

2014年12月四级新题型真题教案（第一套）

Part I Writing

标准时间	30 minutes
自测用时	__ minutes

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay about **a campus activity that has benefited you most**. You should state the reasons and write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

[illegible]

Part II Listening Comprehension

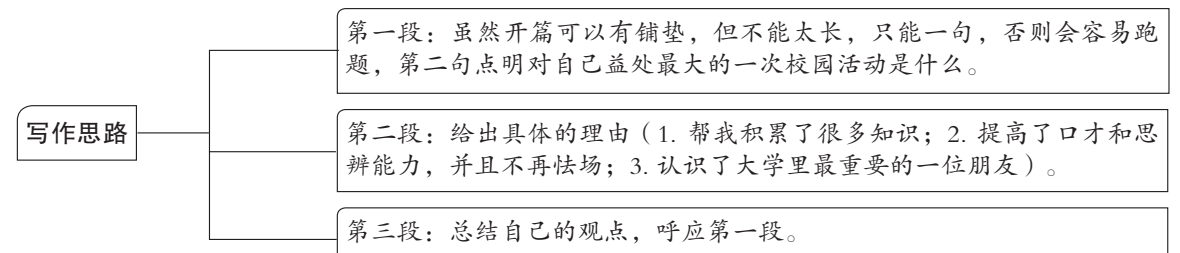
标准时间	30 minutes
自测用时	__ minutes

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

Part I Writing

【作文审题】这是一篇开放式的命题作文，要求考生写一篇关于“你收获最大的一次校园活动”的作文，考生可以结合自己的喜好和经历自由发挥。**行文提示：**1. 开篇可以直接摆明观点，说明你收获最大的一次校园活动是什么。然后从几个方面分述原因，可加入例证、描写进行说明。最后一段呼应主题。2. 作文给考生的发挥空间很大，考生可以谈的内容很多，只要言之有物即可。3. 注意表达要准确流畅，词数在120~180之间。



<p>【精彩范文】</p> <p>A Campus Activity That Has Benefited Me Most</p> <p>[1] It is generally accepted that activities in university are very colourful. [2] As for me, a campus activity that has benefited me most is the speech contest held when I was a freshman. It was about social responsibility.</p> <p>[3] The speech contest impresses me most with the following points. [4] Firstly, the theme of the speech contest, relating to social responsibility, is very meaningful and my attending this contest really helps me accumulate profound knowledge regarding the subject. [5] Additionally, my eloquence and critical thinking ability are remarkably improved and my stage fright is overcome. [6] Most importantly, I made the acquaintance with one of my most valuable friends' in this activity.</p> <p>[7] Generally speaking, this speech contest can be a milestone on my way of growing up as it is from then that I get the courage to speak in public without being nervous.</p>	<p>【名师点评】</p> <p>[1] 铺垫</p> <p>[2] 点明主题</p> <p>[3] 本段主题句</p> <p>[4] 陈述原因一：帮我积累了很多知识</p> <p>[5] 陈述原因二：提高了口才和思辨能力，并且不再怯场</p> <p>[6] 陈述原因三：结识了新朋友</p> <p>[7] 总结全文</p>
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Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: Take a look at this catalogue. Maybe we can find some gifts for Jane's new house.
W: OK. But remember we can't afford a lot.
Q: What does the woman mean?
B). 选项的主语各不相同, 前两个选项均出现了gift。再结合C)中的budget和D)中的party可知, 本题可能考查与金钱有关的内容, 且很可能与party或gift的费用有关。听音时要注意究竟是什么费用。
2. W: I'm getting absolutely nowhere with these statistics.
M: How about my going through them with you?

1. A) She will go purchase the gift herself. C) The man is not good at balancing his budget.
B) The gift should not be too expensive. D) They are going to Jane's house-warming party.
2. A) It takes patience to go through the statistics.
B) He has prepared the statistics for the woman.
C) The woman should take a course in statistics.
D) He is quite willing to give the woman a hand.
3. A) The man wants to make some changes in the scripts.
B) The woman does not take the recording seriously.
C) They cannot begin their recording right away.
D) Page 55 is missing from the woman's scripts.
4. A) A significant event in July. C) The date of Carl's wedding.
B) Preparations for a wedding. D) The birthday of Carl's bride.
5. A) The man was in charge of scheduling meetings.
B) The man was absent from the weekly meeting.
C) The woman was annoyed at the man's excuse.
D) The woman forgot to tell the man in advance.
6. A) The woman is a marvelous cook. C) The woman has just bought an oven.
B) The man cannot wait for his meal. D) The man has to leave in half an hour.
7. A) Whether the man can keep his job. C) What items sell well in the store.
B) Where the man got the bad news. D) How she can best help the man.
8. A) The woman can sign up for a swimming class.
B) He would like to teach the woman how to swim.
C) The woman has the potential to swim like a fish.
D) He works in the physical education department.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He is a wonderful lecturer. C) He loves classical music.
B) He is a diplomat. D) He teaches in a law school.
10. A) Attended a dance. C) Took some photos.
B) Went to see a play. D) Watched a soccer game.
11. A) She decided to get married in three years.

Q: What does the man mean?

D)。选项中的两个选项均以he开头，结合重复出现的statistics以及the woman可知，本题可能考查男士或女士对统计数据（statistics）的态度。

3. M: We are ready to start the recording, aren't we? Let's begin on Page 55.

W: Sorry. I'm afraid I can't begin right now. I forgot to bring my scripts.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

C)。选项中前三个选项均以表示人的主语开头，结合选项中重复出现的recording和scripts可知，本题可能考查男士或女士对录音（recording）或脚本（scripts）的态度。

4. W: Remember? Carl's wedding is June 26.

M: Oh, thanks for reminding me. I thought it wasn't to be until sometime in July.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

C)。选项均为名词性短语，结合重复出现的wedding以及其中出现的event, birthday, July和date可知，本题可能考查婚礼、事件或生日的日期。

5. M: Please excuse me for not attending the meeting yesterday. I'm afraid I forgot to check my schedule.

W: That's all right. We have to hold the weekly meeting as scheduled and everything went well.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

B)。选项均以the man或the woman开头且时态均为一般过去时表明，本题可能考查男士或女士过去的行为或动作。

6. W: I've just put our lunch in the oven and it won't be ready for at least half an hour.

M: Mmm... it smells marvelous, but what can I have right now?

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

B)。选项均以the man或the woman开头且时态为一般现在时或现在完成时表明，本题可能考查男士或女士现在的行为或动作，也可能考查过去的行为或动作对现在的影响。

7. M: I got some bad news today. The store where I work is laying off stuff.

W: Are they going to let you go?

Q: What does the woman want to know?

A)。选项以从属连词或特殊疑问词开头且为陈述语序表明，选项均为宾语从句。结合其中重复出现的the man以及job, bad news和store可知，本题可能考查男士工作的相关情况，且有可能情况不太好。

8. W: John, you swim like a fish. I wish I knew how to swim.

M: Why not sign up for the lessons offered by the physical education department?

Q: What does the man mean?

A)。选项均以he或the woman开头表明，男士所说的话为听音重点，结合其中重复出现的swim以及sign up和swimming class可知，本题可能考查男士关于游泳给女士提的建议。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

—— Conversation One ——

【整体预测】本对话三道题选项中出现的lecturer和diplomat，表示过去动作的动词短语以及get married和could marry表明，对话可能与个人情况、日常活动和婚姻有关。

W: Hi, Eric! How is your weekend?

M: Great! I met Maria's parents and we told them we want to be engaged.

W: Eric, that's wonderful. Congratulations!

M: Thanks, Alice. I really like her parents, too. They are very nice. [9] Mrs Comona speaks four languages and Mr Comona is a diplomat. In fact, he gave us a speech at the law school on Saturday morning.

W: Oh, that was Maria's father? I heard his speech.

M: You did?

W: Well, I heard part of it and listened to it for ten minutes, and then I fell asleep. I thought that was in class. Anyway, tell me about your weekend.

M: Saturday evening we saw a play. [10] And Sunday afternoon we watched a soccer game. Then Sunday night we

- B) She insisted that Eric pursue graduate studies.
- C) Her father said she could marry Eric right away.
- D) Her mother objected to Eric’s flying lessons.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 12. A) Teacher. | C) Editor. |
| B) Journalist. | D) Typist. |
| 13. A) The beautiful Amazon rainforests. | C) Some newly discovered scenic spot. |
| B) A new railway under construction. | D) Big changes in the Amazon valley. |
| 14. A) In news weeklies. | C) In newspapers’ Sunday editions. |
| B) In a local evening paper. | D) In overseas editions of U.S. magazines. |
| 15. A) To become a professional writer. | C) To get her life story published soon. |
| B) To be employed by a newspaper. | D) To sell her articles to a news service. |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 16. A) Waving one’s hand. | C) Holding up the forefinger. |
| B) Nodding one’s head. | D) Turning the right thumb down. |
| 17. A) Looking away from them. | C) Waving or pointing to them. |
| B) Forming a circle with fingers. | D) Bowing one’s head to them. |
| 18. A) Showing the sole of one’s foot to a guest. | C) Looking one’s superior in the eye. |
| B) Keeping one’s arms folded while talking. | D) Using a lot of gestures during a conversation. |

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) They grew wheat and corn on a small farm.
- B) They shared a small flat with their relatives.

all went out for dinner, Maria, her parents, and me. That was the first chance we had to talk.
W: Were you nervous?
M: At first I was. We didn’t say much. Mr Comona told us some good stories about his experiences as a diplomat and he asked me about my hobbies.
W: And what did you say?
M: Well, I didn’t tell him about my flying lessons. I told him about my chess playing and my classical music collection.
W: Good idea! Her parents really approve of you, don’t they?
M: I guess so. Maria called this morning and said, “[11] My father told me he’d like you for a son-in-law right now.”
W: That’s great.
M: Not exactly. [11] I want to get married after graduate school in about three years.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 9. What does Eric say about Maria’s father?
B)。选项均为描述he的句子，结合lecturer和diplomat以及loves和teaches可知，本题可能考查男士或对话中提及的人物的职业或爱好。
- 10. What did Eric and Maria do last Sunday afternoon?
D)。选项均为表示过去动作的动词短语，且含义各不相同，由此推断，本题可能考查男士、女士或对话中提及的人物的行为。
- 11. What do we learn from Maria’s phone call this morning?
C)。选项中前两项均以she开头，C)中宾语从句的主语也是she，结合其中的married和marry可知，本题可能考查she的婚姻情况。

—— Conversation Two ——

【整体预测】本对话四道题选项各不相同，涉及职业、地点和表示未来动作的动词不定式短语，由此可知，对话可能与基础设施、交通和工厂建设有关。

M: You’re going to wear out the computer’s keyboard.
W: Oh, hi!
M: Do you have any idea what time it is?
W: About ten or ten thirty?
M: It’s nearly midnight.
W: Really? I didn’t know it was so late.
M: [12] Don’t you have an early class to teach tomorrow morning?
W: [12] Yes, at seven o’clock, my commuter class, the students who go to work right after their lesson.
M: Then you ought to go to bed. What are you writing anyway?
W: An article I hope I can sell.
M: Oh, another of your newspaper pieces. What’s this one about?
W: [13] Do you remember that trip I took last month?
M: The one up to the Amazon?
W: Well, [13] that’s what I’m writing about, the new highway and the changes it’s making in the Amazon valley.
M: It should be interesting.
W: It is. I guess that’s why I forgot all about the time.
M: How many articles have you sold now?
W: About a dozen so far.
M: [14] What kind of newspapers buy them?
W: [14] The papers that carry a lot of foreign news. They usually appear in the big Sunday editions where they need a lot of background stories to help fill up the space between the ads.
M: [15] Is there any future in it?
W: [15] I hope so. There’s a chance I may sell this article to a news service.

- C) The children walked to school on dirt roads.
D) They had to beg for food after the harvest.
20. A) Send their children to school. C) Tour Ecuador’s Andes Mountains.
B) Earn an annual income of \$2,800. D) Purchase a plot to build a home on.
21. A) A new worldwide economic revolution.
B) Different forms of assistance to the needy.
C) The achievements of the Trickle Up Program.
D) The life of poor people in developing countries.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) They are highly sensitive to cold. C) They are a chief source of our pain.
B) They are a living part of our body. D) They are vitally important to our life.
23. A) It has to be removed in time by a dentist.
B) It contains many nerves and blood vessels.
C) It is a sticky and colorless film on the teeth.
D) It is a rare oral disease among old people.
24. A) It makes their nerves and blood vessels more sensitive to acid food.
B) It greatly reduces their resistance to the attacks of bacteria.
C) It combines with food particles to form a film on their surface.
D) It can change into acids causing damage to their outer covering.
25. A) Gum disease. C) Food particles.
B) Unhealthy living habits. D) Chemical erosion.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Stunt people (替身演员) are not movie stars, but they are the hidden heroes of many movies. They were around long before films. Even Shakespeare may have used them in fight scenes. To be good, a fight scene has to look real. Punches must 26. _____ enemies’ jaws. Sword fights must be fought

M: Then your story will be published in several papers, won’t it?
W: That’s the idea. And they might even be able to do other stories on a regular basis.
M: That would be great.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What is the woman’s occupation?
A)。选项均为表示职业的名词表明，本题可能考查男士或女士的职业。
13. What is the woman writing about?
D)。选项均为名词短语，结合其中的Amazon rainforests, new railway, scenic spot和Amazon valley可知，本题可能考查与旅游地点有关的内容。
14. Where did the woman’s articles usually appear?
C)。选项均为表示地点的介词短语表明，本题可能考查对话发生的地点或场所。
15. What does the woman expect?
D)。选项均为动词不定式短语，结合重复出现的her以及become, be employed, get... published和sell可知，本题可能考查女士即将要做的事情或一种希望。

Section B

—— Passage One ——

【整体预测】本短文三道题选项均为表示动作的动名词短语，结合其中的表示人体部位的名词hand, head, forefingers, thumb和动词looking, forming, waving or pointing, bowing, showing, keeping, looking, using以及第18题D)中的a lot of gestures可知，短文可能与肢体语言（body language）有关，且可能涉及不同国家的文化习俗。

Body language, especially gestures, varies among cultures. For example, a nod of the head means “yes” to most of us. [16] But in Bulgaria and Greece a nod means “no” and a shake of the head means “yes”. Likewise, a sign for “OK”, forming a circle with our forefinger and thumb, means zero in France and money in Japan. [17] Waving or pointing to an Arab business person would be considered rude because that is how Arabs call their dogs over. Folded arms signal pride in Finland, but disrespect in Fiji. The number of bows that the Japanese exchange on greeting each other, as well as the length and the depth of the bows, signals the social status each party feels towards the other. Italians might think you’re bored unless you use a lot of gestures during discussions. [18] Many American men sit with their legs crossed with one ankle resting over the opposite knee. However, this would be considered an insult in Muslim countries, where one would never show the sole of the foot to a guest. Likewise, Americans consider eye contact very important, often not trusting someone who is afraid to look you in the eye. But in Japan and many Latin American countries, keeping the eyes lowered is a sign of respect. To look a partner full in the eye is considered a sign of ill-breeding and is felt to be annoying.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What gesture do Bulgarians and Greeks use to express negative responses?
B)。选项均以动名词开头，结合其中的waving... hand, nodding... head, holding up... forefinger和turing... thumb down可知，本题可能考查动作的含义或使用环境。对选项中的动作做笔记并与录音中的信息对号入座是解题的关键。
17. What is likely to offend Arab business people?
C)。选项均以动名词开头表明，本题与第16题相同，可能也是考查动作的含义或使用环境。
18. What is considered to be impolite in Muslim countries?
A)。选项均以动名词开头，表明与第16、17题相同，本题可能考查动作的含义或使用环境。

—— Passage Two ——

【整体预测】本短文三道题选项中出现wheat and corn, small flat, children, school, beg, economic revolution, assistance和poor people表明，短文可能与人们的生活和经济有关，可能涉及对贫困人员的援助。

with 27. _____ swords. Several actors are usually in a fight scene. Their moves must be set up so that no one gets hurt. It is almost like planning a dance performance.

If a movie scene is dangerous, stunt people usually 28. _____ the stars. You may think you see Tom Cruise running along the top of a train. But it is 29. _____ his stunt double. Stunt people must 30. _____ the stars they stand in for. Their height and build should be about the same. But when close-ups are needed, the film 31. _____ the star.

Some stunt people 32. _____ in certain kinds of scenes. For instance, a stunt woman named Jan Davis does all kinds of jumps. She has leapt from planes and even off the top of a waterfall. Each jump required careful planning and expert 33. _____.

Yakima Canutt was a famous cowboy stunt man. Among other stunts, he could jump from a second story window onto a horse’s back. He 34. _____ the famous trick of sliding under a moving stage-coach. Canutt also 35. _____ a new way to make a punch look real. He was the only stunt man ever to get an Oscar.

Part III Reading Comprehension

标准时间	40 minutes
自测用时	__ minutes

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

As an Alaskan fisherman, Timothy June, 54, used to think that he was safe from industrial *pollutants* (污 染 物) at his home in Haines — a town with a population of 2,400 people and 4,000 eagles, with 8 million acres of protected wild land nearby. But in early 2007, June agreed to take part in a 36 of 35 Americans from seven states. It was a biomonitoring project, in which people’s blood and *urine* (尿) were tested for 37 of chemicals — in this case, three potentially dangerous classes of compounds found in common household 38 like face cream, tin cans, and shower curtains. The results — 39 in November in a report called “Is It in Us?” by an environmental group — were rather worrying. Every one of the participants, 40 from an Illinois state senator to a Massachusetts minister, tested positive for all three classes of pollutants. And while the 41 presence of these chemicals does not 42 indicate a health risk, the fact

[19] Three years ago, Pantcha Maya, her husband and five children lived in a shaky flat in southern Nepal. Every morning the parents walked the dirt roads seeking work in the rice fields. After the harvest, the family went begging for food. Today the Mayas own a small paper-bag-making company. With the money they’ve earned, the Mayas have purchased a small plot on which they grow vegetables and raise goats for additional income. In fact, the family has saved 68 dollars. This is remarkable in a country with an average annual income of 160 dollars. Grace Mumbka, her husband and eight children once lived hand-to-mouth in Cameroon. [20] Today the Mumbkas run a clothing-manufacturing business and own a home. They are able to send their children to school at a costly annual sum of 2,800 dollars. The idea of starting her own business seemed impossible to Pillar Mulyaa, a poor woman from Atahualpa, high in Ecuador’s Andes Mountains. Today, however, she’s one of the proud owners of a bakery specializing in sweet cakes. These businesses are part of an economic revolution sweeping the developing world. [21] The sponsor is the Trickle Up Program, a non-profit organization founded by New Yorkers Glen and Mildred Leet. [21] This organization offers people like the Mayas, the Mubkas and the Moyas modest 100-dollar grants. Since 1979, the program has helped over 130,000 of the world’s neediest people in 90 countries win small life-saving victories over poverty. And it has turned conventional thinking about foreign aid on its head.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What do we learn about Pantcha Maya’s family over three years ago?

D)。选项中三个选项均为描述they的句子，结合其中的grew wheat and corn，shared a small flat，walked to school以及had to beg for food可知，本题可能考查they或children过去的行为或动作，很可能涉及他们过去的生活状况。

20. What is the Mumbkas able to do now?

A)。选项均为动词短语，由their children，income，tour和purchase推测，本题可能考查夫妇两个的情况或做某事的能力。

21. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

C)。选项均为名词短语，结合其中的economic revolution，different forms，the achievements和the life of poor people可知，本题可能考查相关事件的主题，且很可能是短文的主题。

— Passage Three —

【整体预测】本短文四道题选项中重复出现的nerves and blood vessels以及cold，body，dentist，teeth，bacteria，disease和living habits表明，短文可能与人体健康有关，可能涉及如何保护血管或牙齿。

Take care of your teeth and your teeth will take care of you. [22] Your teeth are a living part of your body. They have nerves and blood vessels. Diseased teeth can cause pain, die and fall out. Plaque is the main enemy of healthy teeth. [23] Everyone has plaque. It is a sticky, colorless film that coats the teeth. Plaque is always forming on the teeth, especially at the gum line. If plaque is not removed, it builds up and gets under the gum line. Plaque that is left on the teeth for some time hardens. The result is tooth decay and gum disease. [24] The bacteria in plaque live on sugar. They change sugar into acids, which break down the tooth’s harder outer covering. If left untreated, decay goes deeper and deeper into the tooth. After a while, the decay reaches the nerves and blood vessels of the inner tooth. By the time this happens, the tooth has probably started to ache. [25] In addition to tooth decay, there’re also gum diseases to watch out for. The bacteria and plaque make poisons that attack the gums. Small pockets form around the teeth. The pockets trap more bacteria and food particles. Finally, the bone supporting the teeth is attacked and starts to shrink. Teeth become loose and may fall out. [25] Adults lose most teeth this way.

Keep your mouth healthy. When you brush your teeth, do a good job.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about our teeth?

B)。选项均为描述they的句子，结合其中的sensitive，part of，chief source和important to可知，they指代的是事物。本题可能考查they的功能或作用。

23. What does the speaker say about plaque?

C)。选项均为描述it的句子，结合其中的be removed，contains，a sticky and colorless film和oral disease可知，本题可能考查it的含义。

that typical Americans carry these chemicals at all 43 June and his fellow participants.

Clearly, there are chemicals in our bodies that don't 44 there. A large, ongoing study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has found 148 chemicals in Americans of all ages. And in 2005, the Environmental Working Group found an 45 of 200 chemicals in the blood of 10 new-borns. "Our babies are being born pre-polluted," says Sharyle Patton of Commonweal, which cosponsored "Is It in Us?" "This is going to be the next big environmental issue after climate change."

A) analyses	I) products
B) average	J) ranging
C) belong	K) released
D) demonstrated	L) shocked
E) excess	M) simple
F) extending	N) survey
G) habitually	O) traces
H) necessarily	

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.*

In Hard Economy for All Ages,
Older Isn't Better... It's Brutal

- A) Young graduates are in debt, out of work and on their parents' couches. People in their 30s and 40s can't afford to buy homes or have children. Retirees are earning near-zero interest on their savings.
- B) In the current *listless* (缺乏活力的) economy, every generation has a claim to having been most injured. But the Labor Department's latest jobs reports and other recent data present a strong case for crowning *baby boomers* (二战后生育高峰期出生的人) as the greatest victims of the recession and its dreadful consequences.
- C) These Americans in their 50s and early 60s — those near retirement age who do not yet have access to Medicare and Social Security — have lost the most earnings power of any age group, with their household incomes 10 percent below what they made when the recovery began three years ago, according to Sentier Research, a data analysis company. Their retirement savings and home values fell sharply at the worst possible time: just before they needed to cash out. They are supporting both aged parents and unemployed young-adult children, earning them the unlucky nickname "Generation

24. **Why is sugar harmful to teeth?**
D)。选项均为描述it的句子，结合其中的动词makes, reduces和combines，尤其是D)中的can change可知，本题可能考查it的功能。
25. **What causes adults to lose most of their teeth according to the speaker?**
A)。选项均为名词短语，且含义各不相同。结合其中的disease, living habits, particles和erosion可知，本题可能考查原因或结果。

Section C

26. 【预测】空前的情态动词must提示，本空应填动词（短语）原形。
【答案】land on，意为“掉下/落在……上”。
27. 【预测】空前的介词with和空后的名词swords提示，本空应填形容词，修饰swords。
【答案】sharp，意为“锋利的”。
28. 【预测】分析句子结构可知，本空所在句缺少谓语，再结合本句if从句的时态以及主语people和时间状语usually可知，本空应填动词（短语）原形。
【答案】fill in for，意为“（因某人不在而）临时替代”。
29. 【预测】分析句子结构可知，句子不缺主要成分，根据本空所在位置，应填副词。本空所在句承接上句，结合上句的may（可能）和连词but可知，本空所填词的含义应该与上句的may相呼应，也表示一种可能性。
【答案】probably，意为“很可能，大概”。
30. 【预测】空前的情态动词must提示，本空应填动词（短语）原形。
【答案】resemble，意为“像；与……类似，与……相似”。
31. 【预测】分析句子结构可知，本空所在句缺少谓语动词，再结合从句when... 的时态和主语the film可知，本空应填动词（短语）的第三人称单数。
【答案】focuses on，意为“关注”。
32. 【预测】分析句子结构可知，本空所在句缺少谓语，结合主语people和全文时态可知，本空应填动词（短语）原形。
【答案】specialize/-ise，意为“专门研究，专门从事，专攻”。
33. 【预测】空前的并列连词and提示，本空应填名词（短语），与planning并列。
【答案】timing，意为“计时，时间安排”。
34. 【预测】分析句子结构可知，本空所在句缺少谓语。结合上下文，本段在介绍Yakima Canutt，且时态用的是一般过去时，故本空应填动词（短语）的过去式。
【答案】invented，意为“发明，创造”。
35. 【预测】分析句子结构可知，本空所在句缺少谓语。结合空前的also可知，本空所填词在词性和时态上与34题相同，故本空应填动词（短语）的过去式。
【答案】figured out，意为“想出”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【文章导读】本文节选自美国的Newsweek（《新闻周刊》）2008年1月26日Tech & Science（技术与科学）版块一篇名为The Chemicals Within（《体内化学品》）的文章。本文指出，所有年龄层的美国人体内都含有化学品，婴儿在出生之前就已经被污染，这已经成为继气候变化之后又一个环境大问题。第1段以蒂莫西·琼亲身参与的生物调查检测为引子说明美国人体内普遍都存在一些化学品。第2段进一步以具体数字说明美国人体内存在的化学品种类之多、年龄分布之广，指出婴儿在出生之前就被污染已经成为下一个大的环境问题。

全文翻译

作为阿拉斯加的渔夫，54岁的蒂莫西·琼过去一直认为自己的家乡海恩斯永远不会遭受工业污染物的

Squeeze.”

- D) New research suggests that they may die sooner, because their health, income security and mental well-being were *battered* (重创) by recession at a crucial time in their lives. A recent study by economists at Wellesley College found that people who lost their jobs in the few years before becoming qualified for Social Security lost up to three years from their *life expectancy* (预期寿命), largely because they no longer had access to affordable health care.
- E) Unemployment rates for Americans nearing retirement are far lower than those for young people, who are recently out of school, with fewer skills and a shorter work history. But once out of a job, older workers have a much harder time finding another one. Over the last year, the average duration of unemployment for older people was 53 weeks, compared with 19 weeks for teenagers, according to the Labor Department’s jobs report released on Friday.
- F) The lengthy process is partly because older workers are more likely to have been laid off from industries that are downsizing, like manufacturing. Compared with the rest of the population, older people are also more likely to own their own homes and be less mobile than renters, who can move to new job markets.
- G) Older workers are more likely to have a disability of some sort, perhaps limiting the range of jobs that offer realistic choices. They may also be less inclined, at least initially, to take jobs that pay far less than their old positions.
- H) Displaced boomers also believe they are victims of age discrimination, because employers can easily find a young, energetic worker who will accept lower pay and who can potentially stick around for decades rather than a few years.
- I) In a survey of older workers who were laid off during the recession, just one in six had found another job, and half of that group had accepted pay cuts. 14% of the re-employed said the pay in their new job was less than half what they earned in their previous job. “I just say to myself: ‘Why me? What have I done to deserve this?’” said John Agati, 56, whose last full-time job, as a product developer, ended four years ago when his employer went out of business. That position paid \$90,000, and his résumé lists jobs at companies like American Express, Disney and USA Networks. Since being laid off, though, he has worked a series of part-time, low-wage, temporary positions, including selling shoes in Lord & Taylor and making sales calls for a car company.
- J) The last few years have taken a toll not only on his family’s finances, but also on his feelings of self-worth. “You just get sad,” Mr Agati said. “I see people getting up in the morning, going out to their careers and going home. I just wish I was doing that. Some people don’t like their jobs, or they have problems with their jobs, but at least they’re working. I just wish I was in their shoes.” He said he cannot

威胁。海恩斯是一座拥有2,400名居民的城镇，那里生活着4,000只鹰，周围是800万英亩受到保护的野地。不过2007年初，琼参与了一项调查，调查对象是来自美国七个州的35名居民。这是一项生物监测计划，检测参与者的血液和尿液中是否有化学品的痕迹——在该计划中要检测的是三种具有潜在危害性的化合物，它们出现在面霜、锡罐和浴帘等常用的家用产品中。调查结果——于11月由一个环保组织在题为《我们身体里有它吗？》的报告中发布——实在令人担忧。每位参与者，从伊利诺伊州的参议员到马萨诸塞州的牧师，这三种污染物的检测结果都呈阳性。尽管这些化学品在身体里的单纯存在并不一定表明有健康风险，但美国人体内大都存在这些化学品这一事实还是让琼和其他参与者十分震惊。

显然，我们体内存在一些本来不属于人体的化学品。疾病控制与预防中心正在实施的研究表明，148种化学品存在于所有年龄层的美国人体内。2005年，环境工作组在10名新生儿血液中发现平均200种化学品。“我们的孩子在出生之前就被污染了，”《我们身体里有它吗？》的联合赞助人、来自公益的沙丽尔·巴顿说道，“这将成为继气候变化之后的下一个大的环境问题。”

答案解析

- 36.【解析】N)。空前的a和空后的介词of提示，本空应填单数名词，排除复数名词I) products和O) traces。空前的take part in和空后的of 35 Americans提示，本空应填表示“组织”或“调查研究”等意义的词，故答案为N) survey（调查）。
- 37.【解析】O)。空前的介词for和空后的介词of提示，本空应填名词。本句要表达的是biomonitoring project的研究目的：这个项目检测人们的血液和尿液是为了确定人们体内是否有化学品，即检测参与者的血液和尿液中是否有化学品的“痕迹”。因此，本空应填O) traces（踪迹，痕迹）。
- 38.【解析】I)。空后的介词like以及其后列举的face cream, tin cans, and shower curtains提示，common household 38 与“面霜、锡罐和浴帘”是上下义词关系，这三类物品很显然属于家用产品，故本空答案为I) products（产品，制品）。
- 39.【解析】K)。本句主干为the results... were rather worrying，句子结构完整，可见破折号中间部分为修饰语修饰results，by an environmental group提示，所填词应该是过去分词作the results的定语。an environmental group与所填词在逻辑上是主谓关系，the results与所填词是被动关系，符合要求的只有K) released（被公开发表的，被发布的），说明调查结果是由一个环保组织发布。
- 40.【解析】J)。本空所在处40 from... to a...前后各有一个逗号，说明这部分作为插入语修饰主语everyone of the participants，因此本空需要填入动词的现在分词或过去分词。同时符合... from... to... 固定搭配的只有J) ranging。range... from... to... 表示“包括（各种不同的人或物）”，所以本题答案为J) ranging（包括）。
- 41.【解析】M)。本句句子结构完整，while分句的主语为the 41 presence of chemicals，空格前的the以及空格后的presence提示所填词是修饰presence的形容词。本句要表达的意思是“尽管这些化学品……的存在并不……表明有健康风险”。从前文可知，每位参与者，不论是伊利诺伊州的参议员，还是马萨诸塞州的牧师，体内都含有三种具有潜在危害性的化合物，可见这些化学品存在之普遍，分析选项中的形容词，只有simple可以表达这一层含义，说明单纯只是身体里存在这些化学品并不一定表明有健康风险。所以，本题答案为M) simple（单纯的，纯粹的）。
- 42.【解析】H)。本句句子主干完整提示，所填词是副词，修饰谓语动词indicate，答案锁定于G) habitually和H) necessarily中，结合上一题的分析，本句所要表达的意思是“身体里单纯存在这些化学品并不一定表明有健康风险”，搭配与语义双重符合的只有H) necessarily（必然，必定），not necessarily为固定搭配，意为“不一定”。
- 43.【解析】L)。句中缺少谓语动词，该动词主语是the fact，由同位语从句修饰，宾语是June and his fellow participants。前一分句中的while说明上下分句间为并列转折关系，意即“尽管这些化学品在身体里单纯存在并不一定表明有健康风险，但美国人体内大都存在这些化学品这一事实……琼和其他参与者”。所有动词选项中只有L) shocked（使震惊）符合语义，故为答案。
- 44.【解析】C)。空格前的don’t提示，所填词为动词原形。主语that指代chemicals，副词there指in our bodies，很显然，这些化学物品本是不该存在于人们体内的，故答案为C) belong（属于）。
- 45.【解析】B)。空前an和空后的介词of提示，本空应填一个以元音音素开头的单数名词。剩余选项中只有B) average（平均；平均数）符合，在此表达“10名新生儿血液中平均存在200种化学品”，所以本题答案为B) average（平均；平均数）。

- afford to go back to school, as many younger people without jobs have done. Even if he could afford it, economists say it is unclear whether older workers like him benefit much from more education.
- K) “It just doesn’t make sense to offer retraining for people 55 and older,” said Daniel Hamermesh, an economics professor. “Discrimination by age, long-term unemployment, and the fact that they’re now at the end of the hiring queue just don’t make it sensible to invest in them.”
- L) Many displaced older workers are taking this message to heart and leaving the labor force entirely. The share of older people applying for Social Security early rose quickly during the recession as people sought whatever income they could find. The penalty they will pay is permanent, as retirees who take benefits at age 62 will receive as much as 30% less in each month’s check for the rest of their lives than they would if they had waited until full retirement age (66 for those born after 1942).
- M) Those not yet qualified for Social Security are increasingly applying for another, comparable kind of income support that often goes to people who expect never to work again: disability benefits. More than one in eight people in their late 50s is now on some form of federal disability insurance program, according to Professor Mark Duggan at the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School.
- N) The very oldest Americans, of course, were battered by some of the same ill winds that *tormented* (折磨) those now nearing retirement, but at least the most senior were cushioned by a more readily available social safety net. More important, in a statistical twist, they may have actually benefited from the financial crisis in the most fundamental way: longer lives.
- O) Death rates for people over 65 have historically fallen during recessions, according to a November 2011 study by economists at the University of California, Davis. Why? The researchers argue that weak job markets push more workers into accepting relatively undesirable work at nursing homes, leading to better care for residents.
46. Greater mobility puts younger people at an advantage in seeking new jobs.
47. Many of the older workers laid off during the recession had to accept lower pay in their new jobs.
48. Those who lose their jobs shortly before retirement age live a shorter-than-average life.
49. Seniors at nursing homes could benefit from the weak job market.
50. Age discrimination in employment makes it pointless retraining older workers.
51. According to recent reports and data analyses, boomers suffer most from the weak economy.
52. Unemployed boomers are at a disadvantage in job-hunting because employers tend to hire younger workers.

Section B

【文章导读】本文为2013年2月2日 <http://www.cnn.com> 网站上的一篇文章。文章主要讲述了经济萧条给老年劳动者带来的就业危机及生活压力。A)、B)段指出经济萧条虽然影响了年轻人的就业，但就影响程度来说，老年劳动者是最大的受害群体。C)、D)段指出五六十岁的老年劳动者承担着上要养老、下要养小的重担，因而失业不仅使他们的收入得不到保障，而且还影响着他们的身体和心理健康。E)~K)段讲述了老年劳动者重新就业的阻碍和困难，并且指出，即使他们最终能找到新工作，很多人的薪金水平也要比上一份工作低。L)段指出老年劳动者如果放弃找工作，转而选择提前申请社保的话，他们所能拿到的退休金要比正常退休所能拿到的退休金少很多。M)段指出伤残抚恤金越来越多地成为那些还不能申请社保的老年劳动者的另一个选择。N)段指出更稳定的社会保障可能使年龄较大的美国人寿命更长。O)段讲述了经济衰退给疗养院带来的好处。

全文翻译

困难经济中，年老并不是优势，而是一种残酷

- A) 年轻的毕业生们背负债务、没有工作、无力买房而睡在父母家的沙发上。三四十岁的人没有钱买房子或者养育孩子。退休的人毕生积蓄所赚取的利息几乎为零。
- B) 在目前缺乏活力的经济环境下，每一代人都声称自己是最受伤害的。**[51]** 但是劳工部最新的工作报告和其他最新的数据都充分证明，二战后生育高峰期出生的人是经济衰退和由此造成的可怕后果的最大受害者。
- C) **[53]** 这些50多岁或60岁出头的美国人已经接近退休年龄，却还没有享受到医保和社保，而且他们已经丧失了大部分其他年龄段的人所拥有的赚钱能力。据数据分析公司森提尔研究所称，现在这个年龄段的人的日常收入比三年前经济开始恢复的时候低了10%。就在他们需要花钱的时候，他们的退休储蓄和房屋价值却偏偏急剧减少。**[53]** 他们要赡养年迈的父母，还要供养失业的年轻子女，因而有一个不幸的外号叫“被压榨的一代”。
- D) 新的研究表明他们很有可能会早逝，因为他们的健康、收入保障以及心理健康都在一生中的关键时刻遭遇经济衰退的重创。**[48]** 韦尔斯利学院的经济学家们的一项最近研究发现，如果人们在达到社保资格的前几年丢掉了工作，他们的预期寿命将会减少三年之多，主要是因为他们再也不能享受负担得起的医疗保健服务。
- E) 接近退休年龄的美国人的失业率远远低于刚出学校、缺乏工作技能和工作经历的年轻人。但是一旦丢掉了工作，年龄大一点的工人要找另一份工作就很艰难了。根据劳工部周五发布的工作报告，去年一年，老年人的失业期平均为53周，而年轻人则只有19周。
- F) 老年劳动者的失业期比较长，部分原因是有一些行业，比如制造业，正在裁员，而他们最有可能被裁掉。**[46]** 与其他人相比，老年人一般都有自己的家，不像一些租房的人那么灵活，可以随时搬到新的就业市场去。
- G) **[55]** 老年劳动者也更容易有某些伤残，这有可能会限制他们找到一些适合的工作。他们还有可能不愿意接受薪水比之前更低的工作，至少一开始是这样的。
- H) **[52]** 在生育高峰期出生的这些被解雇的人还相信自己是年龄歧视的受害者，因为雇主总能轻松找到年轻且具有活力的劳动力，他们愿意接受更低工资，并且有可能继续在公司工作几十年而不是几年。
- I) **[47]** 在针对经济衰退期间失业的老年劳动者的调查中，只有1/6的人找到了新工作，而这些人中有一半接受了减薪。有14%的重新就业者说新工作的薪水还不到前一份工作薪水的一半。“我只能对自己说：‘为什么是我？我做了什么，要遭受这种不幸？’”56岁的约翰·阿加提如是说。他的前一份全职工作是产品开发员，四年前他的雇主破产了，于是他就失业了。那份工作的薪水是90,000美元，他的个人简历上还列出了美国运通、迪士尼以及美国电视网的工作经历。失业之后，他陆续从事了一些兼职、低薪的临时工作，包括在罗德泰勒百货公司卖鞋，还有为一家汽车公司打销售电话。
- J) 这几年，不仅他的家庭财务遭受重创，他的自我价值感也倍受打击。“你就是觉得难过，”阿加提先生说，“我看着别人早上起床后就为自己的事业奔忙，然后又回到家中。我就想自己也那样就好了。有些人不喜欢自己的工作，或者他们工作中遇到了很多麻烦，但至少他们在工作。我只希望自己能像他们那样有份工作。”他说他没有钱继续回学校读书，很多年轻人没有工作就可以回到学校。即便他能够负担得起学费，经济学家们认为像他这样的老年劳动者是否能从教育中受益还是一个问题。

53. People in their fifties and early sixties bear the heaviest family burdens.
54. People who take benefits from Social Security before official retirement age will get much less for the rest of their lives.
55. Older workers’ choice of jobs can be limited because of disability.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

New Yorkers are gradually getting used to more *pedaling* (骑车的) passengers on those shining blue Citi Bikes. But what about local bike shops? Is Citi Bike rolling up riders at their expense?

At Gotham Bikes in Tribeca, manager W. Ben said the shop has seen an increase in its overall sales due to the bike-share program. “It’s getting more people on the road,” he said. James Ryan, an employee at Danny’s Cycles in Gramercy also said Citi Bike is a good option for people to ease into biking in a city famed for its traffic jams and aggressive drivers. “They can try out a bike without committing to buying one,” he said.

Rentals are not a big part of the business at either Gotham Bikes or Danny’s Cycles. But for Frank’s Bike Shop, a small business on Grand St., the bike-share program has been bad news. Owner Frank Arroyo said his rental business has decreased by 90% since Citi Bike was rolled out last month. Arroyo’s main rental customers are European tourists, who have since been drawn away by Citi Bikes.

However, Ben said the bike-share is good for bike sales at his shop, “People have used the bike-share and realized how great it is to bike in the city, then decide that they want something nicer for themselves,” he noted.

Christian Farrell of Waterfront Bicycle Shop, on West St. just north of Christopher St., said initially he was concerned about bike-share, though, he admitted, “I was happy to see people on bikes.”

Farrell’s early concerns were echoed by Andrew Crooks, owner of NYC Velo, at 64 Second Ave.

- K) [50] “为55岁以上的老人提供培训没什么意义，”经济学教授丹尼尔·哈默梅什说。“他们因年龄、长期失业所遭受的歧视，以及他们排在就业长队的队尾这一事实使得对他们进行投资是不明智的。”
- L) 很多下岗的老年劳动者都牢牢地记住了这一点，于是永久地离开了劳动力市场。在经济衰退期间提前申请社保的老年人迅速增加，因为人们在想方设法增加收入。他们要为此交的罚金是永久性的，[54] 在62岁就拿退休金的人在之后每个月拿到的金额要比等到正式退休年龄时领取的退休金金额少30%（那些1942年以后出生的人的正式退休年龄是66岁）。
- M) 那些还不能申请社保的人正越来越多地申请另一种保障金，这种保障金的申请者一般是那些不可能再参加工作的人，即伤残抚恤金。据宾夕法尼亚大学沃顿商学院的马克·达根说，55~60岁的人中有超过1/8的人现在正处于不同形式的政府伤残保险计划中。
- N) 当然，那些年龄更大的美国人也遭受着同样的打击，但是更稳定的社会保障体系至少能为他们减少些影响。更重要的是，一项数据调查意外地发现，他们很可能在金融危机中最大程度地受益了：他们活得更长。
- O) 根据加州大学戴维斯分校的经济学家们2011年11月的一项研究，在经济衰退期间，65岁以上的人口死亡率降低了。为什么呢？[49] 研究者们称，疲软的就业市场促使更多的劳动者接受那些相对不受欢迎的疗养院工作，进而使疗养院的居住者获得了更好的照顾。

答案解析

46. 【定位】根据题目中的mobility将本题出处定位于F)段第2句。
- 【解析】F)。F)段第2句提到，与其他人相比，老年人一般都有自己的家，不像一些租房的人那么灵活，可以随时搬到新的就业市场去。反推不难得知，年轻人找工作的一个优势是他们比老年人更灵活，可以随时搬家。本题是对该信息的合理推断。
47. 【定位】根据题目中的older workers, laid off during the recession, accept和pay in their new jobs将本题出处定位于I)段第1、2句。
- 【解析】I)。I)段第1、2句提到，失业的老年劳动者中只有1/6的人找到了新工作，而这些人中有一半接受了减薪。有14%的重新就业者说新工作的薪水还不到前一份工作薪水的一半。由此可见，许多在经济衰退期间失业的老年劳动者在找新工作时都被迫接受更低的薪水。本题是对文中信息的概括。其中的lower pay对应第1句中的pay cuts及第2句中的the pay... was less than half。
48. 【定位】根据题目中的who lose their jobs和before将本题出处定位于D)段第2句前半部分。
- 【解析】D)。D)段第2句前半部分提到，韦尔斯利学院的经济学家们的一项最近研究发现，如果人们在达到社保资格的前几年丢掉了工作，他们的预期寿命将会减少三年之多。本题是对该信息的同义转述。其中的shortly before retirement age对应文中的in the few years before becoming qualified for Social Security, live a shorter-than-average life对应lost up to three years from their life expectancy。
49. 【定位】根据题目中的at nursing homes和weak job market将本题出处定位于O)段最后一句。
- 【解析】O)。O)段最后一句说，疲软的就业市场促使更多的劳动者接受疗养院那些相对不受欢迎的工作，进而使疗养院的居住者获得了更好的照顾。也就是说，疗养院的老年人会从疲弱的就业市场中受益。本题是对该信息的同义转述。
50. 【定位】根据题目中的age discrimination和retraining将本题出处定位于K)段。
- 【解析】K)。K)段第1句提到，为55岁以上的老人提供培训没什么意义，第2句解释了原因：他们因年老……所遭受的歧视……使得对他们进行投资是不明智的。本题是对文中信息的同义转述。其中的pointless对应文中的doesn’t make sense。
51. 【定位】根据题目中的reports, data和boomers将本题出处定位于B)段第2句。
- 【解析】B)。B)段第2句提到，劳工部最新的工作报告和其他最近的数据都充分证明，二战后生育高峰期出生的人是经济衰退……的最大受害者。本题是对该句的转述。其中的suffer most对应文中的the greatest victims, the weak economy对应the recession。
52. 【定位】根据题目中的boomers, employers和younger workers将本题出处定位于H)段。
- 【解析】H)。H)段提到，在生育高峰期出生的这些被解雇的人还相信自己是年龄歧视的受害者，因为雇主总能轻松找到年轻且具有活力的劳动力。本题是对该信息的同义转述。其中的unemployed对应文中的displaced, tend to hire对应can easily find。
53. 【定位】根据题目中的in their fifties and early sixties将本题出处定位于C)段第1句。
- 【解析】C)。C)段主要讲述了50多岁或60岁出头的美国人的情况，其中最后一句提到，他们（即50多岁或60岁出头的人）要赡养年迈的父母，还要供养失业的年轻子女，因而有一个不幸的外号叫“被压

“It seemed like a great idea, but one that would be difficult to implement.” Crooks said of Citi Bike. He said he worried about inexperienced riders’ lack of awareness of biking rules and strong negative reaction from non-cyclists. However, he said, it’s still too early to tell if his business has been impacted.

While it’s possible bike-share will cause a drop in business, Crooks allowed that the idea is a positive step forward for New York City.

56. What is the author’s chief concern about the increasing use of Citi Bikes in New York?

- A) How non-cyclists will respond to it.
- C) Whether local bike businesses will oppose it.
- B) Whether local bike shops will suffer.
- D) How the safety of bike riders can be ensured.

57. What happened to Gotham Bikes as a result of the bike-share program?

- A) It found its bike sales unaffected.
- C) It saw its bike sales on the rise.
- B) It shifted its business to rentals.
- D) It rented more bikes to tourists.

58. Why is the bike-share program bad news for Frank’s Bike Shop?

- A) It cannot meet the demand of the bike-share program.
- B) Its customers have been drawn away by Citi Bikes.
- C) Its bike prices have to be lowered again and again.
- D) It has to compete with the city’s bike rental shops.

59. Why did Andrew Crooks think that the bike-share program would be difficult to execute?

- A) Inexperienced riders might break biking rules.
- B) Conflicts might arise among bike rental shops.
- C) Traffic conditions might worsen in the downtown area.
- D) There are not enough lanes to accommodate the bikes.

60. What is the general attitude of local bike shops towards Citi Bike?

- A) Wait-and-see.
- C) Negative.
- B) Indifferent.
- D) Approving.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Various studies have shown that increased spending on education has not led to measurable improvements in learning. Between 1980 and 2008, staff and teachers at U.S. public schools grew roughly twice as fast as students. Yet students showed no additional learning in achievement tests.

Universities show similar trends of increased administration personnel and costs without greater learning, as documented in Richard Arum and Josipa Roksa’s recent book *Academically Adrift: Limited*

Learning”一代”。由此可见，50多岁和60岁出头的人承受的家庭压力最大。本题是对该段最后一句的同义转述。

54.【定位】根据题目中的take benefits, retirement age, much和for the rest of their lives将本题出处定位于L)段最后一句后半部分。

【解析】L)。L)段最后一句后半部分提到，在62岁就拿退休金的人在之后每个月拿到的金额要比等到正式退休年龄时领取的退休金金额少30%。本题是对该信息的转述。其中的before official retirement age对应文中的at age 62, get对应receive。

55.【定位】根据题目中的older workers, choice, limited和disability将本题出处定位于G)段第1句。

【解析】G)。G)段第1句提到，老年劳动者也更容易患上某些残疾，有可能会限制他们找到一些适合的工作。本题是对该句的同义转述。

Section C

—— Passage One ——

【文章导读】本文节选自2013年8月22日*The Villager*网站上的一篇标题为Bike Store Owners Out Their Spin on New Bike-share (《自行车店主对新车分享计划各执一词》)的文章。本文主要描述了纽约的自行车分享计划对当地自行车商店的影响。第1段提出纽约当地自行车商店是否会受到“城市自行车”冲击的疑问。第2~7段从各个自行车商店店主的角度分析自行车分享计划对当地自行车商店的影响。

全文翻译

[56] 在纽约，越来越多骑车的人选择骑着亮蓝色的“城市自行车”出行，当地人对此也司空见惯。但当地的自行车商店状况如何呢？选择“城市自行车”出行的人越来越多，这是不是以损害自行车商店的利益为代价的呢？

[57] 哥谭自行车商店位于特里贝克地区，其经理W. 本表示，由于自行车分享计划的推行，自己商店的总销售额有所增加。他说：“这一计划使越来越多的人骑车上路。”丹尼自行车商店位于格拉梅西，店员詹姆斯·莱恩也认为对纽约这个以交通拥堵和暴躁司机闻名的城市来说，“城市自行车”可以使人们轻松地加入到城市骑行当中。他说：“人们不必购买，就可以尝试骑行。”

对于哥谭和丹尼两家自行车商店来说，租赁都不是主要业务。[58] 但对于格兰德大街上的小公司弗兰克自行车商店来说，自行车分享计划就成了坏消息。店主弗兰克·阿罗约称，自上个月“城市自行车”推出以来，自己的租赁业务已经减少了90%。在阿罗约这里租车的顾客多为来自欧洲的游客，而现在他们都被“城市自行车”吸引走了。

然而，本认为自行车分享计划对他的商店的销售来说是好事。“人们试过了自行车分享，意识到了在城市中骑行的好处，于是会决定为自己购置一辆更好的自行车，”本指出。

克里斯蒂安·法雷尔的滨水自行车商店就坐落在克里斯托弗大街北边的西街，尽管他最初为自行车分享计划感到忧虑，但他承认，“看到人们骑车我很开心。”

纽约城自行车店位于第二大道64号，店主安德鲁·克鲁克斯也有过法雷尔最初的忧虑，[59] 对于“城市自行车”，克鲁克斯表示：“这似乎是一个好主意，但大概很难执行。”他说自己担心经验不足的骑车人缺乏骑行规则意识，也担心不骑车的人们会对此强烈反对。不过他说，现在讨论这对他的生意是否会产生影响还为时尚早。

尽管自行车分享计划有可能使生意减少，但克鲁克斯承认这是一个能够推动纽约城进步的好计划。

答案解析

56.【定位】根据题干中的Citi Bikes和New York将本题出处定位于第1段。

【解析】B)。第1段提到，在纽约，越来越多的人选择骑“城市自行车”出行，但这是不是以损害当地自行车商店的利益为代价的呢？由此可知，作者最担心的是当地自行车商店会不会受到“城市自行车”的冲击，故答案为B)。

57.【定位】根据题干中的bad news和Frank’s Bike Shop将本题出处定位于第2段第1句。

【解析】C)。第2段第1句提到，哥谭自行车商店的经理表示，由于自行车分享计划的推行，自己商店的总销售额有所增加。C)是对文中the shop has seen an increase in its overall sales的同义转述。

58.【定位】根据题干中的bad news和Frank’s Bike Shop将本题出处定位于第3段第2句。

【解析】B)。第3段第2句提到，自行车分享计划对于弗兰克自行车商店是个坏消息，第3句说该店的租

Learning on College Campuses.

A survey shows that 63% of employers say that recent college graduates don't have the skills they need to succeed and 25% of employers say that entry-level writing skills are lacking.

Some simplistically attribute the decline in our public education system to the drain of skilled students by private schools, but far more significant events were at work.

Public schools worked well until about the 1970s. In fact, until that time, public schools provided far better education than private ones. It was the underperforming students who were thrown out of public schools and went to private ones.

A prominent reason public schools did well was that many highly qualified women had few options for working outside the house other than being teachers or nurses. They accepted relatively low pay, difficult working conditions, and gave their very best.

Having such a large supply of talented women teachers meant that society could pay less for their services. Women's liberation opened up new professional opportunities for women, and, over time, some of the best left teaching as a career option, bringing about a gradual decline in the quality of schooling.

Also around that time, regulations, government, and unions came to dictate pay, prevent adjustments, and introduce *bureaucratic* (官僚的) standard for advancement. Large education bureaucracies and unions came to dominate the landscape, confusing activity with achievement. Bureaucrats regularly rewrite curriculums, talk nonsense about theories of education, and require ever more administrators. The end result has been that, after all the spending, students have worse math and reading skills than both their foreign peers and earlier generations spending far less on education — as all the accumulating evidence now documents.

61. What do we learn from various studies on America's public education?

- A) Achievement tests have failed to truly reflect the quality of teaching.
- B) Public schools lack the resources to compete with private schools.
- C) Little improvement in education has resulted from increased spending.
- D) The number of students has increased much faster than that of teachers.

62. How do some people explain the decline in public education?

- A) Government investment does not meet schools' needs.
- B) Skilled students are moving to private schools.
- C) Qualified teachers are far from adequately paid.
- D) Training of students' basic skills is neglected.

63. What was a significant contributor to the past glory of public schools?

赁业务减少了90%，接着在第4句解释了原因：在该店租车的多为来自欧洲的游客，而现在他们都被“城市自行车”吸引走了（have since been drawn away by Citi Bikes），故答案为B）。

59. 【定位】根据题干中的Andrew Crooks和difficult to execute将本题出处定位于第6段第2句。

【解析】A）。第6段第2句提到，克鲁克斯表示自行车分享计划很难执行，接着解释了原因：他担心经验不足的骑车人缺乏骑行规则意识并且不骑车的人会反对，A)是对文中inexperienced riders' lack of awareness of biking rules的同义转述。

60. 【定位】本题为观点态度题，考查当地自行车商店对“城市自行车”的普遍态度，需综合全文内容作出判断。

【解析】D）。文中列举了哥谭自行车商店、丹尼自行车商店、弗兰克自行车商店、滨水自行车商店和纽约城自行车店5家当地自行车商店对“城市自行车”的态度，其中只有弗兰克自行车商店持反对态度，故答案为D）。

— Passage Two —

【文章导读】本文主要讲述美国公立学校教育质量衰退的原因，同时作者表达了对政府干预教育的不满。第1~3段用调查结果来说明增加教育开支并不能明显提高学生学习成绩。第4、5段指出有些人认为公立教育系统退步，原因是私立学校吸引了大部分技能熟练的学生。作者进行了反驳。第6、7段女性解放运动使能力强女性不再选择教师岗位，导致学校教学质量逐渐下降。第8段指出监管部门、政府和联会的干预，使教育水平下滑。

全文翻译

[61] 多项研究表明，增加教育开支并不能明显提高学生学习成绩。1980年至2008年间，美国公立学校的教职工增长速度约是学生增长速度的两倍。然而在考试中，学生的成绩并没有提高。

大学中也出现教职工数量和开支增长但学生学业成绩依旧的情况，理查德·阿鲁姆以及乔西帕·罗克莎在最近出版的《学海漂泊：大学里有限的知识》一书中提到了这一状况。

一项调查表明，63%的企业雇主表示近来大学毕业生所掌握的技能并不足以帮助他们取得成功，25%的企业雇主表示大学毕业生缺乏基本的写作技能。

[62] 有些人简单地将公立教育系统的衰退归咎于私立学校，认为大部分技能熟练的学生都流向了私立学校，但是有更加重要的事件在起作用。

公立学校在20世纪70年代以前一直运行良好。事实上，在那之前，公立学校的教学质量远远高于私立学校。那些表现不好的学生被公立学校开除，才转学进入私立学校。

[63] 当初公立学校成绩斐然的一个重要原因是许多非常有能力的女性除教师和护士外，可选职业太少。她们获得的报酬相对较少，工作中常常遇到不顺，却总是尽自己所能完成本职。

如此庞大的优秀女性教师队伍使得社会可以减少开支。[64] 女性解放运动为女性提供了更广阔的就业选择范围，随着时间的推移，一些能力最强的女性不再将教师作为职业选择，这导致学校教学质量逐渐下降。

同时，监管部门、政府和联会开始决定收入水平，禁止工资调整，在职位晋升方面也采用了官僚主义惯用的标准。规模大的教育部门和联会获得掌控权，将活动和成果画上等号。官员们经常修改课程，空谈教育理论，[65] 要求有关部门增加更多行政人员。最终结果是，尽管开支增加，学生的数学成绩和阅读能力远远低于国外同龄人以及往届教育开支较少的毕业生——就如越来越多的证据证明的那样。

答案解析

61. 【定位】根据题干中的various studies和American's public education 将本题出处定位于第1段第1句。

【解析】C)。第1段第1句提到，多项研究表明增加教育开支并不能明显提高学生学习成绩。C)中的little对应文中的not, resulted from对应文中的led to, C)是对文章第1句的同义转述。

62. 【定位】根据题干中的some people和the decline in public education将本题出处定位于第4段第1句。

【解析】B)。第4段第1句提到，有些人简单地将公立教育系统的衰退归咎于私立学校，认为大部分技能熟练的学生都流向了私立学校。B)是对文中the drain of skilled students by private schools的同义转述。

63. 【定位】根据题干中的a significant contributor, past和public schools将本题出处定位于第6段第1句。

【解析】C)。第6段第1句提到，当初公立学校成绩斐然的一个重要原因是许多非常有能力的女性可选择的职业很少，只有教师和护士两种。C)中的talented对应文中的highly qualified。

64. 【定位】根据题干中的best和leave teaching将本题出处定位于第7段第2句。

