

2013 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(一) 答案与详解

Part I

Writing

1、审题：这是一篇评论性话题作文。首先，抓住题目中的主题词 **life** 和 **meaningful**，避免跑题。接着，借助谚语内容（将生命花在比生命更长远的事上，就是尽用生命），谚语与题目相结合，可提炼出主题：怎样使生命更有意义。然后，弄清题目与谚语的关系：主题与例证关系。最后，确定行文思路：引出话题+提出观点+举例论证+总结建议；总结时，注意要观点明确，贴合所给主题，切勿模棱两可。

2、写作思路：

第一段：以“总一分一总”形式引出话题，解释谚语。

第二段：提出观点，指出自己将怎样做，并举例论证。

第三段：做出呼吁，提出建议，总结全文。

How to Live a Meaningful Life

People always say that the greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it. On the one hand, life is spent on something for the future, or for our offspring. For example, people work to build the Three Gorges Dam to make electricity. On the other hand, doing some little but meaningful things can also show the greatest use of life, such as offering a seat to a woman with a child.

I will do the following things to make my life meaningful. First, I will plant trees every year to contribute my effort to make the sky blue and the water clean. Second, I will learn my major biology well to cure some diseases, such as cancers. Third, as the saying goes, to do your own job is to contribute your effort to the society.

Only by spending our life for something that will outlast it can we contribute to our society. For one thing, we should learn from Lei Feng who did little but meaningful things. For another, we can do whatever we can to protect the environment. In a word, we can make our life meaningful by doing meaningful things.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

1. 听力原文：W: Has my order arrived yet? I had been expecting it since last week.

M: I called the company this morning. They had some labor problems, so your order will be shipped late. It should be here by the end of the week.

Q: What has caused the delay of the shipment?

【预测】选项中的 **weather conditions**, **labor problems** 和 **an error in the order** 均为可能导致送货推迟的原因表明，对话可能与送货推迟的原因有关。

【精析】B)。由对话中男士提到的...**labor problems**... **shipped late** 可知，劳工问题导致了延迟发货，故答案为 B)。

2. 听力原文：W: I don't agree with Mr. Johnson's views on social welfare. He seems to suggest the poor are robbing the rich.

M: He might have used better words to express his idea. But I think what he said makes a lot of sense.

Q: What does the man mean?

【预测】选项中的 **he agrees with** 和 **is sympathetic** 表明，本题可能考查男士的观点，男士的话为听音重点。

【精析】C)。由对话中男士提到的 **But I think what he (指代 Mr. Johnson) said makes a lot of sense** 可知，男士认为约翰逊先生的话很有道理，即他赞同约翰逊先生的观点，故答案为 C)。**make sense** 意为“讲得通，有道理”。

3. 听力原文：M: Liz, I just found out that I have a meeting and can't pick up the kids after their soccer practice. Will you be able to pick them up in time?

W: Yes, that won't be a problem. I think I can finish early today.

Q: Why does the man say he can't pick up the kids?

【预测】选项均为描述 he 的完整句子，其中的 he has work to finish, will be practicing 和 attending a meeting 表明，本题可能考查男士将来的行为，男士的话为听音重点。

【精析】D)。由对话中男士提到的 I have a meeting and can't pick up the kids 可知，男士因为要参加会议而不能去接孩子，故答案为 D)。

4. 听力原文：W: Marv is going to get a little dog from one of her relatives.

M: Really? But I hear her apartment building is about to place a ban on pet animals.

Q: What does the man imply?

【预测】选项均为描述玛丽的完整句子，其中的 will not be able to keep a dog, get rid of her pet 和 the ban on pet animals 表明，对话可能涉及由于出台了禁止养宠物的禁令，玛丽不能养宠物了。

【精析】A)。对话中女士说玛丽准备从亲戚那里要来一只小狗。男士回答说听说玛丽的公寓大厦正打算发布一道关于饲养宠物的禁令。由此可推断，玛丽将不能在她的公寓大厦里养狗，故答案为 A)。

5. 听力原文：W: I can never tell whether it's Lisa or Gale on the phone. Their voices sound incredibly similar.

M: That's about the only things they have in common for twins, believe it or not.

Q: What does the man mean?

【预测】选项中的 he does not believe, twin, alike 和 different 表明，对话可能与双胞胎是否相像有关，男士的话为听音重点。

【精析】C)。对话中女士说莉萨和盖尔的声音听起来非常像。从男士说的 That's about the only thing they have in common (那大概是这对双胞胎之间唯一相同的地方) 可知，男士认为莉萨和盖尔不是非常相像，故答案为 C)。

6. 听力原文：W: Jay, what does the fax from our associates in Britain say?

M: They want to know if the economic crisis would affect our ability to carry out the deal we signed last November.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

【预测】选项均为名词词组且概括性强表明，本题可能考查对话的主题或说话者提到的话题。

【精析】B)。由对话中女士问男士的问题 what does the fax from our associates in Britain say?(我们的合伙人从英国发来的传真说了些什么?) 和男士的回答中所提到的传真信息可推断，女士和男士谈论的是他们的商业合伙人发来的信息，故答案为 B)。

7. 听力原文：M: Do you think you'll be able to get this ink stain off my pants?

W: It won't be a problem. But I need to send them over to our main cleaning facility. That's an extra day's time.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【预测】选项中的 cleaning the pants, take longer, the man will be charged extra 和 remove the stain 表明，对话很可能与清洗男士裤子上的污迹有关。

【精析】A)。对话中男士问女士能不能将墨迹从他的裤子上去掉。女士回答说没问题，但她需要把裤子送到总清洗店，需要额外加一天时间。由此可知，清洗男士的这条裤子要比平时耗费的时间长，故答案为 A)。A) 中的 longer than usual 对应女士说的 an extra day's time。

8. 听力原文：W: That looks like a protest rally. I wonder what they're protesting against.

M: That sign says they are against importing luxury goods from Europe. They seem to be getting so worked up about that.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

【预测】选项均为名词词组且概括性强表明，本题可能考查对话的主题或说话者提到的话题。

【精析】D)。由对话中女士说的 That looks like a protest rally. I wonder what they're protesting against (那看起来像是一次在议集会。我想知道他们正在抗议什么) 和男士的回答中所提到的抗议内容可推断，男士和女士谈论的是一次抗议集会，故答案为 D)。

9-12. 听力原文：

W: What is it, Bob? [9] You sounded pretty serious on the phone. Have we still got a budget problem?

M: I don't know. I hope not. The meeting's on Friday. But that's not what I want to talk to you about. Er... Close

the door, will you? [10] It's Marsha.

W: Marsha? What about her?

M: I am worried. I don't know what to do. [10] She is just not performing. We may have to let her go.

W: Fire her? She's been with us for a long time, Bob. If she leaves, it will be a big loss to us. She's done really excellent work.

M: Yes, but lately, the last month or so in fact, there have been a lot of problems. She's changed. Not only did she have a tendency to be moody all the time, but she misses appointments, doesn't follow through on projects and doesn't seem to plan anything till the last minute.

W: Em... [11] Did she ever explain why she didn't show up for the Denver Trip?

M: No, she said she was sorry and that wouldn't happen again. [11] Something about her mixed up on the arrangement to get to the airport. Now whenever anybody mentions the subject to her, she just goes silent. I don't know. Thank goodness, David pulled her out as a whole on that one.

W: Yes, he did a really fine job, filling in for Marsha like that at the last minute.

M: I don't think it was the first time he has to do that. If we knew all the facts, I think we'd found that [12] he has been covering for Marsha on quite a few projects.

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

9. What did the man do before he came to see the woman?

10. What does the man say about Marsha?

11. How did Marsha explain why she didn't show up for the Denver trip?

12. What does the man say about David?

9. C) 【精析】细节推断题。对话开始,女士问Bob发生了什么事,并表示他在电话里的声音听起来很严肃,这表明两人刚才通了电话。

10. A) 【精析】事实细节题。对话中男士表示很担心Marsha,因为她表现很差,公司有可能要解雇她。

11. A) 【精析】细节推断题。对话中女士询问男士,Marsha是否解释了丹佛之行没有出现的原因,男士回答说是因为她把去机场的(时间)安排弄错了,也就是说Marsha没有准时到达机场。

12. C) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话进行到后半部分,两人提到了另一位男士David,他就是本选项中的He。David在丹佛之行中补上了Marsha的空缺,而这也不是唯一的一次,他已经在好几个项目中补救过Marsha的过失了。

Conversation Two

13-15 听力原文

M: You are the headmistress of the Oxford high school for girls. How many girls do you have here?

W: We have 650 girls.

M: In your experience, do girls do better academically and later professionally in single sex schools?

W: Yes, I think they do better academically. And you can measure that very crudely from the examination results.

I also think they do better academically [13] because they have more opportunities to take the leading role in discussions and managerial responsibilities. [14] I think they see the role models of chief positions of the school being held by women.

M: I wonder if you could say then in a few words what the advantages are for a girl in the single sex school.

W: Well, I think within the classroom, she is going to have full opportunity to express her own opinions. She isn't going to be shouted down by overconfident young gentlemen.

M: Are teenagers in particular do you think shouted too much from the contact with the opposite sex? Does this cause difficulties when they find themselves in mixed groups?

W: Well, I would like to find the parents who could shelter girls from the opposite sex if they live in Oxford. [15] They encounter boys all the time socially out of school and through debating societies and things like that some school activities as well.

M: So, no disadvantages at all?

W: I don't think there are any disadvantages. I think that it is grossly overstated that one needs to have contact with the opposite sex right through the whole of life in the classroom and outside the classroom at their all ages.

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

13. What does the woman say about the girls in her school?

14. What do we learn about the woman school?

15. What does the woman say about the girls' social life?

13. 【预测】选项中的 they, better, more 和 peers 表明，本题可能考查 they 与同龄人的比较情况。

14. 【预测】选项中的 its students, chief positions 和 teaching staff 表明，本题考查关于学校的情况。

15. 【预测】选项中的 they, meet the opposite sex, isolated from the outside world 和 it 表明，本题可能考查学生的社交情况或者学校的特点。

答案详解：

13、D)。由对话中女士提到的 because they have more opportunities to take the leading role in discussions and managerial responsibilities 可知，她们有更多的在讨论和管理职责上担任领导者角色的机会，故答案为 D)。

14、C)。由对话中女士提到的 the role models of chief positions of the school being held by women 可知，学校的主要岗位的领导都是女性，故答案为 C)。

15、A)。由女士提到的 They encounter boys all the time socially out of school and through debating societies and things like that, some school activities as well 可知，她们在社会中总会遇到男孩，在校外，在讨论社团中，诸如此类，还有一些校园活动，也就是说，她们有大量机会见到异性，故答案为 A)。

Section B

Passage One

16-19 听力原文

Larry arrived early for his speaking engagement. He positioned the table so that he could move close to the audience at strategic points in a speech. [16] He had read that speakers can be more persuasive if they invade the personal space of listeners, encouraging an emotional response. For the same reason, he placed the chairs close to each other, and raised the temperature to a slightly uncomfortable level. [17] The purpose of the speech was to encourage the audience of corporate executives and local business owners to support local sports groups. To enhance his credibility with the audience, Larry had brought some slides of his family attending sports events. One photo showed him at an award ceremony where he had been honored for his financial contribution to a local baseball team. Realizing that this particular audience would find his regional accent unattractive, Larry planned to speak with an accent that would be more acceptable to his audience. [18] After reading a book on how to dress for

success, he had purchased an expensive dark navy suit and golden tie. He chose colors and styles known to communicate power and influence. [19] Just before people began entering the hall, Larry dimmed the lights and turned up the sound system, which was playing soft music, hoping to create a warm personal atmosphere for the speech. He hoped that these added effects would encourage his audience to support local sports teams. He had also planned the content of his speech to focus on the teams with the best records, the ones that had won the most games in the last season.

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

16. How can the speaker make himself more persuasive when delivering a speech?

17. For what purpose was Larry going to make a speech?

18. Why did Larry purchase an expensive navy suit and golden tie?

19. Why did Larry dim the lights and turn up the sound system before people entered the hall?

16、【预测】选项均以 by 开头以及其中的 speaking, voice, gestures 和 listener 表明，本题可能考查成功做某事或达到某个目的的说话方式。

17、【预测】选项均以 to 开头以及其中的 promote, encourage, support 和 show 表明，本题可能考查演讲的目的。

18、【预测】选项均以 they 开头以及其中的 would, known to, are believed to 和 represent 表明，本题可能考查 they 的作用。

19、【预测】选项均以 to 开头以及其中的 create, his, allow 和 enhance 表明，本题可能考查他做某事的目的。

答案详解：

16、D)。短文提到 speakers can be more persuasive if they invade the personal space of listeners... (如果演讲者侵入听众的私人空间……演讲就会更具有说服力)，选项 D) 中的 invading the personal space of listeners 为原文的同词再现，故为答案。

17、C)。由短文中提到的 The purpose of the speech was to encourage the audience of corporate executives and local business owners to support local sports groups 可知，演讲的目的是鼓励公司管理者和企业老板支持当地的体育社团，故答案为 C)。

18、C)。短文中提到 He chose colors and styles known to communicate power and influence (他选择了众所周知更容易传达正能量和影响力的颜色和款式)，C) 中的 are believed to 是对 known to 的同义转述，故为答案。

19、A)。由短文中提到的 Larry dimmed the lights and turned up the sound system, which was playing soft music, hoping to create a warm personal atmosphere for the speech 可知，拉里调暗了灯光并打开了音响设备播放轻音乐，希望以此能创造一种让人感到温暖私密的氛围，故答案为 A)。

Passage Two

20-22 听力原文

[20] Phyllis Wheatley was a young African-American slave, who belonged to landowner John Wheatley in Colonial America. She was also a poet and the first African-American ever to publish a book. Her poems on various subjects, religious and moral, were printed in Boston in 1773, three years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Early slaves were generally denied education, but Wheatley was allowed by her owner to study poetry, Latin and the Bible. And by the time she reached her late teens, she had written enough poetry to put together a slender book of verse. Even so, publication was difficult. [21] The publisher, fearful of being cheated, forced her to submit to a scholarly examination by a board of educated men, including the colonial governor. The board of judges questioned Wheatley extensively and ruled that she was educated enough to have written the book. Only then was publication permitted. Wheatley may have been the first but she was not the only slave to write a book during the growing days of the Republic. Unfortunately, most of the early popular African-American writers have been all but forgotten in modern times until now. [22] A Cornell professor Henry

Louis Gates recently studied a research project looking into 19th-century African-American fiction and poetry. In the process, he uncovered numerous lost works, almost half of which were written by African-American women. In varied literary styles, the newly resurfaced manuscripts offered a rich stock of African-American culture, recreating among other things the early days of slavery and the importance of religion to the slaves.

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

20. What does the speaker say about Phyllis Wheatley?
 21. What was Wheatley forced to do to get her book published?
 22. What did professor Henry Louis Gates uncover in the process of his research?

20. 【预测】选项均为以 she 开头的完整句子表明，本题考查内容与 she 的情况有关。由选项中的 slave, publish a book 和 poet 推测本题可能与她出书有关。

21. 【预测】选项均以动词原形开头表明，本题考查观点建议或行为目的。由其中的 turn to... for help 和 obtain consent 可推测，本题可能与完成某事需做出的努力有关。

22. 【预测】选项均为名词短语，由其中的 religious scripts, literary works 和 manuscripts 可推测，本题可能与文学作品有关。

答案详解：

20. A)。短文开头提到，Phyllis Wheatley was a young African-American slave, 然后又说 She was also a poet and the first African-American ever to publish a book, 由此可知，她是第一个出书的非裔美国奴隶，故答案为 A)。

21. B)。短文中提到 publication was difficult, 接下来说 the publisher... forced her to submit to a scholarly examination by a board of educated men, 由此可知，为了出书，惠特利被迫参加 a scholarly examination, 故答案为 B)。

22. D)。短文中提到亨利·路易斯·盖茨教授最近深入研究了 19 世纪的非裔美国小说和诗歌。在这个过程中，他发现了大量遗失的作品，其中有近一半是非裔美国女性所写。故正确答案为 D)。

Passage Three

23-25 听力原文

[23] In today's personality stakes, nothing is more highly valued than a sense of humour. We seek it out in others and are proud to claim it in ourselves, perhaps even more than good looks or intelligence. [23] If someone has a great sense of humour, we reason, it means that they are happy, socially confident and have a healthy perspective on life.

[24] This attitude would have surprised the ancient Greeks, who believed humour to be essentially aggressive. "And in fact, our admiration for the comically gifted is relatively new, and not very well-founded," [25] says Rod Martin, a psychologist at the University of Western Ontario. Being funny isn't necessarily an indicator of good social skills and well-being, his research has shown it may just as likely be a sign of personality flaws.

[25] He has found that humour is a double edged sword. It can forge better relationships and help you cope with life, or it can be corrosive, eating away at self-esteem and irritating others. "It's a form of communication, like speech, and we all use it differently, says Martin. We use bonding humour to enhance our social connections—but we also may imply it as a way of excluding or rejecting an outsider.

Though humour is essentially social, how you use it says a lot about your sense of self. Those who use self-defeating humour, making fun of themselves for the enjoyment of others, tend to maintain that hostility toward themselves even when they are alone. Similarly, those who are able to view the world with amused tolerance are often equally forgiving of their own shortcomings.

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

23. How do people today view humour according to the speaker?
 24. What did ancient Greeks think of humour?

25. What has psychologist Rod Martin found about humour?

23、【预测】由选项中出现的一个 trait of generous character, sign of happiness and confidence 以及 24 题选项中出现的一个 essence of comedy 可知, it 极可能指幽默。

24、【预测】选项中的 it, the essence of comedy, something admirable, self-defeating 和 aggressive 表明, it 可能指某种性格, 本题考查它的特点。

25、【预测】选项中的 it, a feature of a given culture, a double-edged sword, a result of both nature and nurture 和 gift of human beings 表明, it 可能指某种性格, 本题考查它的作用。

答案详解:

23、C)。短文开头提到 in today's personality stakes (在今天的性格评价中) 和 If... they are happy, socially confident and have a healthy perspective on life (如果.....他们是幸福的、善于交际的, 并且有健康的生活观。) 可知, 幽默是幸福和自信的表现, 故选 C)。

24、D)。由短文中提到的...ancient Greeks, who believed humour to be essentially aggressive 可知, 古希腊人认为幽默本质上是具有侵略性的, 故答案为 D)。

25、B)。由短文中提到的 He has found that humour is a double-edged sword 可知, 心理学家罗德·马丁认为幽默是一把双刃剑, 故答案为 B)。

Section C

26、【预测】: 空前的 have 和空后的 to 表明, 所填词应为某一动词的过去分词形式, 用于现在完成时表示已发生的动作。

【答案】abused,意为“滥用”。

27、【预测】空前的 in these past two centuries of 和空后的 exploitation 表明, 所填词应为名词或形容词, 用在这里作定语, 修饰 exploitation。

【答案】industrial,意为“工业的, 产业的”。industrial exploitation 意为“产业开发”。

28、【预测】空前的 such 表明, 所填词应为名词。that 在此引导结果状语从句。

【答案】extremes,意为“极端”。reach an extreme 意为“达到某知极端”。

29、【预测】空前的 will be 和空后的 before the end of the century 表明, 对填词应为形容词或用作表语的动词的过去分词形式, 用来描述在本世纪末之前数以万计的物种的状态。

【答案】extinguished,意为“灭绝的”。

30、【预测】空前的 the deep 和空后的 of the earth 表明, 所填词应为名词。该句表示人类智慧已经掌握了地球的深层, 而这远非前人能力所及。

【答案】mysteries, 意为“奥秘, 神秘”。

31、【预测】空前的 We can 和空后的 the great grass cover of the western plains 表明, 所填词应为动词(词组)原形, 在意义上能与 pour...chemicals 并列, 暗含贬义。

【答案】tear apart,意为“把...铲合”。

32、【预测】空前尚 pour 和空后的 chemicals 表明, 所填词应为形容词或名词, 该词能作定语修饰 chemicals, 并能导致“水土流失”这一结果。

【答案】toxic 意为“有毒的”。

33、【预测】空前的 We can invent computers 为主语+谓语+宾语结构, 句子不缺少主干成分, 空后的 processing ten million calculations per second (每秒补进行数千万次计算) 表明, 所填词应为形容词或介词词组, 可以连接后面的成分作后置定语修饰 computers。

【答案】capable of, 意为“有...能力的”。

34、【预测】空前的 the competence 和空后的 in accelerating this process 表明, 所填词应为形容词或动词的过去分词, 与后面的成分连用作后置定语修饰 competence。

【答案】manifested,意为“证明, 表明, 显现”。

35、【预测】空前的 for 和空后的 living species 表明, 所填词应为形容词或可以起修饰 living species 作用的短语。

【答案】a multitude of,意为“大量的”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解：

36、F)。空格前的 have good 提示所填词应该是复数名词或不可数名词，A) asset, F) intentions, G) object, L) stems 入选。上一句给出教育专家对英语为第二语言的孩子的人的建议，虽然本句指出这些建议有误导性，但不可否认教育专家提这些建议的初衷是好的，也就是说他们的本意是要帮助学习者，所以选 F) intentions (目的，意图)。A) asset (有价值的人或物；资产)，不符合文意；G) object 虽然也有“目的”之意，但若用在此处，应该为复数形式；L) stems 作名词讲时意为“茎，干”，不符合文意。

37、L)。空格所在部分 and it 37 from..是 their advice to families is misguided 的并列句，空前主语 it 以及 and 前并列分句的时态提示所填词为单数第三人称形式的动词，C) deviates 与 L) stems 入选。空格前的 it 指代的是 their advice，即教育专家的建议，本句解释此建议是因对语言习得过程的误解而得的，也就是此建议源于对语言习得过程“误解，所以选 L) stems, stems from 指“源于，来自”。排除 C) deviates, deviate from (脱离，背离，违背)，违背对语言习得过程的误解，与文意相反。

38、I)。本句句子结构完整，对以空格处应该填入副词，I) permanently, K) simultaneously, M) successively 入选。本句仍在解释教育专家们要求孩子的家人不说母语、只说英语的原因：他们担心孩子们同时听英语与母语会被搞糊涂，所填词修饰 confused 的程度，符合的选项只有 I) permanently (永久地，长期地)，become permanently confused (长期地困惑)。排除 K) simultaneously (同时地) M) successively (相继地，接连着地)。

39、B)。仅根据空格前的 will be, 空格处可能是动词的现在分词表达将来进行时，或动词的过去分词表达将来时被动语态，也可能是形容词作表语。从语法上讲，入选的选项有 B) delayed (耽搁，延误)，D) equivalent (相等的)，E) identified (识别，辨认)，H) overwhelming (难以禁受的；压倒性的)，J) prevalent (流行的，普遍的)，N) underlying (潜表的)，O) visualizing (使形象化，设想)。接着上一题的分析，孩子们长期困惑导致的结果可能是他们的语言发展 (their language development) 受阻，即被延误，命以答案为 B) delayed (耽搁，延误)。

40、K)。所填词位于 whether...or...结构中，与 sequentially (依次地) 平行并列且语义相反，显然是副词，又剩余的副词选项 K) simultaneously 与 M) successively 中选定答案为 K) simultaneously (同时地)。本句表述学习多种语言的两个不同的过程，一种是依次学习，即学完一种再学一种，另一种是同时学习多种。M) successively (相继地，接连着地) 与 sequentially 意思相近，所以排除。

41、A)。空格前 an 提示所填词为以元音音素打头的单数形式名词，A) asset, D) equivalent, G) object 入选。结合上一句所述的实际情况，美国之外其他国家的多数孩子都被期望通两种语言甚至多种语言，本句表达学习不止一种语言的重要性，能表达出这一重要性的只有 A) asset (资产)，意思是掌握不止一种语言被视为是一种资产而且是很多地区要求必须做到的。D) equivalent 作名词时意为 (等价物)，G) object (目标)，这两项均与文意不符，所以答案是 A)。

42、E)。空格所在部分为 since 引导的原因状语从句，所填词用于 be...as...结构作句子的谓语部分，剩余选项中符合这一条件的只有 E) identified, be identified as 意为“被认为...”，本句中指贫困家庭的孩子经常被认为学术失败的危险系数大。

43、H)。空格前 be too 提示所填词为形容词，剩余选项中 D) equivalent, H) overwhelming, J) prevalent, underlying, O) visualizing 入选。老师们认为学习两种语言对于贫困家庭的孩子而言压力很大，他们已经受到家庭状况的影响 (家庭状况不好给他们来压力)，所填词与 burdened 表义相近，故 H) overwhelming (压倒性的) 为答案。overwhelming 在此意为“难以应对的”。

44、D)。所填词位于 be...to...结构，to 后的动名词 telling 排除了空格处为被动语态的可能，所以只能是形容，D) equivalent, J) prevalent, N) underlying 入选。观察句子前的 Advising 与 to 后 telling 的对等关系，可以确定答案为 D) equivalent, be equivalent to 意为“相当于，等同于”，此句意为建议不会英语的家人只说英语等同于告诉他们不要与孩子进行交流与互动。

45、N)。空格前的 the 以及空格后的 message 提示所填词为形容词，剩余选项中只有 J) prevalent, N) underlying, O) visualizing 入选。Moreover 的递进作用提示此句进一步解释不会英语的家长只说英语所等同的情况：在告诉孩子他们家族的母语是不重要的、不受重视的。而“他们家族的母语是不重要的、不受重

视的”这一信息由家人都不讲母语体现出来的，是潜在的，所以答案是 N) underlying (潜在的)。

Section B

Passage One

46、【定位】根据题目中的 requirements, stimulate, poet 和 creativity 将本题出处定位于[G]段首句。

【精析】[G]。[G]段首句说自我表达的约束（如格和韵律的规则）可以激发创造性的思维，作为一名诗人，泰德·休斯对此方式有着独到的见解。即对诗歌写作的要求可以激发诗人的创造力。题目中的 The rigorous requirements placed on the writing of poetry 对应原文中的 constraints on self-expression, like the disciplines of metre and rhyme, stimulate 与对应原文的 spur, the poet's creativity 对应原文中的 creative thought。

47【定位】根据题目中的 old-fashioned 和 sound effects 将本题出处定位于[C]段最后两句。

【精析】[C]。[C]段最后两句提到乔治·马丁他们用老式机器工作，被迫发挥创造力来解决问题，最后创造出了一些有着突破性音效的歌曲，让美国同行们惊叹不已。题目是对这两句意思的概括。

48、【定位】根据题目中的 money 和 happiness 将本题出处定位于[H]段。

【精析】[H]。[H]段提到人们常以为钱更多会让他们更快乐，但是经济学家们发现，超过一定收入，这两者之间就没有可靠的关联了。富人和中产阶级一样也可能会不高兴，也就是说，更多的钱并不一定能带来更多的快乐。题目是对该段内容的概括。

49、【定位】根据题目中的 lessons 和 easier to learn 将本题出处定位于[F]段第 2 句。

【精析】[F]。[F]段第 2 句提到，在学校，教师和学生都经常假设，如果一个概念简单易学，那么这节课就会成功。接下来第 3 句转折说，但无数的研究已经发现，课堂材料如果更难吸收，从长远来讲，学生们能记住更多，对其理解也更深。题目是对这两句内容的概括。

50、【定位】根据题目中的 music, deliberately 将本题出处定位于[A]段。

【精析】[A]。[A]段第 3 句指出杰克·怀特表演时，故意将自己的乐器放在不方便的位置说明怀特在蓄意为自己制造障碍。而本段首句提到，杰克·怀特是白色条纹乐队前主唱，在音乐界也是很有影响力的人物。本段末句提到，他认为音乐制作如果太容易，音乐就很难出彩。因此，可以说，正是这种蓄意为自己制造障碍的行为造就了杰克·怀特的成功。题目是对本段内容的概括。

51、【定位】根据题目中的 freedom 和 happy 将本题出处定位于[G]段第 3 句。

【精析】[G]。[G]段第 3 句说我们易于将自由等同于幸福，但是，心理治疗师和作家亚当·菲利普斯说，如果我们的愿望没有束缚，我们很难知道我们想要什么，或者我们的目标是什么。接下来又举了一个病人的例子说明该观点——并不是完全自由了就会快乐。题目与原文内容的推断。

52、【定位】根据题目中的 Hughes 和 composed on computers 将本题出处定位于[D]段末句。

【精析】[D]。[D]段末句中的 they 即指上文提到的 long poems among the submissions, 该句提到，经过多方打听，休斯发现，这些诗都是学生们回家路上用电脑写的。题目与该句同义。

53、【定位】根据题目中的 bear in mind 和 the right obstacles 将本题出处定位于[K]段倒数第 2 句。

【精析】[K]。[K]段倒数第 2 句提到我们也许需要提醒自己合适的障碍对我们会有多么有用。该段末句指出有时候，获得圆满的最佳路线就是选择阻力更大的那条路径。题目是对这两句的概括。

54、【定位】根据题目中的 the super-rich 将本题出处定位于[I]段第 3 句。

【精析】[I]。[I]段第 3 句指出心理学家调查超级富豪的心态。接下来的几句讲述调查的结果，即他的许多研究对象都会因为钱给他们提供的无限选择而感到迷茫。题目是第 5 句的同义转述，其中的 baffled 与原文中的 confused 同义。

55、【定位】根据题目中的 one hundred and forty characters 将本题出处定位于[J]段第 2 句。

【精析】[J]。[J]段第 2 句指出推特网站的巨大成功根植于简单却深刻的见解，在一个有无限空间可以表达自己的媒介中，最有趣的事是我们只能把自己限制在 140 个字内。题目中的 one free social networking website 指的正是文中的 Twitter。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解：

56、【定位】根据题干中的 new science Ph.D.s in the United States today 将本题出处定位于第 1 段前两句。

【精析】C)。第 1 段前两句提到，过去在美国，刚毕业的科学博士还有望在学术界寻求职业道路。然而如今，大多数毕业生最终都在学术界之外工作。C)是对第 2 句中的 *most graduates end up working outside academia* 的同义转述，故答案为 C)。A)是针对文中第 1 段第 3 句中的 *but for which they have useful knowledge, skills, and experience* 设置的干扰项。B)是对第 1 段第 2 句中的 *not only in industry but also in careers such as science policy, communications, and patent law* 的过度推断。D)是针对文中第 1 段最后一句中的 *One critical step that could help to drive change...* 设置的干扰项。

57、【定位】题干中的 *American's Ph.D. training* 是对文中第 1 段倒数第 2 句中的 *the way we currently train scientists* 和 *training programs* 的同义转述，故将本题出处定位于此。

【精析】A)。第 1 段倒数第 2 句提到，我们当前培养科学家的方法与现实的就业机会之间仍然存在巨大的鸿沟，因此迫切需要对培养方案做出极大的改进以帮助缩小这一鸿沟。A)是对该句的同义转述，故为答案。A)中的 *improved* 与文中的 *improvements* 为同根词。B)与原文意思相反，予以排除。C)彻底否定了当前培养科学家的方法，说法过于绝对。D)中的 *practical courses* 文中并未提及。

58、【定位】根据题干中的 *recommended* 和 *postdoctoral researchers* 将本题出处定位于第 2 段首句。

【精析】C)。第 2 段首句提到，美国实验生物学学会联合会建议，每个博士后研究生应该与指导教授商量制定一个个人发展计划。C)是对该句中的 *put together an IDP in consultation with an adviser* 的同义转述，其中 *made* 对应文中的 *put together*，故答案为 C)。A)是针对文中第 1 段倒数第 2 句中的 *an urgent need for...* 设置的干扰项。B)是针对第 4 段第 4 句中的 *After the user has identified a long-term career goal...* 设置的干扰项。D)是针对第 3 段第 2 句中的 *The aim is to ensure that employees have an explicit tool to help them...* 设置的干扰项。

59、【定位】根据题干中的 *Government agencies and the private sector* 和 *use IDPs to* 将本题出处定位于第 3 段首句。

【精析】B)。第 3 段首句提到，个人发展计划很早就被政府机构和私营部门用于为员工和组织实现特定的目标。接着第 2 句具体说明他们使用个人发展计划的目的：为了保证员工有明确的方法以帮助他们了解自己的能力和抱负、确定职业的发展前景以及设定（通常是短期内的）目标。B)是对这两句的概括，故为答案。A)是针对第 1 段第 3 句中的 *but for which they have useful knowledge, skills, and experience* 设置的干扰项。C)和 D)都属于无中生有。

60、【定位】根据题干中的 *my IDP* 将本题出处定位于第 4 段。

【精析】A)。第 4 段第 2、3 句提到，“我的个人发展计划”通过一个自省过程对处于职业生涯早期的科学家们进行指导，从而制定一个针对个人的职业规划。……每个受训者的自我评估都被用于对一套职业轨迹进行划分。概括起来就是，“我的个人发展计划”是通过自我评估和自我反省的方法为科学家们选择一个更好的职业规划，故 A)符合文意。B)是针对文中第 3 段倒数第 2 句中的 *...determine career possibilities...* 设置的干扰项，不属于 *myIDP* 的特征。C)是针对第 5 段第 1 句中的 *...help them identify a long-term career path.* 设置的干扰项，达到这一目的除 *myIDP* 外还需要额外的资源。D)是针对第 5 段最后一句中的 *universities could incorporate IDPs into their graduate curricula* 设置的干扰项，这里只是建议把 *IDP* 并入大学的研究生课程，并不是指 *myIDP* 已经成为研究生课程的一部分。

Passage Two

答案详解：

61、【定位】文章第 1 段和第 2 段是关于女性进步的介绍，因而将本题出处定位至这两段。

【精析】A)。第 1 段指出女性在 21 世纪的前十年已经取得了显著的成绩，并列出了大量的成功女性的例子来加以说明形势一片大好。但是第 2 段首句就直接指出，不要高兴得太早，并在该段接下来的内容中举例指出为什么这么说：因为在很多国家和地区，女性的地位依然堪忧。综合这两段看来，作者认为，女性进步的道路依然漫长，选项 A)符合这两段的文意，故为答案。选项 B)是对原文的片面理解，第 1 段确实列举了大量杰出女性取得辉煌成就的例子，但是第 2 段中作者随即指出，在其他一些地方，女性的生存和生活状态堪忧。因此排除 B)。选项 C)和 D)的内容在文章中并未涉及，属于无理据、想当然的过度推断，故排除。

62、【定位】根据题干中的 women 和 progress 将本题出处定位于第 3、4 段。

【精析】B)。第 3、4 段详细介绍了《新闻周刊》在全球范围内对女性的进步情况所做的调查，其中第 3 句介绍的是这次调查的目的以及具体细节，第 4 段介绍了这次调查的结果。第 4 段首句中指出，得分最高的国家集中在西方，那里的法律禁止性别歧视，而且男女平等的权利是神圣化的，句子中 where 引导的定语从句实际上解释了原因。选项 B)是对定语从句部分的同义转述印故为答案，三个干扰项均是依据第 3 段第 1 句中所列的影响女性生活的五个方面而设置的，并不是使得女性取得最大进步的因素，故排除。

63、【定位】根据题干中的 Canada 将本题出处定位于第 4 段。

【精析】D)。第 4 段的第 2—4 句转折指出，但是情况并非总是如此，有一些其他排名很靠前的国家在政治代表方面的得分就很低，并以加拿大为例进行了说明。由此可见，加拿大的女性在参政方面的代表名额很有限。选项 D)是对这三句的综合概述，故为答案。第 4 段中提到加拿大的例子主要是为了说明这个国家的女性在政治方面参与度较低，但这并不表明她们不关心政治参与（选项 A)），也并不代表她们被男人们作为平等者对待（选项 B)），或者她们的社会地位低到令人吃惊的地步（选项 C)），故排除这三项。

64、【定位】根据题干中的 Anne-Marie Goetz 及 in a nation's top office 将本题出处定位于第 4 段最后三句。

【精析】B)。第 4 段倒数第 3 句和第 2 句以设问的方式指出，就算有一个女性得以执掌一个国家，这也不代表这个国家的普通女性都生活得更好一些。倒数第 1 句话引用了安妮·玛丽·戈茨的话补充道，很难量化或者评估女性在政治上的影响力，因为只有极少数国家的政坛里，女性数量足以对本国产生影响。可见，安妮的态度与前两句所表述的观点一致。选项 B)是对这三句的综合概述，故为答案。选项 A)的内容与原文毫无关系，文章没有提到女性的政治意识，所以排除 A)。文章中只是提及到女性参政的人数较少，而且这些参政的女性并不能代表这个国家的所有女性，安妮·玛丽·戈茨的发言中并未直接涉及女性地位或者女性自信相关的内容，故排除 C)和 D)。

65、【定位】根据题干中的 Hillary Clinton 将本题出处定位于第 6 段。

【精析】D)。第 6 段主要介绍了希拉里·克林顿的相关言论。第 3 句中她亮出了自己的观点：如果女性在经济方面的潜能得以放开的话，将会对社区、国家乃至世界都产生积极影响。接下来她就这个观点进行了详细阐述，指出这种做法将带来的种种好处，题干中的 make the world a better place 即对应本部分的内容。在最后一句中，她总结陈词，再次指出，通过利用所有女性无尽的经济潜能将会为所有人提供机会。由此可见，希拉里认为，如果能充分发掘女性在经济方面的潜力，世界将会交骨更美好。选项 D)符合文意，故为答案。选项 A)故意用 political power 混淆原文中提及的 economic potential,不符合原文，故排除。选项 B)在文中并未涉及，故排除。选项 C)也是对原文中 More educational opportunity for children 的胡乱嫁接，不符合原文，故排除。

Part IV Translation

闻名于世的丝绸之路是一系列连接东西方的路线。丝绸之路延伸 6,000 多公里，得名于古代中国的丝绸贸易。丝绸之路上的贸易在中国、南亚、欧洲和中东文明发展中发挥了重要作用。正是通过丝绸之路，中国的造纸、火药、指南针、印刷术等四大发明才被引介到世界各地。同样，中国的丝绸、茶叶和瓷器 (porcelain) 也传遍全球。物质文化的交流是双向的，欧洲也通过丝绸之路出口各种商品和植物，满足中国市场的需求。

①The world-renowned Silk Road is a series of routes connecting the East and the West. ②Extending more than 6,000 kilometers, the Silk Road got its name from the silk trade of ancient China. ③The trade which was carried out along this route played an important role in the civilization development of China, South Asia, Europe and the Middle East. ④It was through the Silk Road that the four great inventions of ancient China, namely papermaking, gunpowder, compass and printing, were introduced to the world. ⑤Similarly, Chinese silk, tea and porcelain were spread all over the world. ⑥As the exchange of material culture is a two-way process, various

goods and plants were also exported through the Silk Road from Europe to China to meet the needs of the Chinese market.

难点注释:

1、①句中“闻名于世的”译作“world-renowned”，也可译作“world-famous”或“well-known”；“丝绸之路”译作“Silk Road”或“Silk Route”；“连接东西方的”译作“connecting the East and the West”，此处处理为现在分词短语作后置定语。

2、②句含有两个谓语动词，将“延伸 6,000 多公里”译作现在分词短语“Extending more than 6,000 kilometers”，置于句首作状语，extend 可以表示时间或空间上的“延长，延伸”，还可以用于比喻意义上的“延长”或范围上的“扩展”。“得名于”可译作“get one's name from”或“be named after”。

3、③句中“丝绸之路上的贸易”增译作“The trade which was carried out along this route”，此处使用“this route”以避免多次重复出现“Silk Road”；“发挥了重要作用”译作“play an important/a significant role”，该短语为常考点，考生应重点记忆。

4、④句中“正是…才…”译作“It was... that...”强调句型。其中“四大发明”译作“the four great inventions of ancient China”；“造纸、火药、指南针、印刷术等”处理为插入语“namely papermaking, gunpowder, compass and printing”；“被引介到”译作“be introduced to”。

5、⑤句中“同样”译作“similarly”；“传遍全球”译作“spread all over the world”。

6、⑥句包含两个分句，将第一个分句“物质文化的交流是双向的”处理为状语从句“As the exchange of material culture is a two-way process”。其中“物质文化”可译作“material culture”或“tangible culture”；“双向的”也可译作“bilateral”，此处为使句子结构保持平衡，将“双向的”增译作“a two-way process”。“满足…的需要”译作“meet the needs of...”，该短语为常考点，考生应重点记忆。