

2019年3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. Where are the two speakers?

[A] In a department store.

[B] In a restaurant.

[C] In a clothes factory.

[D] On a playground.

2. What's the man doing?

[A] He's working in a hotel.

[B] He's visiting a young couple.

[C] He's playing games.

[D] He's traveling around.

3. What does the man need?

[A] A rest.

[B] A bigger room.

[C] More air.

[D] More food.

4. What time is it now?

[A] It is 8:55.

[B] It is 8:35.

[C] It is 8:05.

[D] It is 8:15.

5. How many bank robbers were there altogether?

[A] 2.

[B] 3.

[C] 4.

[D] 5.

6. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

[A] Husband and wife.

[B] Father and daughter.

[C] Doctor and patient.

[D] Doctor and nurse.

7. What is the woman going to do?

[A] She will join a contest next time.

[B] She won't join the contest.

[C] She doesn't know what to do.

[D] She will take part in the contest.

8. How did the woman feel about the film?

[A] Enjoyable.

[B] Inspiring.

[C] Terrible.

[D] Dull.

9. What does the woman mean?

[A] She is interested in reading novels.

[B] She read only part of the book.

[C] She seldom reads books from cover to cover.

[D] She was eager to know what the book was about.

10. What does the woman suggest Jim do?

[A] He should buy an apartment right away.

- [B] He should start to find a new apartment right now.
- [C] He should start to find a new apartment in a few weeks.
- [D] He should buy an apartment near the campus.

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. What kind of weather is normal for March?
 [A] Cold. [B] Very hot.
 [C] Cooler than that day. [D] hotter than that day.
12. Where was the man born?
 [A] Florida. [B] New York.
 [C] California. [D] Indiana.
13. How often is the bus scheduled to pass their stop?
 [A] Every ten minutes. [B] Every thirty minutes.
 [C] Once a day. [D] At twenty to one.

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

14. Why is the woman in New York?
 [A] Because she likes the city. [C] Because the man is ill.
 [C] Because she has a project there. [D] Because she wants to visit the man.
15. What's wrong with the man?
 [A] He has got a cold. [B] He wants to die.
 [C] His dog is sick. [D] Her throws up seriously.
16. Where does the man live?
 [A] At 903 Haven Avenue in the 116th Street.
 [A] At 903 Haven Avenue in the 168th Street.
 [A] At 904 Haven Avenue in the 168th Street.
 [A] At 904 Haven Avenue in the 116th Street.
17. What will the woman do for the man?
 [A] Buy some food for him. [B] Give him some medicine.
 [C] Send him to the hospital. [D] Bring some vegetables to him.

Questions 18 – 21 are based on the following dialogue.

18. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

- [A] Husband and wife. [B] Waiter and customer.
[C] Good friends. [D] Colleagues.

19. Why does the woman think the man is kind?

- [A] The man does her a favor.
[B] The man decides to treat her to a meal.
[C] The man is very patient to her questions.
[D] The man recommends her many good foods.

20. Which of the following statements is true about the man's country?

- [A] It is famous for the different recipes.
[B] Many people emigrated out of his country.
[C] It prevents foreign languages from getting in.
[D] There were not many Chinese restaurants before.

21. What does the man think of the woman?

- [A] He hates to choose between Chinese cuisine and French cuisine.
[B] He cannot understand why the woman always speaks nonsense.
[C] He believes the woman is capable of being promoted soon.
[D] He doesn't think the woman knows how to enjoy herself.

Questions 22 – 25 are based on the following monologue.

22. Who is the speaker?

- [A] A store manager. [B] A class president.
[C] A sales representative. [D] A committee chairperson.

23. What's the purpose of the meeting?

- [A] To choose the chairperson of the ceremonies.
[B] To begin planning the graduation ceremonies.
[C] To determine who will graduate this year.
[D] To discuss the seating arrangements.

24. What should the students write on the paper?

- [A] The names and addresses of their guests.
[B] Their dormitory names, addresses and phone numbers.
[C] Their names, phone numbers and job preference.
[D] The names and addresses of their guests.

25. When is the next meeting?

[A] Next week.

[B] Next year.

[C] In an hour.

[D] In one month.

*Now you have 3 minutes to transfer 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

Elizabeth Freeman was born about 1742 to African American parents who were slaves. At the age of six months she was acquired, along with her sister, by John Ashley, a wealthy Massachusetts slaveholders. She became known as "Mumbet" or "Mum Bett".

For nearly 30 years Mumbet served the Ashley family. One day, Ashley's wife tried to strike Mumbet's sister with a spade. Mumbet protected her sister and took the blow instead. Furious, she left the house and refused to come back. When the Ashleys tried to make her return, Mumbet consulted a lawyer, Theodore Sedgewick. With his help, Mumbet sued for her freedom.

While serving the Ashleys, Mumbet had listened to many discussions of the new Massachusetts constitution. If the constitution said that all people were free and equal, then she thought it should apply to her. Eventually, Mumbet won her freedom—the first slave in Massachusetts to do so under the new constitution.

Strangely enough, after the trial, the Ashleys asked Mumbet to come back and work for them as a paid employee. She declined and instead went to work for Sedgewick. Mumbet died in 1829, but her legacy lived on in her many descendants. One of her great-grandchildren was W. E. B. Du Bois, one of the founders of the NAACP, and an important writer and spokesperson for African American civil rights.

Mumbet's tombstone still stands in the Massachusetts cemetery where she was buried. It reads, in part: "She was born a slave and remained a slave for nearly thirty years. She could neither read nor write, yet in her own sphere she had no superior or equal."

26. What do we know about Mumbet according to Paragraph 1?

[A] She was born a slave.

[B] She was a slaveholder.

- [C] She had a famous sister. [D] She was born in a rich family.
27. Why did Mumbet run away from the Ashleys?
- [A] She found an employer. [B] She was hit and got angry.
- [C] She wanted to be a lawyer. [D] She had to take care of her sister.
28. What did Mumbet learn from discussions about the new constitution?
- [A] How to apply for a job.
- [B] How to be a good servant.
- [C] She should always obey her owners' orders.
- [D] She should be as free and equal as whites.
29. What did Mumbet do after the trial?
- [A] She founded the NAACP.
- [B] She chose to work for a lawyer.
- [C] She continued to serve the Ashleys.
- [D] She went to live with her grandchildren.
30. What is the text mainly about?
- [A] A story of a famous writer and spokesperson.
- [B] The friendship between a lawyer and a slave.
- [C] The life of a brave African American woman.
- [D] A trial that shocked the whole world.

Text 2

"We are not about to enter the Information Age, but instead are rather well into it." Present predictions are that by 1990, about thirty million jobs in the United States, or about thirty percent of the job market, will be computer-related. In 1980, only twenty-one percent of all American high schools owned one or two computers for student use. In the fall of 1985, a new study showed that half of United States secondary schools have fifteen or more computers for student use. And now educational experts, administrators, and even the general public are demanding that all students become "computer-literate". By the year 2000 knowledge of computers will be necessary in over eighty percent of all occupations. Soon those people not educated in computer use will be compared to those who are "print-illiterate" today.

What is "computer literacy"? The term itself seems to imply some degree of "knowing" about computers, but knowing what? The present opinion seems to be that this should include a general knowledge, of what computers are, plus a little of their history and something of how they operate.

Therefore, it is important that educators everywhere take a careful look not only at what is being done, but also at what should be done in the field of computer education. Today most adults are able

to use a motor car without the slightest knowledge of how the internal combustion engine works. We effectively use all types of electrical equipment without being able to tell their histories or to explain how they work.

Business people for years have made good use of typewriters and adding machines, yet few have ever known how to repair them. Why, then, attempt to teach computers by teaching how or why they work?

Rather, we first must fix our mind on teaching the effective use of the computer as the tool is.

"Knowing how to use a computer is what's going to be important. We don't talk about 'automobile literacy'. We just get in our cars and drive them."

31. In 1990, the number of jobs having nothing to do with computers in the United States will be reduced to?

- [A] 30 million.
- [B] 70 million.
- [C] 79 million.
- [D] 100 million.

32. The underlined part "print-illiterate" in the text refers to _____.

- [A] one who has never learnt to read
- [B] one who has never learnt to read
- [C] one who is not a computer literate
- [D] one who is not able to use a typewriter

33. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- [A] The wide of computers in schools.
- [B] Public interest in computers.
- [C] The urgency of computers education.
- [D] Recent predictions of computer-related jobs.

34. According to the author, the effective way to spread the use of computers is to teach _____.

- [A] what computers use
- [B] how computers work
- [C] how to use computers
- [D] where computers can be used

35. From the text, we can infer that _____.

- [A] illiteracy rate will be down.
- [B] computers will be easy to operate
- [C] computers will be set in automobiles
- [D] automobile will be move comfortable

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts in which five people wrote about their ideas towards workaholism. 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.

Martin:

I work not because I like it but that I have to, so I often count the minutes until stopping work or holidays. However, my sister is totally different. She enjoys her work so much that she often spends extra time on her job even takes work home with her. I think she is so crazy about work just as some people are about drugs or alcohol. I could hardly understand it.

Joseph:

Work is a core element of our lives. It gives us a sense of identity in the larger world outside the personal circle of family and friends. However, there are some people for whom work occupies an even more central place in their lives. Workaholics are a stereotype of modern life, and they are both praised and criticized. On the one hand, it may be the accepted way of earning promotion. On the other hand, workaholics are often viewed as neglecting aspects of life such as family and leisure that are important for maintaining a healthy equilibrium.

Malcolm:

In cities, workaholism is so common that people do not regard it as unusual. I think workaholics prefer to work rather than do anything else because they don't know how to kill time if they don't work. They can only get pleasure from work. Work is everything for them.

Emily:

Workaholism is dangerous in a sense because it can cause some problems. First of all, workaholics often have health problems because they don't have time to relax and keep themselves occupied all the time. Secondly, their family life is not happy since they spend little time with their family. Their marriage may even end in divorce.

Linda:

Being a workaholic can mean you achieve great things, but more people achieve great things without being addicted to work. Workaholics need time away from work and when I say "away from" I mean psychologically distanced from it as well as physically. If you are still obsessing about work when you should be focused on your loved ones or an outside of work activity then you are still basically working.

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

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

36. Martin [A] If you don't get rid of workaholism, you may get ill.
37. Joseph [B] To get promotion, you need to be a workaholic.
38. Malcolm [C] Workaholics' behaviors are hard to understand.
39. Emily [D] Workaholics had better have some time with no work.
40. Linda [E] Workaholics don't know how to enjoy themselves except working.
[F] It's hard for workaholics to be away from work psychologically.
[G] Some people appreciate those who pay almost all their attention on work.

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.

Everyone needs a break, and vacations are not meant for serious study. 41 The Spring Festival is coming up so this is the perfect time to discuss some great English language literature to take on a long train journey.

Before getting into the recommendations, you need to determine your English reading comprehension level. If you're at the beginner level, there are two options: reading a children's book or reading a book that you've read in Chinese translation. 42 If you're at the intermediate level, popular books like pop fiction, mysteries and thrillers are good options. For advanced readers, classic works of literature or modern prize winners (Nobel, Pulitzer) are good options.

43 When I pick up a book I like, even though the first few chapters are really hard to get through, I would try to get accustomed to the language the author uses. Generally, after the first few chapters, things get a lot easier, especially if I get involved in the story.

Another great way to keep yourself motivated is to find a friend who's interested in reading the same book. You can make goals that you both want to achieve. 44

Some quick recommendations: *Harry Potter*, start with the first book and go on from there, the Narnia series; anything by US writer Michael Crichton; and if you like horror, US writer Stephen King is always unusual and fun. 45 Happy reading!

- [A] Instead, they're a great way to take a break and enjoy a good book.
[B] If you pick a book which is so challenging, it will be too stressful.
[C] You may also enjoy your reading when hanging out with your family.
[D] The most important thing is to pick a book that you're really interested in.
[E] You can also discuss plot lines or vocabulary issues with each other by SMS or e-mail.

- [F] You should just find a topic or author you're interested in, and the rest will go from there.
- [G] This will help you get over any unfamiliar words or phrases, since you're already familiar with the story.

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.

Women with low literacy suffer disproportionately more than men, encountering more 46 in finding a well-paying job and being twice as likely to end up in the group of lowest wage earners, a study released on Wednesday said.

Analysis by the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) found women at all levels of 47 tend to earn less than men, but it's at the lowest literacy levels that the wage gap between genders is most 48.

Women with low literacy are twice as likely as men at the same skill level to be among the lowest earners, bringing in \$300 a week or less, the report said.

"Because women start off so low in terms of wages, having higher literacy and more skills really 49 a big difference," said Kevin Miller, a 50 research associate at IWPR and co-author of the study.

Women need to go 51 in their training and education level to earn the same as men, Miller said.

The 52 was based on 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy surveys, the most recent data 53, and focused on reading skills, not writing and numeric literacy. That data was 54 from a nationally representative sample of 19,714 people aged 16 and older, living in households or prisons.

Data showed about one-third of American adults have low literacy levels, and more than 36 percent of men and 33 percent of women fall into that 55, the institute said.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| [A] pattern | [B] independent | [C] makes |
| [D] difficulties | [E] collected | [F] conducted |
| [G] available | [H] category | [I] positions |
| [J] striking | [K] literacy | [L] analysis |
| [M] senior | [N] further | [O] longer |

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. Suppose you are a major in Art of Central Academy of Fine Arts. After graduation you decide to pursue your study in the graduate school in Yale University. Write a letter of application for admission, which should include the following points:

- 1) make an application;
- 2) provide your personal information and academic documents;
- 3) express your hope for a reply.

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

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like "serious illness of a family member" were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress—it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women's magazines ran headlines like "Stress causes illness!" If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many—like the death of a loved one—are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be

stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we're all vulnerable and passive in the face of adversity. But what about human initiative and creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.

SECTION I Listening

Part A

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

【听力理解原文】

1. M: May I help you?

W: Yes, I'd like to try on some sports jackets. I prefer something like the one I'm wearing.

2. W: So, how long have you been here?

M: Just a couple of days actually. I'm on a big journey. You know, I'm visiting all the places of interest here.

3. W: It's terribly hot in this small room.

M: I agree. Would you mind raising the window a bit more?

4. W: When will the film begin?

M: It begins at 8:55. We only have 20 minutes left. Let's go now.

5. M: Did you know the news about the bank robbers?

W: Yes, but I don't know whether they have been caught or not.

M: All except one. He escaped while the police were searching the hotel where the other four were hidden.

6. W: Need I take some medicine?

M: Yes. And I strongly advise you to go on a low-fat diet.

W: Do you really think that's really important?

M: Of course. If you don't, you might have a heart attack some day.

W: Well, I think I should follow your advice. You have been very helpful. Thanks.

7. W: Do you think I should join the English speech contest?

M: Why not? Your English is very good.

W: But I don't think I'm that good. Besides, there are so many others who are a lot better than me.

M: Come on, you're as good as them, if not better. I'm sure you'll do well.

W: Well, I guess it won't hurt to try. I'll enter my name tomorrow.

8. M: Did you watch the midnight film last night?

W: Yes, I watched part of it.

M: I really liked it. I thought it was really exciting.

W: Exciting? I fell asleep during the film.

9. M: Hi, Susan! Have you finished reading the book Professor Johnson recommended?

W: Oh, I haven't read it through the way I read a novel. I just read a few chapters which interested me.

10. M: Jim needs to find another place to live.

W: What's wrong?

M: The apartment he rents now has been sold to a new owner.

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

Part B

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

【听力理解原文】

Questions 11 – 13

M: Excuse me. Have you been waiting here long?

W: Yes, about ten minutes.

M: Did you notice whether the No. 7 bus has passed by?

W: Not while I've been standing here.

M: Good. Hot today, isn't it?

W: Yes, it is. I wish that it would rain and cool off.

M: Me too. This is unusual for March. I don't remember it ever being so hot and dry in March before.

W: You're from Florida then.

M: Not really. I was born in New York, but I've lived here for ten years now.

W: My mother and I have just moved here from Indiana.

M: Pretty cold in Indiana, isn't it?

W: Yes. That's why we moved. But we didn't know that it would be so hot here. We should have gone to California. Do you think that we've missed the bus?

M: No, it's always a little late.

W: It's twenty to one, but my watch is a little faster.

M: Take it easy. It never comes exactly every half hour like it should.

Questions 14 – 17

W: Hi, this is Emily. Do you know where I am now?

M: Of course I don't.

W: It's so exciting I am here in New York! My company sends me here for a project. And I think maybe we could get together today.

M: I'd love to, but I'm sick as a dog.

W: You do sound awful. Do you have a cold or the flu?

M: I don't know. All I know is that I want to die. I'm burning up and throwing up all over the place.

W: Oh, you men are such babies when you're sick. Listen, I'm at the 116th Street. Just tell me how to get to your place and I'll come up to visit you.

M: Take the 104 bus uptown and get off at the 168th Street. I'm at 904 Haven Avenue, apartment 3A on the third floor.

W: I'll be there in less than an hour.

M: I'll probably be dead by then.

W: Oh, stop it. Do you have any food in the house?

M: I don't know.

W: Never mind. I'll bring you some Chinese medicine I have in my bag and make some soup for

you.

M: Thanks.

Questions 18 – 21

M: What are you going to have?

W: I have no idea. Could you help me with the menu?

M: Yes, sure. These are starters, and these are main courses and these are desserts. See?

W: What's the alternative?

M: The alternative is to order a complete dinner. For a set price you get your choice of soup or juice, one dish with potato and vegetable, salad, bread and butter and sometimes coffee and sometimes dessert.

W: And you pay the price listed next to the main course?

M: Right. Like the roast beef dinner is \$7.85—plus tax and tip, of course.

W: It's all looks pretty expensive to me.

M: It's not. This is only a bit more expensive than McDonald's. So enjoy yourself. We're celebrating, remember?

W: You're kind.

M: Friends are friends. I cannot get promoted often. Are you ready to order?

W: Ah, can you tell me what Hot Fudge Sundae is?

M: That's a dessert. It's an English specialty. It's a kind of ice cream with a hot sticky sauce over the top—very sweet and fattening!

W: I don't really like the sound of that. How come here is English food? I thought we agreed to eat American food.

M: Our country is made up of people from all over the world, so besides collected words and phrases from every language, we've also absorbed recipes. We even have a lot of Chinese restaurants now.

W: Which is better, French or Chinese cuisine?

M: I'd say it's a toss-up. I love them both.

W: I didn't know you were so fond of foreign foods. When my boss promotes me, I will take you to a French restaurant near my company. The food there is delicious.

M: Oh, we will have a second dinner soon.

Questions 22 – 25

OK, everybody. Can we start the meeting now? I'm Jeff Milton, the chairperson of the Graduation Committee for this year. You've all been selected as representatives to plan the graduation ceremonies. I'm sending around the sheet of paper for you to fill in your name and telephone number. Also, please write down what part of the ceremonies you would like to work on. Think about it carefully before you decide. Do what you are good at and do remember, as a representative, you will have a lot of responsibilities. Surely we have a lot to prepare for the ceremonies. The job you are going to do is

not easy, but it's going to be very interesting that we will work together and solve all kinds of problems. Besides, you will make a lot of new friends in this committee. It will take up a lot of your spare time, mostly on weekends. So only sign up if you feel you have the time to participate. And if you have any questions about anything concerning ceremonies or about the committee, do not hesitate to ask me. When everyone has finished writing down the information, please return the paper to me.

At our next meeting one week from today, we'll start to discuss the details of the ceremonies. The next meeting will begin with a self-introduction to let us be familiar with each other, which is the first step to do our jobs. So if you decide to come, do not miss the first meeting.

SECTION II Reading

Part A

Text 1

26. A 【解析】细节题。根据文章第一段第一句“Elizabeth Freeman was born about 1742 to African American parents who were slaves.”可知,Mumbet 出生在一个奴隶家庭里,所以她也是一个奴隶,故 A 选项为正确答案。

27. B 【解析】细节题。根据题干内容可定位至文章第二段,结合该段第三句“Mumbet protected her sister...”和第四句“Furious, she left the house and refused to come back.”可知,Mumbet 在奴隶主暴打姐姐的时候因为保护姐姐而被打,所以她愤怒地离开了奴隶主家,故 B 选项为正确答案。

28. D 【解析】细节题。根据题干中的关键词 the new constitution 可定位至文章第三段,由该段第二句“If the constitution said that all people were free and equal, then she thought it should apply to her.”可知,Mumbet 在新宪法的讨论中知道了所有人都是自由和平等的,故 D 选项“她应该像白人一样享有自由和平等”符合题意,为正确答案。

29. B 【解析】细节题。根据题干内容可定位至文章第四段,由该段前两句“Strangely enough, after the trial, the Ashleys asked Mumbet to come back and work for them as a paid employee. She declined and instead went to work for Sedgewick.”可知,Mumbet 在审判之后拒绝了阿什利一家的聘用,去为律师塞奇威克工作,故 B 选项为正确答案。

30. C 【解析】主旨题。通读全文可知,本文讲述的是一位勇敢的奴隶为了获得自由而做出的努力,故 C 选项为正确答案。

【参考译文】

伊丽莎白·弗里曼(Elizabeth Freeman)大约出生于1742年,她的父母是非洲裔美国人,都是奴隶。在六个月大的时候她和她的姐姐一同被马萨诸塞州一个富有的奴隶主约翰·阿什利(John Ashley)买下。她被称为“Mumbet”或“Mum Bett”(妈妈贝特)。

近30年来,Mumbet 为阿什利家族服务。有一天,阿什利的妻子试图用铲子来攻击 Mumbet 的姐姐。Mumbet 保护了她的姐姐,并接受了这一打击。愤怒的她离开了房子,拒绝再回来。当阿什利一家试图让 Mumbet 回来时,Mumbet 咨询了一位名叫西奥多·塞奇威克(Theodore Sedgewick)的律师。在他的帮助下,Mumbet 为获得自由而进行了起诉。

在为阿什利一家提供服务的时候,Mumbet 也听取了许多关于新马萨诸塞州宪法的讨论。如果宪法规定所有人都是自由平等的,那么她认为这也应该适用于她。最终,Mumbet 赢得了她的自由——成为新宪法下马萨诸塞州第一个这样做的奴隶。

奇怪的是,在审判结束后,阿什利一家要求 Mumbet 作为一名带薪的员工回来,继续为他们工作。Mumbet 拒绝了,转而去塞奇威克那里工作。虽然 Mumbet 于 1829 年去世,但她的许多后代继承了她的遗志。威廉·爱得华·伯格哈特·杜波依斯(W. E. B. Du Bois)是她的曾孙辈后代之一,他是 NAACP 的创始人之一,也是美国黑人民权运动的一位重要作家和发言人。

她的墓碑仍然矗立在她的安葬地——马萨诸塞州的公墓里。墓碑上的部分文字是这样写的:“她生来就是奴隶,并在将近 30 年的时间里一直是奴隶。她既不会读书也不会写字,在她自己的领域里也不出众或得不到平等对待。”

Text 2

31. B 【解析】细节题。根据题干中的时间 In 1990 可定位至文章第一段第二句“Present predictions are that by 1990, about thirty million jobs in the United States, or about thirty percent of the job market, will be computer-related.”即“目前的预测是,到 1990 年,在美国大约 3000 万的工作或大约 30% 的工作市场将与电脑相关。”换句话说,就是 7000 万的工作将与电脑没有关系,因此 B 选项为正确答案。

32. D 【解析】细节题 根据“Soon those people not educated in computer use will be compared to those who are print-illiterate today.”可知,很快那些不会使用电脑的人将会被比作今日的“打字文盲”,故 D 选项为正确答案。

33. C 【解析】主旨大意题。由第一段可知,信息时代电脑必不可少,不懂电脑相当于“文盲”,从而呼吁加强电脑教育,故 C 选项为正确答案。

34. C 【解析】推断题。文章第三、四段中以现代人会骑摩托车和生意人学用打印机为例,告诉了我们学习电脑的最有效方法就是学会如何使用电脑,故 C 选项为正确答案。

35. B 【解析】推断题。由文章最后一段“Knowing how to use a computer is what's going to be important. We don't talk about 'automobile literacy'. We just get in our cars and drive them.”可知,知道如何使用电脑是很重要的……就像我们坐在车里开车一样,由此可以推断,学会操作电脑也不是太难,故 B 选项为正确答案。

【参考译文】

“我们不是将要进入信息时代,而是置身其中的感觉相当好。”目前的预测是,到 1990 年,在美国大约 3000 万的工作或大约 30% 的工作市场将与电脑相关。1980 年,所有美国高中只有 21% 的学校拥有一台或两台供学生用的电脑。而在 1985 年秋季,一项新的研究表明,美国一半的中等学校拥有十五台或者更多的供学生用的电脑。现在教育专家、行政人员、甚至普通大众正要求所有学生会使用电脑。到 2000 年,电脑知识将在超过 80% 的职业中成为必然要求。很快那些不会使用电脑的人将会被比作今日的“打字文盲”。

“电脑读写能力”是什么?这个术语本身暗示某种程度上与电脑有关,但是知道什么呢?时下的观点好像是,它应该包括对电脑是什么有大概了解,另外知道一些电脑的历史以及知道电脑运行方面的一些知识。

因此,每个地方的教育者不仅要留心观察正在做的事情,而且要注意在电脑教育领域什么应该做。今天,大部分成年人在几乎不知内燃机如何运作的情况下能够驾驶一辆摩托车。在无法讲出它们的历史或解释它们如何工作的情况下,我们也能够有效地使用各种电器设备。

生意人已经充分利用打字机和加法机很多年了,但很少有人知道怎样维修它们。那么为什么试图教电脑要通过教它们内部构造以及电脑运行的原因呢?

更确切地说,首先我们必须把注意力放在教授电脑的有效使用上,正如工具一般。

“知道怎样使用电脑将会变得重要。我们不是在讨论‘汽车读写能力’。我们只需上车并且驾驶就可以。”

Part B

36. C 【解析】Martin 对于工作狂的看法主要体现在最后两句“I think she is so crazy about work just as some people are about drugs or alcohol. I could hardly understand it.”即他很难理解人们对工作的痴狂,故 C 选项“工作狂的行为是很难理解的”与文章表达相符,故 C 为正确答案。

37. G 【解析】Joseph 对于工作狂的看法主要体现在“Workaholics are a stereotype of modern life, and they are both praised and criticized. On the one hand, it may be the accepted way of earning promotion. On the other hand, workaholics are often viewed as neglecting aspects of life such as family and leisure that are important for maintaining a healthy equilibrium.”他谈到了工作狂是现代生活中的典型人群,人们对他们褒贬不一。一方面,工作狂是实现升职的一条可行之路。另一方面,工作狂们经常被认为是忽视生活的一群人,比如他们忽视家庭,不懂休闲,而这些对于保持身体健康和生活平衡却很重要。Joseph 谈到了两方面,对比选项只有 G 选项“有些人欣赏那些几乎把所有注意力都集中在工作上的人。”符合文章中“人们对工作狂们褒贬不一”的相关表述,故 G 为正确答案。

38. E 【解析】Malcolm 对于工作狂的看法主要体现在“I think workaholics prefer to work rather than do anything else because they don't know how to kill time if they don't work. They can only get pleasure from work. Work is everything for them.”由此可知,他认为工作狂们喜欢工作胜过一切,因为他们不知道如果不工作的话,他们不知道该如何打发时间。他们只能从工作中得到乐趣。对于他们来说,工作就是一切。因此,E 选项“除了工作以外,工作狂们不知道该如何享受生活。”与文章表达相符,故 E 为正确答案。

39. A 【解析】Emily 对于工作狂的看法主要体现在“Workaholism is dangerous in a sense because it can cause some problems. First of all, workaholics often have health problems...”,由此可知,她认为工作狂倾向是危险的,工作狂们经常存在一些健康问题,故 A 选项“如果你不摆脱沉迷工作的行为,你可能会生病。”与文章表达相符,故 A 为正确答案。

40. D 【解析】Linda 对于工作狂的看法主要体现在第二句“Workaholics need time away from work and when I say ‘away from’ I mean psychologically distanced from it as well as physically.”,由此可知,她认为工作狂们需要一些时间远离工作,故 D 选项“工作狂们最好能够拥有一些没有工作的时间”与文章表达相符,故 D 为正确答案。

【参考译文】

马丁:

我工作并不是因为我喜欢它而是因为我必须工作,所以我经常一分一秒地数着上班时间,直到下班或者放假。然而,我的姐姐和我完全不同。她非常喜欢自己的工作,以至于经常加班,甚至把工作带回家做。我认为她对工作太痴狂了,就像那些对毒品或酒精上瘾的人一样。我几乎不能理解这一行为。

约瑟夫:

工作是我们生活中的一个核心部分。除去我们的亲友圈子,在此外的更大空间里,工作给我们一种身份感。然而,有一些人却让工作占据了他们生活中更为中心的位置。工作狂是现代生活中的典型人群,人们对他们褒贬不一。一方面,工作狂是实现升职的一条可行之路。另一方面,工作狂们经常被认为是忽视生活的一群人,比如他们忽视家庭,不懂休闲,而这些对于保持身体健康和生活平衡却很重要。

马尔科姆:

在城市里,工作狂现象太普遍了以至于人们对此习以为常。我认为工作狂们喜欢工作胜过一切,因为他们不知道如果不工作的话,他们不知道该如何打发时间。他们只能从工作中得到乐趣。对于他们来说,工作就是一切。

埃米莉:

从某种意义上讲,工作狂倾向是危险的,因为它会导致一些问题。首先,工作狂们经常存在一些健康问题,因为他们没有时间放松,他们把所有的时间都给自己安排满了。其次,他们的家庭生活也不会幸福,因为他们很少花时间和家人在一起。他们的婚姻最终甚至会以离婚而告终。

琳达:

成为一个工作狂可能意味着你可以成就大事,不过更多不是工作狂的人也取得了很大的成就。工作狂们需要一些时间远离工作,我说的“远离工作”的意思是不仅身体上要远离工作,而且精神上也要远离工作。如果当你应该专注于你的爱人或工作以外的事情时,你却仍然痴迷于工作的话,那么你基本上仍在工作。

[A]如果你不摆脱沉迷工作的行为,你可能会生病。

[B]为了得到晋升,你需要成为一个工作狂。

[C]工作狂的行为是很难理解的。

[D]工作狂们最好能够拥有一些没有工作的时间。

[E]除了工作以外,工作狂们不知道该如何享受生活。

[F]对于工作狂来说,在心理上远离工作是很困难的。

[G]有些人欣赏那些几乎把所有注意力都集中在工作上的人。

Part C

41. A 【解析】由文章首段第一句“Everyone needs a break, and vacations are not meant for

serious study.”即“每个人都需要休息一下,而且假期不是为了严肃而认真地学习。”并结合该段段意可知,用 Instead...转折引出下文最为合适,故 A 选项“相反,假期却是一个可以休息一下,读本好书的好时候。”符合文意,为正确答案。

42. G 【解析】根据空格前“...there are two options: reading a children's book or reading a book that you've read in Chinese translation.”可知,如果读过中译本,就会对故事感到熟悉,故 G 选项“这能帮助你克服生词和短语的障碍,因为你已经熟悉故事内容了。”符合文意,为正确答案。

43. D 【解析】该空格位于段落首句,由此可以推断,填入句应具有概括性,可以总结概括该段主旨。由空格后的“When I pick up a book I like, even though the first few chapters are really hard to get through...”可知,作者建议应该选择感兴趣的书籍,故 D 选项“最重要的是,要选一本你自己真正感兴趣的书籍。”符合文意,为正确答案。

44. E 【解析】文章第四段讲到了:另一个让自己保持动机的好方法就是找一个跟自己对同一本书感兴趣的朋友,你们可以制定一些两个人都想要完成的目标。换句话说,主要讲了和朋友一起读书能做的事,这与 E 选项中“plot lines or vocabulary issues”相对应,故 E 为正确答案。

45. F 【解析】空格前提到了“Harry Potter, the Narnia series, Michael Crichton, Stephen King”,这些都是推荐读的书目及作者,而且也提到了 horror“惊悚”,属于一个 topic。对比选项,只有 F 选项包含上述提到的所有内容,意为“你应该找到一个自己感兴趣的话题或作者,接下来的一切就顺理成章了。”符合文意需要,故 F 为正确答案。

【参考译文】

每个人都需要休息一下,而且假期不是为了严肃而认真地学习。(41)[A]相反,假期却是一个可以休息一下,读本好书的好时候。春节就要到了,所以这正是个绝佳时机来谈谈可以带上火车旅途的英语语言文学作品。

在开始推荐之前,你需要确定你的英语阅读和理解水平。如果你处于初学者阶段,你有两种选择:读儿童书籍或者读你已经看过中文译本的书。(42)[G]这能帮助你克服生词和短语的障碍,因为你已经熟悉故事内容了。如果你处于中级水平,一些流行的读物比如畅销小说、悬疑和惊悚故事都是很好的选择。对于水平较高的读者,经典文学作品或者现代获奖作品(诺贝尔奖、普利策奖)都是不错的选择。

(43)[D]最重要的是,要选一本你自己真正感兴趣的书籍。当我选的是一本自己喜欢的书时,即便开始的几章真的很难读懂,我也会努力适应作者使用的语言。一般来说,读过几章之后,继续读就会简单不少,尤其是当我被故事所吸引的时候。

另一个让自己保持动机的好方法就是找一个跟自己对同一本书感兴趣的朋友,你们可以制定一些两个人都想要完成的目标。(44)[E]你们也可以通过短信或者电子邮件讨论情节或者词汇。

迅速来推荐几本:《哈利波特》,从第一本开始读然后一直读下去;《纳尼亚传奇》;美国作者迈克尔·克莱顿(Michael Crichton)的所有作品;如果你喜欢惊悚故事,美国作家斯蒂芬·金(Stephen King)的书一直不失其特点和幽默。(45)[F]你应该找到一个自己感兴趣的话题或作

者,接下来的一切就顺理成章了。祝你阅读愉快!

- [A]相反,假期却是一个可以休息一下,读本好书的好时候。
- [B]如果你选了一本很有挑战性的书,那就太有压力了。
- [C]当你和家人在一起的时候,你也可以享受阅读的乐趣。
- [D]最重要的是,要选一本你自己真正感兴趣的书。
- [E]你们也可以通过短信或者电子邮件讨论情节或者词汇。
- [F]你应该找到一个自己感兴趣的话题或作者,接下来的一切就顺理成章了。
- [G]这能帮助你克服生词和短语的障碍,因为你已经熟悉故事内容了。

Part D

46. D 【解析】根据空格前的 more 和空格后的 in finding a well-paying job 可知,空格处应填入名词。备选项中的 pattern、difficulties、category、positions、literacy 和 analysis 都是名词,将它们分别代入空格处,只有 D 选项 difficulties“困难”语义最为恰当,意为“与男性相比,女性在寻求高薪工作的过程中会遇到更多困难”,故 D 为正确答案。

47. K 【解析】由空格前的 at all levels of 和空格后的 tend to earn less than men 可知,空格处应填入名词。pattern、difficulties、category、positions、literacy 和 analysis 都是名词,但本文探讨的是男性和女性的文化程度与其收入的关系,K 选项 literacy 意为“文化,教养”,literacy level 在下文中也有出现,故这里应该是 at all levels of literacy 最为恰当,故 K 为正确答案。

48. J 【解析】由空格前的 is most 可知,空格处应填入形容词,说明 the wage gap。备选项中 independent、available、striking、literacy、senior、further 和 longer 都是形容词,但 further 和 longer 是形容词的比较级形式,可排除;senior 无比较级和最高级形式,却含有比较的含义,意为“资深的;年长的”,可排除。对比剩余选项,只有 striking“引人注目的,显著的”语义最为恰当,意为“……在文化水平最低的人群中,男女收入差距最显著。”即“男女收入差距最大”,故 J 为正确答案。

49. C 【解析】通过分析此处的句子结构可知,空格前的 having higher literacy and more skills 为该句主语,再结合副词 really 和空格后的 a big difference,可知空格处应填入动词作谓语,该动词应为第三人称单数形式。符合语法要求的只有 C 选项 makes,而且 make a difference 是一个固定搭配,意为“有影响,起作用”符合语义需要,故 C 为正确答案。

50. M 【解析】由空格前的 a 和空格后的 research associate 可知,空格处应填入形容词。备选项中的形容词有 independent、available、striking、literacy、senior、further 和 longer,经过对比只有 M 选项 senior“资深的”最符合文意,意为“资深助理研究员”,故 M 为正确答案。

51. N 【解析】根据空格前的 Women need to go 和空格后的 in their training and education level 可知,空格处应填入副词。纵观所有选项,只有 N 选项 further 是副词,意为“进一步地”,代入文中,意为“米勒称,要想和男性赚得一样多,女性需要进一步地接受培训和教育”,故 N 为正确答案。

52. L 【解析】由空格前的 The 和空格后的 was based on 可知,空格处应填入名词。备选项

中的名词有 pattern、difficulties、category、positions、literacy 和 analysis,对比选项,只有 L 选项 analysis“分析”最符合文意需要,故 L 为正确答案。

53. G 【解析】根据空格前的 the most recent data 和空格后的逗号,并不容易判断应填入什么。浏览剩余选项,collected“收集”作为后置定语似乎可以修饰 data,表示“最近收集到的数据”,我们很容易选 E 项填入此处,但是当做到 54 题的时候就会发现,the data was collected from...是必然的选择,由于每个选项只能使用一次,故本题不能选 E。而 G 选项 available“可获得的,可用的”代入文中,the most recent data available 意为“最新的可获得的/可用的数据),符合此处句意,故 G 为正确答案。

54. E 【解析】通过此处的分析句子结构,结合空格前的 That data was 和空格后的 from a nationally representative sample 可知,空格处应填入过去分词,构成被动语态。collected“收集”和 conducted“实施;引导;执行”都是过去分词形式,但 collected 最符合文意,意为“该报告收集了来自全国具有代表性的 19714 人的数据……”,故 E 为正确答案。

55. H 【解析】由空格前的 that 和空格后的逗号可知,空格处应填入名词。备选项中的名词有 pattern、difficulties、category、positions、literacy 和 analysis,fall into that category 为常用搭配,意为“属于这一类别”,故 H 为正确答案。

【参考译文】

周三发布的一项研究称,文化程度低的女性比那些文化程度低的男性吃的亏更大,在寻求高薪工作的过程中会遇到更多(46)困难,而且最终沦为最低收入阶层的几率是男性的两倍。

女性政策研究所(IWPR)的分析发现,各个(47)文化层次的女性收入一般都比相同文化程度的男性要低,在文化水平最低的人群中,男女收入差距最(48)显著(也可意译为“男女收入差距最大”)。

报告称,文化程度低的女性成为最低收入者(每周工资不超过 300 美元)的几率是同一文化水平的男性的两倍。

IWPR 的(50)资深助理研究员、研究论文的合著者凯文·米勒(Kevin Miller)说,“因为女性工资的起点太低,提高文化水平和技能确实(49)有重大意义。”

米勒说,要想和男性挣得一样多,女性需要(51)进一步地接受培训和教育。

这一(52)分析是基于 2003 年国家成人文化评估调查得出的,这一调查收集了最新的(53)可用的数据,而且更注重阅读技能,而不是写作能力和算术能力。该报告(54)收集了来自全国具有代表性的 19714 人的数据,这些人 都年满 16 岁,有住在家中的,也有正在坐牢的。

该研究称,数据显示约三分之一的美国成年人文化程度较低,超过 36% 的男性和 33% 的女性属于这一(55)类别。

干扰项:

[A] pattern:(1)动词,意为“模仿;以图案装饰”。(2)名词,意为“模式;图案;样品”。

[B] independent:(1)形容词,意为“独立的;单独的;无党派的;不受约束的”。(2)名词,意为“独立自主者;无党派者”。

[F] conducted;conduct 的过去式和过去分词形式,意为“管理;引导;指挥”。

[1] positions; position 的复数形式,意为“位置,定位”。

[O] longer: 形容词,意为“比较久的;(距离,长度)长的(long 的比较级);长时间的”

SECTION III Writing

Part A

56.【参考范文】

Dear Sir or Madam,

I would like to apply for admission to the master's program in art at your graduate school, beginning in the fall of 2017.

In the summer of 2017, I will graduate as a bachelor of arts from the Central Academy of Fine Arts, China, where I major in Art. I have completed all the required undergraduate courses with satisfactory scores. Official copies of my transcript and of my TOEFL and GRE scores are being sent from the offices concerned. Three recommendation letters are also being sent by my professors. And because I do not have enough funds to finance my education, I would like to apply for a scholarship.

I am looking forward to your early reply. Please do not hesitate to contact me if any further supporting documents are needed. You can contact me by e-mail at wanglin@163.com. Thank you for your kind assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Wang Lin

【写作技巧】

这篇文章属于应用文文体写作,要求考生向耶鲁大学的研究生院写一封申请信。申请加入2017年秋季开始的该研究生院的艺术硕士课程。写作要点包括三项,即:提出申请;提供个人信息和学术资料;表达期望得到回复。在提出申请时,可以采用开门见山式的写法,表明写信目的;提供的个人信息和学术资料要具体,也可以顺便提出申请奖学金的愿望;最后,要向对方表示感谢,并期望得到对方回复,应给出自己的联系方式,比如电子邮箱等。该写作属于正式文体写作,要注意信件格式和语言表达,一定清晰明了,避免出现语法、句法等失误。

Part B

57.【参考范文】

In the 1960s, medical researchers concluded that any major change can be stressful including both negative and positive events, while by the early 1970s, many researches showed that stressful events do harm to our physical and mental health so that if we want to stay healthy, we must avoid stressful events.

But this advice is impossible to follow. As we all know, stress is a natural part of everyday life to our life. It is pressure that propels our progress and contributes to our success. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health. Furthermore, humans are

full of initiative and creativity that they can face adversity and challenges bravely.

Personally, I think it is impossible to avoid stress once one is entirely devoted to things he pursues. Facing all stress in our daily life, we should keep confident and initiative, and try our best to deal with it. Only in this way can we live a happy and healthy life.

【写作技巧】

这是一篇总结加评论式文章。这篇材料讲了一个压力对人是否有害的问题,文章从六十年代一项有关压力的医学研究讲起,称研究的结果是 any major change can be stressful(任何大的变迁都会引起压力),而这种大的变迁既包括消极事件,也包括积极事件。而到了七十年代初,一家杂志称压力会引发疾病,保持身心健康的方法就是避开压力事件(If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy avoid stressful events)。材料第三段和第四段分别反驳了“保持身心健康的方法就是避开压力事件”和“压力会引发疾病”这两个观点。由此不难发现,考生应围绕“压力”这一关键词展开,并重点放在如何应对压力这一问题上。

在写作时,可采取常见的三段式写作,考生首先要根据题目的要求总结所给文章材料的大意,总结时要简明扼要,抓住关键的中心思想;然后,将自己从所给材料中获得的启发或者是对材料的评论作为这篇作文的主体来写,要注意语言的连贯性。最后,考生还要对自己的观点进行总结概括。