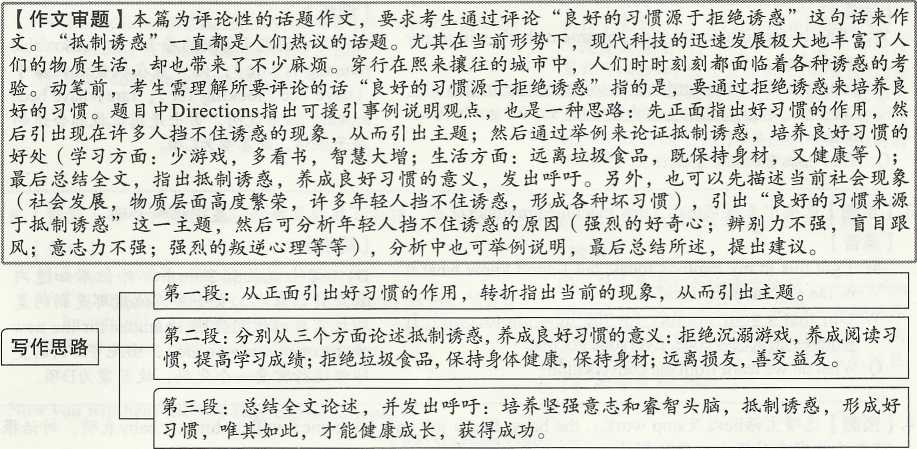
2013年6月大学英语六级考试真题(二)答案与详解

Part Ⅰ Writing



**Good Habits Result from Resisting Temptation**

As is known to all, good habits help us pave the way to success. However, lack of social experience and determined will, youngsters often fall into the traps of temptations such as computer games, smoking and so on. So it is high time that youngsters refused temptations and formed good habits.

Good habits result from refusing temptation and contribute to the growth of youngsters in various ways. Firstly, if youngsters stop such time-and health­consuming activities as playing computer games and spend the time reading several pages of books every day instead, a good habit of reading will be formed and their academic performance will be greatly improved. Secondly, refusing junk food by eating healthily and regularly, youngsters need not be concerned about their health and body shape. Thirdly, youngsters seem always to be tempted by those who pretend to be “cool” by smoking or drinking. Distancing themselves from these people and making friends with better ones, youngsters themselves will be really cool.

Rome was not built in one day. Therefore, determined will and a wise mind should be gradually cultivated so that youngsters can resist various bad temptations and form good habits. Only in this way can they grow happily and achieve success.

PartⅡ Listening Comprehension

1.听力原文：W: What’s wrong with your phone.Gary? I tried to call you all night yesterday.

M: I’m sorry. No one was able to get through yesterday. My telephone was disconnected by the phone company.

Q: What does the woman ask the man about?

【预测】选项均以why开头，表明问题是关于某事的原因；其中的his phone... disconnected，she , not get through to him和refused to answer her call表明，对话可能与女士没能打电话联系上男士有关。

【精析】B)。女士问男士的电话出了什么少问题（What’s wrong with your phone)，并说她整晚都在给男士打电话（tried to call you)，由A 可知女士是问为什么整晚都打不通男士的电话，故答案为B项。本题容易误选A项, disconnected在此不表示电话不通，而是表示 “切断电话”，是男士所说的电话不通的原因。

2. 听力原文：W: I finally found a really nice apartment that’s within my price range.

M: Congratulations! Affordable housing is rare in this city. I’ve been looking for a suitable place since I got here six months ago.

Q: What does the man mean?

【预测】选项中houses, price range, home, affordable housing和apartment表明，对话与买房有关，可能涉及 房子的价格是否负担得起。D项是说租房，其他三项都是说买房，故D项为答案的可能性较小。

【精析】C)。男士说能买得起的房子太少（Affordable housing is rare),他一直在找合适的房子 (have been looking for ) , rare和have been looking for都说明，男士是想说找到合适的房子很难，故答案为C项。

3.听力原文：M: I got this in my mailbox today, but I don’t know what it is. Do you have any idea?

W: Oh, that’s your number for the new photocopier. It requires an access code. Everyone got one.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

**【预测】**选项中关键词mail, copy machine和number提示，对话可能涉及邮件、复印机和号码。

【精析】D)。男士说收到了一个邮件但不知道内容是什么意思，女士告诉他说那是新的复印机需要的访问代码（number for the new photocopier, access code),由此可知新的复印机运行需要一个代码，故答案为D项。

4.听力原文：W: Jane told me that you’ll be leaving us soon. Is it true?

M: Yeah, my wife’s maternity leave is close to an end. And since she wants to go back to work, I’ve decided to take a year off to raise the baby.

Q: What does the man mean?

【预测】选项主语 he 以及 stop work …the baby, find a job near his home 和 wife... birth... baby 表明，对话很可能涉及家庭对男士工作的影响。

【精析】A)。男士说他的妻子休完产假（maternity leave)后想回去工作，所以他决定休息一年来照顾孩子（take a year off to raise the baby)， A项是对此的同义转述，故为答案。

5.听力原文：M: We’ll never find a parking space here. What about dropping you at the south gate and I’ll find parking somewhere else?

W: Well, OK. It looks like everyone in town came to the mall today.

Q: What does the woman mean?

**【预测】**选项中的shopping centre，mall提示，对话与逛商场有关；flooded with people和Parking... nightmare提示，对话中可能涉及人多和停车困难。而D项She will wait for the man...提示，问题应该是针对女士提问，听录音时重点留意女士的话。

【精析】A)。女士话中的It looks like everyone in town came to the mall today表明，今天商场里人很多，故答案为A项。shopping centre对应mall，均表示商场。本题如听不清问题所指，则很容易误选C项，因为由男士的话可知，parking十分困难。

6.听力原文：W: When will the computers be back online?

M: Probably not until tomorrow. The problem is more complicated than I thought.

Q: What does the man mean?

【预测】选项主语he 以及repair the computers，reconnect the computers to the Net和complicated problems表明，对话可能与男士修理电脑有关。D项说明天网上会有好东西，与其他三项内容关联性较小，故为答案的可能性不大。

**【**精析**】**B)。女士问电脑什么时候可以再连上网 (back online )，男士说可能要等到明天，因为问题比他想象的要复杂（more complicated )，也就是说使电脑重新连上网需要花费更长的时间，答案为B项。

7.听力原文：M: Did you catch Professor Smith on TV last night?

W: I almost missed it. but my mother just happened to be watching at home and gave me a call.

Q: What does the woman imply?

【预测】选项中重复出现的Prof. Smith，on TV表明，对话可能与史密斯教授上电视有关。She forgot/ did see提示，问题应该是针对女士提问的，而her mother提示，对话中还可能涉及女士的妈妈。

【精析】D)。男士问女士昨晚在电视上看到史密斯教授了没有，女士说I almost missed it，but... (我差点没看到，不过……），其实听到这里就可以推知，女士是看到了，而由but后面的内容可知，是她妈妈提醒她看的，故答案为D项。almost missed表达的其实是否定含义，即“没错过”。另外，要注意理解but的转折语气，是听力题设题的重点。

8.听力原文：M: May I get this prescription refilled?

W: I’m sorry, sir, but we can’t give you a refill on that. You’ll have to get a new prescription.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

【预测】选项中的the man以及prescribed medicine, doctor和prescription表明，对话与男士抓处方药有关。

【精析】C)。男士想要按处方再次抓药（prescription refilled)，女士说不行，他得再去找医生开张新处方（get a new prescription),由此可推知，男士得再去找一次自己的医生，故答案为C项。

9-12.听力原文：

M: So, what’s the next thing on the agenda, Mary?

W: Well, it’s the South Theatre Company. [9] They want to know if we’d be interested in sponsoring a tour they want to make to East Asia.

M: East Asia? Uh... and how much are they hoping to get from us?

W: Well, the letter mentions 20,000 pounds, but I don't know if they might settle for less.

M: Do they say what they would cover? Have they anything specific in mind?

W: No, I think they are just asking all the firms in town for as much money as they think they’ll give.'

M: And we are worth 20, 000 pounds, right?

W: It seems so.

M: Very flattering. But I’m not awfully happy with the idea. [10】What do we get out of it?

W: Oh, [10] good publicity. I suppose. So what I suggest is not that we just give them a sum of money, but that we offer to pay for something specific like travel or something, and that in return, we ask for our name to be printed prominently in the programme, and that they’d give us free advertising space in it.

M: But the travel bill would be enormous, and we could never manage that.

W: I know. [11] But why don’t we offer to pay for the printing of the programme ourselves, on condition that on the front cover there’s something like “This programme is presented with the compliments of Norland Electronics,”and free advertising of course.

M: Good idea. Well, let’s get back to them and ask what the programme they want will cost. Then we can see if we are interested or not.

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

9. What do we learn about the South Theatre Company?

10. What benefit does the woman say their firm can get by sponsoring the Theatre Company?

11. What does the woman suggest they do instead of paying the South Theatre Company’s travel expenses?

9. 【预测】选项均为It is doing sth结构，故问题可能与It正在做的事情有关。planning to tour和 giving performances提示，it可能是一个演出公司或团体。

10.【预测】选项均为名词性短语，good publicity，in vestments 和 decrease... costs 均为对公司有利的方面，故问题很可能与某公司从某事中获得的好处有关。

11. 【预测】选项中的promise, pay，bear the cost以及 the Company提示，本题可能与对某公司的承诺有关，可能涉及替该公司支付费用。选项均以动词原形开头，故问题可能会涉及建议。

答案详解：

9. B)。对话开头女士就说，南方剧场公司想知道他们是否有兴趣赞助该公司的东亚 (a tour they want to make to East Asia), 由此可知，南方剧场公司正在计划东亚巡演，故答案为B项。

10. A)。男士问女士他们能从赞助中获得什么好处（What do we get out of it?) ，女士回答说good publicity“好的宣传”，故答案为A项。

11. C)。男士说差旅费用太多（the travel bill... enormous)，于是女士建议他们支付印刷费用（why don’t we offer to pay for the printing of the programmes),由此可知答案为 C项。Why don’t...为表达建议的典型句式。

**Conversation Two**

13-15听力原文

W: [15] Rock stars now face a new hazard-voice abuse. After [12】 last week’s announcement that Phil Collins might give up touring because live concerts are mining his voice, doctors are counseling stars about the dos and don’ts of voice care. Here in the studio today, we have Mr. Paul Phillips, an expert from the High Field Hospital. Paul, what advice would you give to singers facing voice problems?

M: If pop singers have got voice problems, they really need to be more selective about where they work. They shouldn’t work in smoky atmospheres. They also need to think about resting their voices after a show. Something else they need to be careful about is medicines. Aspirin, for example. [13] Singers should avoid aspirin. It thins the blood. And if a singer coughs, [13】 this can result in the bruising of the vocal chords.

W: And is it true that some singers use drugs before concerts to boost their voices when they have voice problems?

M: Yes, this does happen on occasion. They are easily- available’on the continent, and they are useful if a singer has problems with his vocal chords and has to sing that night. But if they are taken regularly, they cause a thinning of the voice muscle. [14] Most pop singers suffer from three things: lack of training, overuse and abuse of the voice, especially when they are young. They have difficult lives. When they go on tour, they do a vast number of concerts, singing in smoky places.

W: So, [15] what would von advise these singers to do?

M: [15] Warm you voice up before a show and warm it down after.

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

1. What does last week’s announcement say about rock star Phil Collins?
2. What does Paul Phillips say about aspirin?
3. What does Paul Phillips say about young pop singers?

15. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

12.【预测】选项中的train his voice和concert tours表明，he 可能是个歌手；seeing doctors，abusing drugs 和give up提示，本题可能与他遇到的问题有关。

13.【预测】选项中的use it to stay away from colds提示，it可能指代某种药物。 Singers... addicted, helps singers和harm to singers表明，问题可能是关于药物对歌手的影响。

14.【预测】选项中的eager... famous, lack…training，few... successful和glamorous life表明，本题可能与they的状况有关，they很可能指歌手或演艺人员。

【解析】B)。男士说，大多数流行歌手会遭遇三 个问题：lack of training, overuse and abuse of the voice,尤其在他们年轻的时候，B项为其中第一 项，故为答案。

15、【预测】选项均为名词短语，且概括性较强，内容相对独立，故问题很可能是考查对话谈论的主题。

答案详解：

12、D。女士提到，上星期有声明宣布（last week’s announcement )，菲尔•柯林斯能会放弃巡回演出（might give up touring )，因为担心现场演唱会会损伤他的嗓子，由此可知答案为D项。

13、D)。男士（Paul Phillips)说，歌手们应该避免服用aspirin，因为它会稀释血液，还可能会使声带受伤（the bruising of the vocal chords)，由此可知答案为D项。

14、 B)。男士说，大多数流行歌手会遭遇三个问题：lack of training, overuse and abuse of the voice,尤其在他们年轻的时候，B项为其中第一项，故为答案。

15、C)。对话开头女士即说摇滚明星们（rock stars)现在面临一个新的危险（hazard)滥用嗓子（voice abuse )，而结尾处女士又让男士给歌手们些建议（advise the singers )，男士给出的建议也是关于如何保护声音的，而整个对话过程中也多次提到voice problems，vocal chords等相关词语，由此不难确定对话主要谈论的是“流行歌手们的嗓子问题”，故答案为C项。

**Section B**

**Passage One**

16-18听力原文

Would you trust a robot to park your car? The question will confront New Yorkers in February as the city’s first robotic parking opens in Chinatown. The technology has been successfully applied overseas, [16] but the only other public robotic garage in the United States has been troublesome, dropping vehicles and trapping cars because of technical problems.

Nonetheless, [17] the developers of the Chinatown garage are confident with the technology and are counting on it to squeeze 67 cars in an apartment-building basement that would otherwise fit only 24. accomplished by removing a maneuver space normally required.

A human-shaped robot won’t be stepping into your car to drive it.

Rather, the garage itself does the parking. The driver stops the car on a flat platform and gets out. The platform is lowered into the garage, and it is then transported to a vacant parking space by a computer-controlled device similar to an elevator that also runs sideways.

There is no human supervision, [18] but an attendant will be on hand to accept cash and explain the system to new users.

[l9] Parking rates will be attractive—about $400 monthly or $25 per day, according to Ari Milstein, the director of planning for Automation Parjcing Systems, which is the US subsidiary of a German company. This company has built automated garages in several countries overseas and in the United States for residents of a Washington, DC apartment building.

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

16. What do we learn about the robotic parking in the US so far?

17. What advantage does robotic parking have according to its developers?

18. What does the attendant do in the automated garage?

19.What does the company say about the parking rates?

16、【预测】选项中的It has not... successful，new trend, resistance，attracted表明，本题与It引起的反响有关。new trend和attracted... users提示，It很可能指代一种新技术或新产品。

17、【预测】选项中的 it saves ，increases, ensures ，reduces 表明，本题是考查it的好处；而结合parking, drivers和car damage可推测，it可能与停车有关。

18、【预测】选项中的collect money, maintain和guard表明，问题可能是关于工作人员的职责。

19、【预测】选项中的 lower than conventional parking提示，they可能与新的停车技术或方式有关；而 discountable，paid in cash则表明，They应该是指费用。听录音时留意有关费用或价格方面的描述。

答案详解：

16、A)。短文中指出，机器人停车技术已经在海外成功应用，但美国目前唯一的一家公共机器人车库（robotic garage in the United States)却麻烦不断(troublesome )，由此可知该技术在美国的应用并不太成功，故答案为A项。

17、B)。短文中提到，开发商们（developers) 对这项技永（即robotic parking)很有信心，他们指望'着可以在一个原来只能放下24辆车的地下车库塞进67辆车，由此可推知，开发商们是说机器人停车技术会大大增加停车容量，故答案为B项。

18、A)。短文中提到，车库没有人员监管，但工作人员会在旁边收钱（accept cash)并向新用户解释该系统（explain the system to new users )，A 项为对这两项工作的同义转述，故为答案。本题依然是在but转折后设题，可见其重要性。

19、B。短文中提到，公司的设计总监阿里•米尔斯坦说，停车费会很有吸引力（Parking rates will be attractive)，400/月，25/天，由此可知，对于常停车的客户，会有折扣，故答案为B项 “它们对老客户会有折扣”。

Passage Two

20-21听力原文

A recent study shows that [20] meat consumption is one of the main ways that human can damage the environment, second only to the use of motor vehicles. [20] So how can eating meat have a negative effect on the environment?

For a start, all animals, such as cows, pigs and sheep, release gas named methane, which is the second most common greenhouse gas after carbon dioxide. Many environmental experts now believe that methane is more responsible for global warming than the carbon dioxide. It is estimated that 25% of all methane released into the atmosphere comes from farm animals.

Another way in which meat production affects the environment is through the use of water and land. 2,500 gallons of water are needed to produce one pound of beef, whereas 20 gallons of water are needed to produce one pound of wheat. One acre of farmland used for raising cows can produce 250 pounds of beef; one acre of farmland used for crop production can produce 50,000 pounds of tomatoes.

Many people now see the benefits of switching to a vegetarian diet, which excludes meat and fish. Not just for health reasons, but also because it plays a vital role in protecting the environment. However, some nutritionists advise against switching to a totally strict vegetarian diet. [21] They believe such a diet which includes no products from animal sources can be deficient in many of the necessary vitamins and minerals our bodies need.

Today many people have come to realise that [22] to help the environment and for the human race to survive, more of us will need to become vegetarian.

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

1. What does a recent study show?
2. What do some nutritionists say about the strict vegetarian diet? .
3. What does the speaker think more people need to do?

20、【预测】选项均示某种结论或看法，故本题很可能与短文主旨有关。选项中的source of greenhouse， influenced，environment和meat consumption表明，短文主旨很可能与人类消费（很可能是肉类消费）对环 境的影响有关。

21、【预测】B项中的lacks the vitamins and minerals表明，It应该是指某种食物或饮食；lacks, enhances，helps提示，本题与该食物或饮食对人体的影响有关，听录音时要留意这种影响是正面的还是负面的。

22、【预测】选项均以动词原形开头，故问题很可能涉及建议。

答案详解：

20、D)。短文开头即指出，最近的一项研究显示，肉类消费（meat consumption)是人类破坏环境 (damage the environment)的主要方式之一，D项正是对此的同义转述，has an adverse effect on对应damage。此外，紧接着后面问句中的eating meat have a negative effect on the environment更进一步说明了答案。

21、B)。短文中通过however转折指出一些营养学家（some nutritionists )对素食的建议，他们建议不要只吃素食（against…strict vegetarian diet),他们认为纯素食会使人体缺乏所必需的维他命和矿物 (deficient in... necessary vitamins and minerals ), 由此可知答案为B项，其中lack对应be deficient in, essential 对应 necessary。

22、C)。短文最后说话者提到，为了有助于环境和人类的生存，更多的人需要成为素食主义者（become vegetarian)，即quit eating meats，故答案为 C项。

Passage Three

23-25听力原文

Alcoholism is a serious disease. Nearly nine million Americans alone suffer from the illness.

Many scientists disagree about what the differences are between an alcohol addict and a social drinker. The difference occurs when someone needs to drink. And this need gets in the way of his health or behaviour. Alcohol causes a loss of judgment and alertness. After a long period, alcoholism can deteriorate the liver, the brain and other parts of the body.

The illness is dangerous, because it is involved in half of all automobile accidents. [23] Another problem is that the victim often denies being an alcohol addict and won’t get help.

Solutions do exist. Many hospitals and centres help patients cope. Without the assistance, the victim can destroy his life. He would detach himself from the routines of life. He may lose his employment, home or loved ones.

All the causes of the sickness are not discovered yet. There is no standard for a person with alcoholism. Victims range in age, race, sex and background. Some groups of people are more vulnerable to the illness. People from broken homes and North American Indians are two examples. People from broken homes often lack stable lives. Indians likewise had their traditional life taken from them by [24] white settlers, who often encourage them to consume alcohol to prevent them from fighting back. The problem has now been passed on.

Alcoholism is clearly present in society today. People have started to get help and information. [25] With proper assistance, victims can put their lives together one day.

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

23. What is the problem of the victims about alcoholism according to the speaker?

24. Why did white settlers introduce alcohol to Indians?

25. What does the speaker seem to believe about those affected by alcoholism?

23、【预测】D项表明，they可能是指触酒者；选项中的否定词语提示，本题可能是关于他们存在的问题或 不好的行为。

24、【预测】选项均为不定式短语，故本题考查做某事的目的或原因。C项提示，该事可能与某种欧式的生活习惯有关；再结合D项“缓解疼痛和痛苦” 和之前对主题的推测，本题很可能与喝酒有关。

25、 【预测】选项C项表明，they是指某类患病者(很可能是酗酒者)。A项、D项意思接近，都表示这类人对社会的不良影响，故二者可能都不是答案。B项、C项内容提示，本题可能涉及这类病人的治疗和康复情况。

答案详解：

23、D)。说话者提到，酗酒是很危险的一种疾病，因为有一半的车祸都与它有关；而接下来提到了 another problem是，患病者（victim ) 都不愿意承认自己是酿酒者（denies being an alcohol addict)，由此可知答案为D项。do not admit 对应 denies。

24、A)。短文中提到，北美印地安人（North American Indians )是容易酿酒的一类人群，接下来指出了他们酗酒的根源：白人定居者们（white settlers )经常鼓励他们喝酒以防止他们反抗 (prevent them from fighting back),由此可知答案为A项。

25、B)。短文结尾说话者提到，有了适当的帮助（with proper assistance )，酿酒者有一天可以重新正常生活（put their lives together )，故答案为B )。back to a normal life对应put their lives together。

Section C

26、 【预测】：分析句子结构可知，本句由于主语较长，所以使用了倒装结构。正常语序应为the..., the roles...,and other... descriptors... are 26. in your self-image.而the roles…这些都是自我形象中所“包括的”内容，由此不难联想到Included,注意首字母要大写。

**【答案】**Included,意为“包括”。

27、【预测】结合上题的分析可知，other 27. descriptors是对与前面并列的概括列举，故很可能表示“其他类似的描述”。

**【答案】**similar,意为“类似的，相似的”。

28、**【预测】**空前的an提示，所填词应为以元音音素开头的可数名词单数。空前的动词tell提示，该名词应该表示“人”。

**【答案】**acquaintance，意为“相识的人，熟人”。

29、**【预测】**空后的名词work提示，所填词很可能为形容词或名词作定语，表示工作的类型或特点。

**【答案】**volunteer,意为“志愿的，义冬的”。volunteer work意为“志愿者工作”。

30、**【预测】**前一句提到“失去了妻子并在周末做义工”的人物形象，所填词前的widower对应“lost his wife”，由此推断，所填词应为对“does volunteer work”的citizen的描述。

**【答案】**conscientious,意为“有良心的，负责的”。

31、**【预测】**本句是说，“他人对于我们的反馈”与“他们看待的我们方式”二者之间的关系，不难推断， 前者是对后者的“说明”。

**【答案】**are indicative of,意为“表明，说明”。

32、**【预测】** 此处是对confirmation和rejection的对比。结合confirmation... in a manner consistent with who you believe you are推断，所填词应表达他人对我们持否定态度时，他们对我们的看法与我们自己对自己的看法之间的关系，应与consistent with相反。

**【答案】**is inconsistent with,意为“与…不一致的”。

33、**【预测】**分析句子结构可知，所填词前后不缺少主干成分，由此推断，所填词应为一副词，修饰lost his first election。

**【答案】**subsequently,意为“后来”。

34、【预测】空前的his提示，所填词应为名词。此处是说，选民对皮埃尔•塞林杰的看法与皮埃尔•塞林杰 对自己的定义不一致，桮据前文内容可知，所填词应为self-definition的同义词。

**【答案】**self-concept,意为“自我认识，自我印象”。

35、**【预测】**空前的rather than以及空后的名词性从句how others classify you提示，所填词应为v.-ing形式。

**【答案】**relying on，意为“依靠，依赖”。

PartⅢ Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解：

36、M)。空前的his表明，本空应填名词，C) sights，G) glances，M) presence入选。上一句提到，得体的路遇行为要求在注意与不注意之间保持平衡。对于路人，你应该是只要表明你注意到他的存在就够了，故答案为M) presence (存在）。

37、D)。空前后的两个of表明，本空应填名词或动名词，C) sights，D) dimming, G) glances, L) hiding入选。本句中的this指的是土一句提到的both cast down their eyes (双方都会垂下眼帘），由此可以推知，这是一种暗淡的光，故答案为D) dimming (暗淡）。

38、J)。空前的is so表明，本空应填形容词，A) innocent，E) normal，H) obscure, J) subtle, 0) elaborate入选。从空后的that从句（我们只是在直觉上对其做出反应）可以推知，眼睛的许多动作应该是非常微妙的，本句用so… that…(如此…以至于…）来强调眼睛动作的微妙，故答案为J) subtle (微妙的）。

39、G)。空前的with表明，本空应填名词，C) sights, G) glances入选。本句的前半句提到，他看 (looks at)你的次数很可能比平时多，那么后面应该是，扫视你的时间也比正常时间要长，故答案为 G) glances (—瞥，扫视）。Chances are that...意为“很可能…”。

40、B)。空前的You表明，本空应填动词原形，B) interpret入选。本句中的this指的是上句提到的他看你的次数很可能比平时多，扫视你的时间也比正常时间要长这一行为，因此，你可以把这理解成一种信号，interpret 指理解比较难懂的文字、意义等抽象的东西，interpret sth as sth为固定搭配，故答案为B) interpret。

41、O)。空后的experiments表明，本空应填形容词，A) innocent，E) normal, H) obscure, 0) elaborate入选。从本句后面的内容如in the psychologist’s laboratory，one way vision screen等可知，这些实验是精心设计的，故答案为O) elaborate (精心计划的）。

42、A)。分析句子结构可知，空之后的句子作伴随状语，又因为空处与of连用，本空应填形容词， A) innocent，H) obscure入选。既然实验是精心设计的（elaborate)，实验过程中，实验对象往往是在不知情的情况下被观察。innocent of为固定搭配，意为“对某些特定的事物毫无了解的；无知的”，故答案为 A) innocent (无知的）。

43、K)。空前的were和空后的to表明，本空应填过去分词形式的动词，F) deceived, K) induced入选。既然实验是精心设计的（elaborate),实验人往往会诱导实验对象按照自己设计好的方案进行实验，故实验对象应该是被引诱进行欺骗。K) induced (引诱）常用于induce sb to do sth，意为“引诱某人做某事”，符合此处语义，故为答案。deceive常用于deceive sb into doing sth,意为“欺骗某人（去做某 事）”，故从用法上可排除F) deceived。

44、E)。空前was表明，本空应填形容词，E) normal, H) obscure入选。本实验结果都是与正常情况作比较，上段第三句中的a little longer than the normal有很强的提示作用，故答案为E) normal (正常的）。

45、I)。空前的can和空后的be表明，本空应填副词，I)actually, N)doubtfally入选。空前面提到的 “躲躲闪闪的目光”应该是能够透露出一个人想要欺骗的企图和内疚感，空处的副词加强了肯定的语气，I) actually (实际上）符合此处语义故为答案。

Section B

Passage One

46、【定位】根据题目中的mastering tools and working.with one’s hands及thinking and behaviour可以将本题出处定位于[C]段末句。

【精析】[C]。[C]段末句提到，家得宝对手工技术的态度—将其简化，傻瓜化，雇用承包人 标志着在美国，精通工具和自己动手作为一种爱好、一项值得珍惜的技能、一种塑造思维和行为（shapes thinking and behavior)的文化力量，正日益退化由此可知，作者认为精通工具和手工是一种文化力量，能塑造思维和行为。本题是对原文信息的再现。

47【定位】根据题目中的money in fields及the decline in traditional craftsmanship可以将本题出处定位于[I]段第1-3句。

【精析】[I]。[I]段第1句提到，这（指代前一句说的“那些靠手工吃饭的人们现在做着……服务性工作”）是传统手工技术衰落的原因之一。第2句接着说，缺乏兴趣是另一个原因。第3句进一步解释说：金融这样的领域才能挣大钱。由此可知，制造业不挣钱，人们都转到其他挣钱的领咸去工这也是传统手工技术衰落的原因之一。故本题正是对原文的概括。

48、【定位】根据题目中的manufacturing及encourages craftsmanship可以将本题出处定位于[E]段末句。

【精析】[E]。[E]段首句先讲述了美国政府、共和党和学者对制造业的看法。第2句作者用But转折指出，这些人认识中的不足，其中提到：这些人很少会认为制造业的增长有利于手工技术的发展（a growing manufacturing sector encourage scraftsmanship)。由此可知，在作者看来，制造业有利于手工技术的发展，故本题正是由此推断得出的偉息。

49、【定位】根据题目中的milkman, American craftsmanship, instead及immigrants可以将本题出处定位于[N]段第2句。

【精析】[N]。[N]段第2句提到，社会学家米尔克曼女士认为，美国手工技术的消失并没有像一些人所说的那么快——而是转移到了移民手上。由此可知，按照鲁思•米尔克曼的说法，美国的手工技术并没有消失，而是变成由移民来做。题中的is being taken up by对应原文中的has... shifted to。

**50、**【定位】根据题目中的the White House, Ford’s announcement及bring some production可以将本题出处定位于[D]段倒数第2句。

【精析】[D]。[D]段倒数第2句提到，最近，当福特汽车公司宣布要将部分生产转移回本土的时候，白宫上下一片欢声(theWhiteHousecheered)。由此可知，白宫对福特公司的决定表示欢迎。题中的bring some production back to America与文中的bringing some production home 同义；welcomed对应cheered。

**51、**【定位】根据题目中的Mr Axelrod, trying to, the recession及by doing more themselves可以将本题出处定位于[O]段第4句。

【精析】[O]。[O]段第4句提到，阿克塞尔罗德先生还认为，经济衰退和持续居高不下的失业率迫使许多人努力通过自己干更多的活以节约钱。由此可知，按照阿克塞尔罗德先生的说法，许多人正努力通过自己干更多的活来度过经济衰退期。故本题正是对[O]段第4句的合理推断。

**52、**【定位】根据题目中的manufacturing, in the 1950s, 28%及the gross domestic product可以将本题出处定位于[F]段倒数第2句。

【精析】[F]。[F]段倒数第2句提到，这种重要性的下降（指制造业）始于20世纪50年代，当时，制造业足足创造了国民收入或国内生产总值（GDP)的28%,雇用了全国三分之一的劳动力。由此可知，在20世纪50年代，制造业产值占了国内生产总值的28%,故本题正是对这一信息的转述。题中的 constituted与原文中的generated同义。

53、根据题目中的Ruth Milkman, line workers，did home renovation and other skilled work，in their off- hours及regain their dignity可以将本题出处定位于[K]段最后两句。

**【精析】**[K]。[K]段第2句提到，鲁思•米尔克曼发现，许多流水线工人下班后都会做一些房子翻新或其他手工技术活（home renovation and other skilled work in their off-hours )。紧接着第3句引用鲁思•米尔克曼的原话“我常想，就工人而言…这些工作之余的手工活（these extracurricular j obs )是他们在努力重拾自尊。” these extracurricular jobs指的是第2句中的home renovation…off-hours，由此可知，鲁思•米尔克曼认为许多流水线工人下班后做一些房子翻新或其他手工技术活是为了重拾自尊。故本题正是对原文信息的概括。

54、【定位】根据题目中的troubled about及American craftsmanship可以将本题出处定位于[B]段末句。

【精析】[B]。[B]段第2句通过but转折指出，在美国的工厂越来越少、好的制造业岗位已经消失的情况下（at a time when...，and when...)，美国手工技术的削弱（this dilution of American craftsman)让人深感担忧（deeply troubling about )，其中 this dilution of American craftsman指的是文章开头提到的家得宝商店里那些便捷的工具和材料对手工技术的简化、削弱。题中的weakening对应原文中的dilution。

**55、**【定位】根据题目中的status，craft work, Germany及higher可以将本题出处定位于[L]段首句。

【精析】[L]。[L]段首句提到，手工工作在德国这样的国家拥有较高的地位。由此可知，相比美国，德国的手工工作的地位较高，故本题正是对[L]段首句的同义转述。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解：

56、**【定位】**根据题干中的first paragraph可以将本题出处定位于首段。

**【精析】**A)。首段提到，1月失业率增至16年来新高，打破了 1974年12月以来的单月最差纪录。仅仅在 过去的3个月里，就有180万人失业。由there is urgent desire... as possible可知，失业人数的增加实际反映的是经济形势的恶化，故答案为A项。首段末句虽然提到了华盛顿方面将会应对激增的失业人口数量，但没看提到其“正表采取强力措施（is taking drastic measures) ”，故排除B项。工作数量的减少不是美国政府所为，相反，政府为缓解经济颓势，应该为人民创造更多就业机会，故C项可以排除。D 项是与首段首句...as gloomy as anticipated (跟人们預期的一样糟糕）矛盾，说明美国政府并未感到措手不及，故排除D项。

57、**【定位】**根据题干中的unemployment figures and other statistics可以将本题出处定位于第2段。

**【精析】**D)。第2段先对unemployment figures and other statistics的一般用途作了介绍，继而转折提出用这些数据来反映现实存在的问题——数据不能客观衡量现实情况，不可能准确反映失业人数的精确数字。D项中fully 对应原文的 precisely; reflect the reality 对应原文的 objective measure of reality,故答案为 D项。文中提到unemployment figures and other statistics只是我们用来感知、评估现实状况的众多数据中的重要一环，而我们对现实的评估反过来会影响政府政策、公司预算等决策。A项将unemployment figures and other statistics说成“政策制定的坚实基础”，显然与原文意思不符，故排除A项。第2段后半部分提到，这些统计数据并不能客观衡量现实，故排除B项。文中说统计数据只能在方向上描述现实中的经济动向，并不能说明这些数据能够预示未来的经济趋势。故排除C项。

58、**【定位】**据题干中的problem with the payroll survey可以将本题出处定位于第3段第4、5、6句。

**【精析】**B)。第3段第4句提到，两种调查方法都有各自的缺点。接着指出工资单调查法存在两个问题： 一是很容矣将一些人记名两次（double-count someone);二是不能涵盖个体经营者（doesn’t capture the number of self-employed)。B项项是对原文的同义转述，其中fails to count in对应原文的doesn’t capture the number; self-employed原词复现，故答案为B项。A项项属于无中生有，文中提及的payroll survey存在的两个问题不涉及调查是否涵盖所有行业，故A项可排除。C项说法错误，由于payroll survey中不包括个体经营者，这类人群失去工作后就不会在payroll survey中体现出来，所以payroll survey体现的失业人数者可能比实际情况更少，而不是“放大”，所以C项可以排除。D项是对The payroll survey also doesn’t capture the number of self-employed的错误理解，容易排除。

59、**【定位】**根据题+中的household survey可以将本题出处定位于第4段。

**【精析】**C)。第4段首句即指出，家庭调查存在更大的问题，因为一般人们被问及性、金钱或者就业的问题时往往会撒谎或者遮掩事实（tend to lie or shade the truth )。也就是说，有些人不会提供真实信息 (won’t provide truthful information)。C项表意与原文相符，故答案为C项。文章第4段说人们被问及性、金钱、就业等问题时会撒谎或有所隐瞒，没有说人们在打电话时爱撒谎，所以排除A项。B项无中生有，从原文中无从得出，可排除。D项是对第4段末句的错误理解，接电话人撒谎或者遮掩事实才是 household survey存在缺陷的主要原因。

60、 **【定位】**根据题干中的at the end of the passage可以将本题出处定位于文章结尾处。

**【精析】**B) 。文末提到，共和党和民主党都会基于估计猜测作出重要决策，而不是用批判的眼光（with a critical eye)和开放的思维（open mind)看待原始数据。作者用rather than间接表明了自己对文中问题的看法，言外之意，作者认为他们应该用批判的眼光看待统计数据，故答案为B项。B项中的decision makers 对应原文的Democrats and Republicans; view the statistics与文中的looking at the ...raw data同义， with a critical eye原词复现。本题考查作者的建议，末段第2句说，靠统计学家反映客观现实的想法不仅不可能成为现实，而且会造成严重的错误判断。可见A项不可能是作者的建议，可排除。C项中的listen more和D项中的Democrats and Republicans cooperate无中生有，从原文中无从得出，可以排除。

Passage Two

答案详解：

61、【定位】根据题干中的2008和historic可以将本题出处定位于首段。

【精析】A)。首段for it was in that year后的句子对historic—词进行了解释：在人类历史上，人类首次变成了以城镇人口为主的物种（predominantly urban species )。也就是说，在此之前，城镇人口并不比乡村人口多，故答案为A项。A项中的outnumbered对应predominantly,都说明“历史意义” 在于城镇人口与乡村人口相比之下的数量变化。首段只是将第一个由农村搬到城市的人说成“某个人” (someone),没有提到他是否为有影响力的人（influential figure),故B项可排除；首段虽然提到亚非国家的确是于2008年开始的城市化进程，但是这不是2008年具有历史意义的原因，真正的原因在于人类成了聚居城市为主的物种（predominantly urban species ),故C项也可以排除；D项犯了与C项同样的毛病，只注意到了城镇人口的增多，没有理解“具有历史意义”是因为“城镇人口已经超过乡村人口数量，占据了主导地位”这一;根本原因，故D项也应排除。

62、【定位】本题问作者对于城市化的看法，文中有关城市化的讨论主要集中在第2段，故将本题出处定位于第2段。

【精析】B)。第2段首句为该段的主题句，作者在首句指出：城市化进程没有显示出任何放缓的迹象（shows no sign of slowing)，B项为该句的同义转述，slow同根词复现，照应原文的slowing,故答案为B项。A项中的 impact在文中根本没有提及，故可排除；C项中milestone纯属无中生有，可以排除；文中提到刚刚住进城市的人会最先忍受肮脏等一些不利因素，但并没有说城镇化会加重城市环境的恶化，故D项可以排除。

63、【定位】本题问作者对于彼得.史密斯的新书的评价，根据选项中的coffee-table book, art以及commerce 等词可以将本题出处定位于第3段。

【精析】D)。第3段中，作者对于彼得•史密斯的新书的评价始于第4句，直至该段末尾。其中，第4 句中的breezy—词表示“活泼的；风趣的”。可见，作者认为彼得•史密斯新书的风格是生动有趣的 (lively and interesting )，故答案为 D项。A项中的 ordinary 与原文high-quality, unusually rigorous 的表述不符，所以排除；虽然作者提到史密斯的新书活泼风趣，但并没有说书中有幽默故事（humorous stories),所以排除B项；C项是根据文中词汇编造的选项，史密斯的新书是城市生活的指南，城市在城镇化的作用下变成了艺术和贸易的引擎，而史密斯的新书和art, commerce之间没有任何关系，故C项应该排除。

64、【定位】根据题干中的in the chapter on skyscrapers可以将本题出处定位于第4段。

【精析】D)。第4段末句括号内的句子对skyscraper index这种观点进行了解释：摩天楼数量的增多明显是经济衰退临近的迹象(a boom in skyscraper construction is a foolproof sign of an imminent recession)。也就是说，经济衰退会紧跟着摩天楼数量的增多而到来，D项与该句子表意相符，故为答案。D项中 closely follows照应原文的imminent。文中虽然提到automatic lift,但是indispensable纯属无中生有，A项可以排除；第4段中仅仅谈到了居住在高空中的现实性，enjoy living in skyscrapers无从得出，故B项可以排除；C项是根据人们的主观认识编造的选项，从第4段末可看出，摩天楼数量的增多将带来经济衰退，而不是城市繁荣，故C项可以排除。

65、**【定位】**题干中的criticism—词可以将本题出处定位于文章末段。

**【精析】**C)。末段首句就提到了criticism,即该书“宽泛的代价就是缺乏深度”（the price of breadth is depth)，也就是说，史密斯的新书内容宽泛程度有余而深度不足。C项“该书没有深入讨论城市生活的任何方面”的说法与该处评论意思相符，故答案为C项。A项项与第4段首句的表述不符，也不是人们对史密斯新书的评论，故可排除；文中只是提到史密斯的新书内容很宽泛，too long to read无从得出，故排除B项；由a guidebook to the city is really, therefore, a guidebook to how a large and ever-growing chunk of humanity chooses to live—句可以看出，史密斯的新书给城市居住者提供了很好的建议，故D项应该排除。

PartⅣ Translation

明朝第三位皇帝朱棣在夺取（usurp)帝位后，从南京迁都北京，于1406年开始建造紫禁城这座宫殿，至明永乐十八年（ 1420年）落成。随着1924年清朝的最后一位皇帝溥仪退位（abdication)后被驱逐出皇宫，它失去了原有的功能。在这五百余年中，共有24位皇帝曾在此居住，统治全国。今天，紫禁城是一个博物院，也是世界上最受欢迎的旅游景点之 一。游客们可以看到传统的宫殿建筑，可以欣赏保存在宫殿里的珍宝，还可以听到一些关于皇族和朝廷的传说和轶事。

①The Forbidden City was built from 1406 to 1420 by the third Ming Emperor Zhu Di who, upon usurping the throne, determined to move his capital north from Nanjing to Beijing. ②It lost its original function in the year 1924 when Puyi, the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty, was expelled from this palace after his abdication. ③During its 500-year span, twenty-four emperors lived and ruled from this palace. ④Today, the Forbidden City is a public museum and has become one of the most popular tourist attractions in the world. ⑤Visitors can see the traditional palace architecture, enjoy the treasures kept in the palace, and learn of the legend and anecdotes about the imperial family and the court.

难点注释：

1、①句状语为过去的时间，故使用一般过去时，主句译作被动句“The Forbidden City was built...by...”，“于1406年开始建造紫禁城这座宫殿，至明永乐十八年（ 1420年）落成”译作状语“from 1406 to 1420”即可，“明朝第三位皇帝”译作前置定语“the third Ming Emperor” ，修饰Zhudi, “在夺取 (usurp)帝位后，从南京迁都北京”译作who引导的定语从句，修饰ZhuDi。

2、②句中“它失去了原有的功能”为主句，“1924年”为状语。“清朝的最后一位皇帝涛仪退位后被驱逐出皇宫”译作when引导的定语从句，修饰“1924年”，其中“清朝的最后一位皇帝”译作“溥仪”的同位语。

3、③句“在这五百余年中”为时间状语，故用一般过去时，谓语为“居住”和“统治”，用and连接。

4、④句有两个并列谓语，用and连接，第二个谓语可以用一般现在时（is)也可以用现在完成时（has become), “是……最……之一”用“one of+形容词最高级+名词复数”结构，介绍历史、文化和景点等时，这个结构很常用，考生需熟记。

5、⑤句主语为“游客们”，谓语为“可以”，可使用情态动词can, “看到传统的宫殿建筑”、“欣赏保存在宫殿里的珍宝”和“听到一些关于皇族和朝廷的传说和轶事”译作三个并列动词短语，用and连接，其中第三个短语中的“听到”，意为“知道，了解”，'译作“leam of”而木是“hear”。