

2013 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题(二) 答案与详解

Part I

Writing

【作文审题】本篇为评论性的话题作文，要求考生通过评论“良好的习惯源于拒绝诱惑”这句话来作文。“抵制诱惑”一直都是人们热议的话题。尤其在当前形势下，现代科技的迅速发展极大地丰富了人们的物质生活，却也带来了不少麻烦。穿行在熙来攘往的城市中，人们时时刻刻都面临着各种诱惑的考验。动笔前，考生需理解所要评论的话“良好的习惯源于拒绝诱惑”指的是，要通过拒绝诱惑来培养良好的习惯。题目中Directions指出可援引事例说明观点，也是一种思路：先正面指出好习惯的作用，然后引出现在许多人挡不住诱惑的现象，从而引出主题；然后通过举例来论证抵制诱惑，培养良好习惯的好处（学习方面：少游戏，多看书，智慧大增；生活方面：远离垃圾食品，既保持身材，又健康等）；最后总结全文，指出抵制诱惑，养成良好习惯的意义，发出呼吁。另外，也可以先描述当前社会现象（社会发展，物质层面高度繁荣，许多年轻人挡不住诱惑，形成各种坏习惯），引出“良好的习惯来源于抵制诱惑”这一主题，然后可分析年轻人挡不住诱惑的原因（强烈的好奇心；辨别力不强，盲目跟风；意志力不强；强烈的叛逆心理等等），分析中也可举例说明，最后总结所述，提出建议。

写作思路

第一段：从正面引出好习惯的作用，转折指出当前的现象，从而引出主题。

第二段：分别从三个方面论述抵制诱惑，养成良好习惯的意义：拒绝沉溺游戏，养成阅读习惯，提高学习成绩；拒绝垃圾食品，保持身体健康，保持身材；远离损友，善交益友。

第三段：总结全文论述，并发出呼吁：培养坚强意志和睿智头脑，抵制诱惑，形成好习惯，唯其如此，才能健康成长，获得成功。

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.

Part II

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 you advise these singers to do?

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

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

12. What does last week's announcement say about rock star Phil Collins?

13. What does Paul Phillips say about aspirin?

14. 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·柯林斯可能会放弃巡回演出 (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.

[19] Parking rates will be attractive—about \$400 monthly or \$25 per day, according to Ari Milstein, the director of planning for Automation Parking 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）对这项技术（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, 停车费会很具有吸引力 (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 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. What does a recent study show?

21. What do some nutritionists say about the strict vegetarian diet?

22. 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 可能是指酗酒者；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酗酒者（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，北美印第安人（North American Indians）是容易酗酒的一类人群，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），酗酒者有一天可以重新正常生活（put their lives together），故答案为 B 项。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, 义工的”。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“他们看待我们的方式”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, 根据前文内容可知, 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”。

Part III 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 指的是上一句提到的 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, O) 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 (一瞥, 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, O) 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。

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) doubtfully 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域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 and 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 craftsmanship)。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信息。

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 (the White House cheered)。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 jobs）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（跟人们预期的一样糟糕）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：一是很容易将一些人记名两次（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。

Part IV 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溥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“learn of”而不是“hear”。