

2018年9月全国英语等级考试第三级笔试真题

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**.*

Example:

You will hear:

W: Could you please tell me if the Beijing flight will be arriving on time?

M: Yes, Madam. It should be arriving in about ten minutes.

You will read:

Who do you think the woman is talking to?

[A] A bus conductor.

[B] A clerk at the airport.

[C] A taxi driver.

[D] A clerk at the station.

From the dialogue, we know that only a clerk at the airport is most likely to know the arrival time of a flight, so you should choose answer [B] and mark it in your test booklet.

Sample Answer: [A] ☒ [C] [D]

Now look at question 1.

1. What does the man want to do?

[A] Interview the manager.

[B] Apply for a job.

[C] Visit a woman.

[D] Travel.

2. What does the mother want the boy to do?

[A] Read a book.

[B] Climb the mountain.

[C] Wait for her.

[D] Wash the clothes

3. What are the speakers talking about?

[A] Driving.

[B] The Internet.

[C] Their jobs.

[D] Their friends

4. What is the man going to do?

[A] Look for a job.

[B] Watch movie

[C] Give up his job.

[D] Go shopping.

5. Why did the woman fail to come to class?

[A] She didn't catch the bus.

[B] The class began too early.

[C] She didn't find the campus.

[D] She is ill with headache.

6. What do we know about Sheila?

[A] She talks a lot.

[B] People are persuaded in her speeches.

[C] She stops talking to people.

[D] She likes to make friends.

7. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

[A] Husband and wife.

[B] Boss and secretary.

[C] Host and guest.

[D] Teacher and student.

8. What does the woman mean?

[A] Be quick.

[B] Run for a while.

[C] Sometimes.

[D] Take the next bus.

9. What is the woman unhappy about?

[A] Her neighbour's keeping a cat.

[B] Her neighbour's walking on her grass.

[C] Her neighbour's not keeping her word.

[D] Her neighbour's walking on her street.

10. Why does the man like that type of music?

[A] Because he likes the instruments.

[B] Because Rock interests him.

[C] Because the music is wonderful.

[D] Because the music is terrible.

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 dialogue.

11. How long will the man be away?

[A] A month.

[B] Nearly a week.

[C] Three days.

[D] Two days.

12. Who will take care of Roger?

[A] His father.

[B] His mother.

[C] The woman.

[D] The stranger.

13. What do we know about the woman?

[A] She is a teacher.

[B] She still works.

[C] She likes children.

[D] She is a doctor.

Questions 14 – 17 are based on the following conversation between a man and woman about taking vacation.

14. What does the man think of Curacao?

[A] It is difficult to reach.

[B] It is a tourist paradise.

[C] It is a perfect place for sports.

[D] It is an ordinary tropical island.

15. Why does the woman hesitate to make her decision to go to Curacao?

[A] She thinks it is too far.

[B] She thinks it is too quiet.

[C] It is safe to go there.

[D] It is the right time to go there.

16. What is the woman probably going to do?

[A] Pack up for the trip.

[B] Make her reservations.

[C] Contact her travel agent.

[D] Book her airline ticket.

17. Who is the woman talking to?

[A] Her friend.

[B] Her son.

[C] Her travel agent.

[D] Her husband.

Questions 18 – 21 are based on the following conversation about renting handbag.

18. Why does the woman want to buy a handbag?

[A] To attend Mary's wedding with it.

[B] To carry it on her wedding.

[C] To give it to Mary as a gift.

[D] To celebrate her birthday.

19. What do we learn about Handbag Hire?

[A] It is the largest handbag dealer.

[B] It specializes in renting handbags.

[C] It designs expensive handbags.

[D] It is a famous handbag company.

20. How will the woman place her order?

[A] By post.

[B] In person.

[C] By telephone.

[D] On the Internet.

21. How many days will the woman have to wait for her order?

- [A] 2. [B] 6. [C] 4. [D] 7.

Questions 22 – 25 are based on the following discussion about job applicants at an employment agency.

22. What kind of position is to be offered?

- [A] A doctor. [B] A director.
[C] A teacher. [D] A programmer.

23. What do the two speakers say about Anderson?

- [A] He is dependable. [B] He is well-trained.
[C] He is experienced. [D] He is hard-working.

24. Why does the man think Logan is the best candidate?

- [A] She is devoted. [B] She is shy.
[C] She is considerate. [D] She is outgoing.

25. How many applicants do the speakers mention?

- [A] 1. [B] 3. [C] 4. [D] 6.

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

Whole life is permanent insurance protection that protects you for your whole life, from the day you purchase the policy until you die, as long as you pay the premiums(保险费).

Whole life can be a solid foundation. Upon this foundation you can build a long-term financial plan, because it guarantees lifetime protection for your family or business.

Whole life insurance provides basic insurance protection, plus Mortgage protection, Estate preservation, Retirement funding, Charitable giving, Business needs...

A life insurance agent will help you determine an amount of insurance needed to protect your

family or business in the event of your death.

Generally after the first year, the policy begins to increase cash value. The amount of cash value in your policy usually increases every year. This money can be used to help purchase a home, fund a child's education, add to retirement income, or for any other purpose. You may also choose to leave it in the policy and allow it to grow.

A whole life policy can earn dividends. Dividends are determined by the company's board of directors each year and are not guaranteed. When a dividend is payable, you may choose to take it in cash, use it to buy more insurance or to pay or reduce your premiums.

When you die, the company will pay your beneficiaries the death benefit, usually the face amount of the policy plus any dividend. This money is generally received by the beneficiaries free from income tax.

26. What is whole life insurance?

- [A] It's permanent insurance protection from the day you were born until you die.
- [B] It's permanent insurance protection that protects you for your whole life, from the day you buy it until you die.
- [C] It's insurance protection for your whole family members.
- [D] It's income protection insurance.

27. What can whole life insurance do for you?

- [A] It only provides basic insurance protection.
- [B] It provides Mortgage protection and Estate preservation.
- [C] It offers Retirement funding, Charitable giving, Business needs.
- [D] It not only offers basic insurance protection, but also provides Mortgage protection, Estate preservation, Retirement funding, Charitable giving and Business needs.

28. According to the passage, who will help you determine an amount of insurance needed?

- [A] A life insurance agent.
- [B] Nobody except yourself.
- [C] Your family members.
- [D] Your lawyer.

29. The word "policy" in the fifth paragraph probably means _____.

- [A] 政策
- [B] 保险单
- [C] 彩票
- [D] 策略, 方法

30. When you die, the death benefits of your life insurance will _____.

- [A] be lost
- [B] be paid to your beneficiaries
- [C] be possessed by the insurance company
- [D] will be given to the government

Text 2

One important thing during the pre-Christmas rush at our house was the arrival of my daughter's kindergarten report card. She got high praise for her reading, vocabulary and overall enthusiasm. On the other hand, we learnt that she has work to do on her numbers and facility with the computer,

though the detailed handwritten report her teachers prepared is absent of any words that might be interpreted as negative in describing her efforts. A number system indicates how she's measuring up in each area without any mention of passing or failing.

All of which seems to make my daughter's school neither fish nor fowl when it comes to the debate over the merits of giving formal grades to kids. At one level, the advantages and disadvantages are obvious. A grade system provides a straightforward standard by which to measure how your child is progressing at school—and how he or she is getting on compared to other children.

But as writer Sue Ferguson notes, "Grades can deceive." The aim should be "to measure learning, not simply what a student can recall on a test." The two aren't the same—and if you doubt that as an adult, ask yourself whether you could sit down without any preparation and still pass those high-school-level examinations.

If you're old enough, you've lived through this debate before. At one time, it was considered unfair to put children in direct competition with one another if it could be avoided. The intention behind that may have been good, but it ignored the fact that competition, and the will to come out on top, are essential components of the human condition.

This time around, educators working with a no-grades approach are emphasizing different reasons. The thing is, that approach is much more commonplace in the adult workplace than is the traditional pass-fail system we place on our children. Many workplaces conduct regular employee evaluations. There are usually fairly strict limits to what an employer can tell an employee in those evaluations—and even then, negative evaluations can be challenged by the employee. No matter where you sit in the debate over the grade system, then, the real question is this: if it's so good for kids, why isn't that also true for adults?

31. The school report indicates that the writer's daughter _____.

- [A] lacks interest in her school work
- [B] ranks among the best at language
- [C] has some trouble with her handwriting
- [D] needs to improve in math and computer skills

32. We can learn that the girl's school tries to deliver the report _____.

- [A] in a positive way
- [B] in a scientific way
- [C] in an attractive way
- [D] in an enthusiastic way

33. Sue Ferguson seems dissatisfied with the grade system for its focus on _____.

- [A] the process of getting the knowledge
- [B] the capability of memorizing for the test
- [C] the procedure of measuring learning
- [D] the standard of comparing schools

34. The writer would agree that cutting children off from competition is _____.

- [A] fit for human development
- [B] fit for their age and experience

[C] against a key part of human nature [D] out of consideration for children

35. It can be learned that today's educators supporting the no-grades approach insist that

[A] kids be allowed to challenge the negative evaluations

[B] the traditional teacher-student relationship be changed

[C] the evaluation system for kids be similar to that for adults

[D] strict rules be set up in evaluating school children

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine in which five people voice their different opinions in response to an article on the issue of praising. For questions 36 – 40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A-G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Helen Smith:

What better way to start off my senior year in high school than by reading something I am entirely familiar with? I couldn't have described this online revolution any better. The expansion of Facebook and its continuing success make me more interested in the world of computers and web design and the career choices they offer. Thanks, Mark Zuckerberg, for "poking" me into Facebook.

Kevin Stuart:

Rather than seeing Facebook as the hottest connection tool, I think it's more like the latest way to make an already impersonal world even more impersonal. How sad that our society is so isolated that we need a computer to "connect" with others. No, thanks! I'm going to continue hanging out on the street corner, and hope someone builds a village square someday. Now, there's a radical idea!

Robert Meyer:

Isn't it a contradiction that so many Americans criticize the government measures for national security purposes as an invasion of privacy when many of these same people feel free to lay bare their private lives to public exposure on Facebook? Perhaps it reveals shallow minds or shallow lives. Or worse, does it reveal a lack of concern about the security of our country? Sad indeed.

James Brown:

I eagerly returned from vacation so I could see my nieces who were home from college, only to find them with their "faces" in Facebook almost all day. They no longer communicate much with others face to face. No more hanging out at someone's home. I wonder what effect this societal isolation will have on all of us. I hope this isn't a trend, I remember all the fun face-to-face contact used to be.

Laura Lee:

I love email. I live and die by Google, but I will never understand the appeal of Facebook and its vast community of friends. In fact, I'm rather shocked. There are thousands out there who would like

to be your friend and demand your time; they're called books. Pick one up. Life is short. Save your few real friendships for coffee over at Starbucks or invest yourself in a local cause that will form meaningful, lifelong relationships.

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

Note; there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 36. Helen Smith | [A] Facebook has built up my confidence in my study. |
| 37. Kevin Stuart | [B] Facebook raises individual awareness of privacy protection. |
| 38. Robert Meyer | [C] Facebook serves as an eye opener for my future work pursuit. |
| 39. James Brown | [D] Facebook worsens, instead of bettering, interpersonal relations. |
| 40. Laura Lee | [E] I miss the good old days when people met and talked to each other in person. |
| | [F] Mind your own behavior online before you blame others for privacy interference. |
| | [G] Don't waste your time on Facebook when you can do something more significant. |

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.

I love reading novels, especially those classics. My favorite writer is Jane Austen, the one who wrote *pride and prejudice*. _____ 41 _____ it was watched by a record 18 million British viewers. The series was then sold to 18 countries round the world, from America to Australia, from Iceland to Israel, there are Jane Austen fans in all corners of the globe, and even special Jane Austen discussion groups on the internet.

_____ 42 _____ When she died a spinster in 1817, only four of her six novels had been published, all anonymous and she earned a grand total of 648.65 pounds from her books. Now, nearly 200 years later, sales of her novels rival modern bestsellers, reaching 35,000 pounds a week. There have been film and television productions of not only *pride and prejudice*, but also *Emma*, *Persuasion*, and the Oscar-winning *Sense and Sensibility*. _____ 43 _____

She was born in 1775, the seventh of eight children. Her father was the reverend George Austen. They were not well off, and lived in a village. By the time when she was 12, Jane was writing stories about heroines imprisoned in haunted castles, being rescued by glamorous heroes _____ 44 _____ The first was a handsome Irish law student called Tom Lefroy, who she met in 1795, but had to return to

Ireland a year later. The second, in 1801, was a young man called Samuel Blackall who she fell in love with when on holiday in Devon, but who tragically died suddenly soon after. The third was a large young man called Harries whose proposal she briefly accepted in 1802, “but he had nothing to recommend but his size.” so she changed her mind.

In 1801, the family moved to Bath, where she was very unhappy. To make matters worse, in 1805 her father died, leaving his widow, Jane and her only sister Cassandra, also unmarried, even poorer than before. For four years they had to move from house to house, often staying with relatives. _____ 45 _____ only a few miles from Steventon where she had grown up. Here she was much happier, despite being the poor relation, dependent on charity. She not only revised her earlier novel but was able to write new ones, using her experiences to satirize and make fun of the social inequalities she saw around her. At last in 1811, *Sense and Sensibility* was the first of her novels to be published.

- [A] Her house in Chawton in Hampshire is visited by 200 people a day.
- [B] Jane Austen never once traveled abroad in her life time and she hardly ever left the south of England.
- [C] The remarkable Chicago bull presented a striking contrast to its opponent, and the crowd just went wild!
- [D] When BBC screened its latest adaptation of Jane Austen’s novel *Pride and Prejudice*,
- [E] Finally in 1809, her brother Edward allowed them to live in a house on his estate in Chawton,
- [F] In Jane’s own life there were three romantic attachments.
- [G] Sports can really get me away from a stressful day and exercise my brain.

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.

To get a sense of how women have progressed in science, take a quick tour of the physics department at the University of California, Berkeley. This is a storied place, the _____ 46 _____ of some of the most important discoveries in modern science-starting with Ernest Lawrence’s invention of the cyclotron in 1931. A generation ago, female faces were _____ 47 _____ and, even today, visitors walking through the first floor of LeConte Hall will see a full corridor of _____ 48 _____ exhibits the many distinguished physicists who made history here, _____ 49 _____ all of them white males.

But climb up to the third floor and you’ll see a _____ 50 _____ display. There, among the photos of current faculty members and students, are portraits of the _____ 51 _____ head of the department, whose research _____ 52 _____ everything from the mechanics Marjorie Shapiro, and four other women of the

universe to the smallest particles of matter. A sixth woman was hired just two weeks ago. Although they're still only about 10 percent of the physics faculty, women are clearly a presence here. And the real 53 may be in the smaller photos to the right; graduate and undergraduate students, about 20 percent of them female. Every year Berkeley sends its fresh female physics Ph. Ds to the country's top universities. That makes Shapiro optimistic, but also 54. "I believe things are getting better," she says, "but they're not getting better as 55 as I would like."

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| [A] circumstance | [B] confidence | [C] covers |
| [D] current | [E] deals | [F] different |
| [G] exposing | [H] fast | [I] honoring |
| [J] hope | [K] presently | [L] rare |
| [M] realistic | [N] site | [O] virtually |

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 made an appointment with Prof. Wang, but failed to keep it. Write a letter to your teacher. Your letter should include:

- 1) apologize for your failure to keep the appointment
- 2) explain your reason to your teacher
- 3) express your wish to make another appointment

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your name at the end of your letter. Use "Wang Lin" instead. You do not need to write the address.

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 amments on them. Try to use your own words.

You might think that good-looking men have every advantage in life.

But new study suggests being handsome may not always work in a man's favour—at least when it comes to his career.

The research claims that attractive men are less likely to be given a job in a competitive work-

place because they intimidate bosses. “It’s not always an advantage to be pretty,” says Marko Pitesa, an assistant professor at the University of Maryland. “It can backfire if you are perceived as a threat.”

Interestingly, in Pitesa’s study, it was male attractiveness in particular, rather than female beauty, that made the most difference. If the interviewer expected to work with the candidate as part of a team, then he preferred good-looking men. However, if the interviewer saw the candidate as a potential competitor, the interviewer discriminated in favour of unattractive men.

The results suggest that interviewers were not blinded by beauty, and instead calculated which candidate would further their own career.

“The dominant theoretical perspective in the social sciences for several decades has been that biases and discrimination are caused by irrational prejudice,” Pitesa says. “The way we explain it here, pretty men just seem more competent, so it is actually subjectively rational to discriminate for or against them.”

On a deeper level, she adds, the behaviour remains irrational, since there’s no evidence that a real link exists between looks and competence.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.

参考答案及解析

2018年9月全国英语等级考试第三级笔试真题答案解析

SECTION I Listening

Part A

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. D | 9. C | 10. A |

【听力理解原文】

1. M: Good morning. I'm here for an interview. Can you tell me where the manager's office is?

W: The manager's office is down the passage, to the left.

M: Thank you.

2. M: Every boy and every girl is going to climb the mountain tomorrow. Can I go with them, Mom?

W: I'm afraid not. Wait till you have finished reading the book, dear.

3. M: I'm so bored. I have nothing to do at work. I just surf the Internet all day long.

W: Damn! I'm so busy at work, and it's driving me crazy. I really wish I had your job.

4. W: How is your day going?

M: I'm looking for a job. The job market does not look that great, but I can't give up.

5. M: Why you didn't come to class yesterday?

W: I missed the bus and by the time I got to campus, class was already over.

6. M: Sheila is a very persuasive speaker. When she talks, people stop and listen.

W: That's right. A lot of people even change their opinions after talking to her.

7. M: Cathy, this is Mike. I am telephoning because I am going to meet some guests at the airport. So I will be absent for lunch.

W: That is OK. I will wait for you at supper time.

M: See you then.

8. M: Look! Here comes the bus. Let's hurry.

W: Why run? There is no need to be in such a hurry. There will be another one in two or three minutes.

9. M: What made you so upset?

W: My neighbour gave me her word that she would keep her cat off my grass, but she hasn't.

M: That's too bad.
 10. W: What kind of music do you enjoy listening to?
 M: I like to listen to Rock.
 W: Why do you like that type of music?
 M: I like the kinds of instruments that they use.
 W: I think that's an excellent reason to like something.
 M: Thanks, I feel the same way.

Part B

11. B	12. C	13. C	14. B	15. A
16. C	17. A	18. A	19. B	20. D
21. A	22. D	23. C	24. A	25. B

【听力理解原文】

Questions 11 - 13

W: Simon, you look worried. What's wrong with you?

M: I'm all right. But it's my son, Roger.

W: What has happened to him? Can I do something for you?

M: Well, I'm going to New York in three days. And my wife in London, and she will not return until the end of the month.

W: Oh, I see. You want someone to take care of Roger, don't you?

M: Yes. But it's hard work. He is too naughty.

W: Please don't worry. I'll look after him during your stay in New York.

M: I'll be away for nearly a week. I think there will be too much trouble for you.

W: It doesn't matter. You see, I was a teacher before I retired. I like children very much.

M: Thank you very much.

Questions 14 - 17

W: I really need a vacation. I just can't decide where to go.

M: Have you ever been to Curacao?

W: No, I haven't. It's so far.

M: Oh, come on! In this day and age, nothing is far. Besides, once you get there, it's like being in paradise. I really think you should consider it. In fact, I suggest you ask your travel agent about it.

W: What's so great about Curacao? It's just another tropical island with a pretty beach.

M: Just another tropical island? Bright sunny days with blue water rolling upon to the clean white sand. Gentle winds blowing through the palm trees of clear move at night. Come on! It's a tremendous place to go.

W: Oh, I don't know.

M: Look, You can go wherever you want. But it's important that you relax during your vaca-

tion. And Curacao is the perfect place for that. I mean, you can do all the things you like to do. Play tennis, swim, read, rest, not to mention eat well and get a great suntan. Why are you so hesitant? Come on! Be adventurous.

W: You're certainly making it sound better by the minute. OK, maybe I'll check it out with my travel agent.

M: I suggest you hurry. This is a very busy time of the year. And reservations aren't always easy to get. And it is absolutely necessary that you have reservations.

Questions 18 – 21

W: John, shall we go to Sun Store? I have decided to buy that Murrberry handbag. Anyway, I'm not carrying this one to Mary's wedding.

M: But, Jane, why not rent one with Handbag Hire? Instead of \$990, pay \$50, and you have it for a whole week.

W: Sounds great, but I never knew I can rent a handbag.

M: Handbag Hire is a new business. It was founded two months ago. Its collection covers many designer handbags.

W: So... for the price of one Murrberry, I can use a different bag each week for twenty weeks?

M: Absolutely. And if you like one of them, you can choose to buy it at a discounted rate. Of course the price varies by age and condition. For example, a \$1500 Murrberry bag can sell for just \$750.

W: Great, but how do I rent? By telephone? Or in person?

M: Either. And more conveniently, it accepts online orders.

W: I'll do it online now. I still have one more question. Mary's wedding is next Saturday. There are only five days left. Do I have enough time?

M: Don't worry. It promises that customers receive their orders by post within two days. Three more days to go.

W: Oh, I'd better order one right now.

Questions 22 – 25

W: I don't think Poppas is right for this position.

M: I agree. He's got experience as a computer operator but he has very little training in programming. What about Anderson?

W: I like him. He seems very enthusiastic and he knows a lot about programming.

M: That's true. Do you think he is dependable enough? He's already had two different jobs this year. He might work for a couple of months and then decide to leave.

W: I suppose so. But his last supervisor wrote a three-page letter of recommendation. He says Anderson is an excellent programmer.

M: He probably is. But we don't want him to leave after we've spent a lot of time training him. Actually, I think Logan is the best candidate.

W: She hasn't worked since she got married, hasn't she?

M: She's been taking care of her family. But she is really devoted.

W: Oh, yes. The letter from her principal says she did a wonderful job. Do you think she'll be a good programmer?

M: I bet she will. She has an excellent letter of recommendation from her teacher at the institute she attended.

W: That's true.

M: And Logan seems more professional. She was well-dressed and seemed to have a very positive attitude about working for us.

SECTION II Reading

Part A

Text 1

26. B 【解析】细节题。从原文第一段第一句话“Whole life is permanent insurance protection that protects you for your whole life, from the day you purchase the policy until you die.”可以得知, 终身人寿保险期限是从你购买保险的那天开始直至死亡之日的。

27. D 【解析】细节题。第三段开始连着的两个段落, 说明了终身人寿保险的作用, 包括提供“basic insurance protection, Mortgage protection, Estate preservation, Retirement funding, Charitable giving, Business needs.”等六项。

28. A 【解析】细节题。从第五段“A life insurance agent will help you determine an amount of insurance needed...”可以找到答案。

29. B 【解析】释义题。本文是讲保险方面的内容, 通过上下文提示, 可以判断“policy”在这里的意思是“保险单”。

30. B 【解析】细节题。最后一段“When you die, the company will pay your beneficiaries the death benefit.”说明在投保人死后, 保险公司把死亡抚恤金交给受益人。

【参考译文】

终身人寿保险是一种永久保险保护, 只要你支付保险费, 它就可以保护你的一生, 从你购买保险的那天开始直至你的死亡。

终身人寿保险是一个稳固的基础: 因为它向你的家庭和企业提供毕生的保护, 因此, 你可以在这个基础之上建立长期的财政计划。

终身人寿保险除了提供基本的保险保护外, 还可提供: 抵押保护、房产维护、退休基金、福利捐赠、企业需求等服务。

人寿保险代理将会协助你确定, 在你死亡以后, 为了保护你的家人或者企业所需的保险金额。

通常在第一年之后, 保险单的现金价值就会开始增加。你的保单中的现金价值通常每年都会增长。这些资金可以用来购买房屋, 投资孩子的教育, 增加到退休收入中或者用于其他用途。你也可以让它存在保险单中继续增值。

终身人寿保险可以获得红利。红利的分配是由每年召开的公司董事会决定的, 它并不是有保障的。如果红利应该得到偿付, 那么你可以选择拿现金用它来购买更多的保险或者支付

和减少你的保险费的方式把它要回。

如果你不幸死亡,保险公司会向你的受益人支付死亡抚恤金,它通常是保险金额外加任何可能的红利。这些资金通常是由受益人享用的,它们都不需要付所得税。

Text 2

31. D 【解析】细节题。由文章第一段第三句话“On the other hand, we learnt that she has work to do on her numbers and facility with the computer, though the detailed handwritten report her teachers prepared is absent of any words that might be interpreted as negative in describing her effort.”可知,作者从成绩单上面了解到女儿在数字和计算机应用能力方面仍有功课要做,言外之意便是女儿需要在这两方面加强和提高,故D项符合题意。

32. A 【解析】推断题。从文章的第一段来看,作者收到女儿学校的成绩单,上面写的全是表扬的话,而作者自己知道,女儿在数字运算等方面还需要学习,由此可推断女儿学校只是努力从正面的角度赞扬女儿在学校的表现,故选A。

33. B 【解析】细节题。从文章第二段第五句“The aim should be ‘to measure learning, not simply what a student can recall on a test.’”可知苏·弗格森对评级体系不满意的原因是它强调测试学生的记忆能力,而非学习本身,故选B。

34. C 【解析】细节题。文章第三段最后一句话“... but it ignored the fact that competition, and the will to come out on top, are essential components of the human condition.”可知,作者认为让孩子们远离竞争是违反了人类生存本质的,故选C。

35. B 【解析】推断题。题干意为“可以知道,赞成不给成绩的教育方式的教育家坚持认为为什么?”通过排除法,A项说允许孩子质疑消极的测评结果,与原文不符,原文是作者拿成年人举例,并提出疑问,为什么成年人不能用不评级的体系,故排除A项和C项。D项说严格的规章制度应该建立来测评学生,这个文章中更没有提及,亦排除。故选B。

【参考译文】

在繁忙的圣诞节来临前,我们家庭一件重要的事情是,收到了女儿幼儿园的成绩单。她在阅读、词汇和整体学习热情方面得到高度评价。另一方面,我们了解到,她需要好好练习数字运算和计算机操作,尽管女儿的老师准备的这份手写的详细成绩单上没有出现任何可能显示女儿消极学习的话语。一项计数法暗示了女儿在每一个学科的成绩情况,虽然没有任何通过或不及格的说明。

当谈到给小学生正常评级的好处的争论时,所有这些似乎表明女儿的学校不伦不类。在一个层面上,优点和缺点不言而喻。评级系统提供了一个直接的标准,通过这个标准可以衡量你的孩子在学校的进步情况,以及相对于其他孩子来说,自家孩子的表现情况。但正如苏·弗格森作家写的那样成绩是可以欺骗人的。”目的应该是“衡量学习情况,而不是简单地测试学生在考试时能记得多少东西。”这两者并不一样。如果作为一个成年人,你对此感到质疑,那么你可以问问你自己,是否可以在不做任何准备的情况下仍然通过那些高中阶段的考试。

如果你足够大了,你以前就经历过了这样的辩论。曾经有人一度认为,在可以避免的情况下,让孩子们置于彼此之间直接竞争的环境中是不公平的。这个想法背后的意图或许是好的,但它忽略了一个事实,竞争和出类拔萃的愿望构成了人类生存环境的核心部分。

现在,用不给成绩的教育方法工作的教育家们在强调不同的原因。问题是,比起传统的施

加在孩子身上的“过或不过”体系,这个方法在我们成人工作中更普遍。许多工作采用常规的
员工测评方法。在这些测评中,通常有严格的规定限制雇主可以告知雇员的内容,即便如此,员
工还是可以质疑消极的测评结果。不管你是处在关于评级体系争论的哪一方,真正的问题是:
如果不给成绩的方式对孩子来说有这么好处,为什么对成年人来说却并非如此呢?

Part B

36. C 【解析】主旨题。海伦·史密斯认为脸书的扩大以及不断的成功使她对计算机世
界、网页设计和他们提供的职业选择更加感兴趣,与 C 项“脸谱为对未来工作的追求打开了视
野”表示的意思相同。故选 C。

37. D 【解析】主旨题。凯文·斯图尔特认为脸谱使本就没有人情味的世界更加冷漠。令
人感到悲哀的是,我们如此孤立以至于要靠计算机彼此“联系”。这与 D 项“脸书非但没有改
善,反而更加恶化了人际关系”表示的意思相同。故选 D。

38. F 【解析】主旨题。罗伯特·梅尔认为人们批评政府为安全目的侵犯隐私,却又把自
己的隐私暴露在脸书上这一行为是矛盾的,与 F 项“在你责怪别人侵犯隐私之前,请注意你自
己的网上行为”表示的意思相同。故选 F。

39. E 【解析】主旨题。詹姆斯·布朗记得过去所有面对面的有趣交谈,这与 E 项“我怀念
过去人们见面,彼此聊天的旧时光。”表示的意思相同。故选 E。

40. G 【解析】主旨题。劳拉·李认为与其浪费时间在脸书上,不如去珍惜已有的珍贵友
谊或投资当地事业,那会带来有意义的一生的关系。这与 G 项“当你能做些更有意义的事情
时,不要在脸书上浪费时间。”表示的意思相同。故选 G。

【参考译文】

海伦·史密斯:

有什么方式比阅读一些我完全熟悉的东西来展开高中生涯的最后一年更好?我想不出比
这个线上革命更好的了。脸谱的扩大以及不断的成功使我对计算机世界、网页设计和他们提供
的职业选择更加感兴趣。谢谢马克·扎克伯格,把我带进脸谱。

凯文·斯图尔特:

我并不认为脸谱是最热门的联系工具,它更像是使本就没有人情味的世界更加冷漠的最新
方式。我们如此孤立以至于要靠计算机彼此“联系”,这真是悲哀。不用了,谢谢!我要继续在
街角闲逛,希望未来有一天有人建立一个村庄广场——现在有一个基本的想法!

罗伯特·梅尔:

这么多美国人批评政府为了国家安全目的实施的措施侵犯了个人隐私,但这些人中大部分对
于把自己的私人生活公布于众,完全暴露在脸谱上又觉得无所谓,这难道不矛盾吗?可能它只泄
露了浅显的思想或生活。又或者更糟,它显示了我们对于国家安全缺乏关心?真的很可悲。

詹姆斯·布朗:

我急忙度假归来,这样就能见到从学校回来的侄子们,却发现他们整天都沉迷在脸谱上。
他们不再彼此面对面交流。不再去别人家玩。我不知道这个社交隔离会对我们所有人产生何
种影响。我希望这不是一个趋势。我记得过去所有面对面的有趣交谈。

劳拉·李:

我喜欢电子邮件。我靠谷歌生存,但是我永远无法理解脸谱的吸引力以及它巨大的朋友社区。事实上,我很震惊。在网络之外,有几千人愿意做你的朋友,需要你花时间,那就是书。随便挑一本。生命短暂。一起在星巴克喝杯咖啡,珍惜你少有的真正的友情或者投资当地事业,那会给你带来有意义的一生的关系。

- [A] 在学习中,脸书帮我建立自信。
- [B] 脸书提高个人隐私保护意识。
- [C] 脸书为对未来工作的追求打开了视野。
- [D] 脸书非但没有改善,反而更加恶化了人际关系。
- [E] 我怀念过去人们见面,彼此聊天的旧时光。
- [F] 在你责怪别人侵犯隐私之前,请你注意自己的网上行为。
- [G] 当你能做些更有意义的事情时,不要在脸书上浪费时间。

Part C

41. D 【解析】根据空格后的句子“it was watched by a record 18 million British viewers.”(当时创下了1800万英国观众的收看记录。)可知空格部分应该与Jane Austen的作品有关,所以D项最符合题意。故选D。

42. B 【解析】根据空格后句子“When she died…”可知空格部分与主人公生平有关,又在句首起统领整段的作用,所以B项最符合题意。故选B。

43. A 【解析】根据第二段内容可知,后半部分主要讲Jane Austen的作品成就,以及受欢迎程度,所以A项最符合题意。故选A。

44. F 【解析】根据第三段内容可知本段主要讲述Jane Austen的感情生活,并且由空后内容可知Jane Austen有三段感情生活,所以F项最符合题意。故选F。

45. E 【解析】根据第四段内容主要讲述Jane Austen生活环境的变化,空格前提到“often staying with relatives”可知,Jane Austen生活居住靠亲戚维系,并且本段有一定的时间线索,所以E项最符合题意。故选E。

【参考译文】

我喜欢看小说,特别是那些经典名著。我特别喜爱的一位作者是简·奥斯丁。她写过一部小说叫《傲慢与偏见》。41. [D] 当BBC(英国广播公司)上映简·奥斯丁的小说《傲慢与偏见》的最终改写本时,当时创下了1800万英国观众收看的记录。之后,简·奥斯丁一系列丛书出售到全世界18个国家,从美国到澳大利亚,从冰岛到以色列,全世界到处都有简·奥斯丁的狂热书迷,甚至在互联网上还有专门的简·奥斯丁的讨论组。

42. [B] 简·奥斯丁一生没有出过一次国,甚至从未离开过英国的南部。1987年她过世的时候,还是个未婚女子,她的六部小说只有四部得以出版,并且全部是匿名的,她只挣到了648.65英镑,这就是她小说的全部酬劳。如今,将近200年后,她的小说销量可与现代畅销书相媲美,每星期可达到35000英镑的收益。已经成为电影、电视出版物的不仅仅是《傲慢与偏见》,还有《爱玛》《劝导》,还有奥斯卡获奖作品《理智与情感》。43. [A] 她在汉普郡Chawton的家,每天都有200人参观拜访。

简·奥斯丁出生于1775年，是家里八个孩子中的第七个。她的父亲是受人尊敬的牧师乔治·奥斯丁。她们家不富裕，而且住在一个乡村里。直到她十二岁那年，简·奥斯丁一直在写关于女主人公被关押在魔鬼城堡，直到被魅力英雄拯救出来的故事。44. [F] 在简的一生中，有三次浪漫的情感经历。第一次，是与一个英俊的爱尔兰法律系的学生，名叫 Tom Lefroy，她是在1795年遇到他的，但他不得不在一年之后返回爱尔兰。第二次是在1801年，一个名叫 Samuel Blacka 的青年男子在德尔郡的假日里让她坠入爱河。但是那个男子没过多久，突然悲惨地死去了。第三次是与一个名叫哈里的大个子年轻人，在1802年他向她求婚的时候，她姑且答应了，“但是他除了个子大之外，一无所长”，于是她改变了主意。

1801年，她们家搬到了巴思，她在那儿过得非常不幸。更为糟糕的是，她父亲在1805年撤下她们孤儿寡母撒手人寰了，简和她同样未完婚的妹妹卡珊德娜比以前更加贫困。四年以来，他们到处搬家，经常在亲戚家逗留。45. [E] 终于在1809年，她的兄弟爱德华同意她们住进他在 Chawton 作为不动产的房子，离她成长的地方 Steventon 只有几英里的距离。在这儿她生活的更幸福了，尽管是靠贫弱的亲戚关系和他们的施舍来维系生活。她不仅修正了她以前的小说，而且还创作出了新的作品，用她个人的经历和见闻来嘲讽社会的不平等。最终在1811年，《理智与情感》作为她的第一部小说被出版了。

[A] 她在汉普郡 Chawton 的家，每天都有200人参观拜访。

[B] 简·奥斯丁一生没有出过一次国，甚至从未离开过英国的南部。

[C] 那只非凡的西班牙公牛与它的对手形成鲜明的对比，人群已开始疯狂起来。

[D] 当BBC(英国广播公司)上映简·奥斯丁的《傲慢与偏见》小说的最终改写本时，

[E] 终于在1809年，她的兄弟爱德华同意她们住进他在 Chawton 作为不动产的房子，

[F] 在简的一生中，有三次浪漫的情感历程。

[G] 运动确实能让我摆脱压紧张的一天，还能锻炼我的大脑。

Part D

46. N 【解析】空格前面是定冠词 the，后面是介词 of，故本空应填入名词，根据空格前的 a storied place 和句意可知，此处所填词应该是 place 的同义词，故从选项的一系列名词中选定 N 项 site(场所；地点)。

47. L 【解析】所填词位于句子的表语位置，因此此空应填形容词或者名词作表语。根据句意“在上一代的时候，女性的面孔还是_____。”可知，L 项 rare(罕见的)最合适。根据 and 后面分句中的 all of them white males 可进一步确定，女性面孔在上一代人中间比较罕见。

48. I 【解析】分析句子结构可知，_____ the many distinguished physicists who... 应该是对 exhibits 的修饰，说明是什么样的展览，所以空格处应填入分词作后置定语，C 项 exposing 和 I 项 honoring 合适。展览的目的应该是纪念著名的物理学家，所以选 I 项 honoring(向...表示敬意)。

49. O 【解析】空格前的句子结构完整，空格后是 all of them white males，由此可以推断空格处应填入副词，结合上下文可知，这里说的是女性物理学家人数少，男性人数多，再结合备选项可知 virtually(几乎，差不多)符合句意。

50. F 【解析】根据空格前的不定冠词 a 和空格后的名词 display 可知, 此处应填入一个形容词。根据句意“但来到三楼, 你会看见一个展览。”可知, F 项 different(不同的)最合适。句首的 but 提示本句与上文所述内容是不一样的, 故本题选 F。

51. D 【解析】根据空格前的 me 以及空格后的 head 可知, 空格处缺少形容词, 因此 D 项 current, H 项 fast 和 M 项 realistic 符合。除 D 项 current 外, 其他两项显然不能修饰 head of the department(系主任), 而且 current 与本句前面出现的 current 是原词复现, 说明在职教职员工和学生的照片中有现任系主任梅杰里·夏皮罗的肖像。

52. C 【解析】空格前是 whose research, 空格后是 everything from...to..., 空格处应填入及物动词, 作 whose 引导的定语从句的谓语。结合备选动词可知 covers(包含)符合句意。

53. J 【解析】空格所在处在句中作主语, 根据空格前的定冠词 the 和形容词 real 可知, 此处应填入一个名词。根据句意“真正的也许在于右边那些研究生和本科生的比较小的照片: 其中大约 20% 是女性”可知, J 项 hope(被寄予希望的人)符合句意。

54. M 【解析】but 提示所填词与 optimistic 平行并列, 剩余选项中恰好 M 项 realistic(现实的)符合, 意思是: 夏皮罗感到很乐观, 同时也很现实。

55. H 【解析】空格前是 not getting better as, 空格后是 as I would like, 可知此空格处应填入副词。上文提到, 她的态度既乐观又现实, 所以她认为情况正在改善, 但改善的速度不会像她希望的那么_____。结合备选副词可知 H 项 fast(快速地)最合适。

【参考译文】

想要了解女性在科学上取得的进步, 就去快速地参观一下加利福尼亚大学伯克利分校的物理系吧。这是一个很有名的地方, 是现代科学许多最重要的发现的(46)诞生地——从 1931 年莉内斯特·劳伦斯发明回旋加速器开始。在上一代的时候, 女性(物理学家)的面孔还很(47)少见, 即使到今天, 游客们走在勒孔特大厅的一楼, 还会看见整个走廊都是(48)纪念这些创造历史的著名的物理学家的展览, 他们(49)几乎都是白人男性。

但来到三楼, 你会看见一个(50)不一样的展览。在那里有在职的教职员和学生的照片, 其中(52)包括(51)现任系主任梅杰里·夏皮罗女士以及另外四位女性的肖像, 她们的研究领域大到宇宙力学, 小到构成物质的最小粒子, 可谓是无所不包。第六名女性两周前刚刚上任。尽管她们只占物理系教职员工的 10% 左右, 但很明显女性的存在已经不可小觑。真正的(53)希望也许在于右边那些研究生和本科生的比较小的照片, 其中大约 20% 是女性。每年, 伯克利都会把刚刚毕业的女物理学博士送往国内顶尖大学。对此, 夏皮罗感到很(54)乐观, 同时也很现实, 她说, “我相信情况正在改善, 但改善的速度还没有我希望的(55)那么快。”

干扰项:

[A] circumstance: 名词, 意为: “环境; 情况; 事件; 境遇”。

[B] confidence: 名词, 意为: “信心; 信任; 秘密”。

[E] deals: 名词, 意为: “(一笔) 交易 (deal 的名词复数)”。

[G] exposing: expose 的现在分词形式, 意为: “暴露; 揭露; 曝光; 陈列”。

[K] presently: 副词, 意为: “不久前”。

SECTION III Writing

Part A

56. 【参考范文】

Dear Prof. Wang,

First of all, please allow me to express my deep sorry for not being able to keep our appointment. I do know that this is very impolite and must have caused you much trouble.

I do reckon that at present any explanation is pale and futile. However, I do not want you to misunderstand me. On my way to your office, an old lady suddenly fainted due to heart attack on the bus. I stopped a taxi and sent her into a nearby hospital. I stayed there until her son came, which spoiled our appointment.

I am aware that our appointment is of importance. I do hope that you would be kind enough to spare your valuable time to meet me. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,
Wang Lin

【写作技巧】

这篇文章属于应用文体写作。首先应注意信件的格式, 其次注意信件的内容, 最后要注意正文部分的写作层次。我们可以得知这是一封道歉信。信中第一段先进行道歉, 接着说明原因, 最后恳切邀请老师再约并回信。此外, 要注意结尾和落款, 语言要简洁明了, 注意信件后面的写信人名字要写“Li Ming”。

Part B

57. 【参考范文】

There might be a common view that good-looking people can take advantages of their superior appearances in the daily life, especially for the pretty men in the job hunting market. However, according to a new research, good appearance is no longer been the silver bullet in a job.

The results showed that although there was still a preference to cooperate with the attractive man and compete against the unattractive man, and did not mind to work with them. However, people were not likely to pick a good-looking man as their potential competitors.

In my opinion, we should not depend ourselves on our appearance in terms of job hunting. Good appearance may bring us some benefits, but what is highly valued in the job market is our talents and abilities.

【写作技巧】

这是一篇总结文章主旨并表达自己观点的作文。首先要明确题目的要求: 总结文章内容,

再表达自己的观点。这就要求考生首先理解文章的大意, 然后在抓住文章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, 论述有力。