
Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1 A) College tuition has become a heavy burden for the students.

B) College students are in general politically active nowadays.

C) He took part in many protests when he was at college.

D) He is doubtful about the effect of the students' action,

2. A) The class has kept the party a secret from Jay.

B) Jay is organizing a party for the retiring dean.

C) Jay is surprised to learn of the party for him.

D) The dean will come to Jay's birthday party.

3. A) He found his wallet in his briefcase.

B) He went to the lost-and-found office.

C) He found the woman to go and pick up his car.

D) He left his things with his car in the garage.

4. A) The show he directed turned out to be a success.

B) He watched only those comedies by famous directors.

C) TV comedies have not improved much since the 1960s.

D) New comedies are exciting, just like those in the 1960s.

5. A) The man should stop boiling the vegetables.

B) The man should try out some new recipes.

C) Overcooked vegetables are often tasteless.

D) All vegetables should be cooked fresh.

6 A) Help them tidy up the house.

B) Sort out their tax returns.

C) Help them to decode a message.

D) Figure out a way to avoid taxes.

7 A) The woman remains a total mystery to him.

B) The woman is still trying to finish her work.

C) He has devoted a whole month to his research.

D) He didn't expect to complete his work so soon

8 A) He has failed to register for the course.

B) He would like to major in psychology too.

C) There should be more time for registration.

D) Developmental psychology is newly offered.

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

9. A) The brilliant product design.

B) The unique craftsmanship.

C) The new color combinations.

D) The texture of the fabrics.

10. A) Fancy products.

B) Local handicrafts.

C) Traditional Thai silks.

D) Unique tourist attractions.

11. A) It will start tomorrow.

B) It will last only one day.

C) It will be out into the countryside.

D) It will be on the following weekend.

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

12. A) A year of practical training.

B) A happy childhood.

C) A pleasant neighborhood.

D) A good secondary education.

13. A) He is good at carpentry.

B) He is academically gifted.

C) He should be sent to a private school.

D) He ought to get good vocational training.

14. A) Donwell School.

B) Carlton Abbey

C) Enderby High.

D) Enderby Comprehensive.

15. A) Find out more about the five schools.

B) Send their children to a better private school.

C) Talk with their children about their decision.

D) Put Keith in a good boarding school.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage one

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

16. A) It will be ventilated.

B) It will be brightly lit.

C) It will provide easy access to the disabled.

D) It will have a large space for storage.

17. A) Opposite to the library.

B) On the same floor as the labs.

C) On the first floor.

D) On the ground floor.

18. A) To make the building appear traditional.

B) To cut the construction cost to the minimum.

C) To match the style of construction on the site.

D) To embody the subcommittee's design concepts.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19 A) Sell financial software.

B) Write financial software.

C) Conduct research on financial software.

D) Train clients to use financial software.

20 A) Rewarding.

B) Unsuccessful.

C) Tedious.

D) Important.

21 A) He provided individual support.

B) He held group discussions.

C) He gave the trainees lecture notes.

D) He offered online tutorial.

22 A) Nobody is able to solve all the problems in a couple of weeks.

B) The fault might lie in his style of presenting the information.

C) The trainees' problems has to be dealt with one by one.

D) The employees were a bit slow to follow his instruction.

Passage Three

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

23. A) Their teachers meet them only in class.

B) Their parents tend to overprotect them.

C) They have little close contact with adults.

D) They rarely read any books about adults.

24. A) Writers and lawyers are brought in to talk to students.

B) Real-life cases are simulated for students to learn law.

C) More Teacher and Writer Collaboratives are being set up.

D) Opportunities are created for children to become writers.

25. A) Children like to form partnerships with each other.

B) Children are often the best teachers of other children.

C) Paired Learning cultivates the spirit of cooperation.

D) Sixth-graders can teach first-graders as well as teachers.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

The first copyright law in the United States was passed by Congress in 1790. In 1976 Congress enacted the latest copyright law, __ (26) __ the

technological developments that had occurred since the passage of the Copyright Act of 1909. For example, in 1909, anyone who wanted to make a single copy of a __ (27) __ work for personal use had to do so by hand. The very process __ (28) __ a limitation on the quantity of materials copied. Today, a photocopier can do the work in seconds; the limitation has disappeared. The 1909 law did not provide full protection for films and sound recording, nor did it __ (29) __ the need to protect radio and television. As a result, __ (30) __ of the law and abuse of the intent of the law have lessened the __ (31) __ rewards of authors, artists, and producers. The 1976 Copyright Act has not prevented these abuses fully, but it has clarified the legal rights of the injured parties and given them an __ (32) __ for remedy.

Since 1976 the Act has been __ (33) __ to include computer software, and guidelines have been adopted for fair use of television broadcasts. These changes have cleared up much of the confusion and conflict that followed __ (34) __ the 1976 legislation.

The fine points of the law are decided by the courts and by acceptable common practice over time. As these decisions and agreements are made, we modify our behavior accordingly. For now, we need to __ (35) __ the law and its guidelines as accurately as we can and to act in a fair manner.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Now let's begin with the eight short conversations.

Question 1

W: The students have been protesting against the increased tuition.

M: Yeah, I heard about the protest. But I don't know how much good it will do.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question 2

W: Jay will turn 21 this week. Does he know the classes are having a surprise party for him?

M: No, he thinks we are giving a party for the retiring dean.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Question 3

M: Hello, this is Carl's garage. We found Mr. White's briefcase and wallet after he left his car here this morning.

W: He has been wondering where he could have left them. I'll tell him to pick them up this afternoon. Thank you for calling.

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

Question 4

W: You know, some TV channels have been rerunning a lot of comedies from the 1960s'. What do you think of those old shows?

M: Not much. But the new ones including those done by famous directors are not so entertaining either.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question 5

M: How much longer should I boil these vegetables? The recipe says about 10 minutes in total. W: They look pretty done to me. I doubt you should cook them anymore.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Question 6

W: Tom, are you going to your parents' house tonight?

M: Yes, I promise to help them figure out their tax returns. The tax code is really confusing to them.

Q: What is the man going to do for his parents?

Question 7

W: I was surprised when I heard you'd finished your research project a whole month early.

M: How I managed to do it is still a mystery to me.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question 8

W: I was hoping we could be in the same developmental psychology class.

M: Me too, but by the time I went for registration the course was closed.

Q: What does the man mean?

Now you'll hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

M: It's really amazing how many colors there are in these Thai silks.

W: These are our new designs.

M: Oh, I don't think I've seen this combination of colors before.

W: They're really brilliant, aren't they?

M: Quite dazzling! May I have samples of the new color combinations?

W: Yes, of course. But aren't you going to place an order?

M: We order them regularly, you know, but I do want our buyer who handles fabrics to see them.

W: Have you looked at the wood and stone coverings? Did you like them?

M: Oh, they aren't really what I'm looking for.

W: What do you have in mind?

M: That's the trouble. I've never know exactly until I see it. I usually have more luck when I get away from the tourist places.

W: Out in the countryside you mean.

M: Yeah, exactly. Markets in small towns have turned out best for me.

W: You're more interested than in handicrafts that haven't been commercialized.

M: Yes, real folk arts, pots, dishes, basket ware — the kinds of things that people themselves use.

W: I'm sure we can arrange a trip out into the country for you.

M: I was hoping you'd say that.

W: We can drive out of Bangkok and stop whenever you see something that interests you.

M: That would be wonderful! How soon could we leave?

W: I can't get away tomorrow. But I think I can get a car for the day after.

M: And would we have to come back the sameday?

W: No, I think I'll be able to keep the car for three or four days.

M: Wonderful! That'll give me time for a real look around.

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

Question 9 What attracts the man to the Thai silks?

Question 10 What is the man looking for in Thailand?

Question 11 What do we learn about the trip the woman promised to arrange for the man?

Conversation Two

W: Well, before we decide we're going to live in Enderby, we really ought to have a look at the schools; we want the children to have a good secondary education, so we'd better see what's available.

M: They gave me some information at the district office and I took notes. It appears there are five secondary schools in Enderby: three state schools and two private.

W: I don't know if we want private schools, do we?

M: I don't think so, but we'll look at them anyway. There's Saint Mary's, that's a Catholic school for girls, and Carlton Abbey— that's a very old boys' boarding school, founded in 1672.

W: Are all the state schools coeducational?

M: Yes, it seems so.

W: I think little Keith is going to be very good with his hands, we ought to send him to a school with good vocational training—carpentry, electronics, that sort of thing.

M: In that case we are best off at Enderby Comprehensive. I gather they have excellent workshops and instructors. But it says here that Donwell also has good facilities. Enderby High has a little, but they are mostly academic. No

vocational training at all at Carlton Abbey or Saint Mary's.

W: What are the schools like academically? How many children go on to university every year?

M: Well, Enderby High is very good— and Carlton Abbey even better, 70% of their pupils go on to university. Donwell isn't so good. Only 8%. And Enderby Comprehensive in Saint Mary's not much more, about 10%.

W: Well, it seems like there is a broad selection of schools. But we have to find out more than statistics before we can decide.

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

Question 12 What do they want their children to have?

Question 13 What do the speakers say about little Keith?

Question 14 What school has the highest percentage of pupils who go on to university?

Question 15 What are the speakers going to do next?

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen! As instructed in our previous meeting, the subcommittee on building development has now drawn up a brief to submit to the firm's architect. In short, the building would consist of two floors. There would be a storage area in the basement to be used by the research center as well as by other departments. We are, as you know, short of storage space, so the availability of a large basement would be a considerable advantage. The ground floor would be occupied by laboratories. Altogether there would be six labs. In addition, there would be six offices for the technicians, plus a general secretarial office and reception area.

The first floor would be occupied by the offices of Research and Development staff. There would be a suite of offices for the Research and

Development director as well as a general office for secretarial staff. It's proposed to have a staff room with a small kitchen. This would serve both floors. There would also be a library for research documents and reference materials. In addition, there would be a resource room in which audiovisual equipment and other equipment of that sort could be stored. Finally, there would be a seminar room with closed circuit television. This room could also be used to present displays and demonstrations to visitors to the center. The building would be of brick construction so it's to conform to the general style of construction on the site. There would be a pitched roof. Wall and ceiling spaces would be insulated to conform to new building regulations.

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

Question 16

What is said about the planned basement of the new building?

Question 17

Where would be the Research and Development director's office?

Question 18

Why would the building be of brick construction?

Passage Two

Huang Yi works for a company that sells financial software to small and medium size businesses. His job is to show customers how to use the new software. He spends two weeks with each client, demonstrating the features and functions of the software. The first few months in the job were difficult. He often left the client feeling that even after two weeks he hadn't been able to show the employees everything they needed to know. It's not that they weren't interested; they obviously appreciated his instruction and showed a desire to learn. Huang couldn't figure out if the software was difficult for them to understand, or if he was not doing a good job of teaching. During the next few months, Huang started to see some patterns.

He would get to a new client site and spend the first week going over the software with the employees. He usually did this in shifts, with different groups of employees listening to his lecture. Then he would spend the next week in installing the program and helping individual troubleshoot. Huang realized that during the week of troubleshooting and answering questions, he ended up addressing the same issues over and over. He was annoyed because

most of the individuals with whom he worked seem to have retained very little information from the first week. They asked very basic questions and often needed prompting from beginning to end. At first, he wondered if these people were just a little slow, but then he began to get the distinct feeling that part of the problem might be his style presenting information.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Question 19

What does Huang Yi do in his company?

Question 20

What did Huang Yi think of his work?

Question 21

What did Huang Yi do in addition to lecturing?

Question 22

What did Huang Yi realize in the end?

Passage Three

As we help children get out into the world to do their learning well, we can get more of the world into the schools. Aside from their parents, most children never have any close contact with any adults except their teachers. No wonder they have no idea what adult life or work is like. We need to bring more people who are not full-time teachers into the schools. In New York City, under the teachers' and writers' collaborative, real writers come into the schools, read their works, and talk to the children about the problems of their crafts. The children love it. In another school, a practicing attorney comes in every month and talks to several classes about the law. Not the law that is in books, but the law as he sees it and encounters it in his cases. And the children listen with intense interest. Here's something even easier: let children work together, help each other, learn from each other and each other's mistakes. We now know from this experience of many schools that children are often the best teachers of other children.

What's more important, we know that when the fifth floor six-grader who is being having trouble with reading, starts helping a first grader, his own reading sharply improves. A number of schools are beginning to use what

some call paired learning. This means that you let children form partnerships with other children. Do their work even including their tests together and share whatever marks or results this work gets. Just like grown-ups in the real world. It seems to work.

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

Question 23

Why does the speaker say most children have no idea what adult life is like?

Question 24

What is happening in New York City schools?

Question 25

What does the experience of many schools show?

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea.

When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Now listen to the passage.

Tests may be the most unpopular part of academic life. Students hate them because they produce fear and anxiety about being evaluated, and focus on grades instead of learning for learning's sake.

But tests are also valuable. A well-constructed test identifies what you know and what you still need to learn. Tests help you see how your performance compares to that of others. And knowing that you'll be tested on a body of material is certainly likely to motivate you to learn the material more thoroughly.

However, there's another reason you might dislike tests: You may assume that tests have the power to define your worth as a person. If you do badly on a test, you may be tempted to believe that you've received some fundamental information about yourself from the professor, information that says you're a failure in some significant way.

This is a dangerous—and wrong-headed—assumption. If you do badly on a test, it doesn't mean you are a bad person or stupid. Or that you'll never do better again, and that your life is ruined. If you don't do well on a test, you're the same person you were before you took the test — no better, no worse. You just did badly on a test. That's it.

In short, tests are not a measure of your value as an individual — they are a measure only of how well and how much you studied. Tests are tools; they are indirect and imperfect measures of what we know.

Listening comprehension

Section A

1.【解析】D。推理题。本题考查语义推断。女士说学生们针对学费的增长举行了抗议活动。男士说自己听说抗议活动了，但是他不知道会有多大效果。由此可推知男士对抗议活动的效果表示怀疑。原文中的 do(sb.) good 意为"有益于"。选项 D 中 be doubtful about 意思是"对".....表示怀疑"。故选 D。

2.【解析】A。推理题。本题考查语义推断。女士说 Jay 下周就 21 岁了，他知不知道我们会给他办一个惊喜派对。男士说，Jay 不知道派对是给他办的，他以为是给退休的系主任办的。由此可知，没有人告诉 Jay 派对是为他而办的。keep a secret 意思是"保守秘密"。故选 A。

3.【解析】D。细节题。本题考查事实细节。男士是卡尔汽修厂的工作人员，他们发现 White 先生早上把车开来的时候把公文包和钱包都落在了汽修厂。女士说会让 White 先生下午过去拿的。本题中 garage 意为"汽修厂，车库"。故选 D。

4.【解析】C。推理题。本题考查语义推断。女士说有些电视频道在重播 20 世纪 60 年代的很多喜剧，问男士对那些老节目有什么看法。男士说没有什么看法，但是包括知名导演在内的那些新喜剧也不是很有意思。由此可推知男士应该觉得现在的电视喜剧和 20 世纪 60 年代的相比没有什么提高。故选 C。

5.【解析】A。细节题。本题考查事实细节。男士问女士蔬菜还应该再煮多久，菜谱上说总共要 10 分钟左右。女士说，在自己看来已经很熟了，觉得男士不应该再煮了。对话中的 anymore 意思是"不再"，怀疑不应该再煮蔬菜了，也就是说不应该煮了。选项 A 中的 stop doing sth.表示停止做某事。故选 A。

6.【解析】B。细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是男士要为父母做什么。对话中女士问男士今天晚上是不是要去他父家。男士说，是的，答应了帮父母算出捐税收入，他们对税务规定很糊涂。B 选项符合对话内容，故选 B。对话中的 figure out 意思是"算出，弄明白"，tax return 意思是"捐税收入，纳税申报单"。选项 B 中 sort out 意思是"将某物拣出，整理"。

7.【解析】D。推理题。本题考查语义推断。女士说很奇怪男士提早整一个

月完成了工作，男士说，怎么做到的对于他自己来说都是个谜。由此可知，男士也没有料到自己能这么早完成工作。故选 D。选项 D 中的 complete 意思是"完成"。

8.【解析】A。推理题。本题考查的是语义推断。女士说希望和男士在发展心理学课程的同一个班。男士说自己也希望如此，但是注册的时候，这个课程已经结束了。由此可知男士没有选上这门课。故选 A。fail 意思是"在（某事物）中失败"。

Conversation One :

9.【解析】C。细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是泰国丝绸什么地方吸引了男士。对话一开始男士就称赞了泰国丝绸用了很多颜色，很神奇。女士回答到，这是他们的新设计。紧接着男士说之前没有看到过这样的色彩搭配，女士说颜色确实很灿烂。男士肯定了女士的说法，颜色很耀眼。由此可知泰国丝绸吸引男士的是其色彩搭配。故选 C。原文中的 amazing 意思是令人惊异的，color combinations 意思是"色彩搭配"。

10.【解析】B。推理题。本题考查语义推断。对话开始两人在讨论泰国丝绸，但是女士让男士下订单，男士说会定期订购的。女士又推荐了木头和石头的盖子，男士说，这些不是他要找的东西，但他也不知道自己想找什么东西。女士推测男士对于那些还没有商业化的手工艺品更感兴趣。男士赞同了女士的

说法，由此可知男士想找的 应该是当地的手工业品。对话中的 handicraft 意思是"手工艺品"。

11.【解析】C。细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是我们可以了解到女士答应安排给男士的旅行的什么信息。对话中女士说会安排男士到乡下旅行，但是明天没有时间，要后天出发，持续三四天再回来。由此可知选项 A、B、D 的内容都是不对的。

12.【解析】D。细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是谈话双方想要孩子拥有什么。对话中女士说在决定搬到恩德比之前要先看看学校，因为想要孩子得到良好的中学教育。男士说恩德比 好像有五所学校，两人随后开始讨论这五所学校哪个更合适。由此可知他们想让孩子得到良好的中学教育，其他三个选项的内容文章并没有提到。

13.【解析】D。推理题。本题考查语义推断。题目问的是谈话者说到的小 Keith 的信息。对话中女士说道，小 Keith 擅长手工，应该把他送到擅长木工、电子等职业教育的学校。对话中的 be good with his hands 是指"擅长手工"，vocational training 是指"职业教育"。虽然对话中提到了 carpentry，electronics，但这是列举了职业教育包括的内容，并不是小 Keith 擅长的。故本题选 D。

14.【解析】B。细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是哪所学校考上大学

的学生比例最高。对话中女士问每年有多少人进入大学，男士指出恩德比高中不错，卡尔顿修道院更好，大学的升学率是70%。当维尔不怎么样，只有8%。圣玛利的恩德比综合学校也没有多好，大概10%。由此可知，升学率最好的应该是卡尔顿修道院。

15.【解析】A。：细节题。：本题考查事实细节。题目问的是谈话双方下一步会做什么。对话最后女士指出选择很多，但是还是要在决定之前多找一些其他信息。由此可知他们应该还会继续找信息再做出决定。对话中 broad 意思是"广泛的"。

Section B

16.【解析】D。细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是新建筑设计地下室的信息。在听短文的时候可以着重注意听 basement 这个关键词。短文中提到这栋楼会和其他部门一样，在地下室里有一个给研究中心用的存储空间。由此可知地下室会有很大的存储空间。故选D。

17.【解析】C。细节题。本题考查地展信息。题目问的是研发总监的办公室在哪里，听短文的时候只需要着重听位置信息。对话中提到实验员在一楼，研发中心的工作人员在二楼。总监会有一个单独的套间，秘书也会有一间普通办公室。这里需要注意的是，C) On the first floor 和 D) On the ground floor 很容易都被翻译成"在一楼"。first floor 在英式英语中通常指二楼，在美语中通常指一楼。ground floor 指的是与地面齐平的那一层，所政是指一楼。故本题

选 C。

18.【解析】C.细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是为什么建筑是砖建造的。听短文的时候注意 brick 这个词就可以。短文中指出这栋建筑用砖建造是为了本工地上的建筑风格统一。原文中的 conform to 意思是"与某事相符合或是一致"。选项 C 中的 match 意为"与(某物)相配"。本题选 C。

19.【解析】D。细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是黄易在公司的工作。短文开头就给出了答案。文章指出,黄易在一家卖财务软件的公司工作,工作内容就是给展示客户如何使用这款新软件。本题选 D。短文中的 customers 和选项 D 中的 clients 是同义替换。

20.【解析】B。推理题。本题考查文章理解、题目问的是黄易对自己工作的看法。短文最开始介绍了黄易的工作,后面大部分内容都是在说黄易工作上遇到的困难,最后指出原来顾客学习慢是因为黄易演示的方式有问题。由此可知黄易应该认为自己的工作很失败。故本题选 B。

21.【解析】A。推理题。本题考查语义理解。题目是问黄易除了演讲还做了什么。短文中提到黄易接下来的一周都在安装程序,帮人解决疑难。短文中的 troubleshoot 意思是"疑难解答"。如果不认识这个词也没有关系,下一句进一步做出了解释,他是在给人回答问题。由此可知,黄易是为客户提供了个人支持。故本题选 A。

22.【解析】B。细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是黄易最后意识到了什么。短文最后黄易认识到不是那些人有点笨，而是他自己讲课的方式有问题。原文中 slow 意思是"迟钝的"。故本题选 B。

23.【解析】C。细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是为什么说话者说大多数孩子不知道成年人的生活是什么样的。对话中提到，大多数孩子除了和父母、老师之外没有和其他成年人有过亲密接触。难怪他们不知道成年人的生活或者工作是什么样子的。故本题选 C。原文中的 aside from 意思是"除了"，no wonder 意思是"难怪"，have no idea 意思是"不知道"。

24.【解析】A。细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是纽约的学校发生了什么事。文中提到真正的作家被请到学校和学生交流。而在另外一个学校，一位执业律师(attorney)每个月都来给学生讲法律课。故本题选 A。选项 A 中 bring in 意思是"引进"。

25.【解析】B。细节题。本题考查事实细节。题目问的是很多学校的经验是什么？短文中提到，我们从很多学校的经验中了解到学生通常是其他孩子最好的老师。文章中说的是学校让学生小组学习，不是孩子们自己组成小组的，选项 A 与文章不符。选项 C 和 D 文章中没有提到。故本题选 B。

1-5 D A D C A

6-10 B D A C B

11-15 C D D B A

16-20 D C C D B

21-25 A B C A B

26. anxiety

27.identifies

28.compares to

29.a body of

30.motivate

31.define

32.fundamental

33.ruined

34.In short

35.imperfect