**2014年12月四级真题(第2套)**

Part I Writing(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay about a course thathas impressed you most in college.You should state the reasons and write at least 120words but no more than 180 words.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A． She used to be in poor health.

B． She was popular among boys.

C． She was somewhat overweight.

D． She didn't do well at high school.

2. A． At the airport.

B． In a restaurant.

C． In a booking office.

D． At the hotel reception.

3. A． Teaching her son by herself.

B． In a restaurant.

C． Asking the teacher for extra help.

D． Telling her son not to worry.

4. A． Have a short break.

B． Take two weeks off.

C． Continue her work outdoors.

D． Go on vacation with the man.

5. A． He is taking care of his twin brother.

B． Take two weeks off.

C． He is worried about Rod's health.

D． He has been in perfect condition.

6. A． She sold all her furniture before she moved house.

B． She still keeps some old furniture in her new house.

C． She plans to put all her old furniture in the basement.

D． She bought a new set of furniture from Italy last month.

7. A． The woman wondered why the man didn't return the book.

B． The woman doesn't seem to know what the book is about.

C． The woman doesn't find the book useful any more.

D． The woman forgot lending the book to the man.

8. A． Most of the man's friends are athletes.

B． Few people share the woman's opinion.

C． The man doesn't look like a sportsman.

D． The woman doubts the man's athletic ability.

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

9. A． She has packed it in one of her bags.

B． She is going to get it at the airport.

C． She has probably left it in a taxi.

D． She is afraid that she has lost it.

10. A． It ends in winter.

B． It will cost her a lot.

C． It will last one week.

D． It depends on the weather.

11. A． The plane is taking off soon.

B． The taxi is waiting for them.

C． There might be a traffic jam.

D． There is a lot of stuff to pack.

12. A． At home.

B． At the airport.

C． In the man's car.

D． By the side of a taxi.

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

13. A． She is thirsty for promotion.

B． She wants a much higher salary.

C． She is tired of her present work.

D． She wants to save travel expenses.

14. A． Translator.

C． Language instructor.

B． Travel agent.

D． Environmental engineer.

15. A． Lively personality and inquiring mind.

B． Communication skills and team spirit.

C． Devotion and work efficiency.

D． Education and experience.

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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A． They care a lot about children.

B． They need looking after in their old age.

C． They want to enrich their life experience.

D． They want children to keep them company.

17. A． They are usually adopted from distant places.

B． Their birth information is usually kept secret~

C． Their birth parents often try to conceal their birth information.

D． Their adoptive parents don't want them to know their birth parents.

18. A． They generally hold bad feelings towards their birth parents.

B． They do not want to hurt the feelings of their adoptive parents.

C． They have mixed feelings about finding their natural parents.

D． They are fully aware of the expenses involved in the search.

19. A． Early adoption makes for closer parent-child relationship.

B． Most .people prefer to adopt children from overseas.

C． Understanding is the key to successful adoption.

D． Adoption has much to do with love.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A． He suffered from mental illness.

B． He bought The Washington Post.

C． He turned a failing newspaper into a success.

D． He was once a reporter for a major newspaper.

21. A． She was the first woman to lead a big U.S. publishing company.

B． She got her first job as a teacher at the University of Chicago.

C． She committed suicide because of her mental disorder.

D． She took over her father's position when he died.

22. A． People came to see the role of women in the business world.

B． Katharine played a major part in reshaping Americans' mind.

C． American media would be quite different without Katharine.

D． Katharine had exerted an important influence on the world.

Passage Three

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

23. A． It'll enable them to enjoy the best medical care.

B． It'll allow them to receive free medical treatment.

C． It'll protect them from possible financial crises.

D． It'll prevent the doctors from overcharging them.

24. A． They can't immediately get back the money paid for their medical cost.

B． They have to go through very complicated application procedures.

C． They can only visit doctors who speak their native languages.

D． They may not be able to receive timely medical treatment.

25. A． They don't have to pay for the medical services.

B． They needn't pay the entire medical bill at once.

C． They must send the receipts to the insurance company promptly.

D． They have to pay a much higher price to get an insurance policy.

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. Final- ly, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

More and more of the world's population are living in towns or cities. The speed at which cities are growing in the less developed countries is (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Between 1920 and 1960 big cities in developed countries increased two and a half times in size, but in other parts of the world the growth was eight times their size.

The (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_size of growth is bad enough, but there are now also very disturb-ing signs of trouble in the (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of percentages of people living in towns and per-centages of people working in industry. During the nineteenth century cities grew(29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the growth of industry. In Europe the proportion of people living in citiesWasalwayssmallerthanthatoftheworkForceworkingin

factories.Now,however,the(30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is almost always tree in the newly industrialised world: the percentage of people living in cities is much higher than the percentage working in industry.

Without a base of people working in industry, these cities cannot(31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their growth;thereis not enough money tobuildadequatehousesfor thepeoplethatlivethere,(32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new arrivals. There has been little opportunity to build water supplies orother (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ So,thefiguresforthegrowthoftownsandcities(34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proportional growth of unemployment and underemployment, a growth in the number of hopeless and (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parents and starving children.

Part ⅡIReading Comprehension (40 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 ur/ne (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 minois 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 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."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A． analyses

B． average

C． belong

D． demonstrated

E．excess

F． extending

G． habitually

H． necessarily

I． products

J． ranging

K． released

L． shocked

M． simple

N． survey

O． traces

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 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 expectanv'y (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 resume 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 at Lord & Taylor and making sales calls for a car company.

[J] The last few years have taken a toil 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 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 November2011 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

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.

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. "It seemed like a great idea, but one that would be difficult to implement," Crooks said of Citi Bike. He saidhe worried about inexperienced riders' lack of awareness of bildng rules and strong negative reaction from non-cyclists. However, he said, it's still too early to tell ff 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

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.

B． Whether local bike shops will suffer.

C． Whether local bike businesses will oppose it.

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.

B． It shifted its business to rentals.

C． It saw its bike sales on the rise.

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.

B． Negative.

C． 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 on College Campuses.

A survey shows that 63% of employers say that recent college graduates don't have the sldlls 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 worldng 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 ac~ustments,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 admires" trators. 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答

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?

A． Well-behaved students.

B． Efficient admirestration.

C． Talented women teachers.

D． Generous pay for teachers.

64. Why did some of the best women teachers leave teaching?

A． New career opportunities were made available to them by women's liberation.

B． Higher academic requirements made it difficult for them to stay in their jobs.

C． They were unhappy with the bureaucratic administration in their schools.

D． The heavy teaching loads left them little time and energy for family life.

65. What does the author think is one of the results of government involvement in education?

A． Increasing emphasis on theories of education.

B． Highly standardized teaching methods.

C． Students' improved academic performance.

D． An ever-growing number of administrators.

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.

中国的互联网社区是全世界发展最快的。2010年，中国约有4．2亿网民(netizen)，而且人数还在迅速增长。互联网的日渐流行带来了重大的社会变化。中国网民往往不同于美国网民。美国网民更多的是受实际需要的驱使。用互联网为工具发电子邮件、买卖商品、做研究、规划旅程或付款。中国网民更多是出于社交原因使用互联网，因而更广泛地使用论坛、博客、聊天室等。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

2014年12月四级真题答案详解(第2套)

Part IWriting

The Most Impressive Course in My College Life

写作指南

本年度的作文文体比较自由，不再局限于议论文。题目要求考生介绍自己“印象最深刻的一门课”，并阐述原因。

根据题目要求，文章的结构可安排如下：

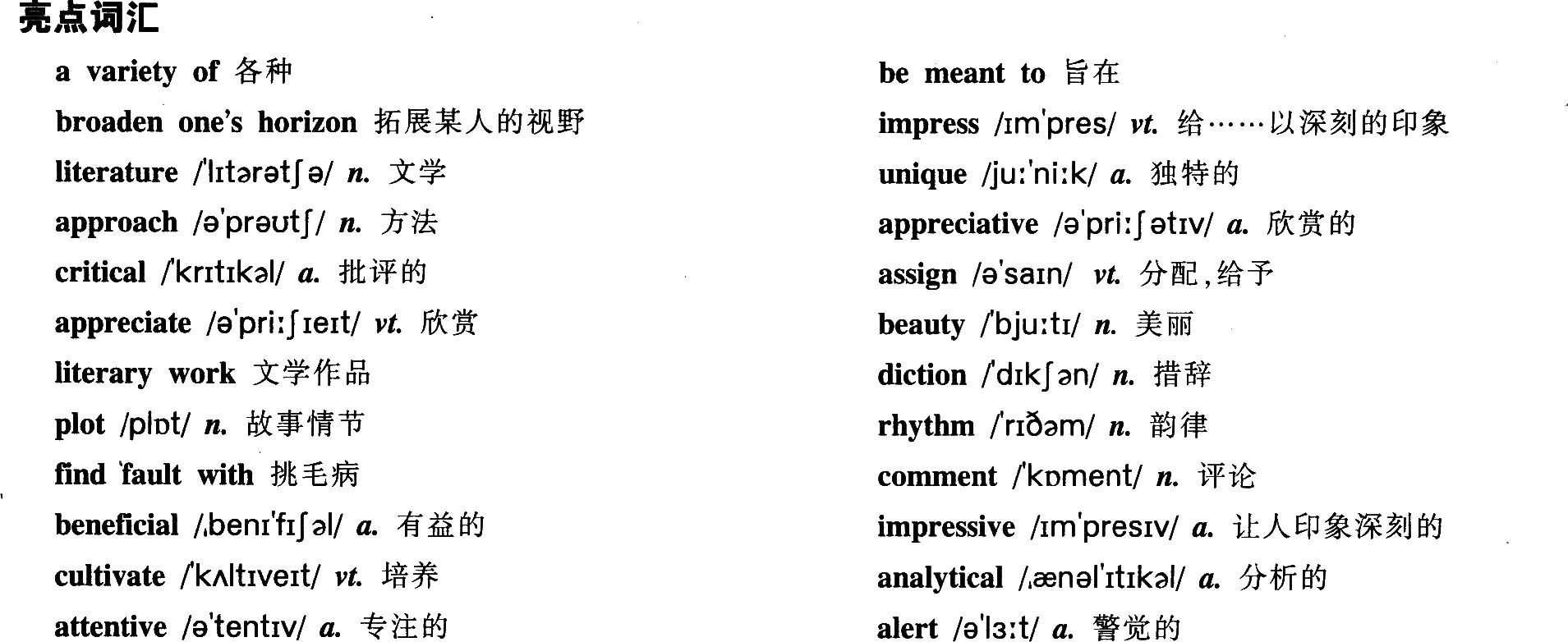
第一段：引出话题，指出大学的课程各有各的作用，但是“我”个人印象最深刻的一门课程是“文学鉴赏”。

第二段：具体描述该门课，注意重点介绍其特别之处，如老师独特的阅读及讨论要求。

第三段：简要说明自己学习该门课程后的收获，如锻炼了分析能力和批判思维能力。

范文与译文

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 范文 | 译文 |
| In coUege，we take a variety of courses to develop  different Sldlls．Some courses are meant to broaden our horizon；others are designed to shape our thinking abili—ties．Among all those courses．the one the has impressed me most is Literature Appreciation．  This course is unique in that the teacher has his own way to encourage students to become better readers．He calls it all“ABC”approach to literature．“ABC”stands for“appreciative but critical”．Whenever we are assigned a poem，or a short story，he first asks US to appreciate the beauty of the literary works，in terms of diction，plots，  rhythm etc．Then he asks US to be cntical，trying to find fault with the literary works．Everyone in class must contribute one appreciative comment and one cnfical comment；and no one shall repeat what has been said．  I find this approach quite beneficiM as well as im-  pressive，because it cultivates my analytical thinking and critical thinking skills．Thanks to this course，I anl now an attentive and alert reader． | 在大学，我们学习不同的课程来发展  不同的技能。一些课程旨在拓展我们的视野，另一些课程则是要锻炼我们的思维能力。在所有课程中，令我印象最为深刻的是“文学鉴赏”。  该课程的特别之处在于任课教师用其  特有的方法来鼓励学生成为聪明的读者。他称之为文学的“ABC”之路。“ABC”指的是“既要欣赏也要批判”。当我们阅读一首诗或一篇短篇小说时，他首先要求我们欣赏作品之美，如措辞、情节、韵律等方面的美。接着他会要求我们转向批判，尽量找作品的“茬”。班上每位同学都必须分别给出欣赏及批判的意见，而且之前说过的不能再重复。  我觉得这种教学方式不仅令我印象深  刻，同时还让我受益匪浅，因为该方式能锻炼我的分析能力和批判思维能力。多亏这门课，我现在阅读的时候，既细心又敏锐。 |



万能句型



1．Among…．the one that has impressed me mostis………之中．令我印象最为深刻的是……

2．Among…，the one that has left me the deepestimpression is………之中．令我印象最为深刻的是……

3．Among…,…has been very impressive onme．……之中，……确实令我印象深刻。



1．I find…quite beneficial as well as impressive，because…我觉得……不仅令我印象深刻，同时还让我受益匪浅．因为……

2…．is not only very beneficial but also impres-sive in that．．．．…．．不仅令人印象深刻，同时还让人受益匪浅，原因在于……

3．I anl very much impressed by…while at thesame time benefit a lot from it．because…我对……印象深刻，并且从中受益匪浅，因为……

写作模板

In college，we(引出话题)．Some(某类事物lare meant to(发挥的作用)；others are de-

signed to(发挥的另一种作用)．Among all those(相关事物)，the one that has impressed me most is(印象最深刻的事物)．

(该事物)is unique in thatf概述该事物的独特之处)．(分点详述该事物的独特之处)．

I find(该事物)quite beneficial as well as impressive，because it(阐述原因l)．Thanks to(该事物)，I am now(阐述原因2)．

Part HListening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: I ran into Sally the other day. I could hardly recognize her. Do you remember her fromhigh school?

M: Yeah. She was a little out of shape back then. Well, has she lost a lot of weight?

Q: What does the man remember of Sally?

[C]【解析】男士说Sally当时体形有点不成样子，随后问“她是不是减肥了”，说明她当时体重超重，即C。

【点睛】①she选项题，一般问对话中的女士，可本题问对话中谈到的Sally，需区分。②选项关键词位于表语(或谓语)部分，poor health,popular,overweight和(do)well等修饰词提供依据。③听到out of shape．a lot of weight，即可迅速解题。

2. W: We don't seem to have a reservation for you, sir. I'm sorry.

M: But my secretary said that she had reserved a room for me here. I phoned her from the airport this morning just before I got on board the plane.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

[D]【解析】根据reserved a room可知对话发生在宾馆前台。

【点睛】①介词选项，要求判断对话发生的地点。②要根据对话关键词解题，比如本对话中的reserved a room。需要注意的是。录音中也出现了airport和plane，但要听清楚在这个场景下发生的动作是过去发生的，前面的here才能表明对话所在地。

3. W: What would you do if you were in my place?

M: If Paul were my son, I'd just not worry. Now that his teacher is giving him extra help and he is working harder himself, he's sure to do well in the next exam.

O: What's the man's suggestion to the woman?

[B]【解析】女士问男士有什么建议，男士说“不用担心”，她儿子下次会考好的。即建议女士要对自己的儿子声信心，故选B。

【点睛】①动词的现在分词选项，涉及her son，应当问“女士如何做”。②C、D分别利用单词extra help，not worry混淆视听。

4. M: You've had your hands full and have been overworked during the last two weeks. I think you really need to go out and get some fresh air and sunshine.

W: You are right. That's iust what I'm thinking about.

Q: What is the woman most probably going to do?

[A]【解析】男士建议女士“出去呼吸一下新鲜空气，晒晒太阳”，即A“稍微休息一下”。

【点睛】①动词原形选项，多问建议、将来的打算，重点是听懂对话中的建议句型。②不可根据对话中的片言只语two weeks，go out选B、C。

5. W: Hello, John. How are you feeling now? I hear you've been ill.

M: They must have confused me with my twin brother Rod. He's been sick an week, but I've never felt better in my life.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

[D]【解析】男士明确说：“我一辈子从来没有感觉到比现在更好的”，意即他身体状况很好，故D正确。

【点睛】①He选项，ill，health，perfect condition表明对话涉及健康状况，需关注有关男士的描述。②本题若问男士的孪生兄弟Rod的健康状况，则应选B。③否定词never和比较级better连用，表达最高级含义，与选项D中的perfect一致。@but之后的内容往往是考点。

6. M: Did you really give away all your furniture when you moved into the new house last month?

W: Just the useless pieces, as I'm planning to purchase a new set from Italy for the sitting room only.

O: What does the woman mean?

[B]【解析】男士问女士是否把全部旧家具都扔了，女士用了just，only说明没有全部扔掉，因此答案为B。

【点睛】①选项均提及She如何处理furniture，听对话时可预期相应内容。②A、C选项中的all具有绝对化的含义，一般不会是答案。B含some，极可能是正确答案。③D具有一定的迷惑性，但时态不对。

7. M: I've brought back your Oxford Companion to En.qlish Literature. I thought you might use it for your paper. Sorry not to have returned it earlier.

W: I was wondering where the book was.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

[D]【解析】男士还女士书时，女士说“我还在纳闷书到哪里去了呢”，说明她忘了曾把书借给男士，即D。

【点睛】①以The woman开头的选项，都带否定含义，核心词是book，相关词有return,about，useful，lend，可猜测对话内容。②听懂女士的回答，不难作出正确推理。

8. W: To tell the truth, Tony, it never occurred to me that you are an athlete.

M: Oh, really?. Most people who meet me, including some friends of mine, don't think so either.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

[C]【解析】女士及大多数认识男士的人都不觉得男士是运动员，说明C正确。

【点睛】①各选项主语均不一致，在听力题中比较少见，可以看作是“哪个选项正确”的问题。②关键词是athletes，sportsman，另外涉及到friends，few people。辨明这些词之间的关系，就能解题。③对话中的关键句型值得学习：it never occurred to me that…虽然是否定句，表达的却是肯定含义；not．。either(也不)表示“观点相同”，故B、D

均错误。

Now you'll hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

M: Mary, [12]I hope you are packed and ready to leave.

W: Yes, I'm packed, but not quite ready. [9]I can't find my passport.

M: Your passport? That's the one thing you mustn't leave behind.

W: I know. I haven't lost it. [9]I've packed it, but I can't remember which bag it's in.

M: Well, you'll have to find it at the aJ\_rport. [11]Come on, the taxi is waiting.

W: [12]Did you say taxi? I thought we were going in your car.

M: Yes, well, I have planned to, but I'll explain later. You've got to be there in an hour.

W: The plane doesn't leave for two hours. Anyway, I'm ready to go now.

M: Now, you are taking just one case, is that right?

W: No, [12]there is one in the hall as well.

M: Gosh, what a lot of stuffl [10]You are taking enough for a month instead of a week.

W: Well, you can't depend on the weather. It might be cold.

M: It's never cold in Rome. Certainly not in May. Come on, we really must go.

W: Right, we are ready. We've got the bags. I'm sure there is no need to rush.

M: There is. [11]I asked the taxi driver to wait two minutes, not twenty.

W: Look, I'm supposed to be going away to relax. You are making me nervous.

M: Well, I want you to relax on holiday, but you can't relax yet.

W: OK. I promise not to relax, at least not until we get to the airport and I find my passport.

9. What does the woman say about her passport?

[A]【解析】对话开头，女士说找不到护照，并说“我拿了的。只是不记得放在哪一个袋子里了”，故A正确。

【点睛】①选项均讨论She把it怎么样了。由动词packed，get，left,lost不难对各选项予以区别。②对话开头的passport由男士重复反问过，是信息重点，猜测即是选项中的it。女士否认“遗失(lost)”，排除D。③由原文中的pack即可选定答案。

10．What do we know about the woman’s trip?

[C]【解析】根据男士的讽刺“你带的东西都够一个月而不是一周用了”，可见女士计划外出一周。

【点睛】①难点是判断选项主语it的含义，必须根据对话来理解。②选项关键词是winter,cost a lot,one week。weather。录音提到a week和weather，但说到weather时用的是否定句。故可排除D，选C。A、B均未提及。

11．Why does the man urge the woman to hurry?

[B]【解析】男士两次提及taxi在等，故答案为B。

【点睛】①由plane，taxi，traffic jam猜测，本题可能与交通有关。②离飞机起飞还有两个小时，时间充裕，A不对；C未提及；尽管东西多，但都已经打好包了，D也不准确。B是对话中重复出现的信息，是正确答案。③可以根据听到的提问方式确认答案。

12．Where does the conversation most probably take place?

[A]【解析】根据“离开”、“厅里(还有一个箱子)”、“你的车”等关键词可知二人准备离开家外出旅游。

【点睛】显然问“对话发生在何处”。根据对话中的关键词(信息)推理判断。

Conversation Two

W: Oh, [13]I'm fed up with my job.

M: Hey, there is a perfect job for you in the paper today. You might be interested.

W: Oh? What is it? What do they want?

M: Walt a minute. Eh, here it is. [14]The European Space Agency is recruiting translators.

W: The European Space Agency?

M: Well, that's what it says. They need an English translator to work from French or German.

W: So they need a degree in French or German, I suppose. Well, I've got that. What's more, I have plenty of experience. What else are they asking for?

M: Just that. A university degree and three or four years of experience as [14]a translator in a profes- sional environment. They also say the person should have a lively and inquiring mind, effective com- munication skills and the ability to work individually or as a part of the team.

W: Well, if I stay at my present job much longer, I won't have any mind or skills left. By the way,[15]what about salary? just hope it isn't lower than what I get now.

M: It's said to 'be negotiable. [15]It depends on the applicant's education and experience. In addition to basic salary, there is a list of extra benefits. Have a look yourself.

W: Hmm, travel and social security plus relocation expenses are paid. Hey, this isn't bad. I really want the job.

13．Why is the woman trying to find a new job?

[C]【解析】对话第1句女士就说自己厌倦了自己的工作，故答案为C。

【点睛】①选项涉及She对工作的态度、期望。②对话首尾处是出题重点。③答案中的be tired of是原文be fed up with的同义表达。

14．What position is being advertised in the paper?

[A]【解析】对话多次提到所招聘职位是“翻译”，故选A。

【点睛】①表示职业、职务的名词选项，只需听到原文相关信息“对号入座”即可。②关键信息是考点，往往在对话中多次出现。

15. What are the key factors that determine the salary of the new position?

[D]D【解析】对话中男士说，工资待遇“取决于求职者的教育背景和工作经历”，D是原文再现，正确。

【点睛】①名词选项。不仅需理解各选项的含义，还需在录音中听到有关信息，并做相应记录。②A、B的内容在对话中同时出现，作并列成分，故可同时排除。C未提及。

SectionB．

Passage One

When couples get married, they usually plan to have children. Sometimes however, a couple cannot have a child of their own. In this case, they may decide to adopt a child. In fact, adoption is very common today. There are about 60,000 adoptions each year in the United States alone. Some people prefer to adopt infants. Others adopt older children. Some couples adopt children from their own countries. Others adopt children from foreign countries. In any case, they all adopt children for the same reason: [16]they care about children and want to give their adopted child a happy life. Most adopted children know that they are adopted. Psychologists and childcare experts generally think this is a good idea. However, many adopted children or adoptees have very little information about their biological parents. [17]As a matter of fact, it is often very difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents, because the birth records of most adoptees are usually sealed. The information is secret, so no one can see it. Naturally, adopted children have different feelings about their birth parents. Many adoptees want to search for them, but others do not. The decision to search for birth parents is a difficult one to make. [18]Most adoptees have mixed feelings about finding their biological parents. Even though adoptees do not know about their natural parents, [19]they do know that their adoptive parents want them, love them and will care for them.

16. Accordingtothespeaker,whydosome couples adopt children?

[A]【解析】短文先介绍了种种收养孩子的行为，然后总结说：不管是什么样的情形，人们收养孩子都出于同一个理由：他们喜欢孩子。故A正确。

【点睛】①由选项中的need，want可知，本题问“他们”的目的、打算。内容上涉及children，old age和life experience，可重点关注有关内容。(室)care about children是原词再现。③说明理由的内容常是考点。

17. Why is it difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents?

[B]【解析】短文说到：大多数被收养者的出生记录往往不对外公开。相关资料是保密的，因此没有人能看到。B与此相符。

【点睛】①四个选项主语均不相同，但都涉及“收养”关系；distant，secret，conceal等都有“遮蔽信息”的含义。②考点内容由because 引导出来，也是语义重心所在，应不难作答。

18. Why do many adoptees find it hard to make the decision to search for the birth parents?

[C]【解析】短文提到：被收养者很难作出要寻找生身父母的决定：大多数人对寻找自己的生身父母感情复杂。mixed feelings是解题关键词。答案选C。

【点睛】①A、B、C中均提到feelings，只是各自的修饰语不同：听到录音中相应的修饰语mixed，即可作答。②不可仅凭常识自以为是地选B。实际上，A与短文内容不符。B、D则未提及。

19. What can we infer from the passage?

[D]【解析】短文开头提到，人们收养孩子是因为他们喜欢(care about)孩子；最后又说，被收养者知道，其养父母需要他们，爱(10ve)他们，会照顾他们。因此．D正确。

【点睛】①各选项均讨论“收养”关系，只是各有侧重。A、B显然不符合文章内容；C貌似正确，但短文没有讨论understandin9的问题。②推理题要依据文章的主旨、多次重复的信息解答。

Passage Two

Katharine Graham graduated from the University of Chicago in 1938 and got a job as a news reporter in San Francisco. [20]Katharine's father used to be a successful investment banker. In 1933 he bought a failing newspaper--The Washington Post. Then Kathaxine returned to Washington and got a job,editing letters in her father's newspaper. She married Philip Graham who took over his father-in-law's position, shortly after and became publisher of The Washington Post. But for many years her husband suffered from mental illness and he killed himself in 1963. After her husband's death, Katharine operated the newspaper. In the 1970s, the newspaper became famous around the world. And Katharine was also recognized as an important leader in newspaper publishing. [21]She was the first woman to head a major American publishing company--The Washington Post Company. In' a few years, she successfully expanded the company to include newspaper, magazine, broadcast and cable companies. She died of head injuries after a fall when she was 84. More than 3,000 people attended her funeral including many government and business leaders. [22]Her friends said she would be remembered as a woman who had an important influence on events in the United States and the world. Katharine once wrote:"The world without newspapers would not be the same kind of world." After her death, the employees of The Washington Post wrote: [22]"The world without Katharine would not be the same at all."

20. What do we learn from the passage about Katharine's father?

[B]【解析】短文说，Katharine的父亲于l933年买下了陷入困境的《华盛顿邮报》。故8正确。

【点睛】①选项主语是He，要注意区分短文中听到的不同人物及其所作所为。有精神疾病的是Katharine的丈夫；做过记者的是Katharine；邮报是20世纪70年代闻名天下的．当时由Katharine负责。②要根据问题选择答案。

21. What does the speaker tell US about Katharine Graham?

[A]【解析】原文提到：Katharine是担任美国主要出版公司领导人的第一位女性。故A正确。

【点睛】①考点含the first woman这种强调性字眼．是文章的语义重心所在，应能听到、记住。②选项A用to lead a bi9…company解释原文中的tohead a major…company．是典型的同义替换选项。③其他选项，要么文章未提及，要么人物和事件弄混。

22. What does the comment by employees of The Washington Post suggest?

[D]【解析】文章结尾的几句都是对Katharine的评价。“她将作为一个对美国以及全世界的事件产生过重要影响的女性为世人所怀念……没有Katharine的世界将是一个完全不同的世界。”这些表述含义相同，D与此一致。

【点睛】①各选项均谈到Katharine的影响，分析各选项的区别．主要是影响的范围不一致。A说business world．C说media，范围都太窄。B在短文中未提及。

若能记住world一词，即可准确无误答题。②文章结尾句若是对前文的重复强调，是明白无误的语义重心，则往往是出题考点。

Passage Three

Obtaining [23]good health insurance is a real necessity while you are studying overseas. It protects you from minor and major medical expenses that can wipe out not only your savings but your dreams of an education abroad. There are often two different types of health insurance you can consider buying:international travel insurance and student insurance in the country where you will be going. An interna-tional travel insurance policy is usually purchased in your home country before you go abroad. It gener-ally covers a wide variety of medical services and you are often given a list of doctors in the area where you will travel who may even speak your native language. [24]The drawback might be that you may not get your money back immediately. In other words, you may have to pay all your medical ex-penses and then later submit your receipts to the insurance company. On the other hand, [25]gettiug stu-dent health insurance in the country where you will study might allow you to only pay a certain percent-age of the medical cost at the time of service and thus you don't have to have sufficient cash to pay the entire bill at once. Whatever you decide, obtaining some form of health insurance is something you should consider before you go overseas. You shouldn't wait until you are sick with major medical bills to pay off.

23. Why does the speaker advise overseas students to buy health insurance?

[C]【解析】短文开头说，好的健康保险可以使你免受大大小小的医疗费用的困扰：这些费用不仅会耗尽你的积蓄，而且还会让你的留学梦破灭。C正确。

【点睛】①选项中的关键信息是“就医”(medical care／

treatment)、“钱”(free，financial crises,over-charge).可据此听取有关信息.②考点是第2句．它是对第1句(主题句)的解释说明.

24．What is the drawback of students’buying in．ternationai travel insurance?［A］［解析］短文提到，购买国际旅行保险的缺点是你不能马上拿回你支付的钱.A与此完全一致.是答案.［点睛］①各选项要么是否定句，要么有only.verycomplicated等修饰语，都具有负面含义，涉及返款、申请程序、就医限制等.②可一边听录音一边对相关选项作正误判断，不难推知，B、C、D均不正确.

25．Wllat does the speaker say about students'get．ting health insurance in the country where they will study．［B］［解析］短文说，在留学国购买健康保险可以在就医时只支付部分医疗费，而不必一下子支付所有费用.选项B与原文一致.［点睛］①A、B是好处，C、D说局限(“不得不……”)其中，A是全盘的否定，B是部分否定.注意这些细微差别，便于在听到相应信息时判断、辨别.②短文先概述两种健康险(对应第23题)，然后分别介绍两种保险的特点(对应第24题和第25题)，出题点和文章结构一一对应.

Section C

26.alarming［解析］空格所在句的主干是The speed is空格位于系动词is后，与is共同构成句子的谓语.alarming在句中为形容词，意为‘‘令人担忧的”.

27．sheer［解析］空格前是定冠词The，空格后是名词词组size of growth“增长的规模”，故空格处应填人size of growth的修饰成分.sheer在句中意为“纯粹的”.

28．comparison［解析］空格前是定冠词the，空格后是of引导的介宾短语，故空格处应填人用名词(词组).名词comparison为动词compare“比较，对比”的派生词，意为“比较”.

29．as a result of［解析］空格前的句意为“城市发展”，空格后为名词词组“工业的发展”，填入as a result of"作为……的结果”，表现城市的发展是由业的发展造成的.

30．reverse［解析］空格位于定冠词the后面，故应填入名词(词组)，作句子的主语.reverse在句中作名词．意为“相反的情况”.

31．pay for［解析］空格位于情态动词cannot后面.故应填入动词(词组)的原形，pay for表示“负担……的费用，偿还”，在句中意为“这些城市无法承担城市人口发展所带来的代价”.

32．let alone［解析］let alone意为“更不用说，不必考虑”.空格所在句意为“尚且没有足够财力为当地人建造足够的房屋，更不用说为新移民建房屋了.”

33．facilities［解析］由空格前的or可知，空格所在的other与前面的water supplies并列，都是一些基本设施、设备.facility意为“设施，设备”，常用复数形式.

34．represent［解析］空格所在句缺少谓语成分，故空格处应填入动词(词组0 represent意为“代表”.

35．despaifing［解析］由空格前的and可知，空格填入的成分与hopeless“失去希望的”并列，都应该是含负面意义的修饰语.despairing意为“绝望的”.

PartⅢ Reading Comprehension

Section A

全又翻译

五十四岁的阿拉斯加渔民蒂莫西·朱恩曾经以为他住在家乡海恩斯就可以免受工业污染的危害.海恩斯是个拥有2400人、4000只鹰的小镇，附近还有800万英亩的自然保护区.但是在2007年初，朱恩参加了一项针对美国7个州35人的调查.这是一个生物监测的项目，通过检测人体血液和尿液来追踪化学物质.该调查在面霜、锡罐和浴帘等日常家居用品中发现了三类具有潜在危险的化学物.调查结果非常令人担忧.11月，一个环保组织将该结果发表在一份名为“是否存在于我们体内?”的报告中.每个参与调查的人，从伊利诺斯州的参议员到马萨诸塞州的部长.

上述三类污染物的检测结果都呈阳性.尽管人体内存在这些化学物质并不一定表明有健康隐患，但普通美国人携带这些化学物质的事实的确让朱恩和其他参与者深感震惊.显而易见,我们体内有一些本不属于我们自身的化学物质.美国疾病控制与预防中心正在进行的一项大型研究在各年龄段的美国人体内共发现了148种化学物质.而在2005年，环境工作小组在10个新生儿的血液中发现平均有200种化学物质.《公益》杂志(该杂志是.是否存在于我们体内?”报告赞助方之一)的莎瑞尔·帕顿说：“我们的孩子在出生之前就已经被污染了，这将是自气候变化之后的又一大环境问题.”

词性分析

名 词：analyses分析；分析报告［复数］average平均数，平均excess过量，过度；超过products产品；乘积［复数］survey调查；测量；全面审视traces痕迹，踪迹；微量［复数］

动 词：analyses分析［第三人称单数］average平均，求平均数belon9属于；应归入；适应demonstrated论证；演示；举例说明；举行示威游行［过去式或过去分词］extending延伸，扩展；提供，给予；达到［现在分词或动名词］ranging(在某范围内)变动；(over)涉及；使排列成行f现在分词或动名词］released释放，解除；发布，发表［过去式或过去分词］shocked(使)震惊［过去式或过去分词］survey调查；测量；全面审视traces查出；追溯；描摹［第三人称单数］

形容词：average平均的；平常的excess过量的，额外的shocked震惊的simple简单的

副 词：habitually习惯地necessarily必要地：必然地

解题思路

36．［N］空格前的不定冠词a表明此处应填入可数名词单数形式，作take part in“参加”的宾语.下一句的主语It指代该词，根据该句的表语a biomonitoring project“一个生物监测的项目”可知填入的词与project语义相关，因此选N项survey“调查”.

37．［O］空格前是介词for“为了”，空格后是of属格，故此处应填入名词或动名词.本句是in which引导的定语从句，which指代project“项目”，句子提到这个项目对人体的血液和尿液进行了测试，目的当然是找到化学物质，O项traces“痕迹，踪迹”符合逻辑.

38．田空格前是形容词household“家庭的”，故此处应填入名词，意义上能概括空格后列举的face creani“面霜”、tin cans“锡罐”和shower curtains“浴帘”等家用的东西.词库的名词中，l项products“产品”符合要求.coInInon household products表示“普通居家用品”.

39．［K］空格位于句子主语The results“(调查)结果”和谓语were rather worryin9“相当令人担忧”之间的插入语的开头，下文by an environmental group表示某个动作的施动者，故此处应填入表被动的过去分词，动词的逻辑宾语是The results.由下文的in a report可推测这里表示该调查结果“被发表”在一项报告上，故选K项released“发表”.D项demonstrated表示“论证；举例说明”，但“论证”的内容通常是某种观点、说法的正确性，而不是已经确定的“研究结果”.

40．［J］空格位于句子主语Every one of the participants“每个参与者”和谓语tested：“检测”之间的插入语部分，空格后为介词from…to…结构，故应填入动词的分词形式，补充说明主语.词库中常与from…to…搭配的分词有ranging“(在范围内)变动”和extending“延伸”.extending通常形容河流、土地、森林的延伸.而此处指参与者的范围，J项rangh唱更合适，表示参与者包括伊利诺斯州参议员,马萨诸塞州部长.

41．［M］空格位于定冠词the和名词presence之间，因此空格处的词应为可以作定语的名词、形容词或分词.上文提到参与者都检测出有三类污染物，本句中用while引导的从句意为“尽管这些化学物质的……存在不表示有健康风险”，因此空格处的词应具有“不会导致严重后果”的含义，词库中M项simple“简单的”符合要求.

42．［H］空格在助动词does not和谓语动词indicate之间，故应填入副词.本句指“这些化学物质的存在不……代表有健康风险”，词库中的副词necessarily“必要地”代入，与not连用表示“不一定”，句意通顺.G项habitually“习惯性地”代入，表示“这些化学物质的存在不习惯性地代表有健康风险”，句意不通，故排除.

43．［L］分析句子结构，空格所在句的主语是the fact，空格后是名词结构June and his fellow participants.故此处应填入谓语动词.空格所在的主句与while所引导的从句之间构成让步转折的关系，从句提到体内有这些化学物质不表示有健康风险，故推断主句提到的这个事实让June和其他人都感到意外，L项shocked“使(某人)震惊”符合要求.

44．［C］空格前是助动词don’t，空格后是副词there，故此处应填入不及物动词的原形，充当that引导的定语从句的

谓语.that指代chemicals in our bodies“我们体内的化学物质”，there指代in Our bodies.上文提到那些

化学物质是家居用品中的，因此推断不应存在于我们体内，故选C项belon9“属于”.

45．［8］空格前的不定冠词an表明此处应填入元音开头的可数名词单数形式，词库中初步符合要求的名词只有B项

average“平均数”和E项excess“过量”.an excess of．一可表“过量的某种事物”，但其后不接具体数量，空格

后是具体数值“200种化学物质”，我们可以说“过量的化学物质”，但不会说“过量的200种化学物质”，E项不

合适．因此只能选8项average“平均数”.本句意为“在2005年，环境工作小组发现l0个新生儿的血液中平

均有200种化学物质”.

Section B

全文翻译划线点评

经济困难，人人自危

越老越糟，……现实很残酷

［A］年轻的毕业生们债务缠身，没有工作，不得不啃老.三四十岁的人，买不起房子，养不起孩子.退休人员的存款利息接近为零.

［B］当前经济如一潭死水，每个年龄段的人都称自己是最受伤的一群.［51］但是美国劳工部的最新就业报告和其他近期的数据提出有力证据，将二战后生育高峰期出生的人“加冕”为受此次经济衰退及其可怕后果影响最大的受害者.

［C］数据分析公司森提尔的研究表明，［53］这些50多岁和60岁出头的美国人，他们接近退休年龄但还没有获得医疗保险和社会保障收入(译注：美国的Medicare和Social Security相当于退休医疗金和退休金．达到美国法定退休年龄65岁的人群才可获得)是所有年龄段中丧失挣钱能力最厉害的人群，跟三年前经济刚复苏的时候相比，他们的家庭收入降低了10％.他们的退休储蓄和房产价值在最不应该的时候，也就是恰恰在他们需要支取出来之前大幅下跌.［53］他们不仅需要赡养年迈的父母.而且还需要供养失业的成年孩子，这使他们得到了一个不幸的绰号：“被榨干的一代”.

［D］新研究表明，他们的寿命会变短，因为他们的身体健康、收入保障和精神健康在其生命中的关键时刻遭受经济衰退带来的重创L0［48］韦尔斯利学院的经济学家最近的一项研究发现，那些在获得社会保障资格前几年失业的人，其麦金往往要比预期寿命短三年，很大原因在于他们不能再享用低价医疗保健.

［E］接近退休年龄的美国人的失业率，远远低于那些刚走出校门、技能较少并且没有多少工作经历的年轻人.但是一旦失业，年龄大的人就很难再找到工作了.根据美国劳工部周五公布的就业报告，在过去的一年里，年龄大的人的平均失业持续时间是53周，而青少年则是19周.

［F］失业持续时间长在一定程度上是由于年长工人更可能因为企业裁员而下岗，就像制造业.［46 ]较其他人群而言，年龄大的人也更可能拥有自己的房子.流动性不如那些可以轻松转到新劳力市场的租房族.

［G］［55］年长工人更可能有某种形式的缺陷．这也许会限制他们可以选择的工作范围.他们也可能更不情愿，至少在最初的时候，接受那些薪酬远远低于他们之前薪酬的工作.

［H］［52］那些由于工作岗位被取消而失业的婴儿潮一代还相信他们是年龄歧视的受害者，因为雇主可以很容易地找到一个年轻、充满活力同时可以接受更低工资，并且还可以坚持几十年而不是几年的员工.

［I］［47］一项关于经济衰退期间被解雇的年长员工的调查表明，只有l／6的人找到了新工作.并且那些人中有一半人接受了减薪.14％的再就业者说，他们新工作的薪酬不及他们上一份工作收入的一半.“我只是对自己说：‘为什么是我?我做了什么，应该受到这样的惩罚?”56岁的约翰·阿格迪这样说.他之前的全职工作是做产品开发，四年前因老板破产而失业.那个职位的工资是9万美元，他简历上列的工作单位包括美国运通、迪斯尼以及美国网络之类的公司.自被解雇以来，他做过一系列的兼职、低薪工作、临时工作，还曾在罗德与泰勒百货卖过鞋子，在汽车公司做过电话销售.

［J］过去几年不仅严重影响了他的家庭经济情况，也影响了他的自我价值感.“你总是感到悲伤难过，”阿格迪先生说.“我看到人们早上起床，出门为他们的事业拼搏，然后回家.我只希望我也能这样.有些人不喜欢他们的工作，或者他们在工作上有问题，但至少他们是在工作.而我只希望我能够像他们那样.”他说他不能像很多失业的年轻人那样重返学校，他负担不起.即使他负担得起学费，但是经济学家们说．目前还不清楚像他这样的年长员工到底能从再教育中受益多少.

［K］［50］“为年龄在55岁及以上的人提供培训是没有意义的.”经济学教授丹尼尔·哈默麦什说，“［50］年龄歧视，长期失业.招聘方现在最不愿意聘用他们.在这样的情况下.投资培训并不明智.”

［L］许多因工作消失而失业的年长员工对此耿耿于怀，便彻底离开了职场。老年人在未达到法定退休年龄就申请社会保障的比例在经济衰退时期迅速上升，人们本该这个时期想尽一切办法争取收入的。然而。他们为此承受的损失会是永久性的，［54］因为在62岁开始享受福利的退休人员。未来每个月的收入都比那些等到完全退休年龄1942年之后出生的人要达到66岁开始享受福利的人尘30％。

［M］那些不符合社会保障条件的正在申请另一个类似的收入支持保障，即残疾福利。这种福利常常适用于那些不打算再工作的人。宾夕法尼亚大学沃顿商学院的马克·达根教授认为，超过八分之一的人，在他们接近60岁时，都加入了某种形式上的联邦残疾保险项目。

［N］最老的美国人，当然，也会受到那些接近退休的人所遭受的一些冲击，但至少最年长的人更容易获得社会保障体系的保护。更重要的是。峰回路转的统计数据显示，实际上他们已在根本上从金融危机中获益：更长寿。

［O］加州大学戴维斯分校的经济学家在2011年ll月做的一项研究显示，65岁以上的人的死亡率在经济萧条时期历史性地下降了。为什么呢?研究人员认为，［49]疲软的就业市场促使更多人接受了相对不受欢迎的疗养院工作，使疗养院居民得到更好的照顾。

46．［F］［译文］拥有更大的流动性使得年轻人在寻找新工作时处于有利地位。［定位解析］根据题目中的Greater mobility可定位到F段第2句。该句提到，相对于其他年龄段的人．年龄大的人更可能拥有自己的房子，流动性也不如那些可以轻松转到新劳力市场的租房族。本题是从年轻人的角度来阐述，上了年纪的人流动性不强因而吃亏，而年轻人流动性强就占优势了，故本题内容与原文F段的内容是对应的。

47．［I］［译文］许多在经济萧条期被解雇的年长员工不得不接受薪资更低的新工作。［定位解析］根据题目中的关键信息laid off during the recession，lower pay可定位到l段第l句。该句引用了一项调查，提到在经济萧条期被解雇的年长工人中，有1／6再就业了，而就业的人群中，一半接受了减薪。原文的half of that group对应题目中的Many，而原文的Pay cuts对应lower Pay。据此可判断，本题信息来自1段。

［干扰排除］G段最后一句也提到了薪水减少，但该句指的是年长的员工不太愿意从事比旧职位薪资少的工作，原文中的be less inclined to take“不太愿意从事”与题目的had to accept“不得不接受”语义上存在差异，故排除。

48．［D］［译文］那些接近退休的人失业后，寿命会比一般人短。［定位解析］文章提及寿命的只有D段和N段。再结合题目中的shortly before retirement age定位到D段第2句。该句引用调查，说明“接近退休的人失业后，其寿命会比预期寿命(即平均寿命)少三年。”原文的in the fewyears before．。Social Security对应题目中的shortly bdfore retirement age：而原文的lost up to threeyears from their life expectancy则对应shorter-than-average life。据此可判断本题信息来自于D段。［干扰排除］N段末的longer Hves“更长寿”是指超过退休年龄的人的情况，不能由此推断出“接近退休的人”的寿命情况，故排除N。

49．［O］［译文］疗养院的老年人可以从疲软的就业市场中获利。［定位解析］由题目中的关键信息nursing homes可定位到O段最后一句。该句提及“疲软的就业市场将促使更多人去疗养院工作，最终使疗养院的居民得到更好的照顾”。“疗养院的居民”(residents)即为题目中的Seniors at nursing homes“疗养院的老年人”，原文中的better care对应benefit。据此可判断本题选O。

50．［K］［译文］就业中的年龄歧视使得年长员工的再培训毫无意义。［定位解析］根据题目的pointless，retrainin9可定位到K段。该段引用经济学教授的话说明了对老人再培训不明智，首句中出现了题目中的关键词retainin9．该段中的doesn’t make sense及don't make it sensible与题目中的pointless对应；第2句讲述的原因包括Discrimination by age，与题目中的Age discriminatlon对应。据此判断本题信息来自K段。

51．［B］［译文］根据近期报告和数据分析，二战后生育高峰期出生的人受疲软经济的影响最大。［定位解析］根据题干中的recent reports and data analysis和suffer most可定位到8段第2句。该旬用crowning baby boomers…as the greatest victims of．。句型说明二战后生育高峰期出生的人成为此次经济衰退的最大受害者，crown一词原义为“为……加冕”，可引申为“使……成为……”。本题所述与B段的文意相符。

52．［H］［译文］失业后的婴儿潮一代在寻找新工作时处于劣势，因为雇主更倾向于雇佣更年轻的工人。［定位解析］文章提及baby boomers与“年轻人”寻找新工作时情况的段落主要是E至H段．因此答案在这

几段找.结合题目中的tend to hire younger workers“倾向于雇佣年轻人”可定位到H段.该段because后提到了年轻人的几点优势，包括youn9，energetic，accept lower pay以及can…stick around for decades.从而使得boomers受歧视，题目是对原文的正话反说，年轻人有优势，boomers就是处于不利地位了(at a disadvantage).故确定本题出处是H段.

【干扰排除】本题易误选E段.但E段最后一句对比的对象是older people和teenager，范围上与题目中的boomers及young workers有所区别，且该段并没有明确提到其中一方的优势所在，故排除E段.

53【C】【译文】50多岁或60岁出头的人背负的家庭负担最重.

【定位解析】根据题目的in their fifties and early sixties可定位到C段.该段首句就提到了50s and early 60s“50多岁或60岁出头的人”.结合最后一句的“他们需要赡养年迈的父母，而且还需要供养失业的成年孩子”以及他们的绰号“被榨干的一代”可看出他们的家庭负担重.本题意思与此相符，故选C.

54.【L】【译文】在未达到官方退休年龄就享受社保的人在余生获得的社保金会少很多.

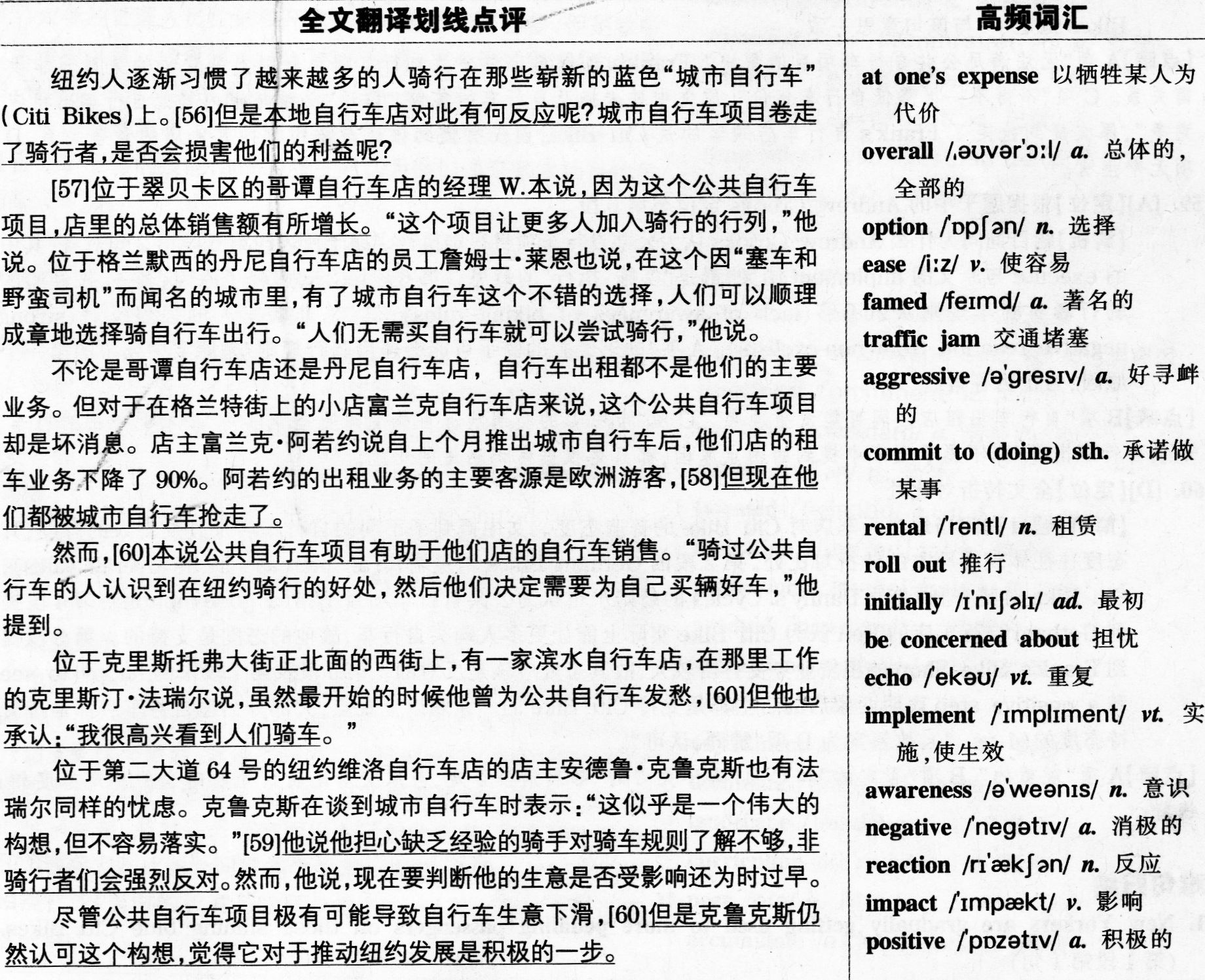
【定位解析】根据题目中的much less，for the rest of their lives可定位到L段最后一句.该句提到“62岁时就开始领的社保金会比正常退休的少30％”.原文中的at age 62对应题目的before official retirement age：而receive as much as 30％less对应题目中的9et much less，故选L.

55.【G】【译文】由于某些缺陷，年长工人可选的工作有限.

【定位解析】根据题干的limited，disability等关键信息可定位到G段第l句.该句提到“年长的工人更可能有某种形式的缺陷(have a disability of some sort)，这也许会限制他们可以选择的工作范围(limiting the range of jobs)”.题目的信息与此相符，故选G.

Section C

Passage One



56.［B］［定位］根据题干中的Citi Bikes in New York定位至第l段.

［解析］本题问针对越来越多人使用Citi Bikes，作者首要担心的问题是什么.题干所说的the increasing use of Citi Bikes与第l段首句的more pedaling passengers“更多骑车的人”对应.作者在提出该现象后，紧接着就使用了两个问句，表示关心当地自行车店对此的反应，并提问城市自行车项目是否会让当地自行车店利益受损(at their expense).B项中的suffer是对最后一句at their expense的同义转换，选项意为“当地自行车店是否会受害”，与原文意思一致.

［点睛］A项“非骑行者会如何反应”与两个问题涉及的local shop无关，文中只在倒数第2段提到有店主担心非骑车者会反对(strong negative reaction from non-cyclists).C项“本地的自行车店是否会反对”偏离重点，原文只提到了本地的自行车店会如何反应，但是不是反对并没有提及.D项“如何保证自行车骑行者的安全”在第l段乃至整篇文章都并未涉及.

57.［C］［定位］根据题干中的Gotham Bikes定位至第2段.

［解析］题目问的是公共自行车项目导致Gotham自行车店产生了怎样的结果.第2段首句出现表原因的due to“由于”，与题干中表结果的as a result相对，故due to前面的the shop has seen an increase in its overall sales“店里总体销售额有所增长”即为本题答案.C项中的on the rise是原文all increase的同义转换.选项意为“自行车的销售在增加”，跟原文意思一致.

［点睛］A项“自行车销售未受影响”，其中的unaffected与原文的an increase“增长”相矛盾.B项“该店把业务转向出租”.其中的rentals“出租”在第3段第l句提到，但原文明确指出租赁业务并非Gotham自行车店的主要业务(not a big part of the business).因此该店不会把生意转向出租.D项“向游客出租更多的自行车”未出现在原文中.

58.［8］［定位］根据题干中的Prank’\_Bike Shop定位至第3段.

［解析］题目问的是为什么对Frallk’s自行车店而言，公共自行车项目是个坏消息.题干所述与第3段第2句的the bike—share program has been bad news对应，紧跟着第3句指出，自上个月推出Citi Bike后，该店的出租业务下降了90％，而最后一句指出业务下降的原因，即曾经是该店的主要客源的欧洲游客都被Citi Bike抢走了(main rental customers…have since been drawn away by Citi Bikes).B项“顾客被Citi Bikes抢走了”与该句意思一致.

［点睛］A项“无法满足公共自行车项目的需求”，Flank's自行车店与公共自行车项目原则上是竞争的关系而非供需关系.C项“不得不一再降低自行车售价”，原文中并未提及自行车的售价.D项“必须与市内其他自行车出租店竞争”.原文提到抢走了Prank’s自行车店顾客的是Citi Bike，而没有提到该店与纽约市内其他店的竞争关系，D项无中生有.

59.[A］［定位］根据题干中的Andrew Crooks定位至第6段.

［解析］题目询问为什么Andrew Crooks认为公共自行车项目很难执行.题干所述与第6段第2句对应，其中的execute与原文的implement同义，都是“实施，执行”的意思.第6段第3句解释了原因：其一，没经验的骑行者对骑车规则认识不够(1ack of awareness of biking rules)；其二，非骑车人的强烈反对(strong negative reaction from non-cyclists).A项“缺乏经验的骑手可能会违反骑行规则”是原文中列举的第一个原因.为正确答案.

［点睛］8项“自行车出租店之间可能发生冲突”、C项“市中心的交通状况可能变得更差”、D项“没有足够的自行车道供自行车出行”都不属于文章中提到的两点原因，都只是根据常识制造的干扰.

60.［D］［定位］全文转折对比处.

［解析］题目询问当地自行车店对Citi Bike的普遍态度.文中提到了不同的自行车店及其发言人的态度，其态度往往体现在原文的转折对比处.第2段的Gotham Bikes销量增长(all increase in its overal sales)，Citi Bike对其有利，此外Danny’s Cycles的詹姆士也认为公共自行车项目不错(a good option)；第4段提到Gotham自行车店的Ben认为Citi Bike实际上能让更多人购买自行车，故他的态度是支持的.第3段提到Frank’s Bike Shop的租赁业务受打击较大，故其态度应该是反对的.第5段及第7段末的happy to see和a positive step表明两家店的店主都是支持Citi Bike的.纵观以上观点，大部分当地自行车店都是持支持态度的(4 vs.1)，故答案为D项“赞同，认可”.

［点睛］A项“观望的”、B项“否定的”和C项“漠不关心的”都表消极否定，与原文对比转折处所暗含的肯定态度相违背.

难句归纳

1.New Yorkers are gradually getting used to more pedaling passengers oil those shining blue Citi Bikes.

(第l段第l句)

【分析】本句是简单句，句子的主干是：New Yorkers are getting used to more pedaling passengers，表示纽约人逐渐习惯越来越多的人骑自行车.介词结构0il those shining blue Citi Bikes是修饰pedaling passengers的后置定语，说明这些人骑的都是崭新的蓝色“城市自行车”.

2.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.(第2段第3句)

【分析】本句的宾语由省略了引导词that的从句充当.an employee at Danny’S Cycles in Gramercy是插入语，作同位语修饰句子主语.James Ryan，表明其身份.宾语从句中，主干是Citi Bike is a good option，后面跟的for sb to do sth.结构补充说明a good option；介词结构in a city是地点状语，过去分词短语famed for its traffic jams and aggressive drivers是修饰city的后置定语，说明该城市以什么出名.

3.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.(最后一段)

【分析】句首的While“尽管”引导让步状语从句，其中it是形式主语，真实主语是从句bike—share will cause a drop in business.主句的宾语由that引导的从句the idea is a positive step forward for New York city充当.具体说明Crooks认同的内容，即这个构想是纽约城市发展积极的一步.

Passage Two



61.【C】【定位】根据题干中的various studies定位至第l段.

【解析】本题询问从关于美国公立教育的大量研究中，我们可以得知什么.文章首句的Various studies have shown后面所跟的宾语从句就是答案：教育投入的增加并未促使教育有显著改善(not led to measurable improvements in learning).C项中的has resulted from“由……产生”替换了原文中的has led to“导致”，区别在于lead to后面是结果；选项中的little improvements和原文中的not.一measurable improvements属同义转换.所以正确答案是C“花费增加并未促使教育得到大改善”.

【点睛】文中第1段最后一句话有谈到achievement tests，提及“学生并未在能力考试中展现出学识有所增长”.这是为了说明“教育没有得到改善”，即教学质量不高，由此可看出能力测试一定程度上反映了教学质量.故排除A“能力测试未能真实地反映教学质量”.第4段提到了公立学校和私立学校之争，但未明确指出公立学校是因为资源短缺而流失优等生，且该内容也不属于various studies的研究结果，B“公立学校因资源短缺无法与私立学校竞争”不对.第l段第2句提到美国公立学校教职工数量的增长速度约是学生的两倍(staff and teachers…grow…twice as far as students)，D“学生人数的增长速度远高于老师的增长速度”与原文的结论相反

62.【B】【定位】根据题干中的decline in public education定位至第4段.

【解析】题目问一些人认为公立教育衰落的原因是什么.第4段中的attributed…to…意为……把……归因于……”，表原因，t0后的内容就是答案，原因是高素质生源流失到了私立学校(the drain of skilled　students by private schools)，B“高素质的学生都去了私立学校”与原文一致.

【点睛】最后一段首句提到了政府开始控制工资，阻碍调整，并在晋升方面引入官僚标准.但没有提到A项所说的Government investment“政府投资”，故“政府投资不能满足学校的需求”无法推断.虽然C“合格的老师们拿不到合理的工资”与第6段末句的“高素质的女老师接受较低的工资”(accepted relatively low pay)相符，但该内容并非题干所问，属于答非所问.D“忽视了学生的基本技能的训练”，虽然文中有几处提到大学毕业生的基本功不足(如：第3段末提到最基本的写作技巧都没掌握；全文最后一句提到数学和阅读能力不如国外的同龄学生和以前的学生)，但这并非由于教育系统有意忽略这方面，且这也只是教育质量下降的具体体现，并非原因.

63.【C】【定位】根据题干中的significant contributor和past glory of public schools定位至第6段.

【解析】本题问公立学校过去成功的重要原因是什么.题干中的a significant contributor与第6段第l句中的a prominent reason为同义转换.原文该句提到，公立学校曾经很成功(did well)的首要原因是.当时许多高素质的女性(highly qualified women)除了当老师或者护士之外，没有其他职业可以从事.而第7段也重申了这些有才干的女教(talented women teachers)的重要性，C“有才干的女教师”复现了这一内容.为正确答案.

【点睛】A“行为良好的学生”，第5段第3句提到表现不佳的学生会被公立学校开除，这说明当时公立学校的教学要求高、质量好，是公立学校辉煌过去的具体体现，而非原因.最后一段虽然暗示了现在公立学校的官僚管理制度无效，但并未明确指出过去的管理制度就是高效的，故B“有效的管理”无法推断.D“教师的高薪水”与第6段最后一句提到的女教师工资不高(relatively low pay)相矛盾.

64.【A】【定位】根据题于中的best women teachers leave teachin9定位至第7段第2句.

【解析】题目问为什么一些优秀的女教师要放弃教书.第7段第2句的大意是妇女解放运动为这些女性开辟了新的职业领域(opened up new professional opportunities for women)，一些优秀的女教师因为有了更好的选择，就放弃了教书.A项“妇女解放运动给她们带来了新的职业机会”符合原文.其中的New career opportunities是原文new professional opportunities的同义表达；made available同义替换了opened up，都是“开辟了新的职业领域”的意思.

【点睛】B“更高的学术要求使她们想保住这份工作变得很难”，学术要求并未出现在文章中.C“她们不满学校里的官僚化管理”，最后一段出现了官僚机构，而且谈及了官僚机构管理对教学工作产生的负面影响.但是这些均不是优秀女教师离职的原因.D“过重的教学负担使她们没有时间和精力过家庭生活”，教学负担和家庭生活的关系不在本文讨论的范围里.

65.【D】【定位】根据题干中的government involvement in education定位至最后一段.

【解析】题目问作者认为政府参与教育所导致的结果是什么.题干所说的government involvement in education指代最后一段前两句提到的内容，包括引入官僚晋升标准、支配整个教育系统等.第3句讲述了一些具体的措施：定期修改课表、吹嘘荒谬的教育理论、要求不断增加管理人员(require ever more administrators).D“不断增长的管理人员”是原文中要求增加管理人员的必然结果，所以为正确答案.

【点睛】A“越来越重视教育理论”，最后一段第3句提到了教育理论，指出这些官员不懂教育理论却还对此胡说八道，但这并非说明他们重视教育理论，只是不懂装懂的官僚作风的体现.B“高度标准化的教学方法”，文章没有涉及教学方法.全文最后一句提到学生的表现，说他们明显不如国外同龄学生，也比不上以前的学生，故C“学生成绩进步”与原文相反.

难句归纳

1.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.(第62题解题句)

【分析】本句是but连接的并列句.第一个分句的主干是：Some…attribute the decline…to the drain，意为“有些人把衰落的原因归结为流失”.simplistically是副词，在这里作状语表程度；谓语部分的attribute A to B意为“把B归咎为A的原因”；in our public education system作后置定语修饰the decline.表明是哪方面的衰落；of skilled students是the drain的后置定语，说明流失的主体是优秀学生：by private schools说明这些学生的去向.第二个分句中，主语是more significant events“更重要的事件”：at work作表语，表示“起作用”；这个分句表示衰落的原因远远不止优秀生源的流失.

2.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.(第63题解题句)

【分析】本句的主句是主系表结构：A…reason…was that….主语A prominent reason后的public schools did well为省略引导词的定语从句；主句的表语由that引导的从句充当.该表语从句的主干是many highly qualified women had few options“许多高素质的女性别无选择”.other than表示“除了”.

3.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.(第64题解题句)

【分析】本句是and连接的并列句，主干是：liberation opened up…opportunities…and some…left teaching“解放运动创造了机会并且一些人放弃了教书”.第二个分句中，over time作插入语.表示“随着时间的推移”；现在分词短语bringing about…作结果状语，表示离职产生的后果.

4.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.(全文最后一句)

【分析】本句为主从复合句，主句的表语由that引导的从句充当.该表语从句的主干为students have worse math and reading skills；从句中的after all the spending为时间状语；从句主干后有than引导的比较状语，将学生的数学和阅读能力与外国学生和以前的学生相比；spending far less on education是修饰earlier generations的后置定语，说明以前在教育投入并不多.破折号后为as引导的定语从句，修饰的内容是整个表语从句；注意句末的documents为动词，作定语从句的谓语，意为“用文件证明，证实”.

答案速查

36.N37.O38.I39.K40.J41.M42.H43.L44.C45.B46.F47.I48.D49.O50.K51.B52.H53.C54.L55.G 56.B57.C58.B59.A60.D61.C62.B63.C64.A65.D

PartⅣ Translation

词汇难点

互联网社区：Internet community增长(v.)：grow；increase；be on the rise日渐流行：growing popularity重大的：great；significant；profound往往不同于：be generally different from；usually differ from受……驱使：be driven by；be motivated by买卖商品：buy and sell goods；trade goods规划旅程：plan trips／tours；make travel plans付款：pay；make payments社交原因：social reason／purpose广泛地：widely；broadly论坛：forum博客：blog聊天室：chat room

表达难点

1.第l句中的“发展最快的”可译成develop fastest，副词最高级fastest放在动词develop后面.也可适当变换，译为develop at the fastest speed.”发展最快的”还可以译为enjoy the fastest growth，把“发展”转译成名词growth.用形容词最高级fastest修饰.这个译法比较贴近英文表达，更加地道.“全世界”可译为around the world.也可译成in the world.

2.第5句“美国网民更多的是受实际需要的驱使，用互联网为工具发电子邮件、买卖商品、做研究、规划旅程或付款”包含两个分句，前一分句是后一分句的原因，可译成带原因状语从旬的主从复合句，译作Because American netizens are more driven by…，they use the Intenet as a tool to….由于两个分句共用主语，故可用过去分词.短语作原因状语，代替原因状语从句，使句子更加精简，即可译为More driven by…，American netizens use the Internet as a tool to….这个译法也更能突出句子主干“用互联网……付款”.

3.最后一句“中国网民更多是出于社交原因使用互联网，因而更广泛地使用论坛、博客、聊天室等”也包含两个分句，且内容均较长，故可考虑将第二个分句译成独立的句子.该句子可译为被动句Therefore，forums，blogs and chat rooms and so on are more widely used.如果译成主动句，则前一句American netizens use the Intenet…和本句Chinese netizens，in most cases，nlake use of the Intenet…句式重复，过于单调，而用被动语态则可使句型更富于变化.

参考译文

The Internet community in China enjoys the fastest growth around the world. There were about 420 million netizens across China in 2010 and the number is still increasing rapidly. The growing popularity of the Internet has brought about great social changes. Internet users in China are generally different from those of America More driven by practical needs, American netizens use the Internet as a tool to send e-mails, buy and sell goods, do research, plan tours or make payments. Chinese netizens, however,in most cases, make use of the Internet for social reasons. Therefore, forums, blogs and chat rooms and so on are more widely used.

答案速查

1.C2.D3.B 4.A5.D6.B7.D 8.C9.Al0.C 11.Bl2.Al3.Cl4.Al5.Dl6.Al7.Bl8.Cl9.D20.B 21.A22.D23.C24.A25.B

26.alarming

27.sheer

28.comparison

29.as a result of

30.Reverse

31.pay for

32.1et alone

33.facilities

34.represent

35.despairing