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Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

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Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

【话题预测】由 college students, sleep, problem, stress, psychological 等词可推断, 本则新闻与大学生睡眠或心理健康有关。

【正确答案】1—2 B D

听力原文

You probably think college students are experts at sleeping, but parties, preparations for tests, personal problems and general stress can wreck a student's sleep habits, which can be bad for the body and the mind. Texas Tech University is even offering a class called "Improving Your Sleep Habits". People suffering from sleep loss are at an increased risk from obesity, psychological problems and car crashes. Students who don't get enough sleep have poor attendance and lower grades. On top of all that, a new study published in the journal Learning and Memory finds you are probably better off sleeping than making last-minute preparations for a test. 200 college kids were taught to play some unfamiliar video games. Subjects who learned the games in the morning lost some skills when they played again 12 hours later, but they did much better after getting a good night's sleep. So if you really want to do your job well, don't forget to get some sleep.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. What is the news report mainly about?
2. What is the finding of the new study published in the journal Learning and Memory?

试题解析

【话题分类】时事新闻

【新闻大意】大学生睡眠不好会严重影响学习效率和身心健康；Texas Tech 大学甚至开设课程教授学生改善睡眠习惯，提高睡眠质量；新的一项研究也证明了提高睡眠质量的重要性。

1. 【考核技能】概括总结

B) 【答案解析】由 How, Why 及对应选项概述可判断, 本题与新闻的主题相关；原文开始介绍睡眠不好对身心的不良影响：sleep habits, which can be bad for the body and mind；中间提到 you are probably better off sleeping than making last-minute preparations for your test

（睡觉可能比做考前最后的准备更利于考试）；最后又强调 So if you really want to do your job well, don't forget to get some sleep（如果想做好自己的工作，不要忘记睡觉）；由此可知，本则新闻主要介绍睡眠为何重要，所以本题选 B。

2. 【考核技能】语义理解

D)【答案解析】根据原文：a new study published in the journal Learning and Memory finds you are probably better sleeping than making last-minute preparations for your test（睡觉可能比做考前最后的准备更利于考试），由此可知本题选 D。

News Report Two

【话题预测】从选项中的 airports, built, investment, facilities, assets, offer better service 可知本篇新闻应该与机场及服务有关。

【正确答案】3—4 C D

听力原文

Long queues, delayed flights and over-crowding at airports have become almost as much a topic for conversation in Britain as the traditional complaining about the weather. Meanwhile, there are complaints that poor service at London's major airports is discouraging foreigners from doing business in Britain. Much of the criticism is directed at the British Airports Authority, which runs 7 major airports, including the 3 main ones serving London. The Competition Commission is now to investigate whether the British Airports Authority needs to sell off some of its assets. The idea is that competition between rival operators would lead to better service at airports. The British Airports Authority, recently bought by a Spanish company, says the root cause of the problem is not the ownership structure, but a lack of runway and terminal capacity, which is addressing through a program of heavy investment.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What is the Competition Commission going to investigate?

4. What is the route cause of the poor service at British airports according to the British Airports Authority?

试题解析

【话题分类】时事新闻

【新闻大意】人们日益抱怨英国机场排队、飞机延误、拥挤、差劲的服务等问题，并将矛头指向英国机场管理局。竞争委员会介入并调查是否需要出售其资产，而刚被西班牙公司收

购的英国机场管理局称，根本原因不在于所有制结构，而是跑道和航站楼的承载能力不足。

3. 【考核技能】事件背景

C) 【答案解析】根据录音原文 the Competition Commission is now to investigate whether the British Airports Authority needs to sell off some of its assets（竞争委员会在评估是否需要出售英国机场管理局的部分资产），选项中 C 完全符合原文。

4. 【考核技能】缘由结果

D) 【答案解析】根据录音原文 the root cause of the problem is not the ownership structure, but a lack of runway and terminal capacity（根本原因不在所有制结构，而是跑道和航站楼的承载能力不足），所以本题 D 正确。

News Report Three

【话题预测】由选项中出现的 nicotine, cigarettes, tobacco, smokers 等可预测本则新闻主要与控制烟草中尼古丁的含量相关。

【正确答案】5—7 AAC

听力原文

Under the law in Massachusetts, tobacco companies have to measure the nicotine content of every type of cigarette and report the results. The Department of Public Health in Boston gathers and carefully examines the figures and then draws its conclusions. 116 brands were looked at for this study. 92 were found to have higher nicotine yield than they did 6 years previously. The biggest increases tended to be in brands that were popular with young smokers. That worries the department because of the addicted nature of nicotine. Stan Glance, a professor of medicine in San Francisco explains why: "The amount of nicotine that's delivered in every cigarette is 10 percent higher than it was 6 years ago, which means that it's easier to get hooked and harder to quit. The big tobacco companies have always insisted that they are frank with their customers about the dangers of smoking and provide them with enough detail to make an informed decision. However, none of them were prepared to comment on this study or discuss the detailed nicotine content of their products."

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What do tobacco companies have to do under the law in Massachusetts?

6. What do we learn from the study by the Department of Public Health in Boston?

7. What do we learn from the news report about the big tobacco companies?

试题解析

【话题分类】时事新闻

【新闻大意】马萨诸塞州立法要求烟草公司必须测量每种香烟的尼古丁含量并进行相应报告；波士顿卫生厅对此展开了严格的调查。

5. 【考核技能】方式方法

A) 【答案解析】根据录音开始 Under the law in Massachusetts, tobacco companies have to measure the nicotine content of every type of cigarette and report the results（按照马萨诸塞州的法律，烟草公司必须测量每种香烟的尼古丁含量并进行结果报告），故本题选 A。

6. 【考核技能】得出结论

A) 【答案解析】根据卫生厅报告 The biggest increases tended to be in brands that were popular with young smokers（尼古丁含量增加最多的牌子，大多是受年轻烟民欢迎的牌子），A 项符合录音的表达，故本题选 A。

7. 【考核技能】得出结论

C) 【答案解析】本题问从这些大型烟草公司身上，我们能了解到什么？根据录音原文 However, none of them would prepare to comment on this or discuss the detailed nicotine content of their products（然而，这些公司却不准备解释或讨论香烟里尼古丁的具体含量），可知选项 C 符合原文，故选 C。

Section B

Conversation One

【话题预测】从第 8—11 题的选项中可知，出现最多的是 language, speak, practice 等。由此可预测本对话与学习和练习语言有关。

【正确答案】8—11 B C B D

听力原文

M: And, you know, one thing that I wanted to ask you. It's great that you have had this experience of teaching in Indonesia. And following up on what you just mentioned, what would you recommend for students who do not live in an English speaking country? And, you know, they want to learn. I don't know about perfecting but they want at least to be able to communicate decently. How can they go about this?

W: Yeah, it's really hard. That's the real struggle, because right now I do live in Holland but I really don't socialize much with Dutch people. And my boyfriend's English is so good that we just

basically speak English all the time. So I have to make a real effort to practice. There is as much listening exposure as I want. All I have to do is to turn on the TV.

M: And reading also, right?

W: Yeah, reading. There is plenty I can get to read and listen to. But for speaking, there really is no substitute for trying to speak and use the language in a relaxed atmosphere. So I think that's really the challenge for people who live in a country where their target language isn't spoken. And for that, gosh, what would I do? If I didn't have people here, probably... try to find a club? In Sweden, they have a really cool system called "study circles" where it's not. It's like a course, but really you just have a course leader, who's there sort of as a coaching guy and to help out. And you don't get grades, and you go just because you want to learn.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. Where does the woman live right now?

9. What does the woman say is the real challenge?

10. What does the woman suggest do to learn to speak a foreign language?

11. What does the woman say about the "study circles" in Sweden?

试题解析

【话题分类】教育

【对话大意】女士就在非英语国家如何学习英语提出自己的建议和学习的方法。

8. 【考核技能】语义理解

B)【答案解析】四个选项均是地点，可知本题问 where 的相关问题，根据录音原文 right now I do live in Holland（目前我确实住在荷兰），故本题选 B) Holland。

9. 【考核技能】态度信息

C)【答案解析】根据原文录音 So I think that's really the challenge for people who live in a country where their target language isn't spoken（我认为真正的挑战是生活在一个不讲目标语的国家），所以 C 项正确。

10. 【考核技能】观点意见

B)【答案解析】女士认为最大的困难是生活在不讲目标语的国家，紧接着提到 If I didn't have people here, probably... try to find a club（如果我在那里没认识的人，我也许会找个俱乐部）。言外之意，练好外语就是要尽可能地多与人交流，即 Trying to speak as much as one can。所以本题选 B。

11. 【考核技能】 态度信息

D) 【答案解析】 女士在介绍如何练习说外语时，提到了 the “study circles” in Sweden（瑞典的学习圈）是如何帮助学生说外语的，并在最后总结道 you don’t get grades, and you go just because you want to learn（你去那不是为了分数，而是真的想学习），即这个学习圈为学生提供了练外语的机会，故本题选 D。

Conversation Two

【话题预测】 由 12—15 题选项中多次出现的 cars, drive, traffic, safety 等可预测本对话会涉及到交通规则或安全驾驶。

【正确答案】 12—15 D C A B

听力原文

W: OK, Nathan, so, we’re talking about driving, and are there any rules or regulation that you’d like to change?

M: I’m not sure I want to change rules, but I’d like the police to be stricter on the rules. Like, if people jump the traffic lights. I don’t know why there isn’t a camera at the traffic lights to stop people doing that. Or at speeding. It is very easy to put speed cameras in certain places.

W: Maybe car manufacturers should have some responsibility in limiting the power of their engine. What’s the point in producing an engine that’s big and powerful enough to go like 200 kilometers an hour when the speed limit is only 100?

M: Right. But do you know there are no speed limits in Germany?

W: People there do drive responsibly, though. Often, people break laws simply because the laws are there. If the law isn’t there, people will drive within their ability range. When you’ve got speed limits, this creates situations that actually present dangers on the road.

M: Do you think Germans have better education about personal responsibility when driving?

W: Possibly, they also have very good cars.

M: Right.

W: If you’ve got a good car that can go at a high speed, then it’s really nice to do that.

M: But still with care.

W: So I think it’s the restriction that creates the dangers sometimes.

M: OK.

W: Obviously, when driving through a residential area or where there is a school, you’ve got to

have speed policemen.

M: Speed bumps.

W: Yes, speed bumps, those speed bumps that force you to slow down. I think they are a good idea.

M: So you don't think fining people is useful?

W: Not really, because the police don't have time to police every single driver.

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

12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

13. What does the woman think car manufacturers could do?

14. What can we learn about people driving in Germany?

15. What does the woman think of the police fining drivers?

试题解析

【话题分类】旅游交通

【对话大意】男士和女士就驾驶中遇到的交通规则、限速、罚款等安全问题互相交换自己的意见。

12. 【考核技能】概括总结

D) 【答案解析】录音开头女士问男士对于驾驶的规则和规范，想要哪方面的改变（are there any rules or regulation that you'd like to change）？由此可知二者的对话将围绕 rules and regulations 展开，所以本题选 D，其他选项都不属于 rules and regulations 的范畴。

13. 【考核技能】观点意见

C) 【答案解析】录音中女士提到 Maybe car manufacturers should have some responsibility in limiting the power of their engine（也许汽车生产商有责任限制发动机的马力），即女士认为生产商应该生产马力较小的汽车，所以本题选 C) Make cars that are less powerful.

14. 【考核技能】得出结论

A) 【答案解析】录音中男士提到 Germany 时说道：there are no speed limits in Germany（德国没有限速），女士同意其观点：People there do drive responsibly, though（然而人们开车都很负责）。所以本题选 A) They tend to drive responsibly.

15. 【考核技能】态度信息

B) 【答案解析】男士问女士 So you don't think fining people is useful（所以你认为罚款没用吗），女士的回答是 Not really（没什么用），所以本题选 B) It is not useful.

Section C

Passage One

【话题预测】根据第 16—18 题选项中重复出现的 credit card, card reader 和 high-tech 等可预测, 本短篇内容与日常生活中信用卡的支付或高科技有关。

【正确答案】16—18 C A D

听力原文

Behind the cash register at a store in downtown San Francisco, Sam Azar swiped his credit card to pay for a pack of cigarettes. The store's card reader failed to scan the card's magnetic strip. Azar tried again and again, no luck. As customers began to queue, Mr. Azar reached beneath the counter for a black plastic bag. He wrapped one layer of the plastic around the card and tried again. Success, the sale was completed. "I don't know how it works. It just does," said Mr. Azar, who learned the trick from another clerk. Verifone, the company that makes the store's card reader would not confirm or deny that the plastic bag trick worked. But it's one of the many low-tech fixes for high-tech failures that people without engineering degrees have discovered often out of desperation and shared. Today's shaky economy is likely to produce many more such tricks. "In postwar Japan, the economy wasn't doing so great, so you couldn't get everyday used items like household cleaners," says Lisa Katayama, author of *Urawaza*, a book named after the Japanese term for "clever lifestyle tips and tricks." So people look for ways to do with what they had. Today Americans are finding their own tips and tricks for fixing non-functioning devices with supplies as simple as paper and glue. Some like Mr. Azar's plastic bag are open to argument as to how they work, or whether they really work at all. But many tech-home remedies can be explained by a little science.

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

16. What happened when Sam Azar swiped his credit card to pay for his purchase?
17. How did Sam Azar manage to complete the sale?
18. What is today's shaky economy likely to do?

试题解析

【话题分类】科技

【篇章大意】本文通过讲述顾客用塑料袋套在信用卡上以顺利完成支付的事件, 引出人们总能够通过小的技巧解决一些生活上的高科技难题。

16. 【考核技能】事件背景

C) 【答案解析】根据录音原文 Sam Azar 刷信用卡时发现商店的读卡器无法扫描信用卡上的磁条 (The store's card reader failed to scan the card's magnetic strip) , 所以本题选 C。

17. 【考核技能】方式方法

A) 【答案解析】根据录音原文 Mr. Azar reached beneath the counter for a black plastic bag. He wrapped one layer of the plastic around the card and tried again. Success, the sale was completed (Azar 从柜台下拿出一个黑色塑料袋, 裹在信用卡上, 再一试, 交易成功了) , 所以本题选 A。

18. 【考核技能】缘由结果

D) 【答案解析】录音原文提到 But it's one of the many low-tech fixes for high-tech failures... Today's shaky economy is likely to produce many more such tricks (这是其中一个低科技搞定高科技失误的例子……当下动荡的经济很可能产生更多的技巧) , 所以本题 D 项正确。

Passage Two

【话题预测】根据第 19—21 题选项中重复出现的 university, undergraduates, students 等可预测本篇话题与大学生活和学习相关。

【正确答案】19—21 D C A

听力原文

If you are a graduate student, you may depend on your adviser for many things including help with improving grades, acquiring financial support, forming and examining committee and getting letters of recommendation. If you are a graduate teaching assistant, your adviser also may be your boss. Academic departments vary in their procedures for assigning academic advisers to graduate students. In some departments, either the chairman or the director of graduate studies serves for at least the first semester as a new student adviser. Then students select an adviser based on shared academic interests. In other departments, a new student is assigned a faculty adviser based on some system of distribution of the department's advising load. Later, students may have the opportunity of selecting the adviser that they prefer. In any case, new graduate students can learn who their advisers or temporary advisers are by visiting or emailing the departmental office and asking for the information. Graduation requirements specify the number of credits you must earn, the minimum grade point of average you must achieve and the distribution of credits you must

have from among differing departments or fields of study. In addition, it is necessary to apply for graduation, when you near the time that you will be completing your graduation requirements. Since graduation requirements vary among divisions of the university, you should consult the Bulletin of Information. You should also direct your questions to your departmental office or academic adviser.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about procedures for assigning academic advisers?

20. How can new graduate students learn who their advisers are?

21. What does the speaker say about graduation requirements?

试题解析

【话题分类】教育

【篇章大意】本篇概述了大学导师的职责，不同研究生院选择导师的不同流程以及毕业要求。

19. 【考核技能】态度信息

D) 【答案解析】短文录音提到 Academic departments vary in their procedures for assigning academic advisers to graduate students（不同的学院对于研究生选择导师有不同的程序），所以本题选 D。

20. 【考核技能】方式方法

C) 【答案解析】录音中提到 new graduate students can learn who their advisers or temporary advisers are by visiting or emailing the departmental office and asking for the information（新学生可以通过拜访或发邮件给院系办公室询问信息，获悉他们的导师或临时导师），所以本题选 C。

21. 【考核技能】方式方法

A) 【答案解析】对于毕业的要求，录音有提到 Graduation requirements specify the number of credit you must earn, the minimal grade point of average you must achieve and the distribution of credits you must have from among differing departments or fields of study（毕业要求具体规定了必须修满的学分，你必须取得的最低平均成绩点数，以及在不同院系或专业课程中必须获取的相应学分），故本题选 A。

Passage Three

【话题预测】根据选项中出现的与饮食相关的词语 nutrition, health, dieting, thin 等可预测，本篇短文

主要内容与减肥或饮食健康有关。

【正确答案】22—25 B D C A

听力原文

Jody Hubert is a diet and nutrition expert who travels around the states to speak in middle and high schools. She primarily speaks to students in health classes but sometimes the school will arrange for her to speak to several different groups of girls. Her biggest concern is the emphasis American culture places on thinness and the negative ways this affects girls today. Jody has a Ph.D. in nutrition but more important, she has personal experience, her mother taught her to diet when she was only 8 years old. Jody has created several different presentations, which she gives to different types of audiences and she tries to establish an emotional connection with the students so that they will feel comfortable asking questions or talking to her privately. She shows them pictures and images from popular culture of beautiful women and explains how computers are used to make the women look even more thin and beautiful than they are in real life. She describes how the definition of beauty has changed over the years and even from culture to culture. She then talks about health issue and the physical damage that can occur as the result of dieting. Finally, she addresses self-respect and the notion that a person's sense of beauty must include more than how much a person weighs. Sometimes Jody feels that she succeeds in persuading some students to stop dieting;

other times she feels that she fails.

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

22. Who did Jody Hubert primarily speak to?

23. What is Jody Huber's biggest concern about American culture?

24. Why does Jody Hubert show pictures of beautiful women to her audiences?

25. What is Jody Hubert's main purpose in giving her speeches?

试题解析

【话题分类】人物与文化

【文章大意】本篇叙述了节食和营养专家 Jody Hubert 经常给同学们开讲座，传递真正美丽的概念，并说服女孩子不要过度节食。

22. 【考核技能】主要人物

B) 【答案解析】短文录音提到 She primarily speaks to students in health classes (最初她主要

在健康课上给学生讲课），所以本题选 B。

23. 【考核技能】 态度信息

D) 【答案解析】根据短文录音： Her biggest concern is the emphasis American culture places on thinness and the negative way this affects girls today（她最大的担忧是美国文化对瘦的强调，以及它对女孩所产生的负面影响），所以本题选 D。

24. 【考核技能】 缘由结果

C) 【答案解析】由录音原文： She shows them pictures... and explains how computers are used to make the women look even more thin and beautiful than they are in real life（她向同学们展示流行文化中漂亮女人的照片和形象，并解释了电脑如何使女人比现实生活中更瘦更漂亮），所以 Jody 展示照片的原因是向同学们解释电脑上的美女形象都具误导性，故本题选 C。

25. 【考核技能】 缘由结果

A) 【答案解析】录音最后提到 Sometimes Jody feels that she succeeds in persuading some students to stop dieting; other times she feels that she fails（有时 Jody 觉得自己成功说服了学生停止节食；有时感觉自己没做到）。所以 Jody 给学生开讲座是为了阻止学生节食，所以本题选 A。

解析部分

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【空词预测】

【话题分类】 日常生活

【文章大意】本篇讲述了老年父母和孩子相处的现状：大多数父母和孩子一起生活，然而这并不能说明他们关系良好；若父母和孩子观念相投，爱好相似，则能愉快相处，反之父母不会喜欢孩子的陪伴。

【考核技能】综合能力

【答案解析】

26. M) provide。根据上下文判断，本空在句中作谓语动词，并与后半句的 and most older people do not feel_____ 构成并列关系，故前后时态应一致，均为一般现在时。选项中的动词有：A) abandoned (抛弃)；

B) advanced (前进)；F) dampens (抑制，减弱)；K) grant (授予，满足)；M) provide (提供)。其中，M)provide 符合语法和大意。本句意为：成年的孩子们会尽可能地为年迈的父母提供每一点关心和支持。

27. A) abandoned。本空位于感官动词 feel 之后，故应选择形容词，选项中的形容词有：A) abandoned (被抛弃的)；B) advanced (先进的)；I) frequent (频繁的，时常的)；C) biased (有偏见的)；G) dependent (依赖的)；H) distant (疏远的)。上文说道：孩子们尽可能地提供关心和支持，故父母没有被抛弃的感觉。所以本题选 A 符合题意。

28. I) frequent。本空所在句中的 contact 是名词，have ____ contact with their children (与孩子保持.....联系)，由此可知此答案是修饰 contact，选项中 frequent (频繁的) 符合上下文大意，所以选 I。

29. L) merely。本空所在句的语法结构完整，空格处在本句修饰 having contact with，故应是副词，选项中副词有：L) merely (只是，仅仅)；N) understandably (可理解地)；O) unrealistically (不现实地)。结合上下文的转折关系，merely 更符合语境，本句意为：仅仅与孩子们保持联系并不能保证有个幸福的晚年。

30. C) biased。此空位于 may be 之后，在句中作表语，因此需要名词或形容词。上文提到研究发现与家人来往最多的老人可能最没活力，随后出现 however 转折，由此可判断，The research may be biased (研究可能有偏见)，所以本题选 C。

31. G) dependent。根据本句大意：as ill health often makes older people more _____ (因为身体不好往往会使老人更 _____)，选项中符合句意是 G 项 dependent (依赖的)，本句意为：因为身体不好往往会使老人更具依赖性，所以他们才会增进与家人的联系。

32. F) dampens。空格所在句使用了 it is 强调句型，强调句的主语为 poor health, not just family involvement。本空在强调句中作谓语动词，且应为第三人称单数形式，由此可判断选项中符合条件只有

F 项 dampens (抑制, 减轻), dampens spirits 和上一句的 have the lowest spirits 构成衔接, 本句意为: 所以更可能是因为健康不佳, 使得老人情绪低落, 而不仅是家庭来往。

33. E) commitment。本空所在句的 childrearing practices (抚养孩子的方法) 和 religious _____ 构成并列关系, 故此空为名词, 选项中的名词有: D) chances (机遇, 可能性); E) commitment (承诺, 奉献); J) fulfillment (履行, 完成)。其中, religious commitment (宗教信仰) 表达最佳, 且符合大意, 故本题选 E。

34. N) understandably。空格所在句的语法结构完整, 本空位于情态动词 can 和动词 cause 之间, 故应为副词。可选的副词有: N) understandably 和 O) unrealistically, 结合上下文大意 N 项表达正确。本句意为: 在此类事上的分歧产生了问题, 是不难理解的。

35. D) chances。由 _____ are 即可判断, 此空为名词复数, 所以选 D 项 chances (机遇, 可能性)。空格所在句意为: 如果父母对女儿的离婚感到愤怒, 不喜欢她的新婚丈夫, 并且不同意女儿抚养孙子孙女的方法, 那么很可能父母不会欢迎女儿的拜访。

Section B

【话题分类】环境与发展

【文章大意】本篇分别从粮食供不应求、粮食价格膨胀、环境污染问题、人口增加、食品安全、水资源短缺等方面分析了粮食短缺会造成个体、政府甚至全球文化的垮台, 并提出应对策略。

【考核技能】综合能力

36. The more recent steep climb in grain prices partly results from the fact that more and more people want to consume meat products.

【正确答案】F

【答案解析】由本题的关键信息 want to consume meat products 可将答案定位至 F 段最后一句: wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products。本段大意为: 粮食价格上涨是大趋势 (the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven), 在需求上, 会有越来越多的人进入食物链来大量食用以谷物为主饲养的肉制品, 且美国政府大量使用谷物制造生物燃料。surge 被替换成 steep climb, 故选 F 段。

37. Social order is breaking down in many countries because of food shortages.

【正确答案】K

【答案解析】本题的关键信息是 Social order 和 breaking down, 由此可直接将答案定位至 K 段 In spite of such temporary measures, soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries are beginning to break down the social order (尽管出台了临时的政策, 但是飙升的食品价格和在一些国家饥饿的蔓延, 已经开始打破社会秩序了), 故本句对应 K 段。

38. Rather than superpower conflict, countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security.

【正确答案】C

【答案解析】根据题干中的 superpower conflict 和 world security 将答案定位至 C 段最后一句的 superpower conflict 和 international conflict。该段最后两句说道：如果粮食状况持续恶化，整个国家会以前所未有的速度进入瘫痪状态。20 世纪最大的威胁是超级大国冲突，而如今却是政府的垮台。故本题匹配 C 段。

39. Some parts of the world have seen successful implementation of family planning.

【正确答案】L

【答案解析】本题的关键词是 implementation of family planning（计划生育的贯彻），由此可将答案定位至 L 段的最后一句：Indeed, we have made substantial progress in some parts of the world on at least one of these—the distribution of family-planning services（事实上，至少我们在其中的一项，即计划生育服务分配上已经在一些地区取得了实质性的进展）。本题是对该句的同义转述，所以选 L 段。

40. The author has come to agree that food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization.

【正确答案】B

【答案解析】本题关键信息 come to agree, collapse, 由此可将答案定位到 A 段的最后一句和 B 段。A 段提到，作者以前也抵制全球文明解体的说法；但在 B 段作者又总结到，如果我们无法解决环境问题对世界粮食经济造成的损害，那么全球文明垮台的结论也是有可能的。故本题符合 B 段大意。

41. Increasing water shortages prove to be the biggest obstacle to boosting the world's grain production.

【正确答案】H

【答案解析】本题意为：水资源日益短缺成为世界粮食产量提高的最大障碍。其中 H 段说道：Of all those trends, however, the spread of water shortages poses the most immediate threat（在众多趋势中，水资源短缺的蔓延成为了最直接的威胁），由此可知本题是对该句的同义转述，所以选 H 段。

42. The cost for saving our civilization would be considerably less than the world's current military spending.

【正确答案】M

【答案解析】根据关键信息：The cost, less than 和 military spending 可将答案定位到原文 M 段的倒数第二句：Yet the cost we project for saving civilization would amount to less than \$200 billion a year, 1/6 of current global military spending（而我们计划用于挽救文明的花销每年不足 2000 亿美元，相当于目前全球军事花费的 1/6），故本题与 M 段匹配。

43. To lower domestic food prices, some countries limited or stopped their grain exports.

【正确答案】J

【答案解析】根据 lower domestic food prices 和 limited grain exports 可将答案定位至 J 段，本段中间提到：Russia and Argentina limited or banned their exports, in hopes of... and thereby bringing down domestic food prices（俄罗斯和阿根廷通过限制和禁止出口，希望能提高当地粮食供给，从而降低国内粮食价格），

所以本题选 J 段。

44. Environmental problems must be solved to ease the current global food shortage.

【正确答案】L

【答案解析】本题意为：必须解决环境问题来缓解当下全球粮食短缺的状况。原文 L 段的前几句说道：既然粮食短缺是大趋势，那么必须扭转导致这一状况的环境变化的趋势（Since the current world food shortage is trend-driven, the environmental trends that cause it must be reversed）。接着又提到如何扭转：至 2020 年，将二氧化碳排放量减少到 2006 年的 80%；2040 年将世界人口稳定至 80 亿；彻底消除贫困；改善森林和土壤等。所以本题符合 L 段的概述。

45. A quarter of this year's American grain harvest will be used to produce bio-fuel for cars.

【正确答案】G

【答案解析】根据本题关键词 A quarter of 和 bio-fuel for cars，可将答案定位至 G 段的最后一句 A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars（美国四分之一的粮食收入都将用作汽车燃料），因此本题对应 G 段。

Section C

Passage One

【话题分类】健康

【文章大意】研究发现人类的部分心智功能在 27 岁就出现退化现象，认知能力的某些方面在 20—30 岁开始下降；这些发现有助于理解老年痴呆的发生过程。

46. 【正确答案】B

【考核技能】态度信息

【答案解析】本题题干关键词是 common view（普遍观点），根据原文第一句话 Declining mental function is often seen as a problem of old age（心智功能下降经常被认为是年老的问题），这与 B 项的 It weakens in one's later year 意思相同，故本题选 B。

47. 【正确答案】D

【考核技能】缘由结果

【答案解析】根据题干中的 new study found 以及顺序原则，可以将答案定位到原文第二段 The study... found that certain mental functions... started to dull as early as age 27（研究发现某些心智功能在 27 岁就开始变迟钝），这与选项 D 表达一致，故本题选 D。

48. 【正确答案】C

【考核技能】观点意见

【答案解析】题干问大多数情况下 Timothy Salthouse 是如何看待人类的思维的？Salthouse 首次表达观点是在第五段 Most people's mind function at a high level even in their later years（大部分人的思维在晚年的时候依然能高水平运作），所以本题选 C) They function quite well even in old age.

49. 【正确答案】D

【考核技能】缘由结果

【答案解析】根据题干中的 flexibly（灵活的）可将答案定位至原文第六段的 flexibility 的所在句，大意为：有些心智灵活度会在成人的早期阶段下降，但是如果不出现在疾病的话，人的知识储量和学以致用能力会在整个成年期增长。言外之意：尽管人的思维灵活度下降，但却更能学以致用，这与 D 项表达一致，故选 D。

50. 【正确答案】A

【考核技能】观点意见

【答案解析】根据答题的顺序原则和题干 their study may help us ____ 可将答案定位至最后几段。倒数第三段提到 The findings shed light on... which could aid in understanding the process of dementia（研究可以帮助理解老年痴呆的过程），但并不是帮助理解心智活动的复杂过程，所以 C 项不正确；倒数第二段 Salthouse 提到 may possibly discover ways to slow the rate of decline（有可能发现减缓衰老的方法），A 项表达与原文相符。故本题选 A。

Passage Two

【话题分类】教育

【文章大意】本文探讨了 Nashville 提出的幼儿园学前教育的需求；幼儿园学前教育引发了各方争议，目前支持方占优势，只差政府将其政治意愿付诸实际。

51. 【正确答案】C

【考核技能】态度信息

【答案解析】本题问作者对学前教育的看法，原文第一段介绍了 pre-K 概念的提出，而第二段的 But 转折后为重要信息：The concept has multiple forms, and scholars and policymaker argue about the shape, scope and cost of the ideal program（该概念出现多种形式，学者和决策者们对于该项目的构架、范围和成本产生分歧）。这与 C 项的 different opinions 表达一致，所以选 C。

52. 【正确答案】A

【考核技能】得出结论

【答案解析】根据题干中的 the new Peabody study 可将答案定位至原文第四段 A new Peabody study of... reports that pre-K works, but the gains are not sustained through the third grade（新的研究报道 pre-K 是有效的，但是其效果持续不到三年级），紧接着又提到 longer-term success must connect pre-K with all the other issues（而更长久的成功必须将 pre-K 与其他议题相连）。概括起来：pre-K 的效果持续的时间不长。故本题选 A。

53. 【正确答案】B

【考核技能】态度信息

【答案解析】本题问作者认为 pre-K 怎么能起到最好的效果。根据第五段最后一句 I lean toward the latter view（我更倾向于后者），由此答案在本句的上文 Pre-K... insist it is proven and will succeed if integrated with the rest of the child's schooling（Pre-K 的支持者坚信如果能将其跟孩子剩余的学习融合一体，pre-K 就会成功），即将 pre-K 作为孩子教育的一部分，所以本题 B 正确。

54. 【正确答案】D

【考核技能】观点支持

【答案解析】根据题干关键词 Mayor Megan Barry 可将答案定位至原文第六段 She was the first candidate to speak out for strong pre-K programming（她是坚决支持 pre-K 项目的第一人），所以本题选 D。

55. 【正确答案】C

【考核技能】得出结论

【答案解析】根据答案的顺序原则，可定位至原文的最后一段，最后一段大意是：为了实现 pre-K，我们的学校需要人才和组织去教授每位来到校园的孩子，有些学校准备好了，而很多学校在孩子大脑快速发育的关键时期，却没有做好准备；也就是说关键期做好的准备是 talent and the organization to educate each child，可概括成 early intervention（早期介入）。所以本题 C 正确。

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

In Weifang, Shandong Province, kites are not only for entertainment, but are also taken as the symbol for the culture of the city. Weifang, known as the “capital of kites”, has a history of nearly 2,400 years in flying kites. According to the legend, the ancient Chinese philosopher Mozi took 3 years to make the first kite in Weifang. However, on its first day of flying, it fell and broke. Some also believe that kite was invented by the ancient Chinese carpenter Lu Ban. It's said that his kite was made of wood and bamboo and it only landed after 3 days' flying.