history.

[B] All of their prisoners are expected to work.

[C] Their prisoners can visit their families and friends.

[D] Some of their prisoners are allowed to study or work outside prisons.

25. What do we learn about prisoners in Britain from the passage?

[A] They live a comfortable life in prisons.

[B] Most of them get paid for their work.

[C] They have to cook their own meals.

[D] They are locked up most of the time.

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

That is the end of listening section.

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

Late last year, I needed to transport some furniture from our house in Sussex to my son's flat in central London. I should have paid a man to do it for me, but foolishly confident in my driving ability, I decided to hire a van and drive it myself. It was a Ford Transit 280, long and wide; you couldn't see out of the back. You never really knew how close you were to anything else on the road.

Reversing in my home yard, I crashed into a small shed, causing permanent damage. At least I owned the shed.

I loaded up the furniture and set out. By now it was rush hour. My nerves broke down, as I steered the huge van through ever-shifting lanes, across oncoming vehicles, between distances of buses, at last to Charlotte Street.

Here, I found an available parking space. As I reversed into it, I noticed three people at a pavement café waving to me. I got out, trembling violently, like one who has just endured a stormy Atlantic crossing. "You've shifted the car parked behind you three feet," they said, and it belonged to a disabled person. I examined the car. There were white scratches along its front bumper. It bore a disabled sign. So, now I was a bad driver and a bad man. Under the stern gaze of the three, I left an apologetic note on the damaged car's windscreen, giving my phone number.

I unloaded the furniture, dripping with sweat. Wanting only to escape the monster, I drove the van back to its base on the Edgware Road. On arrival, the hire man told me I must fill it up with petrol before returning it. "Just charge me," I cried, still shaking with fear. He gazed at me with understanding. No doubt he'd witnessed others in this state before. "How about I drive you to a petrol station, you fill up, and I drive her back?" he asked.

He danced the great van through the traffic so casually that it would have shamed me if I had not been so grateful.

26. The writer felt regretful that he had _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| [A] hired someone to drive for him | [B] asked his son to do the delivery |
| [C] rented a small van for his goods | [D] delivered the furniture himself |

27. On his way to Charlotte Street, the writer felt _____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| [A] frightened | [B] annoyed | [C] relaxed | [D] excited |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

28. In the parking lot, the writer _____.
[A] saw a disabled man [B] ran into his friends
[C] hit another vehicle [D] examined his van
29. The writer uses the word “monster” (para. 5) to refer to _____.
[A] the bad experience [B] the heavy furniture
[C] the guy at the base [D] the vehicle he drove
30. Watching the hire man drive, the writer felt _____.
[A] doubtful [B] grateful [C] ashamed [D] worried

Text 2

By the time you retire, there's no doubt about it, your brain isn't what it used to be. By 65, most people will start to notice the signs: you forget people's names and the teapot occasionally turns up in the fridge.

There is a good reason why our memories start to let us down. At this stage of life, we are steadily losing brain cells in critical areas. This is not too much of a problem at first; even in old age, the brain is flexible enough to compensate. At some point, though, the losses start to make themselves felt.

Clearly, not everyone ages in the same way, so what's the difference between a happy, intelligent old person and a forgetful, bad-tempered granny? And can we improve our chances of becoming the former?

Exercise can certainly help. Numerous studies have shown that gentle exercise three times a week can improve concentration and abstract reasoning in older people, perhaps by encouraging the growth of new brain cells. Exercise also helps steady our blood sugar. As we age, our blood sugar control worsens, which causes a large increase in blood sugar levels. This can affect an area that helps form memories. Since physical activity helps control blood sugar, getting out and about could reduce these peaks and, potentially, improve your memory.

Coordination training could also help. Studies have shown that specifically targeting motor control and balance improves learning function in 60 to 80-year-olds.

“Brain training” was once considered strange, but a study concludes that computerised brain exercises can improve memory and attention in the over 65s. Importantly, these changes were large enough that participants reported significant improvements in everyday activities, such as remembering names or following conversations in noisy restaurants.

Avoiding the complaints is even easier. In fact, your brain is doing all it can to ensure a contented retirement. By 65, we are much better at increasing the experience of positive emotion, says Florin Dolcos, a neurobiologist at the University of Alberta in Canada. In experiments, he found that people over the age of 60 tended to remember fewer emotionally negative photographs compared with positive ones than younger people.

31. It is usual for retired people to have _____.
[A] a distant memory [B] a terrible memory
[C] a painful memory [D] a changeable memory
32. According to the text, mild exercise helps old people _____.
[A] avoid a bad temper [B] feel happy with their life
[C] practise creative thinking [D] improve their mental ability
33. It is learned from the text that high blood sugar may _____.
[A] encourage brain cells to grow [B] result in poor concentration
[C] affect physical activity [D] lead to memory loss
34. Through "brain training," old people can _____.
[A] improve their physical balance
[B] cope better with daily activities
[C] cooperate better with each other
[D] become skillful at using computers
35. According to Florin Dolcos, when it comes to retirement, most old people tend to feel _____.
[A] satisfied [B] depressed [C] hopeful [D] regretful

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine article in which five people talked about advertisements aimed at children. 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.

Anne:

I really don't think that it's moral to target children with advertisements, as they are not yet able to distinguish advertising from actual programming in the way adults can. This means that advertising aimed at children is misleading and unfair. It is also clearly effective, as otherwise advertisers would not spend hundreds of millions of dollars each year targeting children who are not yet able to resist their sales pitch.

John:

Advertising aimed at children brings negative social consequences, as much of it is for food and drinks that are unhealthy. Encouraging naive children to consume so much fatty, sugary and salty food is morally wrong because it creates overweight, unhealthy youngsters, with bad eating habits that will be with them for life. Society may pay a high price in terms of the extra medical care such children will eventually require.

Lily:

I think banning advertisements is a severe restriction upon freedom of speech. Companies

should be able to tell the public about any legal products, or innovation will be restricted and new companies will find it hard to market their products successfully in the face of established rivals. Children also have a human right to receive information from a wide range of sources and make up their own minds about it.

Ross:

Children naturally like foods that are rich in fats and sugar. They give them the energy they need to play energetically and grow healthily. It is true that eating only such foods is bad for people, but this is a problem of bad parenting rather than the fault of advertising. If advertising to children were banned, then governments would not be able to use this means of promoting healthy eating.

Julia:

Children are not naive innocents, but clever consumers who can distinguish at a very young age between advertisements and programs, and understand that advertisements can be misleading. This essential learning process is, in fact, developed through exposure to advertisements. It is also assisted by responsible parenting that does not just leave children alone in front of the television, but spends some time watching with them and discussing what is seen.

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

Note; there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 36. Anne | [A] Parents' bad lifestyle influences their children. |
| 37. John | [B] It's not right to ban advertisements. |
| 38. Lily | [C] Don't blame advertisements for kids' bad eating habits. |
| 39. Ross | [D] Children are easily misled by advertisements. |
| 40. Julia | [E] Watching TV advertisements is a process of learning for kids. |
| | [F] It's time to ban advertisements aimed at children. |
| | [G] Advertisements aimed at children may bring trouble to society. |

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.

Entrepreneurs and small business owners are typically buried in demands and obligations. So, learning to say “no” and focus on the right things is critically important.

Vickie Milazzo, a very successful businessman and author of *Wicked Success Is Inside Every Woman*, has some useful advice that could certainly benefit just about anyone, not just women.

Use your time wisely. 41 You have to work hard at them every day, sometimes in very small steps, so you should commit to doing something every day toward your goal and reach it in

separate but related stages.

Abandon perfectionism. When you get there, success may not look like what you expected.

42 You all have your own idea of how success will look and feel when you get there, so your ability to be flexible and adjust your goals could get you to a place of success much earlier than you otherwise might.

43 If you are struggling to achieve a goal, you cannot learn much from someone else who is struggling to achieve that same goal. Therefore, you should look around for other people who have achieved what you want. In other words, you should find those whose work you admire and model yourself after them.

Keep it fresh. 44 Tap back into the frame of mind you had when you were just starting out. Finding that passion again will often renew your energy and engagement.

Finally, give yourself a break. If you stepped back and looked at your daily routine objectively, as if it were happening to your best friend, what would your advice be? Would it be: Slow down? 45 Or spend a few moments enjoying the day?

[A] More haste, less speed.

[B] Hang on to your dreams.

[C] Take a few deep breaths?

[D] Do you remember why you wanted the career you have?

[E] You cannot achieve big goals overnight.

[F] Find successful people to learn from and imitate.

[G] So, you should adjust your expectations and definition of success along the way.

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.

When I tell people that I work from wherever I want, whether it be home or a friend's office, I am generally met with a bit of scorn or a response that points out how "lucky" I am. Actually, I'm just getting to 46 what millions of people are already living: the mobile office.

Office space has undergone marked changes in the past few decades, with wooden desks being 47 by customizable cubicle walls and desks, then shifting to many of the new open-office designs we see now. This evolution is continuing as 48 realize that mobile technology is keeping workers away from the office more than ever.

Perhaps the most 49 change this year is something that has already begun. Thanks to increasing 50 on mobile devices, professionals can make a seamless transition from home to meetings to the office, with clients and 51 never realizing the change in location. Phones can

easily be routed to cell phones, and cloud-based file storage means documents can be 52 from any device with an Internet connection.

As the “work anywhere” trend continues to grow, professionals will have more 53 than ever. They’ll no longer be chained to a desk eight hours a day, allowing them to be more 54 and more reachable when they’re needed. In time, this will most likely 55 the definition of the office to include any location where an Internet connection is available.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| [A] accessed | [B] businesses | [C] confidence |
| [D] considerate | [E] created | [F] customers |
| [G] efficient | [H] engineers | [I] experience |
| [J] freedom | [K] notable | [L] provide |
| [M] reliance | [N] replaced | [O] reshape |

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.

A local environmental group is recruiting volunteers at the moment. You are willing to become one of them. Write an email to the recruiters, telling them:

- 1) why you want to be a volunteer;
- 2) what you can do for the group;
- 3) when you will be available.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of your email. 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.

A millionaire in New York suffered from a severe eye disease. He got a famous doctor to treat his eye. The doctor performed a minor operation on the millionaire, gave him some medicine and advised him to avoid bright light for one month so as to add to the treatment and ensure speedy recovery. On arriving home, the millionaire immediately acted on the doctor's advice. He closed all his windows, replaced the colorful curtains with dark heavy ones, removed his bright ceiling lights and used dim bulbs. In a word, he went to great lengths to make his house completely dark.

Two weeks later, the doctor paid a visit to the millionaire to enquire about his recovery. To the doctor's astonishment, everything in the house was made dark and dull. “Just look at all this,” said the millionaire proudly. “Not the lowest beam of light inside. I spent \$5,000 on the changes to the house. I followed your advice faithfully.” “You sure did,” replied the doctor, but he found it hard to say that it was a matter of plain common sense that the millionaire could have bought a pair of sunglasses, which would cost much less, rather than spending so much money making the house darker, in order to avoid bright light.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.

参考答案及精析

第一部分 听力

1-5 CCDBC 6-10 DACBC 11-15 BCACD 16-20 CCABD

21-25 DDDDB

听力部分录音材料

Part A

1. M: Has George returned from America yet?

W: Yes, but he was only here for 2 days before his company sent him to France.

2. W: I only want to get a can of juice to my room.

M: You don't have to wait in the food line for that. There is a machine near that stack of trays.

3. W: What do you think of Tom's painting?

M: A few years ago I liked them very much, but now he's after fame and fortune. His talent has suffered.

4. W: I'd like to buy a new coat for my husband.

M: The man's department is down on the second floor, Madam.

5. M: I was raised to treat women with a certain respect; to open doors for them and to let them sit first and eat first.

W: I think these things are out of date. I'm perfectly able to open doors for myself, and do all sorts of other things.

6. W: The skirt is a bit too short, but it is a good buy. I'll take it.

M: Well, that doesn't make sense to me.

7. M: Would you like to spend your weekend in the country?

W: I'm glad to. It's said that the fresh air in the country can make people relax.

8. M: Jerry needs to find another place to live in. The apartment he rents has been sold to a new owner.

W: He'd better start looking right away. When all the students come back in a few days, he won't find any near the campus.

9. W: Hey, why's your foot bandaged up? What happened?

M: I was going to be late for work this morning, so I had to hurry. I was trying to get down the stairs quickly and I slipped and twisted my ankle.

W: Ouch!

M: Yeak. The reason I didn't wake up on time was because the batteries in my alarm clock ran out last night.

10. W: Is this the first time you've visited China, sir?

M: Oh, no. I used to teach English in Peking University in the 1970s.

Part B

Questions 11-13

In the next few decades, people are going to travel very differently from the way they do today. Everyone is going to drive electrically-powered cars, so in the few years, people won't worry about running out of gas. Some of the large automobile companies are really moving ahead with this new technology. F&C Motors, a major auto company, for example, is going to hold a press conference next week. After the press conference, the company will present its new electronically-operated models. Transportation in the future won't be limited to the ground; many people predict that the traffic will quickly move to the sky. In the coming years, instead of radio reports about road conditions and highway traffic, news reports will talk about traffic jams in the sky. But the sky isn't the limit. In the future, you will probably even be able to take a trip to the moon. Instead of listening to regular airplane announcements, you will hear someone say: the spacecraft to the moon leaves in 10 minutes. Please check your equipment. And remember no more than 10 ounces of carry-on baggage are allowed.

Questions 14-17

M: I have been studying too much and need a change. So I have just made plans to go away during January break.

W: Really? Where are you going?

M: I'm planning to visit New Mexico.

W: My sister and I had the vacation there last year and we had a great time.

M: Did you get into Albuquerque?

W: Sure. Whenever we went skating.

M: Is it far from the mountains?

W: Not at all. Even though Albuquerque is on a high flat plateau, there are even higher mountains near it. Just half an hour away from the city there is a snow-covered slope.

M: Well. As the mountains are just thirty minutes away, I guess I should take my ice skate and my skis.

W: Definitely.

M: I heard that the weather there was great.

W: It is "No humidity" but with moderate temperatures, but you do need

to be careful about high altitude.

M: What should I do about that?

W: Oh, just take it easy for a few days. Don't go hiking up the mountains or exercise too vigorously. Just do everything gradually.

M: I'm sure I will be fine. And I will let you know all about my trip when I come back.

Questions 18 – 21

M: Oh, it's you, Mrs. Green. Come in and sit down. Now, what was it? Oh, yes, your cold. Do you feel any better?

W: Well, no, I'm afraid not, doctor. I feel drowsy and my throat is still sore.

M: Let me take your temperature... Hmm, you still have a high temperature. Have you been resting, as I told you the day before yesterday?

W: It's so difficult to have a rest, doctor, you know, with a house to run on and six children to look after.

M: Well, I've given you my advice. I'm sorry, but rest is necessary for your recovery, otherwise I wouldn't have insisted on it. You must rest as much as possible, or your cold might get severer, do you understand?

W: Yes, I understand. I'll try to do as you say.

M: Very well then. I'll repeat that prescription for tablets, but the only effective treatment is rest. Ask the next patient to come in please.

Questions 22 – 25

In Britain, if you are found guilty of a crime, you can be sent to prison or be fined or be ordered to do community work such as tidying public places and helping the old. You may also be sent to special centers where you learn special skills like cooking, writing and car maintenance. About 5 percent of the present prisoners are women. Many prisons were built over one hundred years ago. But the government will have built 11 new prisons by next year. There are two sorts of prisons, the open sort and the closed sort. In the closed sort, prisoners are given very little freedom. They spend three to ten hours outside their cells where they exercise, eat, study, learn skills, watch TV and talk to other prisoners. All prisoners are expected to work. Most of them are paid for what they do, whether they are doing maintenance or cooking and cleaning. Prisoners in open prisons are locked up at night, but for the rest of the time, they are free within the prison grounds. They can exercise, have visitors, or study. And some are allowed out of the ground to study or to do community work.

第二部分 阅读

Part A

Text 1

参考译文

去年年底,我需要将我在苏塞克斯郡家里的一些家具运到我儿子在伦敦市中心的公寓去。我本该雇个人来做的,但由于盲目相信自己的驾车技术,我决定租一辆货车,然后自己开去伦敦。那是一辆福特全顺280,又长又宽。从车头根本看不到车尾。你根本想象不到,在路上,你和别的物体是有多近。

在我自己家院子里倒车的时候,我撞上了一个小棚子,造成了永久性的破坏。至少撞上的是我自己的棚子。

我将家具装上车,然后就出发了。那时已经是交通高峰期了。在我驾驶着这巨大的货车穿过不断变换着的车道、穿过迎面而来的汽车、在拥挤的车道中穿梭最终到达夏洛特街的时候,我已经崩溃了。

我终于找到了一个空车位。就在倒车的时候,我注意到人行道咖啡厅那儿有三个人在对我招手。我剧烈地颤抖着下了车,像一个刚刚横渡波涛汹涌的大西洋的人一样。“你撞到了一辆位于你身后三英尺远的汽车,”他们说,那辆车的车主是一名残疾人。我检查了一下那辆车,发现沿着车子的前保险杠有几道白色的划痕。上面有残疾人标志。现在,我不仅是一个坏司机还是一个坏人。在那三个人坚定的目光下,我在那辆被刮到的车子的挡风玻璃上留了一张道歉的字条,上面写有我的电话号码。

我大汗淋漓地把家具从车上卸下来。那时我只想逃离这恶魔,所以我将货车开回它在埃奇韦尔路的站点。一到那里,租车的男人告诉我要先将汽油加满才能还车。“我宁愿给钱,”我大喊到,一边还因害怕而颤抖着。他带着理解的目光看着我。毫无疑问,他以前肯定遇到过像我这样处境的人。“我载你去加油站,你来加油,然后我再把车开回来怎么样?”他问我。

若我当时没有对他心怀感激,那他开车时应对自如的车技就会使我感到羞愧了。

26. D 【精析】细节题。由文中第一段第二句话“I should have paid a man to do it for me, but foolishly confident in my driving ability, I decided to hire a van and drive it myself.”可知,作者本来能够付钱让别人来帮助他运送家具,但是由于对自己的开车技术比较自信,所以选择租车,然后自己开车去伦敦。所以A项是错误的,B项在文中没有提及。C项的a small van“小货车”和下文信息不符,故选D。

27. A 【精析】细节题。由文章中的第三段第三句话“My nerves broke down, as I steered the huge van through ever-shifting lanes, across

oncoming vehicles, between distances of buses, at last to Charlotte Street.”可知,那时作者面对不断变换着的车道,迎面驶来的车以及在拥挤的车道中穿梭,作者非常害怕,精神已经快崩溃了,在四个选项中,只有A项frightened“害怕的”符合当时作者的心情,B项意为“恼怒的”,C项意为“放松的”,D项意为“兴奋的”,均不符合题意,故选A。

28. C 【精析】细节题。由文章中的第四段第四句话“‘You’ve shifted the car parked behind you three feet,’ they said, and it belonged to a disabled person.”可知,作者当时在停车的时候撞上了一辆残疾人的车。C项意为“撞上了其他汽车”,正确。A、B项在文中没有出现,D项“检查了他自己的车”是错误的,因为作者当时检查的是残疾人的车,故选C。

29. D 【精析】推断题。由文章的第五段第二句“Wanting only to escape the monster, I drove the van back to its base on the Edgware Road.”可知,当时作者想要逃离这个“恶魔”,A项意为“这段糟糕的经历”,但是经历是抽象的东西,并且储存在脑海中,所以不需要逃离;B项意为“笨重的家具”,在文中给作者造成困扰的是开货车,并不是家具;C项意为“在站点的那个男人”,此时这个人还没有出现,所以也不是指人;D项意为“他开的货车”,符合题意,综观全文,是这巨大的货车给他造成了困扰,故选D。

30. B 【精析】细节题。由文章的最后一段“He danced the great van through the traffic so casually that it would have shamed me if I had not been so grateful.”可知,此时作者的心里是感激的,A项意为“怀疑的”;B项意为“感激的”;C项意为“羞耻的”;D项意为“担心的”。故选B。

Text 2

参考译文

毫无疑问,等到你退休了,你的大脑就不会是以前的样子了。到65岁的时候,大多数人都会注意到这样的迹象:你会忘记人们的名字,茶壶有时会出现在冰箱里。

有一个原因能够解释为何我们的记忆会开始不尽人意。在生命的这一阶段,大脑重要区域的细胞开始稳定地减少。刚开始的时候,这并不会造成很大的困扰。即使是在年老的时候,大脑也很灵活,能够补充流失的大脑细胞。然而,在某些时候,细胞的减少开始造成困扰。

很显然,每个人老去的方式并不一样。因此一位快乐、睿智的老人和一位健忘、坏脾气的奶奶之间到底有什么不同呢?我们能够通过努力变得和前者一样吗?

锻炼一定有帮助。许多研究表明每周三次轻缓的锻炼能够帮助提高老年人的注意力和抽象思维的能力,也许是通过促进新脑细胞增长的

方式。锻炼也能帮助我们稳定血糖。当我们渐渐变老,我们的血糖控制力降低,这将导致血糖水平的大幅度提高。从而对形成记忆的区域产生影响。因为运动能够帮助控制血糖,经常出去运动能够帮助减少血糖高峰值的出现,进而有可能提高记忆力。

协调训练同样也有帮助。研究表明,针对性地训练控制和平衡运动神经能够提高 60 到 80 岁老人的学习机能。

“大脑训练”曾经被认为是十分奇怪的,但是一项研究表明用电脑辅助式大脑训练能够提高 65 岁以上的老人的记忆和注意力。重要的是,这些变化是如此的巨大以至于参与者报告说在日常生活中的记忆力出现了显著地提高,例如,记住名字或者能够在吵闹的餐厅进行交谈。

避免抱怨就更加容易了。事实上,你的大脑正在尽全力确保你能够拥有满意的退休。根据加拿大亚伯达大学的神经生物学家弗洛林·多尔科斯所说,到 65 岁的时候,我们在增加积极情绪方面的经历已经做得很好了。在实验中,和年轻人相比,他发现 60 岁以上的老人更容易记住积极意义的图片,而不是消极的图片。

31. B 【精析】推断题。由第一段第一句“By the time you retire, there's no doubt about it, your brain isn't what it used to be.”并结合全文可知,退休以后老年人的记忆会变得非常差,也就是比较健忘。A 项意为“遥远的记忆”;B 项意为“糟糕的记忆”;C 项意为“痛苦的记忆”;D 项意为“易变的记忆”。故选 B。
32. D 【精析】推断题。由第四段第二句“Numerous studies have shown that gentle exercise three times a week can improve concentration and abstract reasoning in older people, perhaps by encouraging the growth of new brain cells.”可知,轻缓的锻炼能够帮助提高老年人的注意力和抽象思维的能力,也就是 D 项所说的“提高他们的大脑能力”,A 项和 B 项所说的太过笼统,C 项没有在文中出现,故选 D。
33. D 【精析】推断题。由第四段第四、五句“As we age, our blood sugar control worsens, which causes a large increase in blood sugar levels. This can affect an area that helps form memories.”可知,高血糖可能会导致记忆的缺失,D 项符合题意,故选 D。
34. B 【精析】推断题。由第六段“‘Brain training’ was once considered strange, but a study concludes that computerised brain exercises can improve memory and attention in the over 65s. Importantly, these changes were large enough that participants reported significant improvements in everyday activities, such as...”可知,大脑训练能够提高 65 岁以上的老人的记忆和注意力,并给出了例子——记住名字或者能够在吵闹的餐厅进行交谈,这和 B 项所讲的 cope better with daily activities“更好地应对日常生活”意思相同,故选 B。

35. A 【精析】推断题。由文章最后一段的最后一句“*In experiments, he found that people over the age of 60 tended to remember fewer emotionally negative photographs compared with positive ones than younger people.*”以及本段段意可知,在弗洛林·多尔科斯的实验中,老年人更倾向于记住能够使心情愉悦的图片,因此A项的*satisfied*“满意的,开心的”符合题意,故选A。

Part B

参考译文

安妮:

我真的认为将孩子作为广告目标是非常不道德的,毕竟他们还不能像成人一样具备将广告和真实的节目区别开来的能力。这就意味着将孩子作为目标的广告是具有误导性的,并且是不公平的。显然这样的广告也是非常有效的,否则广告商们不会每年在那些还不能抵抗他们的商品宣传的孩子身上花费上亿美元。

约翰:

将孩子作为目标的广告会产生不良的社会影响,因为其中大部分广告都是关于不健康的食物和饮料的。鼓励天真的孩子消费高脂、高糖、多盐的食物在道德上是错误的,因为这将会使他们肥胖、不健康,还会让他们养成伴随他们一生的不良饮食习惯。社会将会为这些孩子最终需要的医疗护理付出高昂的代价。

莉莉:

我认为禁止广告是对言论自由的严重限制。公司有权告知公众任何一种合法产品。否则的话发明就会受到限制,而新公司就会发现很难在已经有所成就的竞争对手面前成功推广他们的产品。孩子也有权利从更宽广的信息源中接收信息,并做出自己的决定。

罗斯:

孩子天生喜欢高脂、高糖的食物。这些食物给予孩子们玩耍所需要的能量,并使他们健康成长。当然,不可否认,只吃这样的食物对人是有危害的,但这是父母教育不善的结果,并不是广告的错。如果禁止向孩子们播放广告,那么政府也不能将此作为宣传健康饮食的途径了。

茱莉亚:

孩子并不是完全无知的,而是聪明的消费者,他们在很小的年龄就能够将广告和节目区别开来,并且能够理解广告有时是有误导性的。事实上,这一至关重要的学习过程是通过暴露于广告环境之下而形成的。同样还需要负责的是父母的教育,父母不能仅仅将孩子留在电视机前,还要花时间和他们一起看电视并对所看到的内容进行讨论。

36. D 【精析】主旨题。安妮对将孩子定为目标的广告态度是“*This means that advertising aimed at children is misleading and unfair.*”她认为将孩子作为目标的广告是具有误导性的,并且是不公平

的。这与D项“孩子们很容易被广告误导。”观点相符,故选D。

37. G 【精析】主旨题。约翰的态度是“*Advertising aimed at children brings negative social consequences...Society may pay a high price in terms of the extra medical care such children will eventually require.*”他认为社会将会为这些孩子最终需要的医疗护理付出高昂的代价。这与G项“以孩子为目标的广告可能会带来社会问题。”观点相符,故选G。

38. B 【精析】主旨题。莉莉的态度是“*I think banning advertisements is a severe restriction upon freedom of speech.*”她认为禁止这类广告是对言论自由的严重限制,是不对的,这与B项“禁止广告是不对的。”观点相符。故选B。

39. C 【精析】主旨题。罗斯的态度为“*It is true that eating only such foods is bad for people, but this is a problem of bad parenting rather than the fault of advertising.*”他认为孩子饮食不健康主要是父母的责任,而不应该责备广告,这与C项“关于孩子的不良饮食习惯,不应该责备广告。”内容相符,故选C。

40. E 【精析】主旨题。茱莉亚的态度为“*This essential learning process is, in fact, developed through exposure to advertisements.*”她认为看广告对孩子的学习过程是非常重要的,这与E项“看广告对孩子来说是一种学习过程。”观点相符,虽然A选项的内容和她所讲的父母教育问题相关,但是A项的“*Parents' bad lifestyle*”在文中并没有出现,故选E。

Part C

参考译文

企业家和小商业主通常淹没在人们的要求和他们的义务中。因此,学会说“不”以及将重点集中在正确的事情上是非常重要的。

薇姬·米拉佐是一位非常成功的商人,同时也是《每个女人都可以成功》的作者。他给出了一些对每个人来说都非常有用的建议,并不仅仅是有关女人的建议。

合理地使用你的时间。(41)你不可能一夜之间实现大目标。你每天都得努力工作,有时只是迈出了很小的一步,所以你应该致力于每天都做一些事向你的目标靠近,通过衔接起来的独立阶段达到目标。

抛弃完美主义。当你真正成功的时候,你会发现成功可能和你想象中的并不一样。(42)所以在努力的过程中要不断地调整自己的预期和对成功的定义。每个人都有自己对于成功的定义和成功以后的感觉,因此你灵活变通以及调整目标的能力能够帮助你比预想的要早日取得成功。

(43)找到成功的人并向他学习、模仿。如果你正在努力达成一个目标,那么从别的那些也正在朝着相同目标努力的人身上你是学不到什么

的。因此,你应该找到已经成功达成此目标的人。也就是说,你应该找到那些自己崇拜的人,然后以此为目标激励自己。

保持新鲜感。(44)你还记得当初你为什么想要追求这份事业吗?记住当初刚开始的时候你的心态。重新找回当时的激情能够使你振奋精神,得到鼓舞。

最后,让自己休息一下。如果你能够退后一步,客观地观察一下你的日常生活,就像看待你朋友的生活一样,你会给出什么样的建议呢?会不会是:放慢生活速度?(45)做几个深呼吸?或者是花点时间享受生活?

41. E 【精析】本段的第一句话为“Use your time wisely.”,意为“合理地使用你的时间”,说明本段内容和时间有关,综观所有选项,A项和E项所讲的内容都和時間有关,但是根据下一句“You have to work hard at them every day, sometimes in very small steps...”的意思,E项“你不可能一夜之间实现大目标。”更能够起到承上启下的作用,故选E。
42. G 【精析】空格前一句话为“When you get there, success may not look like what you expected.”,也就是说我们容易将成功理想化,当你真正成功的时候,你会发现成功可能和你想象中的并不一样,综观所有选项,只有G项与上句句意相关,意为“所以在努力的过程中要不断地调整自己的预期和对成功的定义。”,故选G。
43. F 【精析】空格为本段段首句,因此要了解本段大意,通读本段可知,本段所讲内容是作者建议我们去向优秀的人学习经验。综观所有选项,只有F项“找到成功的人并向他学习、模仿。”能概括本段大意,故选F。
44. D 【精析】空格的后一句为“Tap back into the frame of mind you had when you were just starting out.”,联系下文可知,本段作者所给的建议为要保持对目标的新鲜感和激情。综观所有选项,D项意思最符合本段段意,故选D。
45. C 【精析】根据前文可知,空格处是自己给出的建议,前一个建议为Slow down?“放慢生活速度?”,后一个建议为Or spend a few moments enjoying the day?“花点时间享受生活?”,综观所有选项,只有C项的Take a few deep breaths?“做几个深呼吸?”与上下文句意相似,故选C。

Part D

参考译文

当我告诉别人我可以在我想要的任何地方——不论是在家中或者是一个朋友的办公室里——工作时,通常我会遭到他们的鄙视,或者被他们挖苦我有多“幸运”。实际上,我只是(46)经历了数百万人正在经历着的事:移动办公室。

办公室空间在过去的几十年经历了重大的改变。木质桌子被定制的办公墙和桌子所(47)替代,然后又转变到我们现在所看到的新型的开放式的办公室设计。这种变革正在继续进行,因为(48)工程师们意识到移动科技正在使得工人们更加远离办公室。

也许今年(49)最显著的改变是某些已经开始发生的事。多亏了人们对移动装置(50)依赖的增加,专业人员现在能够在家庭和办公室的会议之间进行无缝转移,并且客户和(51)消费者永远也不会意识到地点上的变化。电话很容易就能路由到手机上,而云文件存储意味着文件可以在任何连接到互联网的设备上(52)获取。

随着“随地工作”趋势的持续发展,专业人员将比以往拥有更多的(53)自由。他们将不再被束缚在办公桌前,一天工作八个小时。这将允许他们在被需要的时候变得更加有(54)效率,更加方便找到他们。这最终会有可能影响到办公室的(55)重新定义,使其包含任何可以联网的地点。

46. I 【精析】根据句意可知,此处缺少一个动词,又因为此处空格在 to 的后面,所以此处应该选择一个动词原形,综观所有选项,只有 I 项的 experience“经历”符合题意,故选 I。

47. N 【精析】根据句意以及语法可知,此处是被动语态,综观所有选项, N 项的 replaced“被替代”,符合题意,本句句意为“木质桌子被定制的办公墙和桌子所替代”,故选 N。

48. H 【精析】根据语法可知此处缺少一个主语,而主语通常由名词所充当,综观所有选项, H 项的 engineers“工程师们”符合题意,虽然 F 项的 customers 也可以作主语,但是与本段段意不符,故选 H。

49. K 【精析】根据句意以及上下文可知,此处缺少修饰名词 change 的形容词,综观所有选项,只有 K 项的 notable“显著的”最符合句意,本句句意为“也许今年最显著的改变是某些已经开始发生的事”,故选 K。

50. M 【精析】根据句意以及上下文可知,此处缺少一个名词,综观所有选项,只有 M 项的 reliance“依赖”最符合句意,且 reliance 常与 on 连用。本句句意为“多亏了人们对移动装置依赖的增加,专业人员现在能够在家庭和办公室的会议之间进行无缝转移”,故选 M。

51. F 【精析】根据句法可知,在连词 and 前后的两个词应该是并列的,前面的一个词为 clients“顾客”,综观所有选项,只有 F 项的 customers“消费者”词意最为相近,故选 F。

52. A 【精析】根据上下文以及语法可知,此处缺少的是被动语态,应填过去分词,综观所有选项, A 项与 E 项均符合语法,但根据生

活经验,云文件中的资料在联网状态下是可以下载的,也就是可以获取的。本句句意为“云文件存储意味着文件可以在任何连接到互联网的设备上获取”,故选 A。

53. J 【精析】根据句意可知,此处缺少的是一个名词,综观所有选项,只有 J 项的 freedom 最符合上下文意思,本句句意为“随着‘随地工作’趋势的持续发展,专业人员将比以往拥有更多的自由”,故选 J。

54. G 【精析】根据句法可知,在连词 and 前后的两个成分应该是并列的,后面一个是形容词 reachable,故前面缺少的应该是一个形容词,综观所有选项,只有 G 项的 efficient“有效率的”,符合句意,故选 G。

55. O 【精析】根据上下文以及句法可知,此处缺少一个动词,又因为这个动词在 will 的后面,所以动词要保持其原形,综观所有选项,只有 O 项的 reshape 符合句意,本句句意为“这最终会有可能影响到办公室的重新定义,使其包含任何可以联网的地点。”。故选 O。

第三部分 写作

Part A

56. 【高分范文】

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a student who is Senior Two in High School. I am writing to fight for the opportunity of being a volunteer which will help improve the environmental condition in our city.

Firstly, I am in favor of the idea that environment takes a very important role in the society, and it deserves more and better care from human beings. Then, as for me, I'm outgoing and willing to get along well with my co-workers. I am always helpful and warm-hearted. I have the ability to deal with some certain problems. I would be very grateful if you give me the opportunity. I will be available at every weekends.

I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours truthfully,

Wang Lin

【写作点金】

本篇文章属于应用文文体,是一封自荐信。首先要保证格式的正确性。其次,要注意时态,基本用一般现在时或者是一般过去时。最后,按

照题目中所给出的三个要点来写。语言要简洁、明了。

【高频词句】

senior	高级的;高年级
fight for	争取
deserve	值得
warm-hearted	热心的
available	可得到的,有空的
grateful	感激的

Part B

57. 【高分范文】

A millionaire had a severe eye disease, and his doctor suggested that he should avoid bright light. Therefore, he spent \$5,000 to make his house completely dark instead of buying a pair of sunglasses to solve the problem.

After we read the story, we may think how stupid the millionaire is. But as far as I'm concerned, we are often the millionaire in our daily life. We often choose a complicated way to overcome the problems we come across in our study and work instead of a more effective and energy-saving way. As the old saying goes "Work smart, not hard.", we should learn how to work smart.

In other words, when we come to some problems in life, we should calm down and think carefully to find a more convenient solution before we take action.

【写作点金】

本文是一篇总结、评论性的作文。首先在写作的时候要根据题目要求将所给的材料大意用英文清晰、明了地表达出来。其次,以自己从材料中所得到的启发或者是对材料的评论作为主体来写。最后,对自己的观点进行简要的总结。

【高频词句】

solve	解决
as far as I'm concerned	在我看来
daily life	日常生活
come across	遇到
energy-saving	节省精力的
Work smart, not hard.	工作要讲究方法,不要埋头苦干。
calm down	冷静下来
take action	采取行动