

全国英语等级考试
第三级

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS)
LEVEL 3

2017年3月笔试真卷

笔试部分答题时间:120 分钟

姓名_____

准考证号_____

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 are the speakers?
[A] At a party. [B] At a cinema.
[C] At a restaurant. [D] At a bus station.
2. What do we learn about the man?
[A] He wants to rent an apartment. [B] He plans to leave his company.
[C] He has found a job in London. [D] He will inquire for the woman.
3. What is the man going to do?
[A] Go out with Nick.
[B] Eat out with Linda.
[C] Meet with a client.
[D] Discuss work with Mary.
4. What are the speakers talking about?
[A] How to manage people.
[B] Their departmental work.
[C] How to avoid getting fired.
[D] Their incompetent manager.

5. What do we learn about Mary?
[A] She is not interested in shopping. [B] She is not free for housework.
[C] She is too busy to go shopping. [D] She is interested in office work.
6. What is the man?
[A] He is a judge. [B] He is a lawyer.
[C] He is a teacher. [D] He is a researcher.
7. Why does the woman eat out at noon?
[A] To keep fit.
[B] To save time.
[C] To save money.
[D] To make friends.
8. What do we learn about David?
[A] He lost his job last week.
[B] He is working with Mary.
[C] He has been ill for a year.
[D] He earns less than before.
9. What does the woman think of the texts?
[A] They are too long.
[B] They read poorly.
[C] They suit beginners.
[D] They are interesting.
10. What do we learn about the man?
[A] He prefers fact-based reports.
[B] He spends a lot of time online.
[C] He enjoys exciting things in life.
[D] He puts much blame on technology.

Part B

Directions:

*You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.*

Questions 11 –13 are based on the following interview with a TV host.

11. Where did the woman take her first job after college?
[A] In a film studio. [B] In a talent agency.
[C] In a publishing firm. [D] In a television station.

12. Why did the woman's mother put her in acting classes?
[A] To enrich her after-school life. [B] To develop her talent in acting.
[C] To make her know more people. [D] To help her get over her shyness.
13. What is the woman's favorite sport?
[A] Table tennis.
[B] Swimming.
[C] Baseball.
[D] Skating.

Questions 14 –17 are based on the following dialogue.

14. What do we know about the woman?
[A] She dislikes a challenging job.
[B] She is tired of her present job.
[C] She works in a big company.
[D] She is eager to get a pay rise.
15. What does the woman want the man to do?
[A] Give her some advice.
[B] Give her an interview.
[C] Help her write a resume.
[D] Help her find a good job.
16. What is the good start for an interview according to the man?
[A] Being confident. [B] Being well-prepared.
[C] Showing proper manners. [D] Doing a good self-introduction.
17. What should the woman avoid according to the man?
[A] Using the interviewer's words.
[B] Anticipating possible questions.
[C] Talking too much about herself.
[D] Memorizing answers beforehand.

Questions 18 –21 are based on the following dialogue about a visit to Athens, the capital of Greece.

18. Why does the woman ask the man for advice?
[A] He has a business in Athens.
[B] He spent a night in Athens.
[C] He is familiar with Athens.
[D] He used to study in Athens.
19. What does the man advise the woman to do?
[A] Take part in a bus tour.

- [B] See as much as possible.
- [C] Go to the Phaliron coast.
- [D] Stay in central Athens.

20. What does the man think the woman can enjoy at the Paralia?

- [A] A peaceful walk.
- [B] Historical sites.
- [C] Greek food.
- [D] Local music.

21. Which of the following impressed the man most?

- [A] A harbor.
- [B] A stadium.
- [C] A nightclub.
- [D] A performance.

Questions 22 –25 are based on the following interview with John Smith, CEO of a shoe-making company.

22. Why did the man start the shoe-making company?

- [A] To build his own shoe brand.
- [B] To help children without shoes.
- [C] To sell shoes to poor countries.
- [D] To broaden his business scope.

23. What had the man done before he started the shoe-making company?

- [A] He had started five companies.
- [B] He had worked as a technician.
- [C] He had worked in South America.
- [D] He had taught five media courses.

24. When did the man come up with this new business model?

- [A] Three years ago.
- [B] Five years ago.
- [C] Six years ago.
- [D] Eight years ago.

25. What is the man's biggest focus in giving shoes to poor children?

- [A] Giving them access to school.
- [B] Cultivating their sense of wealth.
- [C] Raising their sense of self-worth.
- [D] Preventing horrible foot diseases.

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

Passwords are everywhere in computer security. All too often, they are also ineffective. A good password has to be both easy to remember and hard to guess, but in practice people seem to pay attention to the former. Names of wives, husbands and children are popular. "123456" or "12345" are also common choices.

That predictability lets security researchers (and hackers) create dictionaries which list common passwords, useful to those seeking to break in. But although researchers know that passwords are insecure, working out just how insecure has been difficult. Many studies have only small samples to work on.

However, with the co-operation of Yahoo!, Joseph Bonneau of Cambridge University obtained the biggest sample to date—70 million passwords that came with useful data about their owners.

Mr Bonneau found some interesting variations. Older users had better passwords than young ones. People whose preferred language was Korean or German chose the most secure passwords; those who spoke Indonesian the least. Passwords designed to hide sensitive information such as credit-card numbers were only slightly more secure than those protecting less important things, like access to games. "Nag screens" that told users they had chosen a weak password made virtually no difference. And users whose accounts had been hacked in the past did not make more secure choices than those who had never been hacked.

But it is the broader analysis of the sample that is of most interest to security researchers. For, despite their differences, the 70 million users were still predictable enough that a generic password dictionary was effective against both the entire sample and any slice of it. Mr Bonneau is blunt: "An attacker who can manage ten guesses per account will compromise around 1% of accounts." And that is a worthwhile outcome for a hacker.

One obvious solution would be for sites to limit the number of guesses that can be made before access is blocked. Yet whereas the biggest sites, such as Google and Microsoft, do take such measures, many do not. The reasons of their not doing so are various. So it's time for users to consider the alternatives to traditional passwords.

26. People tend to use passwords that are _____.

[A] easy to remember

[B] hard to figure out

- [C] random numbers [D] popular names
27. Researchers find it difficult to know how unsafe passwords are due to _____.
[A] lack of research tools [B] lack of research funds
[C] limited time of studies [D] limited size of samples
28. It is indicated in the text that _____.
[A] Indonesians are sensitive to password security
[B] young people tend to have secure passwords
[C] nag screens help little in password security
[D] passwords for credit cards are usually safe
29. The underlined word "compromise" in Para. 5 most probably means _____.
[A] comprise [B] compensate
[C] endanger [D] encounter
30. The last paragraph of the text suggests that _____.
[A] net users regulate their online behaviors
[B] net users rely on themselves for security
[C] big websites limit the number of guesses
[D] big websites offer users convenient access

Text 2

John Lubbock, a British member of the Parliament, led to the first law to safeguard Britain's heritage—the Ancient Monuments Bill. How did it happen?

By the late 1800s more and more people were visiting Stonehenge for a day out. Now a World Heritage Site owned by the Crown, it was, at the time, privately owned and neglected.

But the visitors left behind rubbish and leftover food. It encouraged rats that made holes at the stones' foundations, weakening them. One of the upright stones had already fallen over and one had broken in two. They also chipped pieces off the stones for souvenirs and carved pictures into them, says architectural critic Jonathan Glancey.

It was the same for other pre-historic remains, which were disappearing fast. Threats also included farmers and landowners as the ancient stones got in the way of working on the fields and were a free source of building materials.

Shocked and angry, Lubbock took up the fight. When he heard Britain's largest ancient stone circle at Avebury in Wiltshire was up for sale in 1871 he persuaded its owners to sell it to him and the stone circle was saved.

“Lubbock aroused national attention for ancient monuments,” says Glancey. “At the time places like Stonehenge were just seen as a collection of stones, ancient sites to get building materials.”

“Lubbock knew they were the roots of British identity. He did for heritage what Darwin did for natural history.”

But Lubbock couldn't buy every threatened site. He knew laws were needed and tabled the Ancient Monuments Bill. It proposed government powers to take any pre-historic site under threat away from uncaring owners, a radical idea at the time.

For eight years he tried and failed to get the bill through parliament. Finally, in 1882, it was voted into law. It had, however, been watered down; people had to willingly give their ancient monuments to the government. But what it did do was plant the idea that the state could preserve Britain's heritage better than private owners.

Pressure started to be put on the owners of sites like Stonehenge to take better care of them.

31. According to the text, Stonehenge in the late 1800s was _____.
[A] a royal property [B] utterly neglected
[C] legally protected [D] a public property
32. One stone in Stonehenge fell over because _____.
[A] rats weakened its foundation [B] farmers cut it to build houses
[C] visitors carved pictures into it [D] visitors chipped pieces off it
33. Lubbock proposed a bill to _____.
[A] push people to learn history [B] ensure government function
[C] enforce ancient site protection [D] push visitors to behave properly
34. When the bill was voted into law in 1882, it had been made less _____.
[A] severe [B] biased
[C] implicit [D] complex
35. This text is mainly about _____.
[A] a famous British Parliament member
[B] the value of ancient heritages in the UK
[C] the history and protection of Stonehenge
[D] the origin of the Ancient Monuments Bill

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine in which five women wrote to respond to an article on mother-daughter relationship. 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.

Lucy:

As the mother of two girls, I was moved to tears by your article, because it echoed so many of my own feelings. I don't think I should feel ashamed or that I am failing my child in any way because I feel like this. I think it's really normal and I love the way you have put into words what so many mums feel at this stage in their lives.

Anna:

My husband and I both read this article and we think it is moving, thoughtful, and the ending is wonderful. People cannot deny that jealousy is a natural emotion between children and parents. It is wonderful to see someone emotionally mature enough to be so aware of their own feelings, and celebrate them. You have written what I am sure most mothers feel, but are too scared to admit.

Beth:

There is some form of jealousy between mother and daughter. I remember suspecting that my mother was jealous of me but kept it under wraps. I understood that my mother was not happy with my father and the good relationship between myself and him. The strange thing is years later, my own daughter and her father have a good relationship with each other and I can feel jealousy creeping in...

Clare:

When I realized my daughter had become a young woman, I was not jealous. At first I felt sad that I had lost my little girl, then I accepted this and rejoiced in her loveliness. I feel protective towards her because it is too natural for young girls to meet men. Offer your child advice on things like wearing fancy clothes which men do see as charming, and hope that she enjoys her life.

Ruth:

I think that a mature person judges herself based on her own qualities. A loving mother does not compare herself to her children and advertise her unhealthy thoughts to the world in a newspaper. I am surrounded all day at work by hot, smart young undergraduates, many of whom are hotter and smarter than I was at their age. When they succeed socially and academically, I feel happy for them.

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

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 36. Lucy | [A] You have spoken out the true feelings of mothers like me. |
| 37. Anna | [B] It is helpful for mothers to reveal their hidden feelings. |
| 38. Beth | [C] Emotionally mature mothers understand their daughters. |
| 39. Clare | [D] I understand my mother now, being a mother myself. |
| 40. Ruth | [E] You have expressed what most mothers feel but dare not say. |
| | [F] Do your duty as a mother and hope for the best for your daughter. |
| | [G] A mother should not envy her children and make public her improper feelings. |

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.

Whenever I hear a recording of John Denver singing “Sunshine on My Shoulders,” I find myself smiling, drawn to a love of the sun and outdoors I’ve had for decades as a Michigan native. Walking barefoot to the lake, playing shirtless in the sunlight, and breathing fresh air feel good. 41

Studies have found higher rates of high blood pressure among people with the lowest sun exposure. One reason may be due to nitric oxide, a gas whose production is stimulated when your skin is exposed to the sun’s rays. 42 Vitamin D, which sunlight helps your body produce, is also linked to better heart health. So walk outdoors for 15 to 30 minutes daily.

43 Research on 280 volunteers there found that people had a reduced heart rate, and lower blood pressure when they walked through a forest than when they spent time in an urban area.

One of the consequences of modern society is that rarely is our body in direct contact with the ground. The earth has an electrical current. 44 Although “earthing” or “grounding” is considered alternative by mainstream medicine, research shows that the practice seems to be able to reduce heart disease risk. So, walk around barefoot whenever possible, let your backyard grass tickle your feet, and dig your toes into sandy beaches.

45 A 2011 British review of 11 studies found that people who exercised outside generally reported more energy and less anger, tension, and depression—all factors contributing to heart attack—than those who worked out indoors.

- [A] Exercising indoors is another option.
- [B] It reduces both heart attack and stroke risks.
- [C] Exercising outdoors may be more beneficial than working out indoors.
- [D] In Japan, walking through forests for healing has become a popular practice.
- [E] Direct contact with it may be a stabilizing force for good health.
- [F] As a doctor, I can tell you they are also very good for your heart.
- [G] You’ll get greater health benefits exercising where it’s green.

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.

Some of the greatest successes you can think of began with failure. What a big 46 a little continued effort and determination can make.

Workplace expert Nan Russell, author of “The Titleless Leader: How to Get Things Done When You’re Not in Charge,” offers a number of 47 of people who were deemed failures—and then turned successful.

Albert Einstein was 48 to be mentally challenged as a child and told he would never amount to anything. Need we say how that one turned out?

Walt Disney was fired from the *Kansas City Star* because the editor thought he lacked 49.

Chester Carlson’s early Xerox machines were 50 by 20 companies before he finally found a business partner.

Thomas Edison failed thousands of times before inventing the light bulb. There are many quotes from the great inventor that are worth 51 to memory. Here’s just one: “Many of life’s failures are people who did not realize how 52 they were to success when they gave up.”

So, while failure may not feel good, it’s often an essential part of success, the trial-and-error that can lead to greater things. If you spend all your time 53 about past mistakes, you might not notice when real opportunity arrives, so by all 54, learn from your mistakes—then put them behind you, roll up your sleeves and get back to work.

Here’s one more quote from Edison for us to think about: “If we all did the things we are 55 of, we would astound ourselves.”

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| [A] capable | [B] close | [C] combination |
| [D] committing | [E] contributing | [F] creativity |
| [G] difference | [H] encouraged | [I] examples |
| [J] judged | [K] means | [L] rejected |
| [M] typical | [N] ways | [O] worrying |

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 found some problem with the book you bought from a US online bookstore. Write the

bookstore an email to let it know:

- 1) when you bought the book;
- 2) what problem you found with the book;
- 3) what solution you expect.

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.

Lee Rodriguez-Espada, 12, was late to the Wegmans Family 5k Sunday in Rochester, New York. To save time, her mom dropped her near the starting line before parking the car. Lee rushed to the starting line only to realize the race had already begun. She was told to just start running and quickly fell into pace with the others. Meanwhile her mom found a spot at the finish line, expecting to congratulate her daughter within the hour.

Concentrating on running, Lee didn't realize until mile 4 that the finish line was nowhere in sight. Turning to another runner, she asked how much further. "That's when it struck me I was in the half marathon instead of the 5k," Lee said afterwards. Instead of dropping out, she decided to keep running.

Realizing Lee wasn't among the runners crossing the 5k finish line, her mom alerted race officials and the police. A police officer eventually found Lee on the course of the Flower City Half Marathon. The girl said she knew her family was worried but she couldn't quit. She needed to finish the race. And as she finally crossed the finish line, after running 10 miles more than she had planned, her mother cried tears of joy. "I see her with a medal and I thought, 'Oh my gosh, she ran the other one, like for real,'" she said. "She decided to just keep running and not give up." "I'm really proud," said Lee, whose next race is this weekend.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.

参考答案及精析

第一部分 听力

1-5 BACDA 6-10 BCDDB 11-15 CDBBA 16-20 CDCCD

21-25 ABAAD

听力部分录音材料

Part A

1. M: Hey, Shelly, I am going to get some chips and water, what can I get for you?

W: Well, I don't really need anything, maybe just a coke, but hurry up, the movie will start soon.

M: Don't worry, I'll be right back.

2. M: Is your next door neighbor moving out?

W: Yes, she's found a job in London.

M: Do you know if her apartment has been rented yet? I am thinking of moving. My apartment is too far away from the company.

W: I will inquire for you then.

3. M: Hey, Mary, can you do something for me, please?

W: Sure, Nick. What do you need?

M: Could you tell Linda that I won't be able to have lunch with her today. I have to meet with a client.

W: OK, no problem.

4. M: We are all so frustrated because our department manager is just hopeless.

W: What do you mean exactly?

M: Well, he doesn't know how to manage people, he just upsets everybody. We are all hoping he'll get fired.

W: You'd better shut up. He is heading straight for us.

5. M: I went to the supermarket yesterday. I mean shopping alone is indeed a challenge.

W: Didn't Mary go with you?

M: No way. Even though she didn't have a lot of work in the office, she would prefer staying home.

6. W: As an attorney, you have practiced law over twenty years, and dealt with all types of cases. It seems that you enjoy your work so much.

M: Yeah, but you know, my childhood dream was to be a judge.

7. M: I love eating in the restaurants, but it is so expensive now.

W: I know. That's why I have stopped going out for dinner. I now meet my friends at noon, because lunch is a bargain at many places.

M: That's a good idea.

8. M: David finally found a new job last week. He has been unemployed for a year.

W: But Mary told me he is now paid only 1/3 as much as before.

M: It is still much better than being out of work.

9. M: Do you like our textbook? I think the texts are too long.

W: For me, long texts are easy to read.

M: That's an interesting point. But long texts are not suitable for the beginners, don't you think?

W: Well, you have your viewpoint, I have mine.

10. W: Listen! John, the report says the adults spend an average of five hours online at home everyday, and miss many exciting things.

M: So what? No evidence of how bad modern technology is!

W: Come on, at least it fits you well.

Part B

Questions 11-13

M: What prompted you to pursue a career as a TV host?

W: Well, I had no idea. I was going to be a TV host. I was actually thinking of going to work in film production or for a talented agency. After college, I first worked for a publishing firm for two years. But I never looked for this job, it found me. So I must surprise, does anyone?

M: You said you were shy growing up. Is it still hard for you to be in front of the camera?

W: Since I was very shy, my mom put me in acting classes to help me get over my shyness. I tried it and then realized that I have no talent for acting. Well, I say I am still shy. I don't tend to go up and introduce myself to others. But at work I'm not shy at all. Because I know everyone there.

M: What do you like to do when you are free?

W: I like watching sports games. Actually, I am a great sportswoman. I do a lot of skiing and skating during the winter and I play baseball in spring. I also play table tennis. But I think swimming is my favorite sport.

Questions 14-17

W: Bob, I've been doing the same job for six years, it pays well. But

I'd like to do a more challenging job. I am worried about going for an interview. Any advice?

M: Yes, I guess the first thing is to try to make a good impression.

W: Sure, a good start is very important. But how do I make a good first impression?

M: To begin with, you should formally shake the interviewer's hand while greeting him or her with a smile. Be sure to keep eye contact, especially when listening to the interviewer.

W: I see. Body language is important, isn't it?

M: Yes, it is. The second thing is to have confidence. You get confidence from being prepared. You should learn a little bit about the company before the interview. You should also anticipate possible questions and think about how you will answer.

W: Should I memorize my answers beforehand?

M: Definitely not. That sounds very mechanical. You should be natural when you speak. Just think about how you want to answer and you can use the interviewer's words in your answer which shows you've been listening. Then you are sure to make a good impression.

W: I've never thought about that before. That really helps, Bob.

Questions 18 – 21

W: Tom, you have a good knowledge of Athens, don't you?

M: Well, I've been there a few times. Why do you ask?

W: I'm going to Paris on business next month. They told me I can spend one night in Athens on my way home. I've long been fascinated by the central city and want to make the best out of this coming night, you know, what's your advice?

M: Your stay is short, but it still can be an unforgettable experience. From my experience, you can take the new street car from the center of Athens to the Phaliron coast. It's slow but delightful.

W: There must be a lot to see on the way.

M: Sure, when you get to the Phaliron coast, you have two choices. You can turn left for the Paralia.

W: What can I see there?

M: A strip of seaside nightclubs and famous Bazokiya.

W: Bazokiya?

M: Yes, there're clubs with light Greek music, but I can't tell you more about them. Because I turned right for the Peace and Friendship stadium. From there, walk half a mile, and you can see the greatest charming small harbor, Meiconomano. If you feel hungry, you can

visit the Daringbay restaurant for the dinner of fresh fish and luxurious salads.

W: Thank you, Tom.

M: My pleasure.

Questions 22-25

W: So, John, what's different about Toms?

M: Well, Toms is really simple. For every pair of shoes that we sell, we also give a pair of way to a child somewhere in the world that doesn't have shoes.

W: How did you come up with this idea?

M: I've set up five more businesses in the last eight years, mainly in media and technology. I was just a kind of worn out. I went to South America looking for some time to relax. When I went to a village, I knew that most of children didn't have shoes. It just shocked me. I wanted to help them, but I didn't just want to give them shoes once. So I decided to create this business marvel that was idea three years ago and it hasn't changed one bit since.

W: What does having shoes mean to those kids?

M: Firstly, it gives them self-worth. It's a sense of well in this communities. It's a passport into important things. A lot of kids cannot go to school unless they have a proper uniform. And a proper uniform includes shoes. Thirdly, some horrible foot diseases are completely preventable with shoes. It is actually my biggest focus.

第二部分 阅读

Part A

Text 1

参考译文

密码在计算机安全中随处可见。很多时候,密码并没有起到应有的效果。一个好的密码应该兼具容易记忆和难以猜测的特点,但在实际生活中,人们看起来更偏重于前者。妻子、丈夫和孩子的名字常被用作密码。“123456”或“12345”也是很常见的选择。

这些密码的可预测性使得安全研究者(和黑客)创造了常见密码字典,为那些想要破解的人提供了便利。虽然研究者知道密码很不安全,但是想要测算不安全的程度却很困难。许多研究都只能在少量的样本上展开。

然而,通过和 Yahoo! 的合作,来自剑桥大学的约瑟夫·波诺获得了有史以来最大的数据样本——7000 万个带有有效用户信息的密码。

波诺先生发现了一些很有趣的变化。年长的人的密码比年轻人的

密码更安全。说韩语或德语的人选择最安全的密码;而说印尼语的人的密码最不安全。为了隐藏诸如信用卡号码之类敏感信息的密码只比保护像进入游戏之类不太重要的信息的密码稍微安全一点点。“提示窗口”会跳出提醒用户选择了安全性弱的密码,实际上对安全性并没有很大影响。账户在过去遭到黑客攻击的用户并不比从没受过攻击的人的密码安全性更高。

但是,最让安全研究者感兴趣的是对样本的更广义的分析。尽管他们之间不同,但对 7000 万用户的研究仍可预测到一个通用密码字典是有效的,不管是对整体样本还是个别密码。波诺先生坦率地说:“攻击者对一个账户进行 10 次密码尝试输入就会对约 1% 的账户造成危害。”这对黑客来说,已经是很值得的结果了。

一个有效的解决方法就是网站在锁定登入之前限制尝试输入密码的次数。虽然最大的网站,例如谷歌和微软,采取了这样的措施,但是很多其他网站并没有这样做。他们不这样做的原因有很多。所以是用户们该考虑改变下传统的密码了。

26. A 【精析】细节题。在第一段第三句提到“A good password has to be both easy to remember and hard to guess, but in practice people seem to pay attention to the former.” 一个好的密码应该兼具容易记忆和难以猜测的特点,但在实际生活中,人们看起来更偏重于前者。由此可知,虽然密码两个特点都很重要,但人们在使用中还是更注重记忆的方便,故选 A。

27. D 【精析】细节题。根据第二段,研究者认为想要测算密码不安全的程度是很困难的,因为许多研究都只能在少量的样本上展开。这说明困难是由于缺少样本造成的,与 D 项相符,故选 D。

28. C 【精析】推理题。A 项“印尼人对密码安全很敏感”,这与第四段第三句中“those who spoke Indonesian the least”相反;B 项“年轻人倾向使用安全的密码”,这与第四段第二句“Older users had better passwords than young ones”相反;D 项“信用卡的密码通常是安全的”,这与第四段第四句“Passwords designed to hide sensitive information such as credit-card numbers were only slightly more secure than those protecting less important things, like access to games”相反;故排除 A、B、D 三项。C 项“提示窗口对密码安全帮助不大”,与第四段第五句“‘Nag screens’ that told users they had chosen a weak password made virtually no difference”相符,故选 C。

29. C 【精析】语义题。根据第五段第三句“An attacker who can manage ten guesses per account will compromise around 1% of accounts.” 可知,攻击者会尝试对一个账户进行 10 次猜测密码的举动,这一举动将会对 1% 的账户产生影响。后面一句“And that is a worth-

while outcome for a hacker.”可知,这 1% 账户对黑客已经足够了,说明他们会根据对密码的猜测来破解账户,因此对账号造成威胁。A 项“包括,构成”;B 项“补偿”;D 项“遇见”均不符合题意,故选 C。

30. B 【精析】推理题。根据题干定位到最后一段。A 项“网络使用者要规范他们网上的行为”,文中未提及;C 项“大型网站限制尝试输入密码的次数”,最后一段虽然有提到谷歌和微软,但并不是所有大型网站都这样做了;D 项“大型网站为用户提供方便的登入”,文中没有提及;故排除 A、C、D 三项。B 项“网络使用者要靠自己注意网络安全”,与最后一段最后一句的“*So it's time for users to consider the alternatives to traditional passwords*”相符,故选 B。

Text 2

参考译文

英国议员约翰·路博克引导通过了第一部保护英国文化遗产的法律——《古代遗迹法案》。这件事是如何发生的呢?

到 19 世纪末,越来越多的人都选择花一天的时间到巨石阵遗迹参观。现在由皇室所有的世界文化遗产巨石阵,在当时,是私人所有且缺乏保护。

游客离开后留下了大量的垃圾和食物。这滋生了大量的老鼠,它们在石柱的基座上打洞导致石柱变得脆弱。一个立柱已经坍塌,还有一个断成两截。游客们还会削下石头做纪念,或在石柱上刻上画,建筑批评家约翰逊·葛兰西说道。

这种情况在其他迅速消亡的史前遗迹上也有出现。威胁还来自农民和地主们:这些古代的石块挡了耕作的道路或者成为了免费的建筑材料。

路博克对此又惊又怒,他决定要抗争。1871 年,当他听说位于威尔特郡埃夫伯里的英国最大的古代石环要出售的时候,他说服了卖家将石环卖给他从而保护了这个遗迹。

“路博克引起了全国对古代遗迹的关注,”葛兰西说。“当时,像巨石阵这样的地方仅仅被看成是一大堆石头的集合,是能获得建筑材料的古地点。”

“路博克知道这些地方是英国身份的根。他对遗迹的贡献正如达尔文对自然历史的贡献。”

但是路博克无法买下所有受到威胁的遗址。他明白要借助法律并将《古代遗迹法案》摆上台面。这个法案建议政府从漠不关心的私人业主手上将受到威胁的史前遗迹接管过来,这在当时是个激进的想法。

整整八年,他不断尝试也没能让议会通过这条法案。最终在 1882 年,这个法案经投票成为了法律。然而,内容已经缓和了很多;人们必须

自愿将自己所有的古代遗迹交给政府。但这个法案将政府可以比私人更好地保护英国的文化遗产的想法植入人们的脑海。

像巨石阵的拥有者也感受到压力,需要对遗迹进行良好的维护。

31. B 【精析】细节题。根据第二段最后一句“...it was, at the time, privately owned and neglected.”中“neglect”一词可知,当时对巨石阵的态度是“忽略的”,与B项相符,故选B。
32. A 【精析】细节题。根据第三段第二句“It encouraged rats that made holes at the stones' foundations, weakening them.”可知,巨石阵立柱倒塌的原因是老鼠打洞造成基座损坏,与A项相符,故选A。
33. C 【精析】细节题。根据第八段第二句“He knew laws were needed and tabled the Ancient Monuments Bill.”可知,他提出法案的初衷是想利用法律手段来保护遗迹,与C项相符,故选C。
34. A 【精析】推理题。1882年法案通过时,作者用了“It had, however, been watered down”这个句子,接下来“人们必须自愿将自己所有的古代遗迹交给政府。”这和上一段中最初提出的“这个法案建议政府从漠不关心的私人业主手上将受到威胁的史前遗迹接管过来”相比,措施缓和了很多,从强硬变成人们的自愿行为,因此可以判断措施已经变得没有那么严厉了。A项符合,故选A。
35. D 【精析】主旨题。第一段最后一句“How did it happen?”已经表明,文章要说的是路博克的法案是如何提出并通过的。故选D。

Part B

参考译文

露西:

作为两个女儿的妈妈,我对你的文章非常有共鸣,潸然泪下。我不觉得我的反应有什么丢脸的,或者会让我的孩子们失望。我觉得这种反应很正常,而且我喜欢你用这种文字来描述许多母亲在这个阶段的感受。

安娜:

我的丈夫和我都读了这篇文章。我们都觉得它很感人,发人深思,结尾也很精彩。人们无法否认在父母和孩子之间也存在嫉妒这种正常的感情。看到有人感情成熟到足以意识到自己的情感并能接受它们是很棒的事情。你写出了我相信是大多数母亲感受到却害怕承认的感情。

贝丝:

在母女之间有某种形式的嫉妒。我没有公开过,但我记得曾怀疑过母亲是否嫉妒我。我明白母亲和父亲过得不开心,也因此对我和父亲良好的关系感到不快。奇怪的是,多年后当我看到我女儿和她父亲之间的亲密关系时,嫉妒情绪也在心里升起……

克莱尔:

当我意识到我的女儿成长为一个青年女性的时候,我并不妒忌。开始我对我失去了我的小姑娘感到难过,但后来我接受了她的成长并对她

的魅力感到高兴。我对她充满保护欲,这太常见了。给你的孩子一些诸如穿男性化这样的建议,并且希望她享受自己的生活。

鲁丝:

我认为一个成熟的人应以自己的素质来不会将自己和孩子进行比较,并将她置之。和我一起工作的都是热情聪明的年轻人那个年纪时更热情更聪明。当他们在社会我会为他们感到高兴。

36. A 【精析】主旨题。露西的观点是“I moved to tears by your article, because of my own feelings.”,她觉得和这篇文章现在的所感所想。和A项“说出”意思相符,故选A。

37. E 【精析】主旨题。安娜的观点是“...most mothers feel, but are too scared to write about it.”写出了大多数母亲感受到却害怕写出了大多数母亲感受到却不敢说

38. D 【精析】主旨题。贝丝的观点是“...mother was jealous of me...The struggle between me and my daughter and her father have a good deal to do with it. I can feel jealousy creeping in...”自己和父亲的关系,当自己成为母亲系,也有嫉妒之情滋生起来。和“解了我的母亲”相符,故选D。

39. F 【精析】主旨题。克莱尔的观点是“...her loveliness...and hope that she will be able to live her own life.”亲,接受了女儿的成长并对她的自己的生活。和F项“做好身为母亲”相符,故选F。

40. G 【精析】主旨题。鲁丝的观点是“...compare herself to her children and as a mother in the world in a newspaper...”她让孩子和孩子进行比较,并将她不健康G项“一个母亲不应该嫉妒她的开”相符,故选G。

Part C

参考译文

每次我听到约翰·丹佛唱到“阳光照

的魅力感到高兴。我对她充满保护欲,这是因为年轻女孩子和男性接触太常见了。给你的孩子一些诸如穿男性也觉得很有魅力的可爱的衣服这样的建议,并且希望她享受自己的生活。

鲁丝:

我认为一个成熟的人应以自己的素养来判断自己。一个有爱的母亲不会将自己和孩子进行比较,并将她不健康的想法通过报纸广而告之。和我一起工作的都是热情聪明的年轻大学毕业生,有些人比在他们那个年纪时更热情更聪明。当他们在社交和学术上取得成绩的时候,我会为他们感到高兴。

36. A 【精析】主旨题。露西的观点是“As the mother of two girls, I was moved to tears by your article, because it echoed so many of my own feelings.”,她觉得和这篇文章很有共鸣,因为文章写出了她现在的所感所想。和A项“说出了像我这样的母亲的真实想法”意思相符,故选A。
37. E 【精析】主旨题。安娜的观点是“You have written what I am sure most mothers feel, but are too scared to admit.”,她认为这个文章写出了大多数母亲感受到却害怕承认的感情。和E项“你表达出了大多数母亲感受到却不敢说的”相符,故选E。
38. D 【精析】主旨题。贝丝的观点是“I remember suspecting that my mother was jealous of me...The strange thing is years later, my own daughter and her father have a good relationship with each other and I can feel jealousy creeping in...”,她认为小时候怀疑母亲嫉妒自己和父亲的关系,当自己成为母亲后,看到女儿和丈夫的亲密关系,也有嫉妒之情滋生起来。和D项“作为一个母亲,我现在理解了我的母亲”相符,故选D。
39. F 【精析】主旨题。克莱尔的观点是“...I accepted this and rejoiced in her loveliness...and hope that she enjoys her life”,她认为身为母亲,接受了女儿的成长并对她的魅力感到高兴并且希望她享受自己的生活。和F项“做好身为母亲的职责并祝福女儿一切都好”相符,故选F。
40. G 【精析】主旨题。鲁丝的观点是“A loving mother does not compare herself to her children and advertise her unhealthy thoughts to the world in a newspaper...”,她认为一个有爱的母亲不会将自己和孩子进行比较,并将她不健康的想法通过报纸广而告之。和G项“一个母亲不应该嫉妒她的孩子并把这种不恰当的感情公开”相符,故选G。

Part C

参考译文

每次我听到约翰·丹佛唱到“阳光照在我的肩膀上,”我发现自己会

2017年3月笔试真题参考答案及解析 第8页(共12页)

微笑,沉浸到一个地道的密歇根人几十年来对阳光和室外的热爱中去。光脚走到湖边,在阳光下赤膊玩耍,呼吸着新鲜空气,真是太美妙了。(41) 作为一名医生,我必须告诉你它们对你的心脏也有好处。

研究表明日照较少的人得高血压的几率比较高。一个原因是一氧化氮,这是一种当皮肤暴露在阳光下会产生气体。(42) 它可以降低心脏病和中风的风险。维生素D,这种阳光促进身体产生的物质,同样和心脏健康有关。所以,每天花15到30分钟在室外走走吧。

(43) 在日本,漫步森林已经成了普遍采用的一种治疗方法。针对280名志愿者的研究表明,人们在森林中散步时比在城市里面的时候心率和血压都有所降低。

现代社会的一个后果是我们的身体和大地的直接接触大大降低。地球本身有一种电流。(44) 和大地的直接接触对健康可能有一种稳定的力量。尽管主流医学将“接触地面”看成是一个治疗选择,但研究的确显示和大地的接触会降低心脏病的风险。所以,有时间的话,就光着脚走一走,让你家后院的草挠挠你的脚,或者将你的脚趾埋进沙滩里。

(45) 室外运动也许比室内锻炼对身体更有好处。一篇2011年对11项研究做出的英国医学回顾发现在室外运动的人一般都更有活力,而愤怒、紧张和沮丧——这些会引起心脏病的情绪——则比那些在室内锻炼的人更少。

41. F 【精析】这句是第一段和第二段的过渡句。第一段说了光脚、阳光和新鲜空气的美妙,而下文开始说影响心脏病的种种因素,F项既提到了前者,又以医生的角度开启了下文的主旨,故选F。
42. B 【精析】这句之前提到了一氧化氮,后一句提到了维生素D。根据后文判断,此处应解释一氧化氮的作用。只有B项符合,故选B。
43. D 【精析】根据后文“研究表明人们在森林中散步时比在城市里面的时候心率和血压都有所降低”,这句应是一个涉及在林中散步的概括该段意思的句子,只有D项符合,故选D。
44. E 【精析】该段主要说了大地和身体健康的关系,从后文来说,作者对接触大地持正面、积极的观点。所以这里应是接触大地有好处的原因,只有E项符合,故选E。
45. C 【精析】根据后文对室内和室外运动的比较,说明室外运动比室内运动对健康更有利。句首缺少一个概括句,C项符合,故选C。

Part D

参考译文

你所知的一些伟大的成功都是从失败开始的。再多一点点继续的努力和决心能带来多么大的(46)不同啊。

《无名的领导人:当你不当领导的时候如何把事情做好》的作者、职场专家南·拉塞尔举了很多曾经看起来注定失败——却反败为胜的人的(47)例子。

2017年3月笔试真题参考答案及解析 第9页(共12页)

阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦小时候曾被(48)判定智力有问题,并且说他永远都做不成任何事情。还需要再提他后来的成就吗?

沃尔特·迪斯尼曾经被《堪萨斯星报》解雇,因为主编认为他缺少(49)创造力。

在最终找到生意合伙人之前,查斯特·卡尔逊最初设计的施乐机器被20家公司(50)拒绝。

托马斯·爱迪生在发明灯泡前失败了上千次。这位伟大的发明家有很多话(51)值得我们记住。比如这一句:“生活中的许多失败是因为人们在放弃的时候没有认识到他们距离成功有多(52)近。”

所以,虽然失败并不好受,但它往往是成功必不可少的一部分,不断地试错可以引我们向着更伟大的成果前进。如果你把所有的时间都花在(53)担忧过去的错误上,你也许不会注意到真正的机会已经来了,所以请(54)一定要从你的错误中学习——然后把它们留在身后,卷起袖子重新开始工作。

这里还有一句爱迪生说的值得我们思考的话:“如果把我们(55)能做到的都做了,最终连我们自己都会被吓到。”

46. G 【精析】根据上下文判断,这里缺少一个名词。后面的动词是make,所以这个名词需要和make进行搭配。这里说了成功和失败的关系,可能就是一线之隔。综观所有选项,make a difference 是唯一的选择,意为“有所不同”,故选G。

47. I 【精析】根据上下文判断,这里缺少一个复数名词。综观所有选项,examples 符合句意,意为“例证”,故选I。本句句意为:《无名的领导人:当你不当领导的时候如何把事情做好》的作者、职场专家南·拉塞尔举了很多曾经看起来注定失败——却反败为胜的人的例子。

48. J 【精析】根据上下文判断,这里缺少一个动词被动语态。综观所有选项,judged 符合句意,意为“被判断”,故选J。本句句意为:阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦小时候曾被判定智力有问题。

49. F 【精析】根据上下文判断,这里缺少一个名词。综观所有选项,creativity 符合句意,意为“创造力”,故选F。

50. L 【精析】根据上下文判断,这里缺少一个动词被动语态。综观所有选项,这里应是“被拒绝”的意思,故选L。本句句意为:在最终找到生意合伙人之前,查斯特·卡尔逊最初设计的施乐机器被20家公司拒绝。

51. E 【精析】根据上下文判断,因为有worth,所以这里缺少一个现在分词。综观所有选项,contributing 符合句意,且可以和介词to进行搭配,意为“对……有贡献”,故选E。

52. B 【精析】根据上下文判断,这里缺少一个形容词。综观所有选项,close 符合句意,意为“靠近的”,故选B。本句句意为:生活中的许多失败是因为人们在放弃的时候没有认识到他们距离成功有多近。

53. O 【精析】根据上下文判断,这里缺少一个现在分词。综观所有选项,worrying 符合句意,意为“担心”。此处现在分词短语是作伴随状语,故选O。

54. K 【精析】此处by all means 是一个固定搭配,意为“一定,务必”,故选K。本句句意为:所以请一定要从你的错误中学习。

55. A 【精析】根据上下文判断,这里缺少一个可以和介词of 搭配形容词。综观所有选项,capable 符合句意,意为“有能力的”,故选A。本句句意为:如果把我们能做到的都做了,最终连我们自己都会被吓到。

第三部分 写作

Part A

56. 【高分范文】

Dear Sir/Madam,

I bought *Pride and Prejudice* from online bookstore last Friday, and I received it yesterday. Jane Austen is my favorite writer so I started to read it last night, and unfortunately I found some problem with the book; I ordered a hardback version, but you sent me the paperback!

Now I want to mail the book back for a change, and the post charge should be on your side, or you can refund me triple price difference for my lost.

I hope you can check my order and contact me as soon as possible for the solution of this problem.

Yours,

Wang Lin

【写作点金】

本篇文章属于应用文文体,是一封电子邮件。首先要保证格式的正

判断,因为有 worth,所以这里缺少一个现在分词,contributing 符合句意,且可以和介词 to 搭配,意为“有贡献”,故选 E。

判断,这里缺少一个形容词。综观所有选项,只有 B 项为“靠近的”,故选 B。本句句意为:生活让人们在放弃的时候没有认识到他们距离成功还有多远。

判断,这里缺少一个现在分词。综观所有选项,只有 A 项为“担心”。此处现在分词短语是作伴随状语。

means 是一个固定搭配,意为“一定,务必”,所以请一定要从你的错误中学习。

判断,这里缺少一个可以和介词 of 搭配的形容词。capable 符合句意,意为“有能力的”,故选 C。本句句意为:我们把能做到的都做了,最终连我们自己都无法做到。

I received the book from online bookstore last Friday, and I found it was not what I wanted. The author is my favorite writer so I started to read it. I found some problem with the book. I ordered it from the bookstore. I received the paperback!

I would like to book back for a change, and the post charge can refund me triple price difference for my order.

I would like to order and contact me as soon as possible for the book.

Yours,
Wang Lin

这是一封电子邮件。首先要保证格式的正确。

确性。其次,要注意时态,基本用一般现在时或者一般过去时。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】

online	网上的;在线的
order	订购;订单
hardback	精装书
paperback	平装书
triple	三倍的

Part B

57. 【高分范文】

A 12-year-old girl, when she accidentally ran into a half marathon race, did not drop out the game, but keep running. She finished the race and won a medal. When asked, she said she decided to just keep running and not give up. This moved us greatly, as well as her own mother.

In daily life, many people give up easily for hardship, for money, for something else. Maybe they have a lot of reasons for the giving-up, but that's why they cannot taste the happiness when they stick to the end and finally achieve something.

For students, study also requires long-term hardworking. We should not give up, but keep it up. Thus, we can equip us with useful knowledge and have a bright future.

【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,以自己在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】

marathon	马拉松
drop out	退出
give up	放弃
stick to	坚持
achieve	成就;获得
long-term	长期的
equip...with...	装备;武装