2014年6月四级真题 (第3套)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following question.You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit China, what is the first place you would like totake him/her to see and why?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答.

Part H Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答.

1.A.It was mainly meant for cancer patients.

B.It might appeal more to viewers over 40.

C.It was frequently interrupted by commercials.

D.It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.

2.A.The man admires the woman's talent in writing.

B.The woman took a lot of pictures at the contest.

C.The woman is a photographer.

D.The man is fond of traveling.

3.A.The man placed the reading list on a desk.

B.The man regrets being absent-minded.

C.The woman saved the man some trouble.

D.The woman emptied the waste paper basket.

4.A.He has left the army recently.

B.He quit teaching in June.

C.He has taken over his brother's business.

D.He opened a restaurant near the school.

5.A.She read only part of the book.

B.She is interested in reading novels.

C.She seldom reads books from cover to cover.

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

6.A.She called to say that her husband had been hospitalized.

B.She was absent all week owing to sickness.

C.She was seriously injured in a car accident.

D.She had to be away from school to attend to her husband.

7.A.The man lives two blocks away from the Smiths.

B.The woman is not sure if she is on the right street.

C.The Smiths' new house is not far from their old one.

D.The speakers want to rent the Smiths' old house.

8.A.The man couldn't find his car in the parking lot.

B.The man had a hard time finding a parking space.

C.The woman found they had got to the wrong spot.

D.The woman was offended by the man's late arrival.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9.A.The hotel clerk couldn't find his reservation for that night.

B.The hotel clerk tried to take advantage of his inexperience.

C.The hotel clerk had put his reservation under another name.

D.The hotel clerk insisted that he didn't make any reservation.

10.A.A grand wedding was being held in the hotel.

B.It was a busy season for holiday-makers.

C.The hotel was undergoing major repairs.

D.There was a conference going on in the city.

11.A.It was free of charge on weekends.

B.It was offered to frequent guests only.

C.It had a 15% discount on weekdays.

D.It was 10% cheaper than in other hotels.

12.A.Demand compensation from the hotel.

B.Find a cheaper room in another hotel.

C.Ask for an additional discount

D.Complain to the hotel manager.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13.A.Secretary of Birmingham Medical School.

B.Head of the Overseas Students Office.

C.Assistant Director of the Admissions Office.

D.An employee in the city council at Birmingham.

14.A.A small number are from the Far East.

B.A large majority are from Latin America.

C.About fifteen percent are from Africa.

D.Nearly fifty percent are foreigners.

15.A.She will have more contact with students.

B.She will be more involved in policy-making.

C.It will be less demanding than her present job.

D.It will bring her capability into fuller play.

Section B

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答.

Passage One

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

16.A.Her parents immigrated to America.

B.Her parents set up an ice-cream store.

C.Her parents left Chicago to work on a farm.

D.Her parents thrived in the urban environment.

17.A.He was born with a limp.

B.He taught English in Chicago.

C.He worked to become an executive.

D.He was crippled in a car accident.

18.A.She was fascinated by American culture.

B.She was very generous in offering help.

C.She was highly devoted to her family.

D.She was fond of living an isolated life.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19.A.He was seriously injured.

B.He was wrongly diagnosed.

C.He developed a strange disease.

D.He suffered a nervous breakdown.

20.A.He raced to the nursing home.

B.He was able to talk again.

C.He could tell red and blue apart.

D.He could not recognize his wife.

21.A.Two and a half months.

B.Twenty-nine days.

C.Fourteen hours.

D.Several minutes.

22.A.They released a video of his progress.

B.They avoided appearing on television.

C.They welcomed the publicity in the media.

D.They declined to give details of his condition.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23.A.For farmers to exchange their daily necessities.

B.For people to share ideas and show farm “products.

C.For officials to educate the farming community.

D.For farmers to celebrate their harvests.

24.A.By offering to do volunteer work at the fair.

B.By bringing an animal rarely seen on nearby farms.

C.By bringing a bag of grain in exchange for a ticket.

D.By performing a special skill at the entrance.

25.A.They help to increase the state governments' revenue.

B.They contribute to the modernization of American farms.

C.They remind Americans of the importance of agriculture.

D.They provide a stage for people to give performances.

Section C

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答.

Students' pressure sometimes comes from their parents.Most parents are (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, butsome of them aren't very helpful with the problems their sons and daughters have in(27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_college, and a few of them seem to go out of their way to add to their children'sdifficulties.

For one thing, parents are often not (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the kinds of problems their children face.They don't realize that the (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is keener, that the required standards of work are higher, and that their children may not be prepared for the change.(30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to seeing A's andB's on high school report cards, they may be upset when their children's first semester college gradesare below that level.At their kindest, they may (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_inquire why John or Mary isn't

doing better, whether he or she is tryingas hard as he or she should, and so on.At their worst, theymay (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to take their children out of college, or (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_funds.

Sometimes parents regard their children as extensions of themselves and think it only right and natural that they determine what their children do with their lives. In their involvement and(34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with their children, they forget that everyone is different and that each personmust develop in his or her own way. They forget that their children, who are now young(35) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, must be the ones responsible for what they do and what they are.

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks.You are required to select one word foreach blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage.Read thepassage through carefully before making your choices.Each choice in the bank is identifiedby a letter.Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with asingle 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.

Global warming is a trend toward warmer conditions around the world.Part of the warming isnatural; we have experienced a 20,000-year-long warming as the last ice age ended and the ice\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_away.However, we have already reached temperatures that are in\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_with other minimum-iceperiods, so continued warming is likely not natural.We are\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_to a predicted worldwide increase intemperatures\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_between 1℃ and 6℃ over the next 100 years.The warming will be more\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_insome areas, less in others, and some places may even cool off.Likewise, the\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_of this warming　will be very different depending on where you are-coastal areas must worry about rising sea levels,while Siberia and northern Canada may become more habitable (益居的) and\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_for humans than

these areas are now.

The fact remains, however, that it will likely get warmer, on\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_, everywhere.Scientists are in　general agreement that the warmer conditions we have been experiencing are at least in part the resultof a human-induced global warming trend.Some scientists\_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_that the changes we are seeing fallwithin the range of random (无规律的) variation--some years are cold, others warm, and we have just

had an unremarkable string of warm years\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_but that is becoming an increasingly rareinterpretation in the face of continued and increasing warm conditions.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答.

A.appealing

B.average

C.contributing

D.dramatic

E.frequently

F.impact

G.line

H.maintain

I.melted

J.persist

K.ranging

L.recently

M.resolved

N.sensible

O.shock

Section B

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

The End of the Book?

A.Amazon, by far the largest bookseller in the country, reported on May 19 that it is now selling morebooks in its electronic Kindle format than in the old paper-and-ink format.That is remarkable,considering that the Kindle has only been around for four years.E-books now account for 14 percentof all book sales in this country and are increasing far faster than overall book sales.E-book salesare up 146 percent over last year, while hardback sales increased 6 percent and paperbacksdecreased 8 percent.

B.Does this spell the doom of the physical book? Certainly not immediately, and perhaps not at all.What it does mean is that the book business will go through a transformation in the next decade orso more profound than any it has seen since Gutenberg introduced printing from moveable type inthe 1450s.

C.Physical books will surely become much rarer in the marketplace.Mass market paperbacks, whichhave been declining for years anyway, will probably disappear, as will hardbacks for mysteries,thrillers, “omance fiction,”etc.Such books, which only rarely end up in permanent collections,either private or public, will probably only be available as e-books within a few years.Hardback andtrade paperbacks for “serious” nonfiction and fiction will surely last longer.Perhaps it will becomethe mark of an author to reckon with that he or she is Still published in hard copy.

D.As for children's books, who knows? Children's\_ books are like dog food in that the purchasers arenot the consumers, so the market (and the marketing) is inherently strange.

E.For clues to the book's future, let's look at some examples of technological change and see whathappened to the old technology.

F.One technology replaces another only because the new technology is better, cheaper, or both.Thegreater the difference, the sooner and more thoroughly the new technology replaces the old.Printingwith moveable type on paper dramatically reduced the cost of producing a book compared with theold-fashioned ones handwritten on vellum, which comes from sheepskin.A Bible--to be sure, a longbook--required vellum made from 300 sheepskins and countless man-hours of labor.Before printingarrived, a Bible cost more than a middle-class house.There were perhaps 50,000 books in all ofEurope in 1450.By 1500 there were 10 million.

G.But while printing quickly caused the handwritten book to die out, handwriting lingered on(继续存在)well into the 16th century.Very special books are still occasionally produced on vellum, but they areone-of-a-kind show pieces.

H.Sometimes a new technology doesn't drive the old one out, but only parts of it while forcing the restto evolve.The movies were widely predicted to drive live theater out of the marketplace, but theydidn't, because theater turned out to have qualities movies could not reproduce.Equally, TV wassupposed to replace movies but, again, did not.

I.Movies did, however, fatally impact some parts of live theater.And while TV didn't kill movies, it didkill second-rate pictures, shorts, and cartoons.

J.Nor did TV kill radio.Comedy and drama shows (“Jack Benny,” “Amos and Andy,” “The Shadow”)all migrated to television.But because you can't drive a car and watch television at the same time,rush hour became radio's prime time, while music, talk, and news radio greatly enlarged theiraudiences.Radio is today a very different business than in the late 1940s and a much larger one.

K.Sometimes old technology lingers for centtmes because of its symbolic power.Mounted cavalry (骑兵)replaced the chariot (二轮战车) on the battlefield around 1000 BC.But chariots maintained theirplace in parades and triumphs right up until the end of the Roman Empire 1,500 years later.Thesword hasn't had a military function for a hundred years, but is still part of an officer's full-dressuniform, precisely because a sword always symbolized “an officer and a gentleman.”

L.Sometimes new technology is a little cranky (不稳定的) at first.Television repairman was a commonoccupation in the 1950s, for instance.And so the old technology remains as a backup.Steamshipscaptured the North Atlantic passenger business from sail in the 1840s because of its much greaterspeed.But steamships didn't lose their sails until the 1880s, because early marine engines had anasty habit of breaking down.Until ships became large enough (and engines small enough) to mounttwo engines side by side, they needed to keep sails.(The high cost of steam and the lesser need forspeed kept the majority of the world's ocean freight moving by sail until the early years of the 20th century.)

M.Then there is the fireplace.Central heating was present in upper- and middle-class home by thesecond half of the 19th century.But functioning fireplaces remain to this day a powerful selling pointin a house or apartment.I suspect the reason is a deep-rooted love of fire.Fire was one of theearliest major technological advances for humankind, providing heat, protection, and cooked food (which is much easier to eat and digest).Human control of fire goes back far enough (over a millionyears) that evolution could have produced a genetic leaning towards fire as a central aspect ofhuman life.

N.Books--especially books the average person could afford--haven't been around long enough toproduce evolutionary change in humans.But they have a powerful hold on many people nonetheless,a hold extending far beyond their literary content.At their best, they are works of art and there is atactile (触觉的) pleasure in books necessarily lost in e-book versions.The ability to quickly thumbthrough pages is also lost.And a room with books in it induces, at least in some, a feeling notdissimilar to that of a fire in the fireplace on a cold winter's night.

O.For these reasons I think physical books will have a longer existence as a commercial product thansome currently predict.Like swords, books have symbolic power.Like fireplaces, they induce a senseof comfort and warmth.And, perhaps, similar to sails, they make a useful backup for when the lightsgo out.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答.

46.Authors still published in printed versions will be considered important ones.

47.Some people are still in favor of printed books because of the sense of touch they can provide.

48.The radio business has changed greatly and now attracts more listeners.

49.Contrary to many people's prediction of itsdeath, the film industry survived.

50.Remarkable changes have taken place in the book business.

51.Old technology sometimes continues to exist because of its reliability.

52.The increase of e-book sales will force the book business to make changes not seen.for centuries.

53.A new technology is unlikely to take the place of an old one without a clear advantage.

54.Paperbacks of popular literature are more likely to be replaced by e-books.

55.A house with a fireplace has a stronger appeal to buyers.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The question of whether our government should promote science and technology or the liberal artsin higher education isn't an either/or proposition (命题), although the current emphasis on preparingyoung Americans for STEM (science, technology, engineering, maths) -related fields can make it seem thatway.

The latest congressional report acknowledges the critical importance of technical training, but alsoasserts that the study of the humanities (人文科学) and social sciences must remain central componentsof America's educational system at all levels.Both areas are critical to producing citizens who canparticipate effectively in our democratic society, become innovative (创新的) leaders, and benefit fromthe spiritual enrichment that the reflection on the great ideas of mankind over time provides.

Parents and students who have invested heavily in higher education worry about graduates' jobprospects as technological advances and changes in domestic and global markets transform professions inways that reduce wages and cut jobs.Under these circumstances, it's natural to look for what mayappear to be the most“practical” way out of the problem:“Major in a subject designed to get you ajob” seems the obvious answer to some, though this ignores the fact that many disciplines in thehumanities characterized as“soft” often, in fact, lead to employment and success in the long run.Indeed, according to surveys, employers have expressed a preference for students who have received abroadly-based education that has taught them to write well, think critically, research creatively, andcommunicate easily.

Moreover, students should be prepared not just for their first job, but for their 4th and 5th jobs, asthere's little reason to doubt that people entering the workforce today will be called upon to play manydifferent roles over the course of their careers.The ones who will do the best in this new environmentwill be those whose educations have prepared them to be flexible.The ability to draw upon everyavailable tool and .insight--picked up from science, arts, and technology--to solve the problems of thefuture, and take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves, will be helpful to them and theUnited States.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答.

56.What does the latest congressional report suggest?

A.STEM-related subjects help students find jobs in the information society.

B.The humanities and STEM subjects should be given equal importance.

C.The liberal arts in higher education help enrich students' spiritual life.

D.Higher education should be adjusted to the practical needs of society.

57.What is the main concern of students when they choose a major?

A.Their interest in relevant subjects.

B.The academic value of the courses.

C.The quality of education to receive.

D.Their chances of getting a good job.

58.What does the author say about the so-called soft subjects?

A.They benefit students in their future life.

B.They broaden students' range of interests.

C.They improve students' communication skills.

D.They are essential to students' healthy growth.

59.What kind of job applicants do employers look for?

A.Those who have a strong sense of responsibility.

B.Those who are good at solving practical problems.

C.Those who are likely to become innovative leaders.

D.Those who have received a well-rounded education.

60.What advice does the author give to college students?

A.Seize opportunities to tap their potential.

B.Try to take a variety of practical courses.

C.Prepare themselves for different job .options.

D.Adopt a flexible approach to solving problems.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Energy independence.It has a nice ring to it, doesn't it? If you think so, you're not alone, becauseenergy independence has been the dream of American presidents for decades, and never more so than inthe past few years, when the most recent oil price shock has been partly responsible for kicking off thegreat recession.

“Energy independence” and its rhetorical(修辞的) companion “energy security', are, however, slipperyconcepts that are rarely thought through.What is it we want independence from, exactly?

Most people would probably say that they want tobe independent from imported oil.But there arereasons that we buy all that off from elsewhere.

The first reason is that we need it to keep our economy running.Yes, there is a trickle (涓涓细流)of biofuel (生物燃料) available, and more may become available, but most biofueis cause economic wasteand environmental destruction.

Second, Americans have basically decided that they don't really want to produce all their Own oil.They value the environmental quality they preserve, over their off imports from abroad.Vast areas of theUnited States are off-limits to off exploration and production in the name of environmental protection.Towhat extent are Americans really willing to endure the environmental impacts of domestic energyproduction in order to cut back imports?

Third, there are benefits to trade.It allows for economic efficiency, and when we buy things fromplaces that have lower production costs than we do, we benefit.And although you don't read about thismuch, the United States is also a large exporter of off products, selling about 2 million barrels ofpetroleum products per day to about 90 countries.

There is no question that the United States imports a great deal of energy and, in fact, relies onthat steady flow to maintain its economy.When that flow is interrupted, we feel the pain in shortsupplies and higher prices.At the same time, we derive massive economic benefits when we buy themost affordable energy on the world market and when we engage in energy trade around the world.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答.

61.What does the author say about energy independence for America?

A.It sounds very attractive.B.It ensures national security.

C.It will bring oil prices down.

D.It has long been everyone's dream.

62.What does the author think of biofuels?

A.They keep America's economy running healthily.

B.They prove to be a good alternative to petroleum.

C.They do not provide a sustainable energy supply.

D.They cause serious damage to the environment

63.Why does America rely heavily on off imports?

A.It wants to expand its storage of crude oil.

B.Its own oil reserves are quickly running out.

C.It wants to keep its own environment intact.

D.Its own oil production falls short of demand.

64.What does the author say about oil trade?

A.It proves profitable to both sides.

B.It improves economic efficiency.

C.It makes for economic prosperity.

D.It saves the cost of oil exploration.

65.What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A.To justify America's dependence on oil imports.

B.To arouse Americans' awareness of the energy crisis.

C.To stress the importance of energy conservation.

D.To explain the increase of international oil trade.

Part IVTranslation (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English.You should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.

为了促进教育公平，中国已投入360亿元，用于改善农村地区教育设旋和加强中西部地区农村义务教育(compulsory education).这些资金用于改善教学设施、购买书籍，使l6万多所中小学受益.资金还用于购置音乐和绘画器材.现在农村和山区的儿童可以与沿海城市的儿童一样上音乐和绘画课.一些为接受更好教育而转往城市上学的学生如今又回到了本地农村学校就读.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答.

2014年6月四级真题答案详解(第3套)

Part IWriting

The Must-see City for a Visitor to China

写作指南

这是一篇介绍性说明文，要求向外国朋友介绍中国的著名景点.考生可以结合实际情况.客观描述自己认为最值得介绍的景点，重点在于陈述清楚该景点值得介绍的原因.第一段可以开篇点题，第二段描述该景点的特色，第三段总结全文.文章的结构可安排如下：

第一段：言简意赅地引出想要介绍的景点.

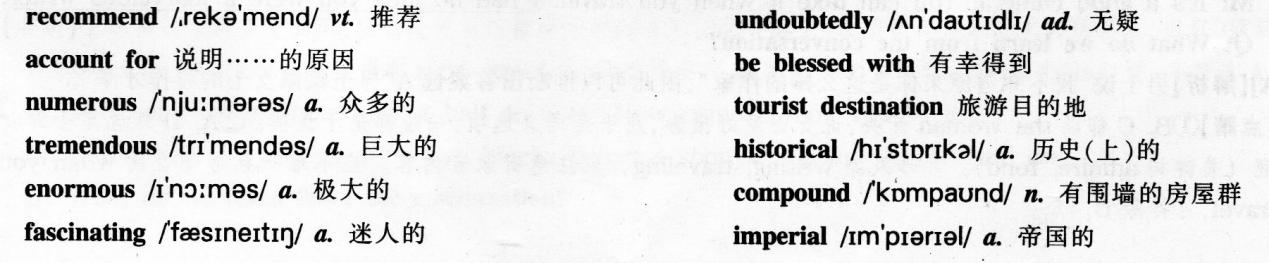
第二段：列举该景点值得介绍的原因.注意要描写的景点应该具有代表性或独特性.此外．该段落为主体部分.最好能列出两个或更多的原因予以说明.

第三段：总结全文.注意，总结段尽量不要只对第一、二段进行简单复述，应换种表达，以使全文的表达富有多样性.

范文与译文

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 范文 | 译文 |
| If l were to recommend the must-see city for a visitor  to China．1 would undoubtedly come up with“Beijing”．  Several reasons may account for my choice．First，as  the capital city of China for over 700 years，Beijing is  blessed with numerous tourist destinations of tremendous his  torical importance．These include the Great Wall，a famous  line of defense；the Forbidden City，an enormous palace  compound；the Temple of Heaven，a fascinating site of imperial worship；the Summer Palace，a wonderful imperial garden etc．Second，standing side by side with those brilliant  symbols of the imperial past are artistic modern buildtngs  such as the olympic Village，the Bird’S Nest Stadium and  the Water Cube，as well as the characteristic Siheyuans and  Hutongs，the very windows to Betjin9’S old ways of life．  Third，home to Bering opera--a well-known traditional form  of+art treasure--and the famous specialty Peking Roast  Duck，Bering is ready to entertain any traveler’S eyes，ears  and stomach．  To summarize，Beijing is a city that a visitor to China  should not miss． | 如果让我向外国游客推荐不可错过  的中国城市的话，我肯定会首推北京。  有几个原因可以说明我的选择。首  先。作为中国都城长达700多年的北京  拥有众多具有重要历史意义的旅游目的  地。这其中包括著名的防御外族入侵的  长城、规模宏大的宫殿群紫禁城、迷人的  皇家祭祀用的天坛、极佳的皇家园林颐  和园等等。其次。与此地卓越的皇家标志  性建筑并存的有极富艺术感的现代化建  筑，比如奥运村、鸟巢体育馆以及水立  方：此外，这里还有独具特色的四合院和  胡同。透过这些四合院和胡同，人们可以  了解北京人旧式的生活。再次，北京既有  京剧这种知名的传统艺术瑰宝。又有著  名的特色菜北京烤鸭。它可以很好地满  足游客视觉、听觉以及味觉的享受。  总而言之，北京是来访中国的游客  不可错过的城市。 |

亮点词汇





万能句型

1.点明想要推荐的景点

1．If l were to recommend the must-see...fora visitor to China，1 would undoubtedly comeup with“…”．如果让我向外国游客推荐不可错过的……的话，我肯定会首推…….

2．If asked what would be the very first place I would show…around in China．1 would undoubt come up with“…”．如果问我最想带……游览中国哪个地方，我肯定会首推…….

3．If…is to visit China.I shall take…to first．如果……将造访中国．我会首先带……去…….

2.列举原因

1．Several reasons may account for…First．…Second，…Third，…有几个原因可以说明…….首先，…….其次，…….再次，…….

2.Themajor reasons for…can be listed asfollows．Firstly,．．．Secondly,…Thirdly……的主要原因可以罗列如下：首先，…….其次，…….再次，…….

3．The reasons are as follows．First and foremost，…Furthermore，…Finally，…原因如下：首先，…….其次，…….最后，……

3.总结全文

1．To summarize，…总而言之，…….

2．In a word，…总而言之，…….

写作模板

If l were to recommend the must-see city for a visitor to China,1 would undoubtedly come up with“（某具体城市）”．

Several reasons may account for my choice．First，（ 具体列举第一个特点）．Second, （具体列举第二个特点）．Third，（具体列举第三个特点）．

To summarize，（某具体城市)is a city that a visitor to China should not miss．

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension

Section A

1.W: Did you watch the 7 .o'clock program on Channel 2 yesterday evening? I was about to watch itwhen someone came to see me.

M: Yeah! It reported some major breakthrough in cancer research People over 40 would find theprogram worth watching.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the TV program?

［B］［解析］男士说，“40岁以上的人会觉得这个节目值得看”，故选B.选项B“这个节目对40岁以上的观众更具有吸引力”是对原文的同义改写，该选项中的appeal to sb．意为“对某人有吸引力”.

［点睛］①选项都以it作主语.由viewers，commercials等关键词推断，it是个电视节目.A，B，D中的关键词patients，viewers，people指人，可推测，本题问it对哪种人有益或受什么人欢迎?②选项中出现数字时．该数字必然是关键词，注意在录音中辨别，并可用作选择答案的依据.

2．W：I won the first prize in the National writing Contest and I got this camera as an award．

M：It’S a good camera?You call take it when you travel．I had no idea you were amarvelous writer．

Q：What do we learn from the conversation?

［A］［解析］男士说“我不知道原来你是这么棒的作家”，由此可以推断出答案选A“男士钦佩女士的写作才华”.

［点睛］①B，C都以the woman开头，说女士爱好摄影，几乎是同义选项，一般都是干扰项.②A,D都说男士的心理(关键词admire，fond)，并涉及到writing，traveling，应注意听录音内容.应不难听到男士说的when youtravel，可排除D.

3.M: I wish I hadn't thrown away that reading list!

W: I thought you might regret it.That's why I picked it up from the waste paper basket and left it on thedesk

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

［C儿解析］男士说：”我真希望没有扔掉那张阅读书单.”女士回答说：”我估计你会后悔的，所以就把它从废纸篓里捡了出来，放在书桌上了.”故C”女士给男士省去了许多麻烦”正确.

［点睛］①A,B以the man为主语，C，D以the woman为主语，本题应该就整个对话的理解出题，问对话中两人各自做了些什么事情.②选项关键词有reading list，regrets，save trouble，waste．paper basket等，这些词可能在对话中出现.本题符合短对话听力”听到什么就不选什么”的解题原则.

4.W: Are you still teaching at the junior high school?

M: Not since June.My brother and I opened a restaurant as soon as he got out of the army.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

［B］［解析］女士问：”你还在教初中吗?”男士说：”6月以来就没有了……”可见B正确.

［点睛］①都是以he开头的句子选项，本题必然问男士如何.②关键词有left army，quit teachin9，take 0verbusiness，open a restaurant，相关内容很可能在对话中提及(听到什么不能随意选什么!).③可以根据时间副词答题，容易听清June这样的明显的时间状语.A中的recently是由原文as soon as中的soon转化而来的干扰项.④短对话中第二个说话人的简短回答部分极其重要!

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

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

Q: What does the woman mean?

［A］［解析］女士说：”我只读了我感兴趣的几章.”故A正确.

［点睛］@she选项，关键信息是”读书”，故本题问女士如何读书.②A，D说的是the book，B，C说的是泛指的books／novels.A, C意义相近，都有否定含义，B，D中的interested，eager表示肯定含义.③对话结构：男士提出一个简单疑问句；女士没有用yes或n0回答，其回答分两部分，前半段语法结构复杂，难以听懂，后半段是补充说明，容易听懂.解答技巧：首先，正确选项往往表示对男士3；7题的否定回答或带条件的肯定回答；其次.女士答语中容易听懂的补充说明部分即可充分解题.

6.M: Jane missed class again, didn’t she? I wonder why?

W: Well, I knew she had been absent all week So I called her this morning to see if she was sick.Itturned out that her husband was badly injured in a car accident.

Q: What does the woman say about Jane?

［D］［解析］双方讨论Jane为什么缺课，女士说：”她丈夫在车祸中受了重伤.”与此相符的是D.

［点睛］①she选项，一般可能就对话中的女士一方提问，但由选项知，选项中的she已经缺课一个星期，应该指对话中提到的某个人.②内容上，hospitalized，sickness，injured，attend to都表明有人受伤住院，只不过，A，D说的是her husband住院，B，C说的是她自己.此外，B，D还表明”她”缺了课.③不难根据对选项的分析听到短文的有关内容，从而准确答题.注意排除A：打电话的不是she(Jane)：而是对话中的女士.

7.W: I'm sure the Smiths' new house is somewhere on the street, but I don't know exactly where it is.

M: But I'm told it's two blocks from their old home.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

［C］［解析］男士说：”可是他们跟我说，他们的新家距离旧房子才两个街区.”故C正确.

［点睛］①选项的主语各不相同，应该是就对话整体的理解提问.②内容上，选项提到Smith夫妇的新居、旧家，提到two blocks away和not far，还提到right street,rent，听录音时，注意听辨相关信息.③经典的”but”题.不可选A!

8.W: I've been waiting here almost half an hour! How come it took you so long?

M: Sorry, honey! I had to drive two blocks before I spotted a place to park the car.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

[B］[解析］男士说他开车转了两个街区才找到一个停车的地方，8与此相符.

［点睛］①A，B说男士，find动作的宾语不同(car和parking space)；C，D说女士，关键信息是wrong spot，offended.预计对话内容涉及”停车”、”迟到”，与对话内容一致的选项就是答案.②find a parking space是spot a　place to park the Car的同义表达.③A具有迷惑性，offend语义太重，C利用spot做干扰(spot n.地点v.看见).

Now you'll hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

M: Hello, [9]I have a reservation for tonight.

W: Your name, please.

M: Nelson, Charles Nelson.

W: OK, Mr.Nelson.That's a room for five and...

M: Excuse me, you mean a room for five pounds? I didn't know the special was so good.

W: No, no, no--according to our records, a room for 5 guests was booked under your name.

M: No, no--hold on.You must have two guests under the name.

W: OK, [9]let me check this again.Oh, here we are.

M: Yeah?

W: [9]Charles Nelson, a room for one for the 19th...

M: Wait, wait.[9]It was for tonight, not tomorrow night.

W: Era..., em..., I don't think we have any rooms for tonight.[10]There's a conference going on in　town and--er, let's see.., yeah, no rooms.

M: Oh, come on! You must have..something, anything!

W: Well, let--let me check my computer here...Ah!

M: What?

W: There has been a cancellation for this evening.A honeymoon suite is now available.

M: Great, I’ll take it.

W: But, rII have to charge you 150 pounds for the night.

M: What? I should get a discount for the inconvenience!

W: Well, the best I can give you is a 10% discount plus a ticket for a free continental breakfast.

M: Hey, isn't the breakfast free anyway?

W: Well, [11]only on weekends.

M: [12]I want to talk to the manager.

W: Wait, wait, wait...Mr.Nelson, I think I can give you an additional 15% discount...

9．What is the mall’s problem?

［A］［解析］对话一开头男士就提到了reservation，但女士多次提供的所谓相关信息都是错的，事实上就是她找不到男士预订的当晚房间.所以答案选A.

［点睛］①本题都是以hotel clerk开头的选项，宾语部分含有his／he等指示代词，A，C，D都说hisreservation出现意外状况.由此推断：本对话发生在酒店职员(女性)和客户(男性)之间；本题大概是问“男士的reservation究竟怎么了”.②由对话前半部分可以轻松判断A正确.③B具有一定的迷惑性，但其中的his inexperience没有依据.

10.Why did the hotel clerk say they didn't haveany rooms for that night?

［D］［解析］对话中女士说：”我想我们今天晚上没有房间了.城里正在开一个大会……”故D正确.

［点睛］①四个陈述句选项，似乎各不相关，实际上都影响到hotel的经营.不妨猜测，本题问：什么因素影响着这家酒店的经营?②听到什么选什么.

11.What did the clerk say about breakfast inthe hotel?

［A］［解析］女士说早餐只在周末免费，A与之一致.

［点睛］①选项都涉及it的免费、打折，考虑到对话与入住酒店有关．it应该是酒店提供的一种服务.②根据选项中出现的free，weekend，l5％，l0％，week-days等关键词，留意对话中提到的酒店服务内容，不难获得相应信息.

12.What did the man imply he would do at theend of the conversation?

［D］［解析］对话结尾处男士说：”我要见你们的经理.”也就是说，他要向酒店经理投诉，故D正确.

［点睛］①原形动词选项，一般问对话中的一方将要采取什么行动或提出什么建议.②内容上，它们都表示某种要求或威胁.听录音时要重点理解男士的意图.③对话结尾处经常出题.

Conversation Two

M: [13]Sarah, you work in the admissions office, don't you?

W: [13]Yes, I, mmm, I've been here ten years as an assistant director.

M: Really? What does that involve?

W: Well, I'm in charge of all the admissions of postgraduate students in the university.

M: Only postgraduates?

W: Yes, postgraduates only.I have nothing at all to do with undergraduates.

M: Do you find that you get a particular sort of...different national groups? I mean, do you get largernumbers from Latin America or...?

W: Yes.Well, [14]of all the students enrolled last year, nearly half were from overseas.They were from

African countries, the Far East, the Middle East, and Latin America.

M: Em.But have you been doing just that for the last 10 years, or, have you done other things?

W: Well, I've been doing the same job.Er, before that, I was secretary of the Medical School at Birmingham, and further back, I worked in the local government.

M: Oh, I see.

W: So I've done different types of things.

M: Yes, indeed.How do you imagine your job might d~velop in the future? Can you imagine shifting into a different ldnd of responsibility or doing something...?

W: Oh, yeah, from October 1, I'll be doing an entirely different job.There's going to be more committeework.I mean, [15]more policy work, and less dealing with students, unfortunately-I’ll miss mycontact with students.

13.What is the woman's present position?

［C］［解析］对话一开始就提到，女士是招生办的副主任，故C正确.

［点睛］①名词选项题，可以判断，本题问某个人的身份.专有名词容易区分.②长对话首尾处常常出题.

14.What do We learn about the postgraduates enrolled last year in the woman's university?

［D］［解析］对话中女士提到：”去年招收的所有学生中，近乎一半来自海外.”故D正确.

［点睛］①每个选项都可以分成两部分：数量(具体的百分比或者大略的数量)、地区.本题肯定问有多少人来自什么地方.②听清楚对话中涉及到的任何一部分都可以正确作答.D中的foreigners是原文from overseas的同义表达.

15.What will the woman's new job be like?

［B］［解析］对话结尾处(常考点!)女士说，lo月1日开始她就要做完全不同的工作．会有更多政策性工作，而学生工作会减少.B与此相符.

［点睛］①A，B选项以she开头，说”她”将要”更多地”(more)做什么工作；C，D以it开头，说”它”将更容易做，或将更充分发挥她的才能.由C的比较句来看，it应该也是指job，甚至是future job(与present job相对，用将来时态).可见，本题问女士将要从事的工作的内容、情况.②听到什么选什么.

Section B

Passage One

My mother was born in a small town in northern Italy.[16]She was three when her parentsimmigrated to America in 1926.They lived in Chicago when my grandfather worked making ice cream.

Mama thrived in the urban environment.At 16, she graduated first in her high school class, went ontosecretarial school, and finally worked as an executive secretary for a railroad company.She wasbeautiful too.When a local photographer used her pictures in his monthly window display, she feltpleased.Her favorite portrait showed her sitting by Lake Michigan, her hair went blown, her gazereaching toward the horizon.My parents were married in 1944.Dad was a quiet and intelligent man.He

was 17 when he left Italy.Soon after, [17]a hit-and-run accident left him with a permanent limp.Dadworked hard selling candy to Chicago office workers on their break.He had little formal schooling.HisEnglish was self-taught.Yet he eventually built a small successful wholesale candy business.Dad wasgenerous and handsome.Mama was devoted to him.After she married, [18]my mother quit her job andgave herself to her family.In 1950, with three small children, dad moved the family to a farm 40 milesfrom Chicago.He worked the land and commuted to the city to run his business.Mama said good-byeto her parents and friends, and traded her busy city neighborhood for a more isolated life.But she nevercomplained.

16.What does the speaker tell us about his mother's early childhood?

［A］［解析］文章开头就提到了母亲的童年时代．说”母亲出生在意大利，3岁时就随其父母移民到了美国”.所以答案选A.

［点睛］①选项主语都是her parents，关键词有immigrated(to America)，set up(a store)，work(on afarm)，thrived(in the urban environment).内容各不相关.只能判断，本题问her parents做了什么事情?②短文第2句就出现了her parents，听起来必定清晰可辨吧!答案是原文再现的选项，本题要错都难.③不妨体会一下其他选项(干扰项)中提到的关键词是如何在短文中一一出现的.

17.What do we learn about the speaker's father?

［D］［解析］文章中间部分提到，”一场肇事逃逸的交通事故使父亲瘸腿，留下永久残疾”，可知正确答案为D.

［点睛］①选项主语都是he，关键词有limp／crippled．taught English，become an executive，仅A D语义上关联.本题问”他”的情况.②听录音时．要注意短文中提到的男性，并根据选项中的关键词(若短文提及的话)逐项判断.

18.What does the speaker say about his mother?

［c］［解析］文章结尾部分说母亲是如何为家庭做出牺牲的，提到”母亲结婚后辞去工作，把一生奉献给了家人”，C与此含义相同.

［点睛］①显然本题问”she”怎么样，选项讲她”迷恋美国文化”、”乐于助人”、”奉献给家庭”、”喜欢与世隔绝的生活”，听录音时，可以根据相应信息一一辨别、判断.②文章曾提到．母亲”thrived in the urbanenvironment”，结婚后随丈夫搬家到农场生活．毫无

怨言(never complained)，并不表示她就喜欢.故不可选D.

Passage Two

During a 1995 roof collapse, [19]a firefighter named Donald Herbert was left brain damaged.For tenyears, he was unable to speak.Then, [20]one Saturday morning, he did something that shocked his' family and doctors.He started speaking.”I want to talk to my wife.” Donald Herbert said out of the blue.Staff members of the nursing home where he had lived for more than seven years raced to get LindaHerbert on the telephone.“It was the first of many conversations the 44-year-old patient had with hisfamily and friends during the 14-hour stretch”, Herbert's uncle Simon Menka said.“How long have Ibeen away?” Herbert asked.“We told him almost ten years,” the uncle said,“he thought it was onlythree months.” Herbert was fighting a house fire December 29, 1995, when the roof collapsed, buryinghim underneath After going without air for several minutes,[21]Herbert was unconscious for two and ahaft months and has undergone therapy ever since.News accounts in the days and years after his injurydescribed Herbert as blind and with little if any memory.A video shows him receiving physical therapybut apparently unable to communicate and with little awareness of his surroundings.[22]Menka declinedto discuss his nephew's current condition or whether the apparent progress” is continuing.”The family wasseeking privacy while doctors evaluated Herbert,,' he said.As word of Herbert's progress spread, visitorsstreamed into the nursing home.”He's resting comfortably,” the uncle told them.

19.What happened to Herbert ten years ago?

[A］［解析］文章刚开头就提到了Herbert十年前的遭遇“屋顶倒塌，身为消防员的他大脑损伤.丧失了语言能力”，所以答案选A.

［点睛］①seriously injured，wrongly diagnosed，strange disease．nervous breakdown这些关键词都描述身体上的不良状况.故本题问”he”遭受了什么不幸?③seriously injured是对brain damaged的概述性表达.

20.What surprised Donald Herbert's family anddoctors one Saturday?

［B］［解析］文章说到，一个周六的早上，他做了一件令其家人和医生震惊的事情：他开口说话了.所以答案选B.

［点睛］选项都描述he(能够)做什么事情.选项谓语部分的动词都是关键词．只要听到与这些关键词意义一致的内容，即可断定答案.

21.How long did Herbert remain unconscious?

［A］［解析］短文提到，Herbert昏迷了两个半月，此后一直接受治疗.故A正确.

［点睛］①由选项可知，这是表示时间的数字题，短文中与选项一致的时间数字都需要做笔记．以便根据问题做出选择.②文章提到的相关数字：连续l4小时与亲友交谈；29日发生火灾；缺氧几分钟；昏迷两个半月.

22.How did Herbert's family react to the publicattention?

［D］［解析］文章结尾部分提到”Herbert的叔叔拒绝谈论他侄子目前的状况”，因此答案选D.

［点睛］①选项都以they作主语，本题问”they”做了什么.②A, D的宾语涉及到”他”的情况，与短文主旨相关，而B，C仅说they的情况，因此，答案很可能在A，D之中.③短文结尾处常出题.

Passage Three

Almost all states in America have a state fair.They last for one, two or three weeks.The IndianaState Fair is one of the largest and oldest state fairs in the United States.It is held every summer.Itstarted in 1852.[23]Its goals were to educate, share ideas, and present Indiana's best products.The costof a single ticket to enter the fair was 20 cents.During the early 1930's, officials of the fair ruled thatthe people could attend by paying with something other than money.For example, [24]farmers brought abag of grain in exchange for a ticket.With the passage of time, the fair has grown and changed a lot,but it is still one of Indiana's most celebrated events.People from all over Indiana and from many otherstates attend the fair.They can do many things at the fair.They can watch the judging of the pricecows, pigs, and other animals; they can see sheep getting their wool cut, and they can learn how thatwool is made into clothing; they can watch cows giving birth.In fact, people can learn, about animals they would never see except at a fair.The fair provides, a chance for the farming community to showits skills and farm products.For example, visitors might see the world's largest apple, or the tallest sunflower plant.Today, children and adults at the fair can play new computer games, or attend more traditional games of skill.They can watch performances put on by famous entertainers.[25]Experts say suchfairs are important, because people need to remember that they're connected to the earth and its products, and they depend on animals for many things.

23.What were the main goals of the Indiana'sstate fair when it started?

［B儿解析］短文提到印第安纳州农贸市场(fair即”集市”)的目的时说，其目的是”教育、交流观点、展示印第安纳州最好的产品”.因此8正确.

［点睛］①选项都是for…to d0…结构，表示目的.For的宾语以及不定式成分的内容是解题关键.②预测出问题与目的有关．则不会错过短文中的Itsgoals were…，因而可以找准答案.③C中的educate与原文一致，干扰性强.根据后文可以判断，该农贸市场是为农民而不是为官员服务的，由此排除C.

24.How did some farmers gain entrance to thefair in the early 1930's?

［C］［解析］短文明确提到，在20世纪30年代初，农贸市场的官员规定．人们可以用物而不是钱来买它的入场门票.短文举例说，农民可以用一袋谷子换门票.所以C正确.

［点睛］①表示方式的介词短语选项.②预测出问题(问方式)后，听到短文中的could attend by paying…，就应该全神贯注，由此不难听到for example带出来的内容.举例说明的内容属于”语义重心”．常常成为考点.

25.Why are state fairs important events in America?

［C］［解析］文章结尾最后一句话说：”农贸市场很重要．因为人们需要记住，他们与地球以及地球上出产的物品密切相关，他们依靠动物来获取很多东西.”选项C是对这句话的高度概括，即农贸市场使美国人民意识到农业的重要性，所以是正确答案.

［点睛］①选项主语都是they，动词help，contribute，remind,provide都有”起……作用”的含义，推测本题问”they”的作用.②区分各选项的关键词是宾语部分的中心名词，revenue(财政收入)，modernization(offarms)，importance of agriculture，stage(for performances)含义各不相同.当选项含义差异较大时．应该容易根据听到的信息做出正确判断.

26.well-meaning

［解析］空格处作句子的表语，且填入内容语义上应与helpful”有帮助的，有用的”相近.wellmeaning为合成的形容词，意为”善意的．好心的”，注意不要漏了中间的连字符.

27.adjusting to

［解析］空格所在分句的主干为some of themaren’t very helpful with the problems incollege，空格处的in——college为后置定语，修饰problems，说明是哪方面的问题.动词词组adjust t0意为”适应(新环境，新情况等)”.注意adjust位于介词in后，要用它的动名词形式.

28.aware of

［解析］空格处的内容与前面的are共同构成句子的谓语.be aware of意为”清楚了解，知道”.

29.competition

［解析］空格前是定冠词the，空格后是系动词is．故确定空格处应为名词(词组)，而且是可数名词的单数形式或不可数名词.competition意为”竞争，角逐”.

30.Accustomed

［解析］空格所在的短语作句子的状语．说明家长伤心的原因.accustomed to(doing)sth．意为“习惯于(做)某事”.注意位于句首的单词，首字母要大写.

31.gently

［解析］空格所在句的主干结构完整(they mayinquire咖…)，故考虑应填人修饰动词inquire“询问”的状语成分，说明其程度或方式.gently是形容词gentle”轻轻的，温和的”的派生词，注意形容词变副词是要把不发音的e去掉，再加ly.

32.threaten

［解析］空格位于情态动词may后，故应填人原形的动词(词组)，作句子的谓语.threaten to dosth．意为”威胁着要做某事”.

33.cut off

［解析］空格填入的内容应与第32题的内容并列．作并列的谓语，并且与funds”资助”构成动宾搭配.cut off意为”切断，切掉”.

34.identification

［解析］由空格前的and可知，空格处的内容应与前面involvement”干涉”的词性一致，语义相近.identification在文中意为”认同”.

35.adults

［解析］空格前是形容词youn9”年轻的”，故空格处应填入名词(词组)，作从句的表语，说明其逻辑主语children的情况.adults意为”成年人”.注意前面是复数形式的children，故adult也要用复数形式.

Part IIIReading Comprehension

Section A

全又翻译

全球变暖是指全世界气候变暖的趋势.一定程度的变暖是正常的；自上一个冰河世纪结束和冰雪融化以来，我们就经历了长达两万年的变暖.然而我们现在的气温已和其他冰雪量最少的时期持平.因此，如果变暖持续下去就很可能不正常了.据估计，在下\_个百年里，我们会造成气温上升l℃到6℃.气候变暖在一些地区将会很明显，在其他地区则不会那么咀显，有些地区甚至会变冷.同样地，气候变暖所造成的影响也会因地域差异而不同——沿海地区肯定会担心海平面上升.而西伯利亚和加拿大北部则可能变得比现在更适宜居住，更吸引人.然而，事实可能仍会是全球每个地方的平均气温都会升高.科学家普遍认为，人类至少要为我们所遭受的气候变暖负部分责任.一些科学家坚称我们所目睹的变化会无规律地降临——有些年份寒冷，其他年份则温暖.而我们最近刚好度过了偏热的年份一但是面对持续不断上升的偏热气候，这种解释会越来越少.

词性分析

名词：average平均数，平均impact影响，作用；冲击，碰撞line线条；方针；线路；排；行业shock震动，冲击；震惊；休克；

动词：appealing呼吁；有吸引力；上诉；(to)诉诸［现在分词或动名词］average求平均数；平均值为contributing捐款；有助于，促成；投稿［现在分词或动名词］impact对……产生影响line使排成一行；用线标出；排队maintain保持；维修，保养；坚持，主张；赡养melted(使)融化，(使)溶化；(使)消散［过去式或过去分词］persist坚持不懈，执意；继续存在ranging(在某范围内)变动，变化；使排列成行［现在分词或动名词］resolved解决，解答；决定，决意［过去式或过去分词］shock(使)震惊

形容词：appealin9吸引人的，令人心动的average平均的；平常的dramatic引人注目的；显著的；戏剧性的，激动人心的melted融化了的resolved下定决心的sensible明智的，合情理的副词：frequently频繁地recently最近．新近

解题思路

36．［I］上文as后跟的是两个由and连接的并列句，前句的动词用了过去式ended，故空格处也应填入过去式的谓语动词.备选项中过去式的动词只有melted和resolved，而此处的主语为ice，可见melted”(使)融化”更符合语义.

37．［G］空格前为介词in，故空格处应填人名词，且能构成in～with的搭配，把备选项中的名词依次代入，只有line能构成固定短语in line with，意为”与……一致”，此处表示”我们现在的气温已和其他冰雪量最少的时期持平”.

38．［C］空格前面是are，后面是介词to，故应填入能跟to搭配的形容词或分词.后面的宾语increase in temperatures(气温升高)是一种结果，可见填入contributing最合适，contributing t0意为”促成，导致”，填入文中指“我们导致气温升高”，语义通顺.

39．［K］本句主干结构完整，为we are…t0…increase，故空格处的词应该是修饰宾语increase in temperatures，应填入动词的分词形式．与between…一起作后置定语.后面的between 1℃ and 6℃表示气温的增幅介于两个数值间.只有ranging符合逻辑，说明了气温的变化范围.range between／from A and／to B为常用搭配.加．［D］空格前的be more提示了要填入形容词作表语，本句的意思是”气候变暖在一些地区将会更……”，后面接着说了其他两种地方的不同情况，按照气温由高到低来描述，备选项中只有dramatic”显著的”体现这种不同，故为答案.

41．［F］空格前面是定冠词the，后面是介词0f，故应填入名词，作句子的主语.本句的意思是”气候变暖的……会非常不同”.impact和shock都能与wannin9构成搭配，但根据下文破折号后面解释说明的不同地区变化可知应该是一种”影响”，故impact才符合语义.

42．［A］空格前的and说明空格处应填人形容词，与habitable并列，且语义应与”宜居的”相近.本句意为”西伯利亚和加拿大北部则可能变得比现在更适宜居住及更……”.只有appeaUn9”吸引人的”符合逻辑.average不能用于比较级，dramatic和sensible的语义与habitable有差距，而resolved常用于修饰人.

43．［B］介词on后应填入名词，而前后都有逗号，说明on…可单独使用，因此只有OR average”平均来说”恰当.onimpact可理解为”在冲击时”，跟上下文不衔接.

44．［H］此处空格应填人谓语动词，后面跟that引导的宾语从句，该从句意为”我们所目睹的变化会无规律地降l临”，为一种看法，故maintain”坚持，主张”符合语义．表示科学家”坚持”这种看法.persist虽然也有”坚持”之义，但为不及物动词，后面不能直接跟宾语从句，”坚持做某事”表达为persist in(doing)sth．

45．［L］空格前的内容为本句主干结构，本句已不缺主要成分，且此空又位于句末，故应填入副词.句子主干用了现在完成时，可见recently”最近”符合语义，recently是典型的现在完成时的时间标志词.若选frequently则表示“我们频繁处于偏热的年份”．与科学家所持的气温冷热无规律变化的看法不符.

SectionB

全文翻译划线点评

图书末日?

A.目前全美最大的图书销售商亚马逊在5月l9日公布称.它现在销售kindle格式的电子图书的数量高于传统纸质图书.鉴于Kindle面世只有4年，［50］这是一个重大的变化.目前电子图书销量占全美图书总销量的l4％.但其增长速度远超图书总销量.［50］电子图书的销量在去年上升了l46％，而精装书只增长了6％.平装书却下降了8％.

B.难道这预示着实体书的末日到了吗?实体书当然不会即刻消失.并且可能根本不会消失.［52］这一现象意味着在接下来的十多年里，图书业将会经历一场变革，这一变革比古腾堡在15世纪50年代引入活字印刷技术以来的任何一次变革都影响深远.

C.以后市场上的实体书肯定会少得多.［54］面向大众市场的平装书最近几年的销量一直在下滑.将来很可能会完全消失.悬疑惊悚小说和浪漫小说之类的精装书也难摆脱同样的命运.这类书很少能最终成为私人或公共的永久藏书，［54］因此在几年内.它们很可能就只会以电子图书的形式存在.”严肃的”非小说类和小说类精装书和平装书的存在肯定会持久一些.［46］也许在将来，能否出版纸质书会成为作家成功与否的标志.

D.至于儿童书籍，谁知道呢?儿童书籍就像狗粮一样，购买者并不是真正的消费者，因此市场(和营销手段)本来就很奇怪.

E.想了解书籍的未来的话，就让我们看看几个技术革新的例子吧，看看对IB技术产生了什么影响.

F.［53］只有在新技术更好、更廉价或者两者兼具时，新技术才会取代旧技术.差别越大.新技术取代旧技术的速度就越快.也更彻底.与在老式的羊皮纸上手写相比.在纸上进行的活字印刷技术明显降低了图书的制作成本.《圣经》是一本很长的书，它的制造需要耗掉由300张羊皮做成的羊皮纸和难以计数的人力劳动时间.在印刷术出现之前.一本《圣经》的价格要高于一个中产之家的房子.1450年整个欧洲大概只有5万本书，但到了1500年，这一数字达到了l000万.

G.然而，尽管印刷术很快就让手抄书籍消亡了.但手抄书在l6世纪继续存在.一些很特殊的书籍有时仍会以羊皮纸的形式制造，但那只是作为”仅此一本”的展示品.

H.有时新技术也不会将IB技术排挤出去，而仅仅是淘汰掉一部分，剩余的部分则被迫进行改良优化.过去人们普遍预测电影会将现场戏剧表演挤出市场.但事实并非如此，因为戏剧表演具有电影所没有的特点.[49]同样，电视也被认为会替代电影，但这也没有发生.

I.然而，电影确实给现场戏剧表演的某些方面带来了严重冲击.虽然电视没有完全取代电影．但是它确实消灭了二流的电影、短片和卡通片.

J.电视也没有消灭收音机.喜剧和戏剧演出(.Jack Benny，”“Amos and Andy，”The Shadow”)都转移到电视上了.［48］但由于人们不能边开车边看电视.上下班的高峰时段就变成了电台广播的黄金时间.而音乐、访谈和新闻广播类节目极大地扩大了听众群.今天.广播行业与20世纪40年代末的业务已经有很大不同了.并且现在的业务量也大大增多了.

K.两有时IR技术由于其象征意义会继续存在几个世纪.在公元前1000年左右.骑兵就已经替代了二轮战车.但是二轮战车继续在检阅游行和胜利庆典上保持其重要地位，直到l500年之后的罗马帝国末期.剑在一百年前就失去了军事功能，但它仍旧是军官军礼服的一部分，就是因为剑一直以来就代表着.军官和绅士”.

L.［51］有时候新技术在最初会有些不稳定.例如，电视维修工在20世纪50年代是一个很常见的职业.因此旧技术会作为备用品存活下来.在19世纪40年代，蒸汽船因为速度更快挤掉了帆船，抢占了北大西洋航线.但是直到19世纪80年代.蒸汽船上的帆才被去除，因为早期的船舶引擎经常会抛锚.直到船只大到(同时引擎小到)可以在两侧各装上一个引擎之后，它们才不需要保留船帆.(蒸汽船价格高昂，而人们对速度的要求也不高，这使得大多数的海运仍依靠帆船，一直持续到20世纪初.)

M.再说说壁炉.在l9世纪下半叶.中央暖气已经出现在中上阶层的家中.［55］但是能正常使用的壁炉直到今天仍是一套房屋和公寓的大卖点.我怀疑这是因为人们根植于内心的对火的热爱.火是人类早期主要的技术进步之一，让人能够取暖、受到保护和享用熟食(熟食吃起来和消化起来都更容易).人类对火的控制可以追溯到很久远的时代(一百多万年以前)．因此在进化中，人类很可能已经具有了一种对火的基因倾向，它是人类生活的中心.

N.书——尤其是普通人可以买得起的书——的存在还没有久远到可以使人类产生进化方面的变化.尽管如此，它们对许多人来说有强烈的吸引力，这种吸引力远远超出了其文字内容.做到极致，它们就是艺术品，［47］并且书还有一种触觉上的快感，做成电子书，这种快感必然会消失.用手指快速翻页的能力也会失去.至少对于某些人来说，摆满书籍的房间让人触发情感，就像在寒冷的冬夜壁炉里的火焰给人的感觉.

O.因此．我认为作为一种商品的实体书籍的存在时间要比某些人目前预测的长.与剑相似.书籍也具有象征意义.与壁炉相似，书籍能给人舒适和温暖.很可能.也像船帆.在停电的时候也能当作一种备用品.

46．［C］［译文］仍能出版纸质书的作家将会被认为是重要作家.

［定位解析］本题与作家出版纸质书有关，提及此话题的为C段.根据Authors和published in printed　versions可查找到该段最后一句.该句说到”也许在将来，能否出版纸质书会成为作家成功与否的标志”.题目中的printed versions”纸质版本”对应原文的hard copy”印刷书”．be considered important ones”被认为重要”则对应become the mark of an author”成为作家……的标志”，故确定答案为C.

47．［N］［译文］有些人仍然喜欢纸质书，因为它们可以给人一种触摸的感觉.

［定位解析］本题与人们钟爱纸质书的原因有关，因此可将定位锁定在N、0两段.根据in　favor of,printed　books和sense of touch可查找到N段第3句，该句提到”书籍有一种触觉上的快感.而电子书却没有”.题目中的sense of touch对应原文的a tactile pleasure，故答案为N.

［干扰排除］Ｏ段虽然也说纸质书的好处，但是上升到了一个更高的层次.主要是书籍对于人类精神上的影响．缺少本题的关键信息sense of touch”触摸感”.故可排除.

48．[J]［译文］广播行业已经发生了很大变化，并且现在吸引了更多听众.

［定位解析］全文只有J段出现了几次radi0这个词.如果时间不允许.据此就可大胆地选择J.根据radio　business可查找到J段最后一句，该句提到”今天，广播行业与20世纪40年代末的业务已经有很大不同了”；另外根据listeners可查找到该段第3句.该句最后提到”音乐、访谈和新闻广播类节目极大地扩大了听众群”.题目中的changed greatly对应原文中的different，而more listeners则对应原文中的enlarged their　audiences．故确定答案为J.

49．［H］［译文］很多人预测电影业会消失，但与之相反，电影业并没有消亡.

［定位解析］文中H和I段都与电影业有关，故定位在这两段.再根据题目的关键信息death,film industry和survived可查找到H段最后一句.该句提到”电视也被认为会替代电影．但这也没有发生”.本题所述与此相符．故H段为答案.

［干扰排除］l段也出现了movie和kill movies，但该段并没有包含Contrary to…prediction of its death这个关键的信息点，因此排除.

50．[A]译文］图书业发生了重大的变化.

［定位解析］本题主要说图书业发生的变化，A、B两段提到了此话题.A段主要通过数据说明图书业发生的变化，进行的是横向的比较，而B段通过引入历史事件，进行的是纵向的比较，说明图书业即将发生重大变革.A段第2句对电子书销售的上升评价是remarkable，复现了题目原词，指出”这是一个重大的变化”；第3、4句则通过大量的数据加以证明，故确定答案为A.

［干扰排除］B段非常具有干扰性，题目中的book business正好出现在该段第3句，可产生误导，并且，本句还有一个词transformation，跟题目中的change属于同义替换，但是解答本题的关键在于时态，题目是完成时态.表示显著变化已经发生；而B段用的是将来时态，可以据此排除B.

51．［L］［译文］旧技术有时能继续存在是因为它很可靠.

［定位解析］本题主要说旧技术存在下去的原因，文中只有K至M段提及此话题.在这三段中.只有L段与题目中的关键词reliability对应，该段提到因为新技术在初始时期不稳定，所以旧技术会继续下去.原文虽然没有直接说旧技术的可靠性，但却提到了新技术不稳定，隐含的意义就是旧技术更稳定可靠.题目所述与此相符．故选L.

52．［B］［译文］电子图书销量的增加会迫使图书业做出几个世纪以来都未出现过的变革.

［定位解析］根据题目的关键信息book business，changes和centuries可定位到8段第3句，该句的意思是电子图书销量剧增将导致图书业发生变革而这一变革将比古腾堡引入活字印刷技术以来的任何一次变革都影响深远.题目中和文中都有book business，题目中的changes对应文中的transformation，而forcenturies则对应文中的since…in the l450s，因此题目是对B段原文的概括，故选B.

53．[F］［译文］如果没有明显的优势，一项新技术不可能取代旧技术.‘

［定位解析］根据本题的关键词take the place of an old one及a clear advantage可定位到F段第l句，该句提到”只有在新技术更好、更廉价或两者兼具时，新技术才会取代旧技术”.题目中的take the place of对应文中的replace，而a clear advantage则概括了”更好、更廉价”的意思，因此确定本题信息来自于F段.

54．［C］［译文］通俗文学的平装书更可能被电子书籍取代.

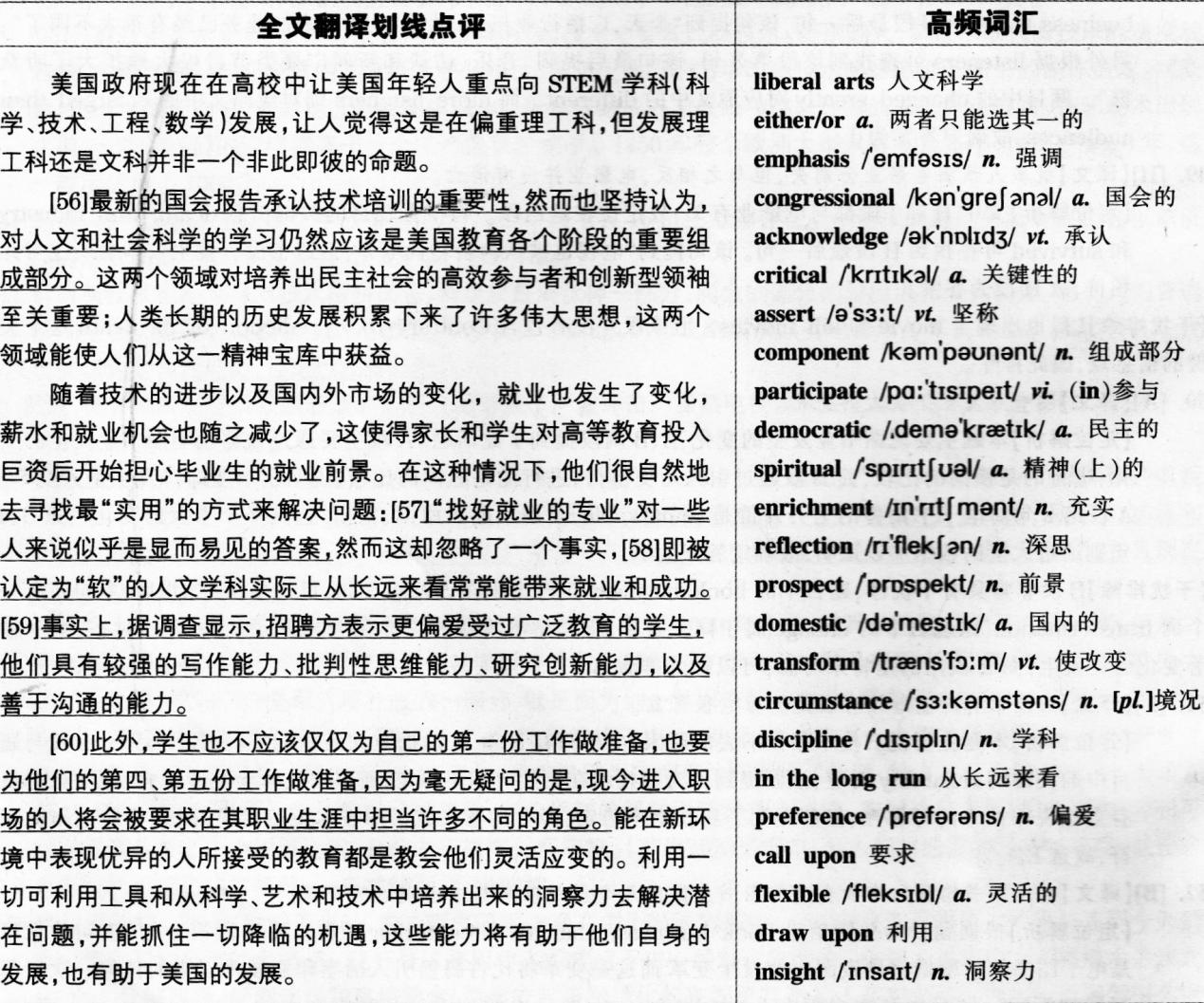
［定位解析］本题主要说通俗文学平装书的发展趋势，C段提及此话题.根据题目中的关键词Paperbacks ofDopular literature可定位到该段第2句.该句说到”占据大众市场的平装书，最近几年的销量一直在下滑，将来很可能会消失”.接着第3句列举了几个通俗文学的例子，之后说这类文学作品很可能在几年之后只以电子书的形式存在.题目中的Paperbacks of popular literature是对原文中的Mass market paperbacks与mysteries．thrillers，”romance fiction”这些信息点的概括，另外，题目中的are more likely与文中的probably同义，be replaced by e-books则是文中0nly be available as e-books的同义表达，故选C.

55．［M］［译文］带有壁炉的房子对买家更有吸引力.

［定位解析］文中只有M段和最后一段提到了fireplace，再根据a stronger appeal to buyers可定位到M段第3句．该句提到”能正常使用的壁炉直到今天仍然是房子或公寓的一大卖点”.题目中的appeal to buyers“吸引买家”对应文中的a powerful selling point”一大卖点”，据此可判断本题信息来自于M段.

Section C

Passage One



56.［B］［定位］根据题于中的latest congressional report定位至第2段第l句.

［解析］本题与最新国会报告的内容有关.第2段首句明确指出”最新的国会报告承认技术培训的重要性，然而也坚持认为，对人文和社会科学的学习仍然应该是美国教育各个阶段的重要组成部分.”该报告同时强调了文理科的重要性，故选B.

［点睛］文章第1段有提及STEM相关领域的人才是培养重点，但并未提及这些学科能否帮助学生找工作，而且这也不是国会报告的内容.故不选A”与STEM相关的学科能帮助学生在信息社会找到工作”：C”在高等教育中文科有助于丰富学生的精神生活”与第2段段末的benefit from the spiritual enrichment对应．但这并不属于国会报告的内容.故C可排除：文中并未捷及D”高等教育应该适应社会的实际需求”的相关内容.

57．［D］［定位］根据题干中的main concern和choose a major定位至第3段第2句.

［解析］本题问学生在选专业时主要考虑什么问题.第3段开头提到找工作难的问题，接下来第2句讲在这种情况下.大家自然而然想到的解决方法就是”找好就业的专业”.故D”找到好工作的几率”符合文意.

［点睛］A”对相关学科的兴趣”、B”这些课程的学术价值”、C”所接受教育的质量”都不是学生们关注的重点，在文中也未提及.故不选.

58．［A］［定位］根据题干中的soft subjects定位至第3段第2句.

［解析］本题问作者对所谓的”软”学科的看法.第3段第2句后半部分有对”软”学科的阐述，指出人们忽略了一个事实，即”这类被认定为‘软’的学科实际上从长远来看常常能带来就业和成功”，A”对学生将来的生活有利”是对原文的同义表述，其中的future life与文中的in the long run对应，故选A.

［点睛］全文都没有提及学生兴趣，故不选B”拓宽了学生的兴趣”；沟通能力在第3段最后一句提及，但不是针对“软”学科而言，故不选C”提高了学生的沟通能力”；healthy growth这一说法范围太大，偏离本文有关就业及职场发展的讨论范围，因此也不能选D”对学生的健康成长必不可少”.

59．［D儿定位］根据题干中的job applicants及employers定位至第3段最后一句.

［解析］本题问招聘方希望找到什么样的求职者.该段最后一句提到招聘方更偏爱受过广泛教育的学生.D中的”受过全面教育”(wel-rounded education)与原文中的”受过广泛教育”(broadly-based education)是同义表述.故选D.

［点睛］A”有强烈责任感的人”与B”善于解决实际问题的人”均无原文根据，可一并排除；C”有可能成为创新领袖的人”中的innovative leaders在第2段末尾有提到，但是在说明人文和社会学科的作用时提及．与本题问的招聘方喜欢的求职者无关.

60．［C］［定位］根据题干中的advice和college students定位至最后一段第l句.

［解析］本题问作者对大学生的建议.文章最后一段作者提出了自己的建议.作者认为，学生不仅应为自己的首份工作做准备，同时也要为第四、第五份工作做准备，而人将在职业生涯中担当不同的角色，作者强调学生应该有灵活应变的能力，C”为不同工作做准备”很好地概括了上述内容，故选C.

［点睛］全文最后一句提到”能抓住一切降临的机遇”，A”抓住机会发挥自己的潜能”与原意有出入，而且也并非作者提出的建议，故A可排除；原文未提及B”上各类实用课程”的相关内容；最后一段第2句提到了灵活性，但不是灵活地解决问题，而是灵活地适应新环境，故D”采取灵活的方式解决问题”不能选.

难句归纳

1.Under these circumstances, it's natural to look for what may appear to be the most “practical” wayout of the problem: “Major in a subject designed to get you a job” seems the obvious answer tosome, though this ignores the fact that many disciplines in the humanities characterized as “soft” often, in fact, lead to employment and success in the long run.

(第57、58题解题句)

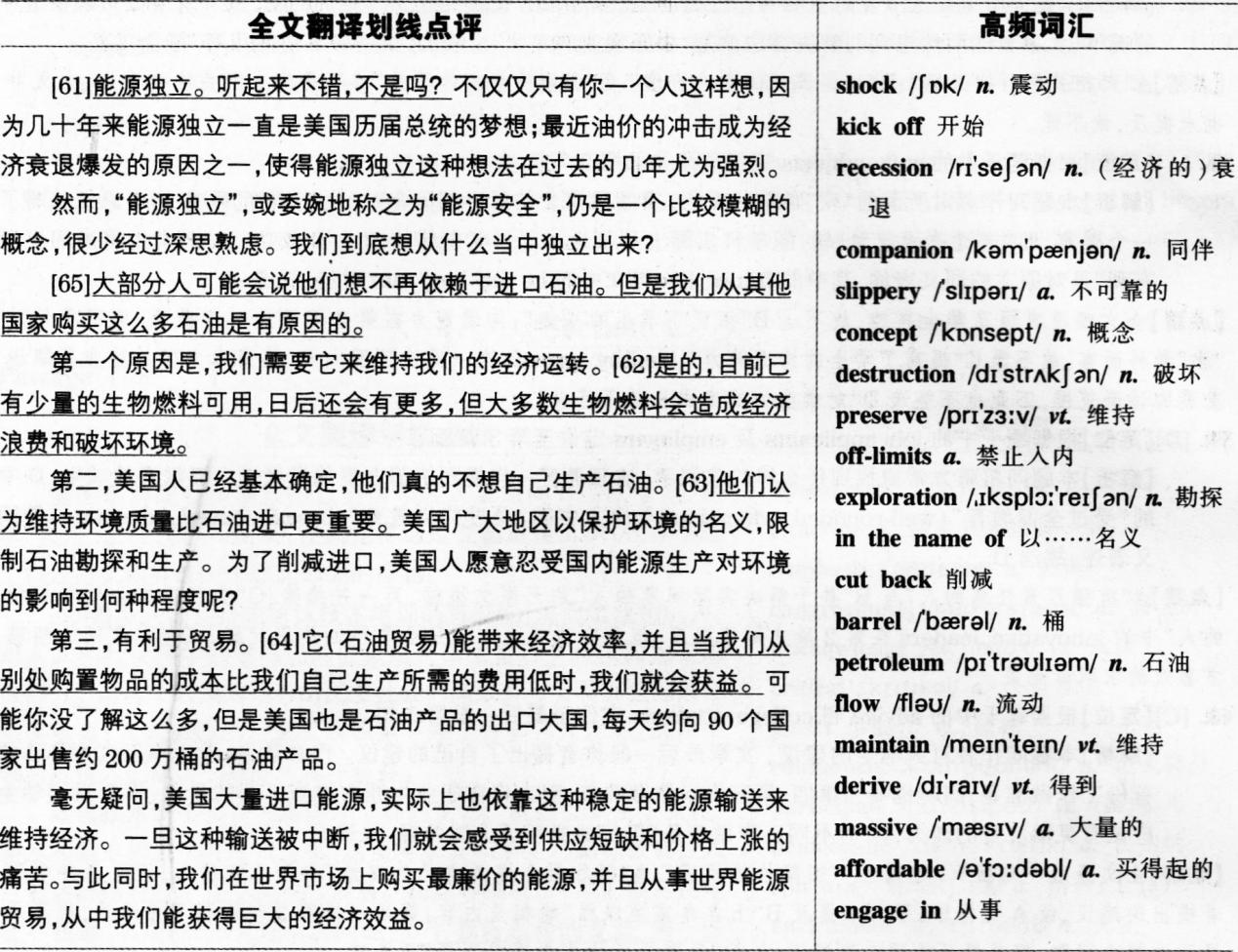
［分析］本句主句为it’s+a．+to do sth．句式，其中it为形式主语，真正的主语为to look for．…what may appear to be…problem是名词性从句，作look for的宾语.冒号后的内容具体说明”最实用的方式”是什么.冒号后为一个主从复合句，包含though引导的让步状语从句；designed to get you a job为过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰其前的subject.让步状语从句中包含that引导的同位语从句，修饰fact，该从句主干为many disciplines lead to employment and success．过去分词短语characterized as”soft”为修饰many disciplines in the humanities的后置定语.

2.Indeed, according to surveys, employers have expressed a preference for students who have received abroadly-based education that has taught them to write well, think critically, research creatively, andcommtmicate easily.

(第59题解题句]

［分析］本句为包含两个定语从句的复合句.主句的句子主干为主谓宾结构(employers have expressed apreference).who have received a broadly-based education为定语从句，修饰students．意思是”受过广泛教育的学生”；that has taught them to write well…and communicate easily为第二个定语从句．修饰前面的education，说明该种教育方式起到的作用.

Passage Two



61．［A］［定位］根据题干中的energy independence定位至第l段第l、2句.

［解析］本题问作者对美国能源独立的看法.文章前两句就用反问句提出能源独立听起来不错．关键句It hasa nice ring to it中的rin9指”某种感觉”，A”听上去很有吸引力”正好对应，故选A.

［点睛］B”它保证国家安全”利用第2段出现的security作干扰，该句提到”能源独立”也指”能源安全”，这与国家安全无关，故B不对；文章提过石油价格与经济衰退的关系，但没有说能源独立会使石油价格下降．故不选C”它使石油价格下降”；D”它是每个人的梦想”说法过于绝对，原文提到除了历届美国总统，还有很多人梦想着能源独立．但并未提及这是每个人的梦想，因此也不能选.

62．［D］［定位］根据题干中的biofuels定位至第4段第2句.

［解析］本题询问作者对biofuels”生物燃料”的看法.第4段第2句后半部分提到大部分的生物燃料会造成经济浪费(economic waste)和破坏环境(environmental destruction)，D项中的serious damage与原文中的destruction同义，故确定D为本题答案.

［点睛］第4段旨在说明美国要依赖石油进口的原因，对潜在的替代品biofuels持否定态度.故含积极意义的A”它们保证美国经济的健康运行”及B”它们被证明是石油的替代品”均可排除.第4段第2句前半部分提到会有越来越多的生物燃料可用(more may’become available)，由此可知，利用生物燃料提供能量是可持续发展的(SUS-tainable)，C”它们不能提供可持续的能源供应”与原文矛盾.

63．［C］［定位］根据各选项内容定位至第5段.

［解析］本题四个选项均与美国自身储备的原油有关，而本文自第4段起，都有在解释美国需要依赖石油进口的原因，其中第5段提到了美国自身储备的原油.该段前两句提及”美国人已缉基本确定，他们真的不想自己生产石油.他们认为维持环境质量比石油进口更重要.”下文则讲述了美国为保护环境，限制石油开采，由此可知．美国不愿开采本国的石油，是为了保护环境，故C”美国想保持自身环境的完好无损”为答案.

［点睛］只要抓住第5段的主旨value the environmental quality，即可得出答案，其他三项A”美国人希望扩大原油储备”、B”美国自身的石油储备在迅速耗尽”及D”美国自身石油生产供不应求”均偏离了该段的主旨，可一并排除.

64．［B］［定位1根据题干中的0n trade定位至倒数第2段第2句.

［解析］本题问作者对石油贸易的看法.原文倒数第2段分析美国依赖石油进口的第三个原因，即有利于贸易.其中第2句提到，”它(石油贸易)能带来经济效率，使美国获益”，B中的economic efficiency复现了原词，指出石油贸易能带来”经济效率”，与文意相符，故选B.

［点睛］文中只提到对美国的好处，没提及对其他国家的好处，故不选A”证明对双方都有利”；C”有利于经济繁荣”和D”节约石油勘探成本”，文中均未涉及.

65．［A］［定位］全文.

［解析］本题询问作者的写作意图.文章开头提及”能源独立”是美国一直以来的梦想，然而实际情况是很难从石油进口中独立出来，接着在第4段到第6段中分析了美国依赖石油口的原因.A”证明美国依赖石油进口是合理的”符合全文大意，故选A.

［点睛］全文并未提及能源危机问题，只是解释为什么要进口石油，故不选B”为了唤醒美国人对能源危机的意识”；全文也未提及节约能源的信息，故不选C”为了强调节约能源的重要性”；文章对石油贸易的描述是为了说明石油贸易能给美国带来好处，并不是强调贸易在增长，故D”为了解释国际石油贸易的增长”也可排除.

难句归纳

1.If you think so, you're not alone, because energy independence has been the dream of American presidents for decades, and never more so than in the past few years, when the most recent oil priceshock has been partly responsible for kicking off the great recession.

(第1段第3句)

［分析］本句为主从复合句，because前的内容为本句的主句.主句中包含一个条件状语从旬If you think so.because到句末为原因状语从句，该从句的主干是energy independence has been the dream of…andnever more so．为主系表结构，并含有两个并列的表语，第二个表语含有more…than…的比较结构；句末的when the most…the great recession为定语从句，修饰past few years，说明过去几年的情况.

2．It allows for economic efficiency，and when we buy things from places that have lower productioncosts than we d0，we benefit．(第64题解题句)

［分析］本句为and连接的并列句.逗号前的内容为第一个分句，该分句为简单的主谓宾结构.第二个分句即and后面的部分，该分句为主从复合句，主句为we benefit；when．．．than we do为时间状语从句，其中包含定语从句that have lower production costs than we d0，修饰places，表示”生产成本比我们低的地方”.

答案速查

36．I37．G38．C39．K 40．D 41．F 42．A 43．B 44．H 45．L46．C 47．N48．J49．H50．A51．L52．B53．F54．C55．M56．B57．D58．A59．D60．C61．A62．D63．C64．B65．A

Part IVTranslation

词汇难点

促进教育公平：promote equality in education；make education fairer／more equitable投入(资金)：invest；spend教育设施：educational facilities中西部地区：central and western regions／areas；mid-western regions教学设施：teaching facilities使……受益：benefit；do good to音乐和绘画器材：musical instruments and painting tools山区：mountainous area／region沿海城市：coastal city

表达难点

1．第l句较长，首先应整理出主干内容：”中国已投入……用于改善……和加强……”，属于中文典型的多动词句，翻译时可套用invest SOme money in doing sth．的句式.句首的”为了促进教育公平”处理为目的状语，用in order to引导：”促进教育公平’’可理解为”使教育更公平”，译为make education fairer／more equitable.”加强……义务教育”若直译为strengthen compulsory education略显生硬，此处实指”推进义务教育的发展”，故译为promote compulsory education，语义更明确.

2．第2句中的”用于”暗含被动语气，需译为被动语态be used t0.”使16万多所中小学受益”表伴随情况，处理为

伴随状语benefitin9…schools.

3．第3,4句均与”音乐和绘画课”有关，语义紧密，可合译为一句.第4句是第3句的结果，故可将第4句处理成so that引导的结果状语从句.

4．第3句的结构与上一句相同，且暗含递进关系，故该句可增译表递进的in addition，besides等词，使逻辑关系更清晰.本句中的”资金还用于……”为避免句型与上一句重复，可译为the fund also goes to….

5．第4句的主干是”农村和山区的儿童可以上音乐和绘画课”，”与沿海城市的儿童一样”译为方式状语从句，用as来引导.

6．最后一句的主干是”学生回到本地农村学校就读”，可译为students are moving back to local rural schools.而修饰”学生，，的定语较长，故处理为wh0引导的定语从句，注意”转往城市上学”讲述的是过去的情况，该定语从句需用一般过去时.

参考译文

In order to make education fairer, China has invested 36 billion RMB in improving educational facilities in rural regions and promoting compulsory education in the central and western rural areas.Thefund is used to improve teaching facilities and purchase books, benefiting more than 160,000 primary andmiddle schools.In addition, the fund also goes to purchasing musical instruments and painting tools sothat children in rural and mountainous areas now can take music and painting classes, as children incoastal cities do.Those students who previously turned to urban schools for better education now aremoving back to their local rural schools.

答案速查

1．B2．A3．C4．B5．A6．D7．C 8．B9．Al0．D11．Al2．Dl3．Cl4．Dl5．Bl6．Al7．Dl8．Cl9．A20．B21．A22．D23．B24．C25．C26．well-meanin927．adjusting t028．aware of29．competition30．Accustomed31．gently32．threaten33．cut off34．identification35.adults