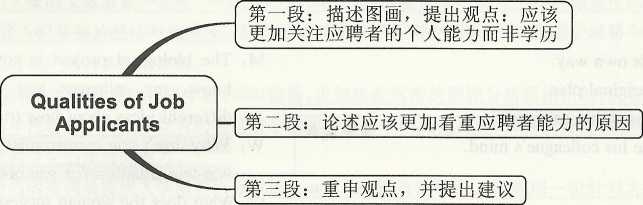
2014年12月大学英语六级考试真题(三)答案与详解

Part Ⅰ Writing

1、审题:本次作文是图画作文【考频:★★☆】，但体裁仍是常见的议论文。对学历的关注近年来持续升温，成为社会热点。这次的话题与2011年6月的六级作文话题“Certificate Craze”非常相似，因此考生一定要注意往年真题。该图画并不难理解，话题是在竞争日益激烈的劳动力市场中，学历到底重不重要。范文给出的观点是与学历相比，个人能力更重要。当然，也可以从另一个角度来写，充分肯定学历的重要性。



2、列提纲：

3、语言:对图画的描述要用词准确，议论部分可适当使用从句等高分句型。

Qualities of Job Applicants

In the picture, an employer expresses his pity for a young interviewee with a master degree. Although the young man has an impressive resume, he fails the interview because his competitors are Ph. D. s. The picture shows that nowadays interviewers pay more attention to the educational background. However, I think that the abilities of job applicants should be put a higher value on. There are three main reasons for my argument. First and foremost, the educational background is only a measure of one’s learning ability, and the cart should not be put before the horse. Besides, pursuing a superior educational background exclusively, many companies are likely to miss some talented people who may drop out of school because of various difficulties, such as the real innovator Steve Jobs and Bill Gates, one of the richest men in the world. Finally, most companies do not specialize in cutting-edge science, and interviewees with a doctor’s degree may be a total waste. !

In conclusion, I believe job applicants should not be evaluated only by their diplomas. Instead, their talents and abilities are supposed to be considered more by the recruiters. Furthermore, companies should consider their real needs rather than require higher and higher diplomas.

PartⅡ Listening Comprehension

1.听力原文：M： The biological project is now in trouble. You know, my colleague and I have completely different ideas about how to proceed.

W： Why don’t you compromise? Try to make it a win-win situation for you both.

Q**：** What does the woman suggest the man do?

1. A) Proceed in his own way. C) Compromise with his colleague.

1. Stick to the original plan. D) Try to change his colleague’s mind.

**【**预测**】**四个选项都以动词原形开头，由此推测问题可能询问行动计划或意见建议。另，结合各选项语义推测对话可能是围绕对话中的男士或对话外的某位男士与其同事意见不合展开的。因此听音时应重点听针对这一问题的计划或所提出的建议。

【精析】C)。请求建议题【考频: ★★★】。对话中男士说生物学项目遇到麻烦了，因为他和同事的观点截然不同；女士建议他让步，以实现双方共赢的局面。由此可见，女士建议男士做出让步。

2. M： How does Nancy like the new dress she bought in Rome?

W ： She said she would never have bought an Italian style dress if she had known Mary had already got such a dress.

Q： What do we learn from the conversation?

2. A) Mary has a keen eye for style.

1. Nancy regrets buying the dress.
2. Nancy and Mary went shopping together in Rome.
3. Nancy and Mary like to follow the latest fashion.

**【**预测**】**由各选项的主语Mary和Nancy以及选项中出现的style, buying，dress，shopping等词推测对话内容可能与 Mary和Nancy买裙子有关。另，四个选项没有关联，分别描述四个事实，由此推测问题可能是What do we learn...之类的问题。

【精析】B)。综合理解题【考频: ★★★】。对话中男士问女士 Nancy是否喜欢新买的裙子，女士转述Nancy的话说她 如果知道Mary已经有一件同样款式的裙子，她绝对不会买。可见Nancy后悔买了一件与别人同样款式的裙子。

3.听力原文：M： You are not going to do all those dishes before we leave，are you? If we don’t pick up George and Martha in 25 minutes well never get to the theatre on time.

W: Oh, didn’t I tell you Martha called to say her daughter was ill and they could not go tonight?

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

3. A) Wash the dishes. C) Pick up George and Martha.

1. Go to the theatre. D) Take her daughter to hospital.

【预测】四个选项都是以动词原形幵头的短语，推测问题可能是询问行动计划或意见建议。浏览四个选项，内容涉及洗碗、去剧院、接人、去医院，且D)选项中出现her，故推测本题可能是询问对话中的女士或对话外另一女士 的行动计划，因此听音时应重点听女士的话或对另一女士的描述。

【精析】A)。行动计划题【考频: ★☆☆】。对话中男士问女士不会等洗完了碗再走吧，接着说如果25分钟内不动身去接George和Martha，他们可能无法按时到达剧院;女士回答说Martha来电话说女儿病了，今晚不去了。 可见他们不用去接人了，时间就不紧张了，因此女士最有可能先洗碗。

1. 4.听力原文：M: You’ve been hanging on to the phone for quite a while. Who were you talking with?
2. W： Oh, it was Sally. You know, she always has the latest news in town and can’t wait to talk it over

with me.

. Q: What do we learn about Sally from the conversation?

4. A) She enjoys making up stories about other people.

1. She can never keep anything to herself for long.
2. She is eager to share news with the woman.

D) She is the best informed woman in town.

【预测】四个选项都以She作主语，且选项中出现了 the woman，由此推测She不是对话中的女士。另，四个选项都是 对She性格特点的描述，因此听音时应注意捕捉相关信息。

【精析】C)。事实细节题【考频:女女女】。男士询问女士她在跟谁通电话，女士回答说是Sally，然后说Sally总是有最新消息并且迫不及待地要告诉她。

5.听力原文：W: It’s always been hard to get this car into first gear, and now the clutch seems to be slipping.

M: If you leave the car with me，I will fix it for you this afternoon.

Q: Who is the woman probably speaking to?

5. A) A car dealer. C) A driving examiner.

C) A mechanic. D) A technical consultant.

【预测】四个选项都是职业名称，由此推测本题可能考查某人的职业。因此听音时要重点听谈话者对某人所做工作的描述。

【精析】B)。综合理解题【考频: ★★★】。女士说她的车总是很难挂上一挡，而且离合器好像打滑;男士让女士把车留在这里，下午给女士修。由此可见，男士最有可能是一名机修工。

6.听力原文：M: Kate，why does the downtown area look deserted now?

W： Well, there used to be some really good stores, but lots of them moved out to the mall.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

6. A) The shopping mall has been deserted recently.

1. Shoppers can only find good stores in the mall.
2. Lots of people moved out of the downtown area.

D) There isn’t much business downtown nowadays.

【预测】由选项中出现的shopping mall，Shoppers推测，对话内容可能与购物相关。另，四个选项分别描述四个事实， 由此推测问题可能是What do we learn...之类的问题，因此听音时要注意对对话内容的综合理解。

【精析】D)。综合理解题【考频:★★★】。对话中男士问为什么市区看上去十分萧条，女士解释说以前的确有些好店铺，但是很多都搬到商场里去了。可见，D)“现在市区生意不多了”是正确答案。

7.听力原文：W： I find the lounge such a cozy place to study in. I really like the feeling of sitting on the sofa and doing the reading.

M： Well, for me the hardest part about studying here is staying awake.

Q: What does the woman mean?

7. A) He will help the woman with her reading. C) He feels sleepy whenever he tries to study.

C) The lounge is not a place for him to study in. D) A cozy place is rather hard to find on campus.

【预测】由选项中出现的reading，lounge, study，campus推测，对话内容与校园中的学习、生活相关。另，结合各选项 语义及三个选项中均出现的He或him推测，问题可能是询问对话中的男士或对话外的另一位男士对在校园里或校园里的某一个地方学习的态度或看法。

【精析】B)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。对话中女士说在休息室学习很舒服，而男士表示，对他来说，在休息室学习很难做到不打瞌睡。由此可见，男士不适合在休息室里学习。lounge意为“休息室”。

8.听力原文：W: These mosquito bites are killing me. I can’t help scratching.

M： Next time you go camping, take some precaution, say, wearing long sleeves.

Q: Why does the man suggest the woman wear long sleeves?

8. A) To protect her from getting scratches. C) To prevent mosquito bites.

1. To help relieve her of the pain. D) To avoid getting sunburnt.

【预测】由选项中出现的scratches，pain, mosquito bites推测，对话内容与蚊子叮咬有关。另，四个选项都是不定式结构，由此推测问题可能是询问做某事的目的。因此听音时要注意听采取某项措施的目的。

【精析】C)。目的原因题【考频: ★☆☆】。对话中女士说蚊子咬得她忍不住直挠，男士建议她下次野营时要采取防护措施，如穿长袖衣服。由此可见，男士建议女士穿长袖衣服是为了防止蚊子叮咬。

9-12.听力原文：

M： Hello, and welcome to our program “Working Abroad.” Our guest this evening is a Londoner, who lives and works in Italy. Her name’s Susan Hill. Susan, welcome to the program. You live in Florence. How long have you been living there?

W： Since 1982. But when I went there in 1982, I planned to stay for only six months.

M： Why did you change your mind?

W： Well, I’m a designer. I design leather goods, mainly shoes and handbags. Soon after I arrived in Florence, I got a job with one of Italy’s top fashion houses, Ferragamo. So, I decided to stay.

M: How lucky! Do you still work for Ferragamo?

W： No, I’ve been a freelance designer for quite a long time now. Since 1988, in fact.

M： So does that mean you design for several different companies now?

W: Yes，that’s right. I’ve designed many fashion items for a number of Italian companies，and in the last four years, I’ve also been designing for the British company, Burberrys.

M: What have you been designing for them?

W: Mostly handbags and small leather goods.

M: Has the fashion industry in Italy changed since 1982?

W: Oh, yes. It’s become a lot more competitive. Because the quality of products from other countries has improved a lot. But Italian quality and design is still world-famous.

M： And do you ever think of returning to live in England?

W： No, not really. Working in Italy is more interesting. I also love the Mediterranean sun and the Italian lifestyle.

M： Well, thank you for talking to us, Susan.

W： It was a pleasure.

9. Where does this talk most probably take place?

1. A) In a studio. B) In a clothing store. C) At a beach resort. D) At a fashion show.

【预测】四个选项均为表示地点的介词短语，由此推测本题可能考查对话发生的地点。

10. What was the woman’s original plan when she went to Florence?

A) To live there permanently. C) To find a better job to support herself.

B) To stay there for half a year. D) To sell leather goods for a British company.

【预测】四个选项均为不定式结构，结合各选项语义可推测本题可能考查在某个地方居住的目的。。

11. What has the woman been doing for a living since 1988?

A) Designing fashion items for several companies.

1. Modeling for a world-famous Italian company.
2. Working as an employee for Ferragamo.

D) Serving as a sales agent for Burberrys.

【预测】四个选项均是动词\_ing形式的短语且结合 选项中出现的 companies，employee，sales agent 推测，本题可能考查某人现在从事的工作，因此听音时要重点听与工作相关的内容。

12. What do we learn about the change in Italy’s fashion industry?

A) It has seen a steady decline in its profits.

1. It has become much more competitive.
2. It has lost many customers to foreign companies.

D) It has attracted a lot more designers from abroad.

【预测】由选项中出现的decline in its profits， competitive, lost many customers, attracted a lot more designers等词推测本题可能考查某公司的运营情况或某行业的发展状况。

答案详解：

9. A)。场景推断题【考频:★☆☆】对话开头男士说欢迎来到我们的节目，今晚的嘉宾是一个在意大利工作的伦敦人。由此可见，对话发生在演播室。

10. B)。细节辨认题【考频:★★★】。对话中男士问女士在佛罗伦萨生活了多久，女士回答说自从1982年以来一直住在那儿，随后补充说，本来打算只在那儿待6个月，也就是半年。

11. A)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。对话中女士介绍了自己到佛罗伦萨的工作情况。她从1988年就成为一名自由设计师，为多家意大利公司设计时尚产品。

12. B)。事实细节题【考频:★★★】。对话中男士问1982年以来意大利的时装行业有什么变化，女士回答说竞争更加激烈了。

Conversation Two

13、Why does the woman find study in drama and theatre useful?

A) It helps her to attract more public attention. C) It strengthens her relationship with students.

C) It improves her chance of getting promoted. D) It enables her to understand people better.

【预测】四个选项中的动词helps, improves， strengthens和enables都表示某事物能够起到的作用，且四个选项的主语都是It，宾语都‘是her，由此推测本题可能询问It对her的作用。

14、How did the woman’s students respond to her way of teaching English?

A) Passively. B) Positively. C) Skeptically. D) Sensitively.

【预测】四个选项都是表示态度的词语，因此本题可能考查某人对于某事的看法，听音时要重点听与态度相关的内容以及说话语气。

15**、**What does the woman say about her stage fright?

A) It keeps haunting her day and night. C) It vanishes the moment she steps into her role.

B) Her teaching was somewhat affected by it. D) Her mind goes blank once she gets on the stage.

**【预测】**四个选项中多次出现It和her,且选项中出 现了haunting，affected，vanishes，由此推测问题 可能是询问It对her的影响，因此听音时应重点听女士的话**。**

听力原文：

M: So, Claire, you’re into drama!

W: Yes, I’ve a master’s degree in drama and theatre. At the moment, I’m hoping to get onto a PhD program.

M： What excites you about drama?

W: Well, I find it’s a communicative way to study people and you learn how to read people in drama.So usually I can understand what people are saying even though they might be lying.

M： That would be useful.

W： Yeah, it’s very useful for me as well. I’m an English lecturer，so use a lot of drama in my classes such as role-plays. And I ask my students to create mini-dramas. They really respond well. At the moment, I’m hoping to get onto a PhD course. I would like to concentrate on Asian drama and try to bring Asian theatre to the world’s attention. I don’t know how successful I would be, but, here’s hoping.

M： Oh, I’m sure you’ll be successful. Now, Claire, what do you do for stage fright?

W： Ah, stage fright! Well, many actors have that problem. I get stage fright every time I’m going to teach a new class. The night before, I usually can’t sleep.

M： What? For teaching?

W： Yes. I get really bad stage fright. But the minute I step into the classroom or get onto the stage, it just all falls into place. Then I just feel like: Yeah，this is what I mean to do. And I’m fine.

M：Wow, that’s cool!

答案详解：

13、D)。目的原因题【考频：★★☆】。对话中男士询问女士为什么对戏剧如此感兴趣，女士回答说她发现戏剧是研究人的一种交际方式，可以通过戏剧学习如何读懂别人，故D)“使她更好地理解别人”是正确答案。

14、B)。语义理解题【考频：★☆☆】。女士说她在课堂上经常让学生扮演不同的角色，创作小话剧，学生们对此反映很好。换句话说，学生认可她这种教学方式，所以答案是B)“积 极 地 ”。

15、C)。细节推断题【考频： ★★☆】。女士说她有很严重的舞台恐惧症,但她一进人教室或走上讲台，那种恐惧就消失了。故C)“她一进人角色就不怯场了”是正确答案。

Section B

Passage One

16、What is the proposal presented by the Community of European Railways?

A) To win over the majority of passengers from airlines in twenty years.

1. To reform railroad management in western European countries.
2. To electrify the railway lines between major European cities.

D) To set up an express train network throughout Europe.

【预测】四个选项都是不定式结构且结合各选项语义可推测本题可能是询问对欧洲各种交通运输方式的意见或建议。

17、What will happen when the proposal becomes a reality?

A) Major European airlines will go bankrupt.

1. Europeans will pay much less for traveling.
2. Traveling time by train between major European cities will be cut by half.

D) Trains will become the safest and most efficient means of travel in Europe.

【预测】四个选项都是将来时态，且四个选项都与某一事件的后果有关，由此推测本题可能考查某一事件带来的影响。

18、Why will business people prefer a three-hour train journey to a one-hour flight?

A) Train travel will prove much more comfortable than air travel.

1. Passengers will feel much safer on board a train than on a plane.
2. Rail transport will be environmentally friendlier than air transport.

D) Traveling by train may be as quick as, or even quicker than, by air.

【预测】四个选项都用了比较级，而且比较的对象 都是train travel和air travel，由此推测本题可能考查对train travel和air travel的比较。

19、When did France introduce the first high speed train service?

A) In 1981. B) In 1989. C) In 1990. D) In 2000.

【预测】四个选项都是时间短语，因此听音时要重点听事件与时间的对应关系。

**听力原文：**

In January 1989, the Community of European Railways presented their proposal for a high speed pan-European train network extending from Sweden to Sicily, and from Portugal to Poland by the year 2020.If their proposal becomes a reality ,it will revolutionize train travel in Europe. Journeys between major cities will take half the time they take today. Brussels will be only one and a half hours from Paris. The quickest way to get from Paris to Frankfurt, from Barcelona to Madrid will be by train, not plane. When the network is complete, it will integrate three types of railway line: totally new high speed lines with trains operating at speeds of 300 kilometers per hour, upgraded lines which allow for speeds up to 200 to 225 kilometers per hour, and existing lines for local connections and distribution of freight. “If business people can choose between a three-hour train journey from city-centre to city-centre and a one-hour flight,they’ll choose the train，” says an executive travel consultant. “They won’t go by plane any more. If you calculate flight time, check-in and travel to and from the airport, you’ll find almost no difference. And if your plane arrives late due to bad weather or air traffic jams or strikes, then the train passengers will arrive at their destination first.” Since France introduced the first 260-kilometer Paris and Lyons in 1981, the trains have achieved higher and higher speeds. On many routes, airlines have lost up to 90% of their passengers to high speed trains. If people accept the Community of European Railways’ plan，the 21st century will be the new age of the train.

答案详解：

16、D**)**。细节推断题【考频:★★★】。短文开头提到，1989年欧洲铁路协会提议在2020年前修建从瑞典到意大利的西西里、从葡萄牙到波兰的横贯欧洲的高速铁路网。由此可知，欧洲铁路协会提出的建议是修建横贯欧洲的高速铁路网。

17、C)。语义理解题【考频: ★★☆】。短文中明确提到，如果欧洲铁路协会的提案成为现实，欧洲主要城市间的旅行时间将会比现在缩短一半。C)是对短文中Journeys.. .will take half the time的同义转述。

18、D)。目的原因题【考频: ★★☆】。短文中提到，飞机旅行固然比火车旅行更快，但如果把飞行时间、办理登机手续的时间和往返机场的时间计算在内，乘飞机所用的时间与乘火车所用的时间就差不多。而且，如果你乘坐的飞机因为遇到恶劣天气、航班拥挤或军事袭击等原因而晚点，乘火车的乘客将会先行到达目的地。综合而言， 火车旅行可以和飞机旅行一样快，甚至比它还要快。

19、A)。细节辨认题【考频: ★★☆】。短文中明确提到法国在1981年首次开通巴黎和里昂之间时速达260千米的高速列车。B)“1989年”虽在短文中出现过，但那是欧洲铁路协会建议修建横贯欧洲的高速铁路网的时间，要注意时间与事件的对应。

Passage Two

20、According to the speaker, what are western doctors beginning to understand?

A) There can be no speedy recovery for mental patients.

1. Approaches to healing patients are essentially the same.
2. The mind and body should be taken as an integral whole.

D) There is no clear division of labor in the medical profession.

【预测】四个选项是关于病人康复治疗的方法及对医疗分工的看法，由此推测本题可能考查医疗卫生知识。

21、What does the recent study at a major hospital seem to prove?

A) A doctor’s fame strengthens the patients’ faith in them.

1. Abuse of medicines is widespread in many urban hospitals.
2. One third of the patients depend on harmless substances for cure.

D) A patient’s expectations of a drug have an effect on their recovery.

【预测】四个选项中除了 B)其他都提到了影响病 人康复的因素，有 doctor’s fame，harmless substances 和 patient’s expectations of a drug 等， 由此推测本题可能考查影响病人康复的因素。

22、What evidence does the 1997 study at the University of California produce?

A) Expensive drugs may not prove the most effective.

1. The workings of the mind may help patients recover.
2. Doctors often exaggerate the effect of their remedies.

D) Most illnesses can be cured without medication.

【预测】四个选项都与病人的治疗效果有关，因此听录音时应注意听相关介绍。

听力原文：

Western doctors are beginning to understand what traditional healers have always known that the body and the mind are inseparable. Until recently, modern urban physicians heal the body, psychiatrist the mind, and priest the soul. However, the medical world is now paying more attention to holistic medicine which is an approach based on the belief that peopled state of mind can make them sick or speed their recovery from sickness. Several studies show that the effectiveness of a certain drug often depends on the patients5 -expectations of it. For example, in one recent study, psychiatrists at a major hospital tried to see how patients could be made calm. They divided them into two groups. One group was given a drug while the other group received a harmless substance instead of medicine without their knowledge. Surprisingly, more patients in the second group showed the desired effect than those in the first group. In study after study, there’s a positive reaction in almost one-third of the patients taking harmless substances. How was this possible? How can such a substance have an effect on the body? Evidence from a 1997 study at the University of California shows that several patients who received such substances were able to produce their own natural drug, that is, as they took the substance their brains released natural chemicals that act like a drug. Scientists theorized that the amount of these chemicals released by a person’s brain quite possibly indicates how much faith the person has in his or her doctor.

答案详解：

20、C)。语义理解题【考频: ★★☆】短文一开始提到西方的医生开始理解传统医师的观点，即人的身体和意识不能分离。故C)“人的意识和身体应被看作是一体的”是正确答案。

21、D)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】短文中间部分提到，多项研究表明药物的药效往往取决于病人对药物的期望程度。而近日在一家大医院做的研究是多项研究中的一个，所以其目的也是为了证明病人对药物的期望程度影响其康复。

22、B)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。短文最后部分介绍了加利福尼亚大学1997年的研究。研究表明，许多服用非药物无害物质的病人能够在体内释放出像药物一样的化学物质。换句话说，病人的意识有助于病人康复作。

Passage Three

23、According to the speaker, what is a common trait among risk-takers?

A) Enjoying strong feelings and emotions. C) Being fond of making sensational news.

B) Defying all dangers when they have to. D) Dreaming of becoming famous one day.

【预测】四个选项都是动名词短语，且选项中出现了 Enjoying，Defying，fond，Dreaming，由此推测本题可能是询问某人的喜好或其性格特点。

24、What do sensation-seekers find boring?

A) Working in an emergency room. C) Listening to rock music.

B) Watching horror movies. D) Doing daily routines.

【预测】四个选项都是动名词短语，且都与人的活动有关，由此推测本题可能考查某人正在做的动作或某人对做这些动作的看法。

25、What is the speaker’s profession?

A) A rock climber. B) A psychologist. C) A resident doctor. D) A career consultant.

**【预测】**四个选项都是表示人的职业的名词，由此推测本题可能考查讲话人或短文中所谈及的人的职业或身份**。**

听力原文：

So we’ve already talked a bit about the growth of extreme sports like rock-climbing. As psychologists, we need to ask ourselves; Why is this person doing this? Why do people take these risks and put themselves in danger when they don’t have to? One common trait among risk-takers is that they enjoy strong feelings or sensations. We call this trait sensation-seeking. A sensation-seeker is someone who’s always looking for new sensations. What else do we know about sensation-seekers? Well, as I said, sensation-seekers like strong emotions. You can see this trait in many parts of a personas life, not just in extreme sports. For example, many sensation-seekers enjoy hard rock music. They like the loud sound and strong emotion of the songs. Similarly, sensation-seekers enjoy frightening horror movies. They like the feeling of being scared and horrified while watching the movie. This feeling is even stronger for extreme sports where the person faces real danger. Sensation-seekers feel the danger is very exciting. In addition, sensation-seekers like new experiences that force them to push their personal limits. For them, repeating the same things every day is boring. Many sensation-seekers choose jobs that involve risk, such as starting a new business or being an emergency room doctor. These jobs are different every day, so they never know what will happen. That’s why many sensation-seekers also like extreme sports. When you do rock-climbing, you never know what will happen. The activity is always new and different.

答案详解：

23、A)。事实细节题【考频: ★★★】。短文中提到，喜欢冒险的人的一个最常见的特性就是喜欢强烈的感觉和情感。文中的sensations意为“感觉，感情”，与A)中的emotions同义。

24、D)。语义理解题【考频: ★★☆】。短文后半部分提到对喜欢冒险的人来说，每天重复同样的事情是很无聊的。D)Doing daily routines 是对原文中 repeating the same things every day 的同义转述。

25、B)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。短文主要谈论喜欢冒险的人爱做的事情及其原因，结合短文一开始就提到“作为心理学家，我们……”可知，讲话人的职业是psychologist“心理学家”。

Section C

26、floating。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入动词的现在分词形式作伴随状语。结合录音填人floating，意为“飘浮”。

27、dutifully。修饰关系题【考频: ★★☆】。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入一个副词修饰其后的谓语动词copy。结合录音可知答案为dutifully，意为“尽职尽 责地”。

28witty。修饰关系题【考频: ★★☆】。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入一个形容词或名词修饰其后的名词 remark。结合录音填入witty，意为“说话风趣的，妙趣横生的”。

29、guilt。语义推断题【考频：★★★】。由空格前的of可知，此处应该填入一个名词(词组)或动名词(词组）作of的宾语。结合录音可知答案为guilt，意为“内疚，自责”**。**

30、be picked up。句意推断题【考频:★★★】。由空格前的can可知，此处应该填入一个动词原形或以动词原形开头的词组，与can—起作从句的谓语。结合录音可知答案为be picked up,意为“被获得，被得到”**。**

31、construction。语义推断题【考频:★★★】。由空格前名词road以及空格后的介词in可知，此处应该填入一个名词与road搭配作about的宾语。结合录音 可知答案为construction，意为“建造，建设”。

32、are sensitive to。语义推断题【考频**:**★★★**】。**分析句子结构可知，此处应该填人一个动词或动词词组作 since从句的谓语。结合录音可知答案为are sensitive to,意为“对…敏感”**。**

33、betray。句意推断题【考频: ★★★】。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入一个动词或动词词组作定语从句的谓语。结合录音可知答案为betray，意为“出卖， 暴露”。

34、behavio(u)r。语义推断题【考频:★★★】。由空格前的this以及空格后的to可知，此处应填人一个名词或名词短语作for的宾语。结合录音可知答案为 behavio(u) r，意为“行为，举止”。

35、complex。并列关系题【考频**:**★★☆】。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入一个形容词与uninteresting并列，修饰something，且意思与uninteresting相近。结合录音可知答案为complex，意为“复杂的，难理解的”。

PartⅢ Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解：

36、M)。名词辨析题【考频:★★★】，由空格前的the British可知，空格处应填一个名词。第一句提到威尔士王子的事例，因此该句中the heir to the British后的内容应该与王位有关，名词选项中只有throne有此含义，故选 throne **“**王 位**”。**

37、 C)。名词辨析题【考频:★★★】。由空格前的The royal和空格后的has been可知，空格处应填单数名词。再由后面的his adult life可知，填入的名词指人。备选名词中只有environmentalist**“**环保人士**”**符合题意，故为答案。

38、F)。名词辨析题【考频**:★★★**】。空格位于his后，后面的非限制性定语从句which once sounded a bit weird的意思是听起来有些古怪，再结合本段中提到的这位王子的事例可知，此处名词指的是言行或观点，故选notions “观 点 ”。

39、H)。副词辨析题【考频**:** ★★☆】。空格位于went和back之间，且句子基本结构完整，故空格处应该填副词。此处意思是查尔斯王子的**“**公爵之家牧场**”** 可追溯到1986年 ，副 词originally表示**“**最初”的含义**,**符合句意，故 为 答 案。

40、N)。副词辨析题【考频**:** ★★☆】。分析句子结构可知，空格前的and连接了两个并列的名词短语，第一个名词短语为**“**副词**+**形容词**+**名词**”**结构，第二个名词短语为**“ +**形容词**+**名词**”**，故空格处应填一个副词，修饰形容词large**,**且该副词应与suspiciously**—**样具有否定含义。备选副词中，unnaturally**“**反常地**”**符合句意，故为答案**。**

41、O)**。**动词辨析题【考频:★★★】，空格前为began**,**后为名词action**,**故推测空格处应为动名词。根据后半句句意，他很担心人类对环境的，可见他对环境问题十分关注，因此选择urging**“**敦促”，在此处表示敦促采取措施应对全球变暖。

42、 E)。名词辨析题【考频**:★★★】。**空格位于定冠词the和of man之间，故空格处应填名词**,**且该词能和后面的介 词on搭配。备选项中，只有impact**“**影响**”**符合句意，故为答案。

43、I）**。**名词辨析题【考频：**★★★**】。空格位于international之后，且作宾语，故为名词。空格后的as one of the world’s leading conservationists “作 为 世 界 最 主 要 的 环保 人 士 之 一”是一种高度评价，备选名词中只有 recognition “赏识”符合句意，故为答案。

44、B)。形容词辨析题【考频:★★★】。空格位于an和person之间，故空格处应填形容词，且该词以元音音素开头。空格所在主句表示很多英国人仍然视他为一个跟植物说话的人。备选形容词中,organic**“**有机的”通常不用于修饰人**，**eccentric **“**古怪的**”**符合句意，故为答案。

45、 J)。动词辨析题【考频:★★★】。空格前为表示强调的助动词do**,**后为to sound**,**故空格处应填动词原形,且能和to构成搭配。结合本段中提到的王子对植物说话的事例以及此处句意“韩国科学家证明了植物的确会对声音 **”**可知**，**respond **“**作出反应，回应**”**符合句意，故为答案。

Section B

Passage One

46、Hundreds of schools separate boys from girls in class on the alleged brain and cognitive differences.

G)。【译文】几百所学校以所谓的脑部与认知差异为理由将男女生分开进行分班教学。

【精析】细节推断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中 Hundreds of schools, separate boys from girls in class 和 brain and cognitive differences 定位到G)段。定位段第二句指出，自从“脑部性别运动” 盛行以来，已有几百所学校开始跟风。第三句明 确点出了一些州的公立学校因为男女生脑部、眼 睛、耳朵和自助神经系统等的“先天性”不同而将男女分开教育。题干是对定位段的归纳总结，故答案为G)**。**

47、A review of extensive educational research shows no obvious academic advantage of single-sex schooling.

C)。【译文】 一份针对大量的教育学研究的综述显示，单性教育并没有明显的学业优势。

【精析】同义转述题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 review，extensive educational research 和 no obvious academic advantage 定位到 C)段第一、 二句。定位句提到，作者回顾了大量的教育学研究，得出的压倒性的结论是单性教育并没有明显的学业优势。题干中的extensive educational research能在定位句中找到对应词，no obvious academic advantage 对应定位句中的 no clear academic advantage，故答案为 C)。

48、The author did not have any fixed ideas on single-­sex education when she began her research on the subject.

A)。【译文】当作者开始对这个论题进行研究时，她对单性教育并没有确定的想法。

【精析】同义转述题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的fixed ideas定位到A)段第二句。定位句提到，作者在刚开始为自己的书进行这个话题的研究时，对这个话题并没有确定的想法。题干中的 did not have any fixed ideas 是对定位句中的 had no fixed ideas的同义转述，故答案为A)。

49、Research found men who attended single-sex schools in their teens were more likely to suffer from depression.

M)。【译文】研究发现，青少年时期就读单性学校的男性更易遭受抑郁的困扰。

【精析】细节归纳题【考频: ★☆☆】。由题干中的 attended single-sex schools, teens 和 depression定位到M)段最后一句。定位句提到，一项研究发现很多在青少年时期接受单性教育的英国男性离婚和抑郁的发生率更高。题干中的 men who attended single-sex schools in their teens 是对定位句中的 men who attended single-sex schools as teenagers 的同义转述，题干中的 were more likely to suffer from depression 是对定位句中的 higher divorce and depression rates的同义转述，故答案为M)。

50、Studies in social psychology have shown segregation in school education has a negative impact on children.

K)。【译文】社会心理学研究显示，学校教育中的隔^ 离会对孩子产生负面影响。

【精析】细节归纳题【考频: ★☆☆】由题干中归纳的 social psychology，segregation 和a negativeimpact on children定位到K)段。定位段第一句指出，社会心理学领域已经证实，隔离会加深模式化和偏见;第二句又提到，这种偏见更易伤害孩子。题干中的 social psychology 和 segregation 可在定位段中找到对应词，has a negative impact on children 是对第二句中的 children are especially vulnerable to this kind of bias 的同义 转述，故答案为K)。

51、Reviews of research indicate there are more differences in brain and cognitive development within the same sex than between different sexes.

H)。【译文】研究回顾显示，同性之间大脑和认知发展的差异比异性之间的差异还要大。

【精析】同义转述题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 more differences in brain and cognitive development，within the same sex 和 between different sexes定位到H)段最后一句。定位句指出，研究可靠地显示，在学习方式方面，男女生内部存在的个体差异比两性之间的差异要大得多。题干中的more differences对应定位句中的 this variance is far greater, within the same sex 和between different sexes分别是对定位句中的 within populations of boys or girls 和 between the two sexes的同义转述，故答案为H)。

52、The findings of the national survey of college freshmen about the impact of single-sex schooling fail to take into account student and school attributes.

E) 。【译文】一项针对大学新生的关于单性教育影响的全国调查没有考虑到学生和学校的属性。

【精析】细节推断题【考频: ★★☆】。由题干中的 national survey，college freshmen 和 student and school attributes定位到E)段。由定位段第一句可知，Linda sax利用一项针对大学新生的全国大型调查的数据进行了一项研究。本段最后一句又指出，一旦研究人员将学生和学校的属性纳入考虑，研究结果就会不同，即本句暗示该研究没有考虑到学生和学校的属性。题干中的 national survey,college freshmen 和 student and school attributes在定位段中可以找到兀全一致的内容，故答案为E)。

53、It wasn’t long before most of the school districts that experimented with single-sex education abandoned the practice.

L)**。**【译文】大多数推行单性教育实验的学区没多久就放弃了这种做法。

【精析】细节推断题【考频: ★★★】。由题干中的 wasn’t long before, most of the school districts, experimented 和 abandoned定位到 L)段 第二、三句。定位句提到，加利福尼亚州六个学区推行单性教育实验;但仅在三年中就有五个学区都回归到共同教育模式。题干中的wasn’t long before 对应定位句中的 within just three years, most of the school districts 和 experimented分别对应定位句中的five of the six districts 和 experiment，abandoned 是对定位 句中的 failed 和 gone back to coeducation 的推断，故答案为L)。

54、Boys from coeducational classes demonstrate greater cognitive abilities according to the economists’ research.

F)。【译文】根据经济学家的研究，来自共同教育班 级的男孩表现出更强的认知能力。

【精析】同义转述题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 greater cognitive abilities 和 economists’ research定位到F)段第三句。定位句提到，经济学家的研究显示，教室中有女生使男生和女生都有更多的认知发展。接下来一句提到，如果班级 里有较多的女性同学，男生会比女生更加受益。 也就是说，共同教育班级的男孩有更强的认知能力，故答案为F)。

55、As careful research reviews show, academic excellence in some single-sex schools is attributed to other factors than single-sex education.

D)。【译文】正如周密的研究回顾所显示的，某些单性学校的学业优势是单性教育以外的其他因素带来的。

【精析】同义转述题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的 careful research reviews，academic excellence 和other factors定位到D)段。定位段提到，周密的研究回顾显示，某些优秀的单性学校之所以优秀并不是因为实施单性教育，而是由于学校的其他优势，如经济资源、教师素质等。题干与定位段意思基本一致，故答案为D)。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解：

56、 B)。细节辨认题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的leading-edge companies定位到首段第一句。由定位句可知,世界各国政府对可持续发展的不作为令人担忧，但是，一些领先的公司对此积极采取措施却是振奋人心的。由此可见，这些领先的公司的做法是和政府的行为相反的，他们对环境问题采取了积极的措施，故答案为B)。

57、C)。推理判断题【考频: ★★★】。由题干中的Toyota and Wal-Mart定位到第三段第一句。由定位句可知，丰田和沃尔玛致力于环境保护并非出于好心。接下来一句指出，这是因为他们意识到环境和经济是相辅相成的，言外之意就是他们致力于环境保护是为了经济利益，故答案为C)。

58、C)。细节辨认题【考频:★★★】.由题干中的 reluctant to create 和 environment-friendly business system 定位到第五段第二句。由定位句可知，很多公司迟迟不愿意建立一个精简和绿色的经营体制是因为他们认为这需要花费金钱或大量的资本投人，故答案为C)。

59、A)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的the lean and green model定位到第五段最后一句。由定位句可知，如果采取新的精简和绿色模式的管理方式的话，这种打破常规的做法会在带来收益的同时节省开销，故答案为A)。

60、B)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的studies和companies committed to定位到最后一段首句。由定位句可知，研究表明，那些致力于实现零废料、零有害排放物和不可再生资源的零使用这些激励人心的目标的公司在经济上都要好于其竞争对手，故答案为B)

Passage Two

答案详解：

61、 D)。细节辨认题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的data-ists和assume定位到首段。定位段虽然没有直接使用data-ists 一词，但是从定位段第三句中我们可以知道数据可以用来过滤掉感情主义和意识形态。filter out“过滤”和选项D)中的Eliminate意思相近，故答案为D)。

62、B)。细节辨认题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的running for political office定位到第四段第二句。定位句指出，几乎每一个参加公职竞选的人都有一种直觉:如果能够筹集并花费更多的钱,他们就能强有力地影响赢得竞选的可能性。因此，答案为B)。

63、C)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。根据题干中的teachers和presentations to different students定位到第六段第二句。题干问的是许多教师为什么赞成因材施教这一观点。由定位句上一句可知,很多教师直觉上认为不同的 学生有不同的学习风格，定位句提到，他们认为因材施教可以提升教学效果，故答案为C)。

64、D)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的书名*The Secret Life of Pronouns*定位到倒数第三段最后两句。定位句指出，当人们感到自信的时候，关注的是手头的工作而不是他们自己，地位高、自信的人会更少而不是更多 地使用诸如“我”之类的词，由此可知，该书是在讲自信的人使用代词的方式，故答案为D)。

65、C)。推理判断题【考频:★★★】。由题干中的skeptical定位到第三段首句。定位句指出，作者承认自己是带着一种怀疑的心态进入数字革命的,人们往往会被试图将每件事简化到可量化的想法弄得忘乎所以。言外之意就是数据分析不可能做所有的事情，故答案为C)。

PartⅣ Translation

中国将努力确保到2015年就业者接受过平均13.3年的教育。如果这一目标得以实现，今后大部分进入劳动力市场的人都须获得大学文凭。

在未来几年，中国将着力增加职业学院的招生人数；除了关注高等教育之外，还将寻找新的突破以确保教育制度更加公平。中国正在努力最佳地利用教育资源，这样农村和欠发达地区将获得更多的支持。

教育部还决定改善欠发达地区学生的营养，并为外来务工人员的子女提供在城市接受教育的同等机会。。

China will endeavor to make sure the employees will have received an average of 13.3 years of education by 2015. If we can achieve that, the majority of people entering the labor force market will be required to have a college diploma in future.

For the next few years, China will make the effort to increase the enrollment of vocational colleges; and apart from putting emphasis on higher education，China will seek new breakthroughs to ensure a more equal educational system. China is now trying to optimize the use of educational resources. Hence the rural and underdeveloped areas will get more support.

The Ministry of Education has also decided to improve the nutrition for students from underdeveloped areas and provide equal educational opportunities for children of migrant workers in cities.

难点注释：

1、第一句中的“努力”还可以译成try its best。翻译“到2015年就业者接受过平均13.3年的教育”时要特别注意时态，分析句意可知，应该用将来完成时。

2、第二句的前半句可以翻译为条件状语从句。“大学文凭”可翻译为college diploma。

3、第三句中的“着力……”可翻译为make the effort to……。

4、第四句中的“正在”提示本句应用现在进行时。“这样”隐含因果关系，可翻译为Hence。

5、 第五句中的“教育部”是专有名词，可译成The Ministry of Education。“外来务工人员”是很有中国特色的短语，可以 译成 migrant workers。