

2019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 will the woman do?

[A] To play basketball.

[B] To have a rest.

[C] To go to the library.

[D] To prepare for the examination.

2. Why couldn't the woman get through to the man?

[A] His mobile was stolen.

[B] His mobile didn't work.

[C] His mobile was power off.

[D] He didn't at home.

3. What is the man?

[A] A waiter.

[B] A taxi driver.

[C] A conductor.

[D] A policeman.

4. Why does the man refused the woman?

[A] He doesn't have a bike.

[B] He'll use his bike.

[C] He had lent his bike to others.

[D] He doesn't want to lend his bike to her.

5. What is probably the relationship between the two speakers?

[A] Sister and brother.

[B] Mother and son.

[C] Teacher and pupil.

[D] Friends.

6. What does the woman plan to do tomorrow?

[A] Sleeping late.

[B] Do some washing up.

[C] Cooking breakfast herself.

[D] Go shopping with her friends.

7. What can be inferred about the woman?

[A] She is going to drop the class too.

[B] She doesn't know how to swim.

[C] It took her a long time to learn to swim.

[D] She doesn't like to swim.

8. What does the doctor imply?

[A] The man should continue using the medicine.

[B] The man should stop using the medicine.

[C] She'll be away from the office for two days.

[D] The man doesn't need anything for his cough.

9. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- [A] In a hospital. [B] In a school.
[C] Outside a house. [D] On the road.

10. What does the woman mean?

- [A] The machine was just repaired.
[B] The clerk doesn't like to be bothered.
[C] The man shouldn't make any copies.
[D] She can teach the man to operate the machine.

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. Why is the woman so happy?

- [A] She started carrying a credit card.
[B] She got an ID card of her own.
[C] She's got some money belonging to her.
[D] She met something interesting.

12. What advice does the man give the woman?

- [A] She must have enough money with her.
[B] She should not buy everything she wants.
[C] She must care about her credit card and ID card.
[D] She shouldn't use the card.

13. How much can the woman spend at most with her credit card?

- [A] \$ 500. [B] \$ 1,500. [C] \$ 50. [D] \$ 15.

Questions 14 – 17 are based on the following dialogue.

14. How long will Anna still have to stay in London?

- [A] At least 40 days. [B] At least 35 days.
[C] At least 30 days. [D] At least 25 days.

15. What does Anna do in the afternoon?

- [A] Taking classes. [B] Doing homework.
[C] Going sightseeing. [D] Playing games.

16. Why does Anna want to improve English?

- [A] To get a promotion soon.
- [B] To communicate with her customers better.
- [C] To make friends with British people.
- [D] To make use of her spare time.

17. What do we know about Anna?

- [A] She has never been to London before.
- [B] She knew little English before coming to London.
- [C] She practices English with her roommates.
- [D] She has met many English people in London.

Questions 18 – 21 are based on the following dialogue.

18. What was the woman doing these days?

- [A] She was doing nothing.
- [B] She was going shopping.
- [C] She was studying.
- [D] She was going sightseeing.

19. What does the woman want the man to do?

- [A] Be a tour guide for her.
- [B] Be a shopping guide for her.
- [C] Buy some presents for her.
- [D] See her off the next day.

20. What does the woman want to buy for herself?

- [A] A tartan jacket.
- [B] A book and a record.
- [C] Skirts and socks.
- [D] Expensive perfume.

21. What is the woman going to do after the conversation?

- [A] Return to the hotel and have a rest.
- [B] Go sightseeing at Piccadilly.
- [C] Buy a cup of coffee for the man.
- [D] Treat a friend at a restaurant.

Questions 22 – 25 are based on the following monologue.

22. What does the speaker mainly talking about?

- [A] Pollution.
- [B] Human voice.
- [C] Good old days.
- [D] None of the above.

23. What does the saying “you can’t hear yourself think” mean?

- [A] You have head trouble.
- [B] You are too stressed.
- [C] It’s very noisy.
- [D] There is something wrong with your ears.

24. How many ways of reducing harm are mentioned?

[A] Five.

[B] Four.

[C] Three.

[D] Two.

25. What is the main purpose of the speech?

[A] To explain scientific knowledge.

[B] To explain this phenomenon.

[C] To call on people to act.

[D] To introduce a saying.

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

“Family” is of course an elastic word. And in different countries it has different meanings. But when British people say that their society is based on family life, they are thinking of “family” in its narrow, peculiarly European sense of mother, father and children living together in their own house as an economic and social unit. Thus, every British marriage indicates the beginning of a new and independent family—hence the tremendous importance of marriage in British life. For both man and woman, marriage means leaving one’s parents and starting one’s own life. The man’s first duty will then be to his wife, and the wife’s first duty will be to her husband. He will be entirely responsible for her financial support, and she will be responsible for the running of the new home. Their children will be their common responsibility and their alone. Neither the wife’s parents nor the husband’s, nor their brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles, have any right to interfere with them—they are their own masters.

Readers of novels like Jane Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* will know that in former times, marriage among wealthy families were arranged by the girl’s parents, that is, it was the parents’ duty to find a suitable husband for their daughter, preferably a rich one, and by skillful encouragement to lead him eventually to ask their permission to marry her. Until that time, the girl was protected and

maintained in the parents' home, and the financial relief of getting rid of her could be seen in their giving the newly married pair a sum of money called a dowry. It is very different today. Most girls of today get a job when they leave school and become financially independent before their marriage. This has had two results. A girl chooses her own husband, and she gets no dowry. Every coin has two sides; independence for girls is no exception. But it may be a good thing for all of the girls, as their social status are much higher and they are no longer the subordinate of their parents and husbands.

26. What does the author mean by "Family is of course an elastic word"?

- [A] Different nations have different families.
- [B] Different times produce different families.
- [C] Different families have different ways of life.
- [D] Different definitions could be given to the word.

27. For an English family, the husband's duty is _____.

- [A] supporting the family while the wife is working out
- [B] defending the family while the wife is running the home
- [C] providing financial support while the wife is running the home
- [D] independent while his wife is also independent

28. Everything is decided in a family _____.

- [A] by the couple
- [B] with the help of their parents
- [C] by brothers and sisters
- [D] with the help of aunts and uncles

29. What is TRUE concerning the book *Pride and Prejudice*?

- [A] It is the best book on marriage.
- [B] It is a handbook on marriage.
- [C] It gives some idea of English social life in the past.
- [D] It provides a lot of information of former-time wealthy families.

30. With regard to marriage in Britain, present-day girls differ from former-time girls in _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [A] the right family | [B] social position |
| [C] choosing husbands | [D] more parental support |

Text 2

I don't think there is anything wrong with your blood. The key to your problem is that long nap after dinner. If you didn't sleep for hours during the early part of the evening, you would be more

ready to sleep at bedtime. If you didn't nap after dinner, you would not want to stay up so late, and you would not feel the need to take a sleeping pill. The pill is still working in your system when you get up in the morning. This helps account for the fact that you feel tired all day. You should get out of the habit of sleeping during the evening. Right after your evening meal, engage in some sort of physical activity—a sport such as bowling, perhaps. Or get together with friends for an evening of cards and conversation. Then go to bed at your usual time or a little earlier, and you should be able to get a good night's rest without taking a pill.

If you can get into the habit of spending your evenings this way, I am sure you will feel less tired during the day. At first it may be hard for you to go to sleep without taking a pill. If so, get up and watch television or do some jobs around your house until you feel sleepy. If you fall asleep and then wake up a few hours later, get up but do not take a sleeping pill. Read a while or listen to the radio, and make yourself a few hours' sleep that night, you will feel better in the morning than you usually feel after taking a pill. The next night you will be ready to sleep at an earlier hour.

The most important thing is to avoid taking that nap right after dinner and avoid taking pills.

31. According to the writer, it is difficult for you to go to sleep because _____.

- [A] you get the habit of staying up late
- [B] you haven't taken sleeping pills
- [C] you sleep for hours after dinner
- [D] you fail to do some exercises

32. Which of the following is NOT true if you want to get out of the habit of sleeping during the evening?

- [A] Go to bed earlier than usual.
- [B] Talk with friends after dinner.
- [C] Stay with friends after dinner.
- [D] Do some physical labor.

33. You feel tired all day probably because _____.

- [A] you stay up too late
- [B] you get up too early in the morning
- [C] you take sleeping pills
- [D] you wake up too frequently at night

34. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- [A] You mustn't take sleeping pills in order to get a good night's sleep.
- [B] You should stay up if you want to sleep effectively.
- [C] Food is necessary at night if you fail to go to sleep.

[D] It is very important to get out of the habit of taking a nap after dinner.

35. We may infer that the author is most probably a _____.

[A] doctor

[B] scientist

[C] reporter

[D] professor

Part B

Directions :

Read the following paragraphs in which five people talked about language learning. 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.

Gary :

It is generally held that one can pick up a foreign language easily when under the age of eight. If you immerse a child (under 8) in a foreign language, then he or she will pick it up within months. When a child is under 5, this can be a matter of weeks. This, Very simply, is because the part of the brain that learns language is still developing and that it is easy for that child to pick up and copy sounds.

William :

It seems that the older you get, the more rigid your brain becomes so that it is much harder to learn a new language, for example you were a teenager. I think that as a child you learn a language intuitively, just absorbing the language around. As you get older, you have to study the language more intensively and analytically, studying grammar and such.

Arthur :

We learn our first language not for any other reason than solving problems (communicating is a problem, and we develop our patterns to do so), when we have “covered” that need we don’t go further, unless we have an extra need (it could be the desire of having more languages). It is fascinating how we are motivated by those needs, which combined with proper exposure makes us learn a new language.

Joyce :

My own theory is that language learning is very attitude or self-image dependent. Each person’s self image governs to what extent they are willing to absorb a new language. Clearly, children before they become self-conscious are far less inhibited than young teenagers who have begun to worry what others think about them. I’ve come across examples of self-conscious inhibition in adults when teaching pronunciation. Whereas children, who are still forming their own identity, seek to conform to their peers, adults, on the other hand, with an already firmly established self-image feel foolish when making unfamiliar tongue and lip movements.

Mary :

Besides self-image, children and adults experience different types of pressure from those of the same age or status. Young children are often placed in a completely foreign language environment by their parents—leaving them with little choice but to learn the new language. Peer pressure is pushing them to learn. Adults on the other hand, almost never completely separate themselves from the native culture. When it comes too hard they can easily break away from the foreign group and revert to their native language. Depending on the person's culture, peer pressure can push them not to learn.

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

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 36. Gary | [A] Stress from around you affects foreign language achievement. |
| 37. William | [B] Learning strategies determine one's foreign language learning achievements. |
| 38. Arthur | [C] Ideas about your qualities and abilities affect a new language learning. |
| 39. Joyce | [D] Practical needs often have positive impact on a new language learning. |
| 40. Mary | [E] The older one is, the harder it will be to learn a new language. |
| | [F] Personality produces difference in the development of a new language learning. |
| | [G] Younger children enjoy an advantage in learning a foreign language. |

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.

_____ 41 _____ The Daily Mirror and the Daily Express both sell about four million copies every day. Apart from the national papers, there is, _____ 42 _____ Local newspapers have a weekly circulation of 13 million. Almost every town and country area has one. Nearly all of them hold their own financially and many of them are very profitable.

These papers are written almost entirely for readers interested in local events, birth, deaths, council meetings and sports. _____ 43 _____ Editors prefer to rely on a small staff of people who all know the district well. A great deal of local news is regularly supplied by clubs and churches in the neighborhood and it does not get out of date as quickly as national news. If there is no room for it in this week's edition, an item can sometimes be held over until the following week.

The editor must never forget that the success of any newspaper depends on advertising. _____ 44 _____

___ But if the newspaper is well written and the news items have been carefully chosen to attract local readers, the businessmen are grateful for the opportunity to keep their products in the public eyes.

Local newspapers do not often comment on problems of national importance and editors rarely hold with taking sides on political questions. ____ 45 ____ A newspaper can sometimes persuade the council to take action to provide better shopping facilities, improve transport in the area, and soon.

[A] Newspapers in Britain usually have great profits.

[B] So local businesses are very interested in advertising in local papers.

[C] The content is naturally influenced by the kind of community they serve.

[D] For this reason, he is keen to keep the good will of local businessmen.

[E] However, another branch of the British press which sells almost as many as copies.

[F] But they can often be of service to the community in expressing public feelings on local issues.

[G] Visitors to Britain are sometimes surprised to learn that newspapers there have such a large circulation.

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.

With the world's population estimated to grow from six to nine billion by 2050, researchers, businesses and governments are already dealing with the impact, this increase will have on everything from food and water to infrastructure and jobs. Underling all this ____ 46 ____ will be the demand for energy, which is expected to double over the next 40 years.

Finding the resources to meet this demand in a ____ 47 ____, sustainable way is the cornerstone of our nation's energy security, and will be one of the major ____ 48 ____ of the 21st century. Alternative forms of energy-bio-fuels, wind and solar, to name a few are ____ 49 ____ being funded and developed, and will play a growing ____ 50 ____ in the world's energy supply. But experts say that even when ____ 51 ____, alternative energy sources will likely meet only about 30% of the world's energy needs by 2050.

For example, even with ____ 52 ____ investments, such as the \$93 million for wind energy development ____ 53 ____ in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, important alternative energy sources such as wind and bio-fuels ____ 54 ____ only about 1% of the market today.

Energy and sustainability experts say the answer to our future energy needs will likely come from a lot of ____ 55 ____ both traditional and alternative.

[A] consist	[B] solutions	[C] certainly
[D] stable	[E] comprise	[F] competitions
[G] exactly	[H] growth	[I] included
[J] role	[K] progress	[L] marvelous
[M] challenges	[N] combined	[O] significant

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 are preparing for an English test and are in need of some reference books. Write a letter to the sales department of a bookstore to ask for;

- 1) detailed information about the books you want;
- 2) methods of payment;
- 3) time and way of delivery.

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.

It's the graduation season again. According to a latest survey, most Chinese graduates have high salary expectations, and thus prefer working for foreign companies or state-owned enterprises in first-tier cities.

The survey was conducted by renren.com, a Chinese social media site is similar to Facebook. The results show that among 1,510 respondents, more than 64.7 percent want to work in first-tier cities.

In addition, 29.4 percent of the graduates who were born in the 1990s want to work for foreign companies, 25.5 percent for SOEs and 23.5 percent for private companies.

One interesting revelation is that although there are less than 100 days before graduation and

more than half of the respondents have yet to get a job offer, they are not lowering their salary expectations. Apparently, 41.2 percent aim for 8000-10000 yuan (\$ 1279- \$ 1599) per month and 31.4 percent for 4000-6000 yuan.

According to the data released by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the average monthly salary in Beijing was 5826 yuan (\$ 931) last year, while the numbers for Shanghai, Tianjin and Chongqing were 5380, 4058 and 3995 yuan respectively.

A sample of comments in Weibo: “Are the survey results only jokes for April Fools’ Day? Don’t daydream anymore! Please check if you have a good command of English and professional skills that deserve a decent job with a high pay.” On other comments says: “Some of my classmates got offers from foreign banks, international accounting firms and other famous foreign companies. They are told their yearly salary can reach 100,000 yuan (\$ 15,990).”

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.

SECTION I Listening

Part A

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

【听力理解原文】

1. M: Will you be joining us later in the basketball game?

W: No, thanks. I have to prepare for my tomorrow's examination.

2. W: I dialed your phone number many times yesterday, but I couldn't get through. What's the matter?

M: Oh, there was something wrong with my mobile. I will have to buy a new one.

3. M: This is River Street. What number do you want to go to?

W: Let me get off there in front of that tree? That's fine.

4. W: Would you mind if I borrowed your bike just over the weekend?

M: I'm sorry, but it's just not possible, because I'm visiting my mother this weekend.

5. M: If you touch me I'll tell my father.

W: Go ahead and tell him. He has asked me to punish you whenever you interrupt this class.

6. M: What are your plans for tomorrow, Brenda?

W: Well, first, I'm going to do the washing up.

M: Poor you! While you're doing the washing up, I'll be having breakfast in bed.

W: It's all right for some people.

7. M: I'm thinking of dropping my swimming class. I am just not catching on.

W: Stick with it. I did and I learned how to swim eventually.

8. M: Doctor, this cough medicine doesn't seem to be helping. Can you give me a different prescription?

W: Let's give it another day or two to see how you are doing then.

9. W: Help! Help! Fire!

M: Please step aside. Everything will be all right.

W: Oh, sir, there is still a baby inside, who is sleeping?

M: Don't worry. We'll find her at once.

10. M: I'm still waiting for the clerk to come back and make some copies of this paper for me.

W: Why bother him? I'll show you how easy it is to operate the machine.

M: Thank you very much. You know, I'm not good at operating machines.

Part B

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

【听力理解原文】

Questions 11 – 13

W: I am happy I started carrying the credit card that the bank gave us.

M: Why is that, Kate? Did you use it to buy something?

W: I surely did. On my way home I stopped at the store to buy some beef for dinner because I didn't have any cash with me.

M: And they permitted you to pay with the card?

W: Yes. They didn't even ask me to give the ID.

M: You have to be careful. If you lose them and someone finds them, the bank will charge you for what you buy.

W: How much has the bank allowed us to spend with the card?

M: Fifteen hundred dollars. The bank encourages us to use the card, but they will also require us to pay them back.

W: You are right, Henry. I'll remember that. But the card surely makes it easy to spend money.

Questions 14 – 17

M: Er, Anna, tell me, how long have you been here in London?

W: I arrived ten days ago.

M: I understand you are taking an English course at this school.

W: Yes, that's right.

M: When did the course start?

W: It started...er, five days ago.

M: How long does it last?

W: It lasts a month, and there are three hours of classes every morning. In the afternoon there are trips to places of interest in London.

M: I see. Why did you decide to take this course?

W: For two reasons, really. You see, I work in the Sales Department of a computer company, and I often have to speak English to customers, so I wanted to improve my spoken English.

M: You speak very well.

W: Thank you.

M: And the second reason?

W: It was a good excuse to see London.

M: Is this the first time you've been here?

W: Yes.

M: And are you living with an English family here in London?

W: No, I'm living in a hotel, but I think it's better to live with a family. There are five French people staying at the hotel, so we speak French together. I haven't met many English people yet!

Questions 18 – 21

W: Hey, Tom. I wonder if you can help me. I've been so busy sightseeing these days and I haven't done any shopping. Now it's almost the end of my tour and I'm leaving tomorrow. I need to buy some presents for my family members but I don't know where to get them.

M: I'm glad to be of any help. Do you have anything particular in mind?

W: Well, I need to buy a warm jumper for my mother so that she can wear it in winter. My sister likes perfume. And then some wine or aftershave for my brother.

M: Can we stop for a moment so I can tell you where you may get those things. Have you got a map there? Well, there's a Scorch Wale shop here on the left side as you go down Regent Street from the hotel you are staying. They have all kinds of jumpers and tartan skirts and...

W: Oh, tartan skirts? That's what I want for myself. I love those skirts. And do they also sell

socks? I'd like to buy some too.

M: I'm not sure, but there is a sock shop on the opposite side of the street in fact. Now, as to perfume...

W: No. I've changed my mind. I think a book for sister and a record for my brother may be better. Can I get those near Piccadilly?

M: Oh, yes. There is big record shop. And not far from there, you will find a good selection of books at Harcher's.

W: Ah, I see. Well, that's about everything then. Thank you, Tom. Now let's go to have a cup of coffee first. My treat.

Questions 22 - 25

The sense of hearing is one of our most important means of knowing what is going on around us. We are warned of danger by sound. Sounds serve to please us in music. It has a waste product, too, in the form of noise. Noise has been called unwanted sound. Noise is growing and it may get much worse before it gets any better.

Automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, airplanes, boats, factories, bands—all these things make noise. They bother not only our ears but our minds and bodies as well.

There is a saying about it being so noisy that you can't hear yourself think. Doctors who study noise believe that we must sometimes hear ourselves think. If we don't, we may have headaches, other aches and pains, or even worse mental problems. Noise adds stress to our society that already faces enough.

There are two ways to cut down on the harm caused by noise. One is to cut down on the amount of noise. The other is to protect ourselves against the noise we can't stop.

Ways of making less noise are now being tested. There are groups for the prevention of noise in this country. There is even a law controlling noise. We cannot return to the "good old days" of peace and quiet. But we can reduce noise—if we shout loudly enough about it.

SECTION II Reading

Part A

Text 1

26. D 【解析】句意理解题。elastic 意为“有弹力的,可伸缩的,灵活的”。根据该句后句“And in different countries it has different meanings. (在不同的国家它有不同的含义。)”可知,该句是说家庭的释义很灵活。D 选项“家庭这个词语可以被赋予不同的定义”是对原文的同义转述,故 D 为正确答案。

27. C 【解析】细节题。根据题干内容可定位至文章第一段。由该段倒数第三句“He will be entirely responsible for her financial support, and she for the running of the new home.”可知,丈夫的责任是“当妻子在操持整个新家的时候,丈夫要全权负责妻子经济上的开销。”因此,C 为正确答案。

28. A 【解析】细节题。根据文章第一段最后一句“Neither the wife's parents nor the husband's, nor their brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles, have any right to interfere with them—they are their own masters.”意为“男女双方的父母、兄弟、姐妹、姑姑和叔叔都不能干扰夫妻两人的生活——他们是自己主人”，由此可知，家里一切事务都由夫妻二人自己决定，故 A 为正确答案。

29. C 【解析】推断题。根据书名 *Pride and Prejudice* 可定位至第二段，该段提到小说《傲慢与偏见》中有对旧时代婚姻状况的描写，这是当时英国社会生活的一个方面，故 C 为正确答案。

30. B 【解析】细节题。根据最后一段中“It is very different today. Most girls of today get a job when they leave school and become financially independent before their marriage.”可知，和以前相比，现在的女孩经济独立，社会地位提高了。因此，B 选项“社会地位”符合文意，为正确答案。

【参考译文】

当然，“家庭”是一个释义很灵活的词语。在不同的国家它有着不同的含义。但是当英国人说他们的社会是建立在家庭生活上时，他们指的是狭义上的家庭，特别是对于欧洲人来说，家庭指的就是爸爸、妈妈和孩子住在自己的房子里，家庭就是经济和社会单位。因此，对于每个英国人来说，结婚就意味着崭新而独立的家庭生活开始了——因此婚姻对于英国人来说有着非比寻常的重要意义。无论是对于男人还是女人，结婚都意味着离开自己的父母开始自己的单独生活。丈夫的首要责任是照顾妻子，而妻子的首要责任则是照顾丈夫。丈夫要全权负责妻子经济上的开销，妻子要操持整个新家。孩子是他们共同的责任，也只能是他们的责任。男女双方的父母、兄弟、姐妹、姑姑和叔叔都不能干扰夫妻两人的生活——他们是自己主人。

读过简·奥斯汀(Jane Austen)的小说《傲慢与偏见》的人都知道，从前富裕人家的女孩的婚姻都是由她们的父母安排的，也就是说，为女儿找个合适的、最好是有钱的夫君是父母的责任。他们会游说那个年轻人主动向他们女儿求婚。那个时代，女孩还被保护在父母的家中。把女儿嫁出去时，他们要给新婚夫妇经济补贴，即嫁妆。今天就非常不同了。现如今，大多数的女孩子毕业之后都有工作，而且在结婚之前经济独立。这样会导致两种结果：女孩可以自己选择丈夫，但是她也没有了嫁妆。凡事都有两面性，女孩儿独立这件事情也不例外。但这对于女孩子来说也许是件好事，因为她们的社会地位提高了，她们不再是父母和丈夫的附属品。

Text 2

31. C 【解析】题干询问“作者认为很难入睡的原因是什么”，根据题干内容可定位至文章第一段第三句“If you didn't sleep for hours during the early part of the evening, you would be more ready to sleep at bedtime.”可知，作者认为“如果你在晚上的早些时候没有睡好几个小时的话，你就会有睡觉时间更容易入睡。”因此，C 选项“你在晚饭后睡了几个小时”符合文意，故 C 为正确答案。

32. D 【解析】根据题干内容可定位至文章第一段，该段第七句到最后一句讲到了“You should get out of the habit of sleeping during the evening. Right after your evening meal, engage in some sort of physical activity—a sport such as bowling, perhaps. Or get together with friends for an evening of cards and conversation. Then go to bed at your usual time or a little earlier, and you should be able to get a good night's rest without taking a pill.”由此可知，A 选项“比平常早一些睡觉”，B

选项“晚饭后和朋友交谈”和 C 选项“晚饭后和朋友待在一起”均与文章原文表述一致,均正确。D 选项“做一些体力劳动”与文章“physical activities(身体活动)”表述有出入,表达有误,故本题答案为 D。

33. C 【解析】根据文章第一段提到的“The pill is still working in your system when you get up in the morning. This helps account for the fact that you feel tired all day.”和第二段的段意可知, C 选项“服用安眠药”最符合题意,故 C 为正确答案。

34. D 【解析】通读全文可知, D 选项“摆脱晚饭后睡一小会的习惯是重要的”,与文章第一段和第三段中相关表述一致,故 D 为正确答案。A 选项“为了获得好的夜晚睡眠,你千万不能吃安眠药”表达太过绝对,可排除;B 选项“如果你想要睡眠更有效率,你应该熬夜”与文章表述不符,可排除;C 选项“如果你晚上失眠了,食物是必不可少的”在文章中并未提及,亦可排除。

35. A 【解析】题干要求推测作者的职业,根文章首句“I don't think there is anything wrong with your blood.”即“我不认为你的血液有什么问题”,并结合全文,可以推断出作者的职业可能是一位医生,故 A 为正确答案。

【参考译文】

我不认为你的血液有什么问题。你问题的关键是晚饭后多睡了一会儿。如果你在晚上的早些时候没有睡好几个小时的话,你就会在睡觉时间更容易入睡。如果你晚饭后不小睡,你就不会想熬夜太晚,也不会觉得需要服用安眠药。当你早上起床的时候,药片还在你的体内发挥作用。这有助于解释你整天感到疲劳这个事实。你应该摆脱晚饭后小睡的习惯。晚餐后,从事一些身体活动——也许是一项运动,例如保龄球。或者晚上和朋友聚在一起,玩卡片和聊天。然后,在平常的时间或者更早的时候上床睡觉,那么你应该能够在不吃药的情况下好好休息一下。

如果你能养成这样度过夜晚的习惯,我相信你在白天就不会感觉到那么累。起初,你可能很难在不吃药的情况下入睡。如果是这样的话,那就起来看电视,或者在家里做一些工作,直到你感到困倦。如果你睡着了,然后几小时后醒来,起床,但不要服用安眠药。读一会儿书或着听听广播,晚上让自己睡几个小时,早上你会感觉比你吃药后感觉更好。第二天晚上你就很容易在较早的时候睡觉了。

最重要的是避免在晚饭后小睡,而且避免吃安眠药。

Part B

36. G 【解析】Gary 对于语言学习的观点主要体现在“It is generally held that one can pick up a foreign language easily when under the age of eight. If you immerse a child (under 8) in a foreign language, then he or she will pick it up within months. When a child is under 5, this can be a matter of weeks...is because the part of the brain that learns language is still developing and that it is easy for that child to pick up and copy sounds.”由此可知, Gary 认为八岁以下的儿童学习外语更容易,也就是说儿童有学习外语的优势。5 岁的孩子要比 8 岁的孩子学习语言更快,因为大脑学习语言的部分还在发育,以至于孩子很容易就可以学会声音和模仿声音。因此, G 选项“年幼的孩子在学习外语方面有优势。”与文章表达相符,故 G 为正确答案。

37. E 【解析】William 对于语言学习的观点主要体现在“*It seems that the older you get, the more rigid your brain becomes so that it is much harder to learn a new language than if, for example you were a teenager.*”,即:William 认为“似乎你的年纪越大,你的大脑就会变得越僵硬,这样一来,学习一门新的语言要比你十几岁的时候难多了。”因此,E 选项“年龄越大,学习一门新语言的难度就越大。”与文章表达相符,故 E 为正确答案。

38. D 【解析】Arthur 对于语言学习的观点主要体现在“*We learn our first language not for any other reason than...unless we have an extra need (it could be the desire of having more languages).*”由此可知,Arthur 认为我们学习第一语言不是为了别的什么原因,而是为了解决问题,当我们已经解决了这个问题,我们就不会更进一步,除非我们有额外的需求。换句话说,有学习外语的需要才会有学习外语的动力。D 选项“实际需要经常对一门新的语言学习产生积极的影响。”与文章表达相符,故 D 为正确答案。

39. C 【解析】Joyce 对于语言学习的观点主要体现在“*My own theory is that language learning is very attitude or self-image dependent. Each person's self-image governs to what extent they are willing to absorb a new language.*”由此可知,她的观点是:太注重自我形象会对外语学习不利。C 选项“关于你的素质和能力的想法影响了一门新的语言学习。”与文章表达相符,故 C 为正确答案。

40. A 【解析】Mary 对于语言学习的观点主要体现在第二句至第四句“*Young children are often placed in a completely foreign language environment by their parents—leaving them with little choice but to learn the new language. Peer pressure is pushing them to learn. Adults on the other hand, almost never completely separate themselves from the native culture.*”由此可知,她的观点是:孩子们和成年人对于来自周围环境的压力所表现出来的不同态度,导致他们在外语学习方面产生两种不同的结果。A 选项“来自周围的压力会影响你的外语成就。”与文章表达相符,故 A 为正确答案。

【参考译文】

下面是五个人对于语言学习的不同观点。

加里:

一般认为,八岁以下的人很容易掌握一门外语。如果你把一个孩子(8岁以下)放入外语环境中,那么在几个月内他或她就会学会这门外语。当一个孩子不到5岁时,这可能只是一个星期的问题。很简单,这是因为大脑学习语言的部分还在发育,以至于孩子很容易就可以学会声音和模仿声音。

威廉:

似乎你的年纪越大,你的大脑就会变得越僵硬,这样一来,学习一门新的语言要比你十几岁的时候难多了。我认为,作为一个孩子,你可以直观地学习一种语言,仅吸收周围的语言就可以。随着年龄的增长,你必须更加深入地学习和分析语言,学习语法等等。

亚瑟:

我们学习我们的第一语言不是为了别的什么原因,而是为了解决问题(交流是一个问题,而且我们发展了我们交流的模式),当我们已经解决了这个问题,我们就不会更进一步,除非我

们有额外的需求(这可能是掌握更多语言的渴望)。令人着迷的是,我们是如何被这些需求所激励的,这些需求结合了适当的接触,使我们学会了一门新的语言。

乔伊斯:

我自己的理论是,语言学习是一种非常依赖的态度或自我形象。每个人的自我形象决定了他们愿意接受一种新语言的程度。很明显,在孩子们变得有自我意识之前,他们比那些已经开始担心别人对他们的想法的青少年受抑制的程度要小得多。我在教授发音的时候,遇到过一些成年人自我意识抑制的例子。然而,孩子们仍在形成自己的身份,他们试图与同龄人、成年人保持一致,而另一方面,成年人在不熟悉的舌头和嘴唇动作的情况下,已经建立的自我形象让人觉得很愚蠢。

玛丽:

除了自我形象之外,儿童和成人也会经历来自于相同的年龄或地位的不同类型的压力。年幼的孩子通常被父母放在一个完全陌生的语言环境中,除了学习新语言,他们别无选择。同龄人的压力促使他们学习。另一方面,成年人几乎从未完全脱离本土文化。当遇到困难的时候,他们很容易就会脱离外国群体,回到他们自己的母语。根据人的文化,同伴的压力可以促使他们不去学习。

[A]来自周围的压力会影响你的外语成就。

[B]学习策略决定了一个人的外语学习成绩。

[C]关于你的素质和能力的想法影响了一门新的语言学习。

[D]实际需要经常对一门新的语言学习产生积极的影响。

[E]年龄越大,学习一门新语言的难度就越大。

[F]人格在语言学习的发展过程中产生了不同的影响。

[G]年幼的孩子在学习外语方面有优势。

Part C

41. G 【解析】文章第一段空格后第一句提到了英国两家报纸巨大的发行量,后面又说本地报纸发行量同样惊人,所以空格处应选择一个可以做主题句的句子,G选项“到英国访问的人有时会惊奇地发现英国报纸有如此大的发行量。”符合题意,故G为正确答案。

42. E 【解析】由“ Apart from the national papers”可知,下文将要开始谈除了全国发行的报纸以外的另一种报纸,空格后又提到了 local newspapers 发行量也很巨大,E选项“然而,英国媒体的另一部分也能发行如此多份。”可以起到承前启后的作用,符合文意,故E为正确答案。

43. C 【解析】根据第二段首句“ These papers are written almost entirely for readers interested in local events, birth, deaths, council meetings and sports.”可知,本地报纸所写的几乎全是当地读者感兴趣的事件,联系上下文,C选项“其内容自然也受到它们所服务社区的影响。”符合逻辑,故C为正确答案。

44. D 【解析】第三段开头说“ The editor must never forget that the success of any newspaper depends on advertising...”,因此编辑也要获得商人的好感,所以选D来体现出这种因果关系。

45. F 【解析】根据最后一段第一句“Local newspapers do not often comment on problems of national importance and editors rarely hold with taking sides on political questions.”可知,本地报纸通常不对国家的重大问题发表评论,但空格后却提到“A newspaper can sometimes persuade the council to take action to provide better shopping facilities, improve transport in the area, and soon.”即“有时候它们能够说服本地的理事会采取一些行动……”,因此空格处应该填入一个可以表示转折的句子。F选项“但是,在表达公众对地方问题的看法方面,它们通常能够为社区提供服务。”符合文意,故F为正确答案。

【参考译文】

(41) [G] 到英国访问的人有时会惊奇地发现英国报纸有如此大的发行量。《每日镜报》和《每日快报》每天都销售约400万份。(42) [E] 然而,除了在全国发行的报纸外,英国媒体的另一部分也能发行如此多份。本地报纸,每周的发行量为1300万份。几乎每个城镇和乡村都有一份本地区的报纸。差不多所有的地方报纸财政上都能独立维持,而且其中不少报纸都能赢利。

这些报纸所写的几乎全是读者感兴趣的当地事件,包括出生、死亡、市镇会议和体育,(43) [C] 其内容自然也受到它们所服务社区的影响。编辑们更愿意依靠很了解这个地区的一小部分工作人员。报纸附近地区的俱乐部和教堂定期会提供大量的当地新闻,这些消息并不像国家新闻有较强的时效性。如果有时本周的报纸已经没有版面了,一条消息会被延至下周刊登。

编辑必须永远记住,任何报纸的成功都要依靠广告。(44) [D] 由于这个原因,编辑渴望获得当地商人的好感。但是如果报纸办得好,而且新闻过仔细挑选去吸引读者,商人们也非常高兴有机会使公众了解他们的产品。

地区报纸通常不对国家的重大问题发表评论,编辑们也几乎不在政治问题上表明自己的立场。(45) [F] 但是,在表达公众对地方问题的看法方面,它们通常能够为社区提供服务。有时候报纸能够说服理事会采取行动来提供更好的购物设施、改善当地交通,而且很快。

[A] 英国的报纸通常都有很大的利润。

[B] 因此,当地企业对当地报纸的广告非常感兴趣。

[C] 其内容自然也受到它们所服务社区的影响。

[D] 由于这个原因,编辑渴望获得当地商人的好感。

[E] 然而,英国媒体的另一部分也能发行如此多份。

[F] 但是,在表达公众对地方问题的看法方面,它们通常能够为社区提供服务。

[G] 到英国访问的人有时会惊奇地发现英国报纸有如此大的发行量。

Part D

46. H 【解析】由空格前的指示代词 this 和空格后的谓语动词 will be 可知,空格中应填入单数名词。this 是对上文的概括,指的是上文提到的人口增长,因此空格处应填入与上文 increase 同义的词,H选项 growth“增长”符合文意,故H为正确答案。

47. D 【解析】根据空格前的冠词 a 和逗号后的 sustainable 一词可知,空格处需填入形容

词,与 sustainable 并列共同修饰名词 way,且与 sustainable 语义相近。D 选项 stable“稳定的”与 sustainable“可持续的”语义相近,符合语境,故 D 为正确答案。

48. M 【解析】根据空格前的 one of the major 可推断出,空格处需填入名词的复数形式。上文提到能源需求不断增加,空格所在段末谈及可替代能源或许只能满足世界能源需求的 30% 左右,由此可见,要找到充足的能源是一种“挑战”,因此 M 选项 challenges 符合文意,为正确答案。competitions 多指人或机构为了某种利益而竞争,这里没有“抢夺能源”这种语境,故排除。

49. C 【解析】分析句子结构可知,空格处需填入副词,修饰空格后的动词词组 being funded and developed。下文谈到了可替代能源在世界能源供给中扮演越来越重要的角色,由此可以推断资助发展可替代能源是理所当然的事情,故 C 选项 certainly 符合文意需要,为正确答案。

50. J 【解析】由空格前的 a growing 可知,空格处应填入名词的单数形式。play a role in 为固定搭配,意为“在……中起作用”,符合文意需要,故 J 为正确答案。

51. N 【解析】通过分析句子结构可知,when 引导的时间状语从句省略了主语和 be 动词,结合句意可知,空格处填入的动词应该和 alternative energy sources 构成被动关系,因此空格处应填入动词的过去分词形式。结合该句句意可以推断,空格处所填的词有“结合”的意思,故 N 选项 combined“使结合,联合”符合句意,为正确答案。

52. O 【解析】根据空格前的介词 with 和空格后的名词 investments 可知,空格处需填入一个形容词。下文用 such as 举例提到了 9300 万美元,由此可知投资数额是比较大的,significant“相当数量的”符合文意,故 O 为正确答案。

53. I 【解析】通过分析此处的句子结构可知,空格处需填入分词形式,该分词需要跟介词 in 构成搭配,一起作 \$93 million for wind energy development 的后置定语。空格后的内容是一项法案,由此可以推断,风能开发的投资应该是被包含在法案当中的,因此 I 选项 included 符合句意,be included in 意为“被包含在……内”,故 I 为正确答案。

54. E 【解析】通过分析此处的句子结构可知,空格处需填入谓语动词,由主语 alternative energy sources 为复数形式以及句末的 today 可知,空格处应是动词原形。A 选项 consist 和 E 选项 comprise 都有“包含,组成”的意思,但 consist 需后接介词 of 才能跟宾语,此处 1% 是数词作宾语,故 E 选项 comprise 为正确答案。

55. B 【解析】由空格前的 a lot of 可知,空格处需填入名词。结合前文的 the answer to...“解决……的方法”可知,B 选项 solutions“解决方法,处理手段”符合语意,为正确答案。

【参考译文】

据估计,到 2050 年,世界人口将从 60 亿增长至 90 亿,研究人员、企业和各国政府已经开始着手应对人口增长会对从食物、水资源到基础设施及就业等各方面带来的影响。在这一(46)增长的背后将是对能源的需求,这种需求预计在未来的 40 年内将翻一番。

找到能够(47)稳定而持续地满足这种需求的资源是我们国家能源安全的基石,也将是 21 世纪的主要(48)挑战之一。这些可替代能源,如生物燃料、风能和太阳能,(49)必定将会得到投资和发展,并且将在世界能源供应中扮演着越来越重要的(50)角色。但是专家指出,即使将所有可替代能源都(51)结合起来,到 2050 年,或许只能满足世界能源需求的 30% 左右。

例如,即使有了(52) 大额投资,比如(53) 包含在《美国复苏与再投资法案》中的为开发风能的9300 万美元投资,像风能和生物燃料这样重要的可替代能源却仅(54) 占了当今市场份额的1%。

能源和可持续发展方面的专家称,要满足将来的能源需求,可能要依赖于多种(55) 解决方法,既包括传统能源又包括可替代能源。

干扰项:

[A] consist:不及物动词,意为“由……组成”,consist 需后接介词 of 才能跟宾语。

[F] competitions;competition 的名词复数形式,意为“比赛;竞争”。

[G] exactly:副词,意为“恰恰;确切地;精确地”。

[K] progress:(1) 动词,意为“发展;(使)进步,(使)进行;促进”。(2) 名词,意为“进步;前进;[生物学]进化;(向更高方向)增长”。

[L] marvelous:形容词,意为“不可思议的;非凡的;引起惊异的”。

SECTION III Writing

Part A

56.【参考范文】

Dear Sir or Madam,

As I am planning to take the National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (NETEM), I have decided to place an order of some NETEM books.

In order to fulfill this order, I have several requests. Firstly, please give me particular accounts of the names, authors, publishing houses and prices of these books. Secondly, I also need to know the terms of payment and after-sale service. Thirdly, I wonder if it would be convenient for you to deliver these books by EMS to Shengli Middle School by September 1, 2017. I have arranged to pay for the service.

I would like to express my gratitude for your kind consideration of my requests. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Wang Lin

【写作技巧】

本篇文章属于应用文文体写作,要求考生给一家书店的销售部门写一封信,围绕购买所需参考书提出相关的具体要求。在写作这类作文时,首先一定要保证格式的准确性;其次,一定要注意时态,基本运用一般现在时。最后,考生一定要按照题目中所列出的三项要点来写,即自己所需书籍的详细信息,付款方式,送货时间和方式。注意电子邮件最后的写信人名字要写“Wang Lin”。

Part B

57.【参考范文】

A survey recently conducted by a Chinese website shows that college students in China have high expectation for the salaries and other job conditions after graduation.

It is clear that Chinese students expect to earn high salary and work in the metropolis even in the first year after graduation. But to their disappointment, the real average salary in big cities are far lower than their expectations' according to the statistics. Furthermore, the number of students who already got job offers not very long before graduation is less than half. According to the comments in Weibo, many people hold the opinion that most college students are not realistic and know little about the real status out of the campus.

As far as I am concerned, as an undergraduate student, what I can do is to improve myself with professional qualities facing the severe and competitive job market. Only in this way can we deserve a decent job with a high pay.

【写作技巧】

这是一篇总结加评论式文章。这篇文章主要讲的是根据毕业季的相关调查数据可以发现,大多数中国毕业生对薪水期望很高,他们更愿意在一线城市为外企或国有企业工作。即使有些人没有找到工作,他们丝毫不会降低他们对薪水的期望标准。由此可见,该文章反映的是毕业生就业时的一种常见现象,根本不考虑自身的才能是否能够达到高薪水的标准,哪怕没有找到工作,他们也不愿意降低自身对薪水的期望标准。

首先,考生要根据题目的要求总结所给文章材料的大意,即总结数据所反映的这种社会现象;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,比如可以围绕“如何做才能有助于满足自身对高薪的期望”等方面;最后,要对自己的观点进行简要总结。