

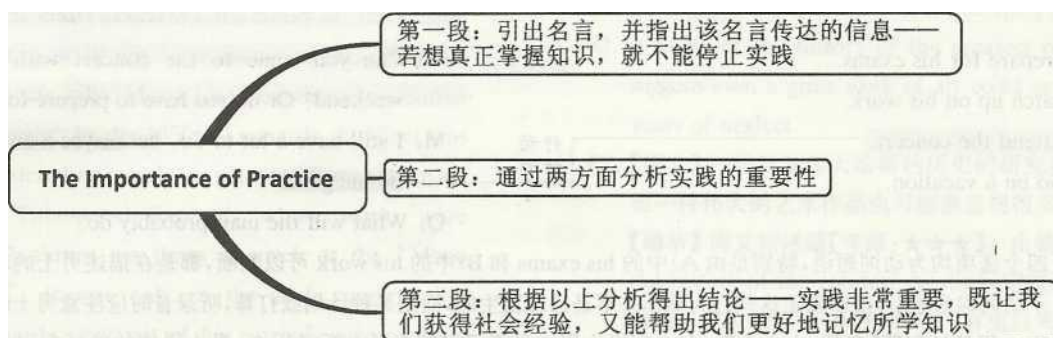
## 2015 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题(一)答案与详解

### Part I

### Writing

1、审题:本次作文是六级考试中常见的名言哲理类作文【考频:★★★】。此次作文话题“实践”(practice)是考生比较熟悉的话题,因此写起来并不难。考生应该将重点放在第二段阐释实践的重要性上:联系实际可知,实践对大学生来说有着非常重要的意义。

2、列提纲:



3、语言:用词要准确,注意恰当使用连接词使文章衔接更自然,并适当使用从句、倒装句等句型提升作文档次。

#### The Importance of Practice

“Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it” is a proverb vividly showing the relationship between knowledge and practice. Apparently, this saying delivers the message that if we want to truly acquire the knowledge, we ought not to stop practicing what we’ve learned.

As for us college students, practice is of great importance. There are two reasons for this statement. To begin with, it is by practice that we can apply the knowledge we have obtained from our textbooks to solving practical problems. By doing so, we can get more experience. What’s more, knowledge has become so growingly complicated that if we don’t ponder over it again and again, we cannot genuinely grasp the essence of it. Oral English learning is a good case in point. Even if one is extremely familiar with the grammar of the language, he will never be a fluent speaker if he doesn’t open his mouth to speak.

To sum up, practice is of great importance for those who are determined to truly grasp knowledge. Practice not only assists us in getting more social experience, but also enables us to capture the essence of knowledge.

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

1.听力原文: W: Can you come to the concert with me this weekend? Or do you have to prepare for exams?

M: I still have a lot to do, but maybe a break would do me good.

Q: What will the man probably do?

1. A) Prepare for his exams.
- B) Catch up on his work.
- C) Attend the concert.
- D) Go on a vacation..

【预测】四个选项均为动词短语,特别是由 A) 中的 his exams 和 B) 中的 his work 可以判断,都是在描述男士的动作。由于动词均为原形,可以确定这些行为动作并不是已经发生的,而是某种计划或打算,听录音时应注意男士的话语。

【精析】C)。行动计划题【考频:★★☆】。女士问男士周末是否可以陪着她去听音乐会,男士说他的确是有很多事情要做,但或许休息一下对自己有好处。因此,男士很有可能会放下手头的事情,陪女士去音乐

会但或许休息一下对自己有好处。因此，男士很有可能会放下手头的事情，陪女士去音乐会。

2. W : What does the paper say about the horrible incident that happened this morning on Flight 870 to Hong Kong?

M : It ended with the arrest of the three hijackers. They had forced the plane to fly to Japan, but all the passengers and crew members landed safely.

Q : What do we learn from the conversation?

- 2. A) Three crew members were involved in the incident.
- B) None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.
- C) The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.
- D) None of the passengers were injured or killed.

【预测】选项中出现了 crew members, plane, passengers 等词，可以判断对话与航班相关，而 incident, hijackers 点明了 航班出现了意外，被劫机犯劫持。在听对话时，应注意听取航班的现状如何。

【精析】D)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。女士问男士报纸上是怎样报道飞往香港的 870 次航班上的可怕事件的，男士 说一共抓捕了三个劫机犯，他们试图迫使飞机飞往日本，不过所有的乘客和机组人员都安全着陆。由此可知，乘客没有受到伤害。

3. 听力原文：M : Hello. This is the most fascinating article I've ever come across. I think you should spare some time to read it.

W : Oh, really? I thought that anything about the election would be tedious.

Q : What are the speakers talking about?

- 3. A) An article about the election.
- B) A tedious job to be done.
- C) An election campaign.
- D) A fascinating topic.

【预测】四个选项均为名词短语。结合选项语义 A) “关于选举的文章” B) “要做的无趣工作”、C) “一次选举活动”和 D) “精彩的话题”可以初步判断，这些选项都属于归纳性话语，因此可推测本题将针对对话的主要内容进行提问。

【精析】A)。综合理解题【考频：★★★】。对话中男士对女士说他看到了一篇精彩的文章，女士也应该读一读，而女士 则说她本以为所有关于选举的报道都是十分无趣的。由此可知，对话围绕一篇报道选举的文章展开。

4. 听力原文：W : I'm not going to trust the restaurant critic from that magazine again. The food here doesn't taste anything like what we had in Chinatown.

M : It definitely wasn't worth the wait.

Q : What do we learn from the conversation?

- 4. A) The restaurant was not up to the speakers' expectations.
- B) The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.
- C) The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.
- D) Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.

【预测】四个选项均出现了 restaurant(restaurant), 且 A) 和 C) 都是关于对餐馆的评价，因此推测对话内容与讲话者对 某家餐馆的评价有关。

【精析】A)。语义理解题【考频：★★★】。对话中女士说她再也不会相信那本杂志里的餐馆评论员了，这家餐馆的食物 根本比不上他们在唐人街吃到的食物。男士对此表示赞同，并说根本就不值得排队等候。由此可见，这家餐馆 没有达到讲话者的期望。C) 选项的干扰性较大，但是对话中并没有直接指出评论员高

度评价这家中餐馆，因此排除。

5. 听力原文：W: Do you know what's wrong with Mark? He's been acting very strangely lately.

M: Come on. With his mother hospitalized right after he's taken on a new job, he's just got a lot on his mind.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about Mark?

- 5. A) He is going to visit his mother in the hospital.
- B) He is going to take on a new job next week.
- C) He has many things to deal with right now.
- D) He behaves in a way nobody understands.

【预测】四个选项均以 He 开头，且时态均为一般时。结合 visit his mother, take on a new job, many things to deal with, behaves 等可知，本题是针对某位男士的现状进行提问。

【精析】C)。综合理解题【考频：★★★】。对话中女士问男士知不知道 Mark 怎么了，他这阵子表现得怪怪的。男士回答说 Mark 刚开始一份新工作，而这时候他的妈妈住院了，他脑子里的事儿很多。由此可知，Mark 近期需要做的事情太多了。

6. 听力原文：W: There were only 20 students at last night's meeting, so nothing could be voted on.

M: That's too bad. They'll have to turn up in greater numbers if they want a voice on campus issues.

Q: What does the man mean?

- 6. A) A large number of students refused to vote last night.
- B) At least twenty students are needed to vote on an issue.
- C) Major campus issues had to be discussed at the meeting.
- D) More students have to appear to make their voice heard.

【预测】由选项中的 students, vote, meeting 可以初步判断对话与学生在会议中的投票等行为相关。A large number, twenty, More 等词则说明学生的数目信息十分重要，需要特别关注。

【精析】D)。弦外之音题【考频：★★☆】。对话中女士说昨天的会议仅有 20 名学生到场，因此什么事情也解决不了。男士表示这太糟糕了，想要在校园问题上产生影响，需要更多的学生参与。由此可知，如果学生想要让自己的声音被人们听到，需要更多人的共同参与和努力。

7. 听力原文：M: I try to watch TV as little as possible, but it's so hard.

W: I didn't watch TV at all before I retired, but now I can hardly tear myself away from it.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- 7. A) The woman can hardly tell what she likes.
- B) The speakers like watching TV very much.
- C) The speakers have nothing to do but watch TV.
- D) The man seldom watched TV before retirement.

【预测】由选项中的 like watching TV, nothing to do but watch TV 可以判断，对话中的两个人对看电视表现出了某种程度的喜爱。A) 中没有出现 TV 一词，但其余三个选项中都有与“电视”相关的内容，因此可以初步排除 A)。听录音时重点关注双方是喜欢看电视，还是除了看电视没有别的事情可做。

【精析】B)。综合理解题【考频：★★★】。对话中男士说他想要少看电视，但感觉很难做到，而女士说她退休之前根本不看电视，但现在却离不开电视了。由此可知，对话中的两个人都很喜欢看电视。

8. 听力原文：W: I'm having a problem registering for the classes I want.

M: That's too bad, but I'm pretty sure you'll be able to work everything out before this semester starts.

Q: What does the man mean?

- 8. A) The woman should have registered earlier.

- B) He will help the woman solve the problem.
- C) He finds it hard to agree with what the woman says.
- D) The woman will be able to attend the classes she wants.

【预测】由 B) “他会帮助女士解决她的问题”可以推测，对话中的女士遇到了某种麻烦，再由 A) “女士应该早点注册”推测，女士的麻烦与注册课程相关，而 D) “女士会进入自己喜欢的班级”则与问题的结果相关，由此可以初步判断，作为答案的几率很小，可以排除。

【精析】D)。语义理解题【考频：★★★】。对话中女士对男士说她无法注册自己喜欢的课程，但男士却安慰女士说他相信女士一定可以在新学期开始之前把一切搞定。由此可知，男士认为女士可以完成注册，参加自己喜欢的课程。

9-12. 听力原文：W: Jack, sit down and listen. This is important. We'll have to tackle the problems of the exporting step by step. And the first move is to get an up-to-date picture of where we stand now.

M: Why don't we just concentrate on expanding here at home?

W: Of course, we should hold on to our position here. But you must admit the market here is limited.

M: Yes, but it's safe. The government keeps out foreigners with import controls. So I must admit I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes.

W: I agree. That's why I am suggesting exporting. Because I feel we can compete with the best of them.

M: What you are really saying is that we'd make more profit by selling bikes abroad, where we have a cost advantage and can charge high prices.

W: Exactly.

M: But, wait a minute. Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our cost and we could end up no better off, maybe worse off.

W: OK. Now there are extra costs involved. But if we do it right, they can be built into the price of the bike and we can still be competitive.

M: How sure are you about our chances of success in the foreign market?

W: Well, that's the sticky one. It's going to need a lot of research. I'm hoping to get your help. Well, come on, Jack. Is it worth it, or not?

M: There will be a lot of problems.

W: Nothing we can't handle.

M: Um... I'm not that hopeful. But, yes, I think we should go ahead with the feasibility study.

W: Marvelous, Jack. I was hoping you be on my side.

9. What does the woman intend to do?

- A) Persuade the man to join her company.
- B) Employ the most up-to-date technology.
- C) Export bikes to foreign markets.
- D) Expand their domestic business.

【预测】四个选项均为动词短语，由 company, Export, Expand their domestic business 等可以判断，对话涉及一家自行车公司，而本题应该与该公司下一步的商业计划相关。

10. Why does the man think it's safe to focus on the home market?

- A) The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises.
- B) The government has control over bicycle imports.
- C) They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers.
- D) They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.

【预测】结合选项语义 A) “州政府对中小型企业有补贴”、B) “政府控制自行车进口”、C) “他们可以和国内最棒的生产商竞争”和 D) “他们在成本上有优势，可以抬高价格”可以判断，本题与该公司所具备的优

势相关。

11. What is the man's concern about selling bikes abroad?

- A) Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.—
- B) More workers will be needed to do packaging.
- C) They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers.

It is very difficult to find suitable local agents.

【预测】四个选项均是对国外市场不利因素的描述:A)“额外的成本支出会抵消国外的利润”、B)“需要更多的工人进行包装”、C)“他们可能会输给 外国自行车生产商”和 D)“很难找到合适的当地代理”，听录音时应关注公司将会遇到的问题。

11. 12. What do the speakers agree to do?

- A) Report to the management.
- B) Attract foreign investments.
- C) Conduct a feasibility study.
- D) Consult financial experts.

【预测】四个选项均为动词短语，其中动词为原形，可以初步推测本题考查即将采取的行动或计划。

答案详解：

9. C)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。对话开部分女士提到想与男士一起来逐步解决出口中遇到的问题，之后男士的话中提到“国外的自行车”，在对话中间部分女士又提到“这就是我建议出口的原因”。综上可知，女士想出口自行车。

10. B)。目的因题【考频：★★☆】。本题问男士为什么认为聚焦国内市场是安全的，对话中男士明确表示政府通过控制进口将外国人挡在国门之外，也就是说政府控制自行车进口。

11. A)。细节推断题【考频：★★☆】。对话中女士认为出口自行车可以获取更多的利润，因为他们不仅具有成本优势，而且可以把自行车卖高价，而男士却担心包装、运输等会提高成本，影响利润。

12. C)。细节推断题【考频：★★☆】。女士说要想确定是否可以在国外市场成功，需要大量的调查，而男士也同意他们可以先进行可行性调查，因此，两人都同意先进行可行性调查。

Conversation Two

13. What do we usually refer to when we talk about energy according to the man?

- A) Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes.
- B) Anything that can be used to produce power.
- C) Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.
- D) Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running.

【预测】四个选项均是对能源的描述，分别提到了“煤炭”“任何能源”“石油提取燃料”和“电力”。听录音时应涉及这些能源的内容仔细辨认，确定答案。

14. What do most experts agree on according to the man?

- A) Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources.
- B) Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade.
- C) Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.
- D) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.

【预测】四个选项均以 Oil 开头，A)“石油会被其他 能源替代”、B)“石油储量会在十年内被用光”、C)“石油消耗导致了許多全球问题”和 D)“石油生产 量将自 2025 年起下降”，都是对石油消耗和石油发展趋势的描述，听录音时需要与石油相关的内容加以关注。

15. What does the man think we should do now?

- A) Minimize the use of fossil fuels.
- B) Start developing alternative fuels.
- C) Find the real cause for global warming.

D) Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect..

【预测】选项均为动词短语, A) “减少化石燃料的使用”、B) “开始开发替代燃料”、C) “找到全球变暖的真正原因”和 D) “采取行动减少温室效应”都是关于人们即将采取的行动, 听录音时需对此多加关注。

听力原文:

W: What does the term “alternative energy source” mean?

M: When we think of energy or fuel for our homes and cars, we think of petroleum, a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground, of which there is a limited supply. But alternative fuels can be many things. Wind, sun and water can all be used to create fuel.

W: Is the threat of running out of petroleum real?

M: It has taken thousands of years to create the natural stores of petroleum we have now. We are using what is available at a much faster rate than it is being produced over time. The real controversy surrounding the amount of petroleum we have is how much we need to keep in reserve for future use. Most experts agree that by around 2025, the amount of petroleum we use will reach a peak. Then production and availability will begin to seriously decline. This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point. But it'll become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.

W: Is that the most important reason to develop alternative fuel and energy sources?

M: There are two very clear reasons to do so. One is that whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left, we have to find other fuel sources eventually. So the sooner we start, the better off we will be. The other big argument is that when you burn fossil fuels, you release substances trapped in the ground for a long time, which leads to some longterm negative effects, like global warming and the greenhouse effect.

答案详解:

13、C)。事实细节题【考频: ★★★】。对话中男士说一提到能量或燃料, 人们通常会想到汽油, 这是一种从地下石油中提取的能源。

14、D)。细节辨认题【考频: ★★★】。对话中男士说大多数专家都同意, 到 2025 年左右石油使用量将达到顶点, 此后产量和可用量将开始大幅下降。

15、B)。细节推断题【考频: ★★☆☆】。对话末尾部分, 男士说不论是 60 年, 还是 600 年, 早晚需要其他能源。因此, 越早开始行动, 对人类越好。也就是说男士认为现在我们应该开始开发替代燃料。

## Section B

### Passage One

16、What is said to make a good department store buyer?

- A) The ability to predict fashion trends.
- B) A refined taste for artistic works.
- C) Years of practical experience.
- D) Strict professional training.

【预测】四个选项均是名词词组, 且出现了 ability, experience, training, 由此推测本题考查担任某种工作需要的能力及要求。

17、What does Karen's job involve?

- A) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
- B) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
- C) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.



D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.

【预测】选项中出现了 hand-made, art works 和 handicrafts, 这都是与手工艺品相关的工作; 四个选项都是动名词开头, 由此推测本题是一道行为动作题。综合可知, 本题考查某人的工作内容。

18、18、Why does Karen think she has got the best job?

A) She has access to fashionable things.

B) She is doing what she enjoys doing.

C) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.

D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

【预测】四个选项均是以 She 开头的句子, 且出现了 enjoys doing, enjoy life, free to do 这些褒义的词汇, 在以工作为主题的短文里可以推测, 本题应该会考查这种工作给女士带来的好处。

听力原文:

Karen Smith is a buyer for a department store in New York. Department store buyers purchase the goods that their stores sell. They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year. Most buyers work for just one department in a store. But the goods that Karen finds may be displayed and sold in several different sections of the store. Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world. Last year, she made a trip to Morocco and returned with rugs, pots, dish and pan. The year before, she visited Mexico, and bought back handmade table cloths, mirrors with frames of tin and paper flowers. The paper flowers are bright and colorful, so they were used to decorate the whole store. This year Karen is travelling in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. Many of the countries that Karen visits have government offices that promote handicrafts. The officials are glad to cooperate with her by showing her the products that are available. Karen especially likes to visit markets in small towns and villages whenever she can arrange for it. She is always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karen thinks she has the best job she could find. She loves all the travelling that she has to do, because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places.

答案详解:

16、D)。细节辨认题【考频: ★★☆☆】。短文开头提到, Karen Smith 是一位百货公司的采购员, 作为优秀的采购人员, 不仅要了解当时的时尚, 还要能够预测将来的时尚趋势。

17、A)。细节辨认题【考频: ★★☆☆】短文中提到, Karen Smith 的工作是到世界各地去购买手工艺品。

18、C)。目的原因题【考频: ★★☆☆】。短文中明确提到 Karen 觉得她已经找到了最好的工作, 因为她喜欢去世界各地出差, 她可以借出差的机会去市场和那些人们不常去的小地方。

## Passage Two

19、What does the passage say about the international coffee institute?

A) It is a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York.

B) Its most important task is to conduct coffee studies.

C) It represents several countries that export coffee.

D) Its role is to regulate international coffee prices.

【预测】四个选项均与 It 相关, 结合选项中出现的 task, represents, role 可以推测本题考查某一类似公司的组织在咖啡贸易中扮演的角色。

20、What caused the recent shortage of coffee throughout the world?

A) The freezing weather in Brazil.

B) The impact of global warming.

C) The increased coffee consumption.

D) The fluctuation of coffee prices.

【预测】四个选项均是名词词组, consumption 和 fluctuation 都是抽象名词, 且与咖啡贸易相关, 故推测本题考查咖啡贸易中的某一因素。

21、What do we learn about Vaukin de Silva?

A) He is doing a bachelor's degree.

B) He is young, handsome and single.

- C) He is a heavy coffee drinker.  
D) He is tall, rich and intelligent.

【预测】四个选项均是以 He 开头的句子，并出现多个描述个人情况的形容词，故推测本题考查 He 的个人情况，He 很有可能是短文中提到的某一男士。

22、What has occupied Vaukin's mind for the last few weeks?

- A) A visit to several coffee-growing plantations.  
B) Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.  
C) A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach.  
D) A quick promotion and a handsome income.

【预测】四个选项均是名词词组，且出现了 visit, vacation, promotion, 结合选项语义可以推测，这些行为应该都是短文中提到的男士所做的，因此推测本题考查男士所做的事情。

听力原文：

Vaukin de Silva is a Brazilian who lives and works in New York. Brazil's most important product is coffee and coffee is Vaukin's business. He works for an international coffee institute. It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee. The institute wants more people to drink more coffee. That hasn't been easy to do for the last few months. A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop. As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world. The shortage has caused prices to go very high. Many people are talking about giving up coffee until the prices come down again. All the countries that are represented in the institute want people to continue drinking coffee. They spend a lot of time explaining the recent rise in price to newspaper reporters. They want the public to understand the reason for the shortage. Among the goal, Vaukin was put in charge of an advertising campaign. The campaign will try to encourage people to keep on drinking coffee. Sometimes, Vaukin misses the beaches and tropical weather in Rio de Janeiro, but he likes the life in New York. He is young, only ——27 years old, and he is a good-looking bachelor. There are a lot of women to meet in New York and a lot of places to go with them. When he misses home, there are several Brazilian restaurants where he can go and speak Portuguese, his native language. The last few weeks, however, he's been too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign.

答案详解：

19、C)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。短文开头提到，Vaukin 在一家国际性的咖啡机构工作，这一机构代表着巴西以及其他一些出口咖啡的国家。

20、A)。细节推断题【考频：★★★】。短文中提到巴西遭遇了严寒天气，使得大片咖啡树受损，因此全世界出现了咖啡短缺的情况。

21、B)。细节辨认题【考频：★★☆】。短文中提到，Vaukin 是个 27 岁的年轻小伙子，长得不错，而且单身。

22、B)。细节辨认题【考频：★★☆】。短文结尾处提到，Vaukin 最近满脑子都是咖啡价格和咖啡推广活动的事情。

23、Why did the couple fail to get to the cruise in time?

- A) They were held up in a traffic jam.  
B) They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry.  
C) They were late for the first morning bus.  
D) They were delayed by the train for hours.

【预测】两个选项均是以 They 开头的句子，其中又出现了 traffic jam, wrong, hurry, late 等表负面意义的词，结合 bus 和 train 可以推测，本题与出行迟到或受阻的原因有关。

24、What does the speaker say about their trip this year?

- A) It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.  
B) It was the most exciting trip they ever had.



- C) It was spoiled by poor accommodations.  
D) It was postponed due to terrible weather.

【预测】四个选项均是 It 开头的被动句，canceled, spoiled, postponed 这些负面意义的动词都与旅行有关，因此推测本题考查某次旅行遇到的问题。

25、What will the speaker do in the future for a vacation?

- A) Go overseas.  
B) Stay at home.  
C) Take romantic cruises.  
D) Take escorted trips.

【预测】四个选项均是动词词组，从 overseas, cruises, trips 可以推测本题和旅行计划有关；综合考虑前两道题中旅行的倒霉经历，故本题很有可能选 B)。

听力原文：

Last summer, my wife and I had saved for a year to be able to take a romantic cruise to several Caribbean islands. Because the train was scheduled to arrive in Miami, Florida several hours before the sailing, we didn't think we'd have any reason to worry about getting to the dock on time. We should've known that long distance trains are often many hours late. We should've taken an earlier one to allow extra time. We should have, but we didn't and we missed the boat. Because there wouldn't be a refund of our cruise fare, if we returned home, we had to pay for a hotel room and meals in the city and an air fare to fly to the first island on the shipped route two days later. We missed half the cruise. This year, we decided to let an experienced travel agent do our vacation planning for us. We had to pay the full price in advance for an escorted tour. We should be joining that relaxing well-planned trip right now. How could we have known there would be a strike against our airline? And why hadn't anyone advised us that the travel agency can't refund your money unless the tour operator can get the passengers' fees back from the reserved hotels, the tour boat's company and so on? To avoid trouble like this, we ought to get more travel experience, but to tell you the truth, we don't want to go anywhere. We're planning to spend our vacations at home for a long time to come.

答案详解：

23、D)。目的原因题【考频：★★☆】。短文中提到，在去年的旅行中，由于男士和妻子乘坐的长途火车晚点，导致他们没有赶上游船之旅。

24、A)。细节辨认题【考频：★★☆】。短文中提到，夫妻二人今年的旅行依然没有如愿，因为他们所乘坐班机的航空公司罢工。

25、B)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。短文中提到鉴于以往的失败旅游经历，讲话者只想待在家里过假期。

## Section C

26、puzzled。句意推断题【考频：★★★】。此空后面是名词 some people，前面是 has，因此 has 应该是助动词，此空需要填入一个动词（词组）的过去分词，与 has 构成现在完成时。结合录音填入 puzzled，意为“使……迷惑”。

27、suicide。固定搭配题【考频：★★☆】。此空前有 commit 一词，而前文中提到动物的自杀行为，故联想到固定搭配 commit suicide，为“自杀”之意。结合录音填入 suicide。

28、creatures。修饰关系题【考频：★★☆】。此空前面的 The small 是“定冠词+形容词”的形式，因此空格处要填入一个名词作句子的主语；主语后面接定语从句，从句中的动词 inhabit 没有使用第三人称单数形式，因此确定这个名词主语是复数。结合录音填入 creatures，意为“生物”。

29、sufficiently。修饰关系题【考频：★★☆】。此空位于系动词 is 之后，形容词 large 之前，故应填入副词用来修饰后面的形容词。结合录音填入 sufficiently，意为“足够地”。

30、migration。句意推断题【考频：★★★】。此空的前面是“冠词+形容词”的形式，因此空格处需要填入一个名词；后面是第三人称单数形式的动词 commences，“开始”之意，进而确定此空的名词为单数。结合录音填入 migration，意为“迁徙”。

31、destructive。修饰关系题【考频：★★☆】。此空与前面的 their 和后面的 march 一起作 continuing 的宾语，march 此处是名词，为“行军，前进”之意；此空与 their 共同作 march 的定语，故猜测应该填入一个形容词。结合录音填入 destructive，意为“毁灭性的”。

32、float on water。语义推断题【考频：★★★】。此空前 面是 Most，后面没有动词，而是直接出现了名词 a short time，由此确定 Most 为名词，指“大部分旅鼠”，作句子的主语，空格处则填入谓语部分。结合录音填入 float on water，意为“在水上漂浮”。

33、a huge body of。修饰关系题【考频：★★☆】。此空前 面是 such，后面是不可数名词 water，故猜测此空可以填入形容词来修饰 water。此处答案并不是单个的形容词，而是一个量词词组，结合录音填入 a huge body of water，意为“大面积的水域”。

34、assume。句意推断题【考频：★★★】。此空位于情态动词 may 之后，故应填入动词（词组）原形。结合录音填入 assume 意为“假定，认为”。

35、obstacle。句意推断题【考频：★★★】。此空的前面为 another such swimmable，“另一个能够游泳的”，说明此空需要填入一个名词，而且是单数名词。结合录音填入 obstacle，意为“障碍(物)”。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

答案详解：

36、N)。动词辨析题【考频：★★★】。空格位于系动词 were 之后，副词 aside 之前，据此推断应填入动词的过去分词，且该动词应可与 aside 构成固定搭配，所填入的词与 were 一起构成句子的谓语。根据首句可知，创新导致很多人失业。本句意思为“机械织布机使手工纺织工人失业”，故答案为 swept “扫除，清除”，sweep aside 为固定搭配，意思为“把……移到一边”。

37、B)。动词辨析题【考频：★★★】。空格位于 has 之后，名词词组 many of the mid-skill jobs 之前，故应填入动词过去分词，构成现在完成时。根据句意，在过去的三十年里，数码革命使很多中级技能工种。下一句讲到，就像纺织工人被摒弃了一样，打字员、票务代理、银行柜员和很多生产线上的岗位都被摒弃了。由此推断，空格处应填入一个词表示中级技能工种消失。由此可知答案为 displaced “取消”。

38、A)。名词辨析题【考频：★★★】。空格位于形容词 rising 之后，应填入名词。第二段阐述了创新能创造新的工作岗位，这可以被看作是一种由创新带来的利益，故答案为 benefits “利益；福利”。

39、H)。形容词辨析题【考频：★★★】。空格位于 more 和 society 之间，应填入形容词构成比较级结构。根据句意，因为一个更，社会变得更加富裕，更加富裕的居民将会要求得到更多的产品和服务。接下来作者举例指出，现在不到2%的美国工人却生产出更多粮食，由此推断这是一个“高产的”社会，故答案为 productive “多产的”。

40、C)。动词辨析题【考频：★★★】。空格位于系动词 was 之后，介词短语 on a farm 之前，应填入人及物动词的过去分词构成被动语态。根据句意，三分之一的美国工人被 在农场里干活。选项提供的五个动词中，只剩下 employed “雇用” shrunk “萎缩”和 withdrawn “退出；取消”还没有选，结合上下文语境可知答案为 employed “雇用”。

41、F)。形容词辨析题【考频：★★★】。空格位于动词 rendered 之后，本题实际上是对 render 用法的考查。render 后面加形容词，有“使……怎么样”的含义。前半句指出，这并没有导致从土地上解脱出来的数以百万计的人们，后半句接着指出这些人找到了薪水更高的工作。由此可知，这些人没有失业，故答案为 jobless “失业的”。

42、M)。动词辨析题【考频：★★★】。空格位于助动词 has 之后，据此判断应填入动词过去分词，构成现在完成时。根据句意，秘书职位的数量了，但出现了更多其他职位。由转折词 but 可知，前后两个分句是转折关系，其他职位增多，与之相反的是秘书职位的减少。由此可知答案为 shrunk “萎缩”，“萎缩”这一概念可以表示数量的减少。

43、K)。名词辨析题【考频：★★★】。该空格位于形容词性物主代词 its 之后，应填入名词。根据句意，

对工人来讲，技术的混乱效应比技术的节奏明显要快，由此可知答案为 rhythm “节奏”。

44、E)。名词辨析题【考频：★★★】。该空格位于名词所有格之后，谓语动词之前，因此应填人名词作句子主语。根据句意，此处是指技术的影响力就像一阵旋风。由此可知答案为 impact “影响力”。

45、D)。副词辨析题【考频：★★★】。该空格位于转折连词 but 之后，现在分词 sweeping 之前，应填入副词。根据句意，此处是指技术的影响力就像一阵旋风，先吹过富国，最终也会掠过较为贫穷的国家，填入的副词应显示出 时间发展的先后顺序。由此可知答案为 eventually “最后”。

## Section B

### Passage One

46、According to Duncan Watts, the superiority of the “Mona Lisa” to Leonardo’s other works resulted from the cumulative advantage.

E)。【译文】邓肯·沃茨认为，由于“累积优势”原则，达·芬奇的《蒙娜丽莎》比他的其他作品有优势。

【精析】细节归纳题【考频：★☆☆】。由题干中的 Duncan Watts, superiority 和 cumulative advantage 定位到 E) 段首句和末句。该段首句指出了邓肯·沃茨提出的“累积优势”原则。末句又指出，沃茨发现达·芬奇还有另外三幅画陈列在上一个展厅，但似乎没有人注意到，人们认为《蒙娜丽莎》要比另外三幅画有优势。由此可知，沃茨认为达·芬奇的《蒙娜丽莎》比另外三幅画有优势的原因是“累积优势”原则：一旦某件事流行起来，这件事往往会变得更受欢迎。题干是对定位句内容的概括。其中，题干中的 superiority 对应定位句中的 superior，故答案为 E)。

47、Some social scientists have raised doubts about the intrinsic value of certain works of art.

B)。【译文】一些社会科学家质疑某些艺术作品的内在价值。【精析】细节推断题【考频：★★☆】。由题干中的 social scientists 和 raised doubts 定位到 B) 段末句。定位句提到，一些社会科学家提出了一些令人尴尬的问题，认为经典的艺术作品比僵化的历史事件强不了多少。题干是对定位句的推断，题干中的 raised doubts 对应定位句中的 asking... questions，故答案为 B)。

48、It is often random events or preferences that determine the fate of a piece of art.

H)。【译文】偶然事件或者个人偏好往往能决定某件艺术品的命运。

【精析】同义转述题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 random events 和 preferences 定位到 H) 段末句。定位句提到，绘画、诗词和流行歌曲会因一些产生影响的随机事件或人们的偏好载沉载浮，世代传承。题干中的 determine the fate 对应定位句中的 buoyed or sunk, a piece of art 对应定位句中的 Paintings, poems and pop songs，故答案为 H)。

49、In his experiment, Cutting found that his subjects liked lesser known works better than canonical works because of more exposure.

C)。【译文】卡廷在他的实验中发现，受试者更喜欢较为不出名的作品，因为他们看这类作品的次数多于经典作品。

【精析】同义转述题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 experiment, Cutting 和 canonical works 定位到 C) 段最后两句。定位句提到，实验结果表明这些学生更喜欢第二类作品，而对照组的学生则最喜欢经典之作。卡廷的学生之所以变得喜欢第二类作品仅仅是因为他们看到这些作品的次数更多。题干中的 his subjects 对应定位句中的 the students，题干中的 because of more exposure 是细，对应定位句中 because they had seen them more 的同义转述，故答案为 C)。

50、The author thinks the greatness of an art work still lies in its intrinsic value.

K)。【译文】作者认为一件艺术作品的伟大之处仍然在于其内在价值。

【精析】细节推断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 an art work 和 intrinsic value 定位到 K) 段首句。定位句提到，艺术作品的内在价值似乎正在变成最不重要的一个属性。但第二句紧接着指出，或许其重要性要高于社会科学家所认为的。题干是对定位句内容的概括。其中，题干中的 intrinsic value 对应定位句中的 intrinsic quality，故答案为 K)。

51、It is true of critics as well as ordinary people that the popularity of artistic works is closely associated with publicity.

D)。【译文】艺术作品的受欢迎程度和宣传息息相关，这对批评家和普通人而言都是一样的。

【精析】细节归纳题【考频：☆☆☆】。由题干中的 critics, ordinary people 和 publicity 定位到 D) 段最后两句。定位句提到，评论家的赞誉和宣传息息相关。卡廷认为从单纯的曝光效果来看，学者和民众的作用是一样的。题干中的 is closely associated with 对应定位句中的 is deeply entwined with，故答案为 D)。

52、We need to expose ourselves to more art and literature in order to tell the superior from the inferior.

L)。【译文】为了分辨孰优孰劣，我们需要欣赏更多的艺术品，阅读更多的文学作品。

【精析】同义转述题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 expose 和 tell the superior from the inferior 定位到 L) 段倒数第二句。定位句提到，这就是为什么我们需要尽可能地多看、多读，我们接触到的好东西和坏东西越多，就越能明白它们的区别。题干中的 expose ourselves to 对应定位句中的 we're exposed to，题干中的 the superior 和 the inferior 分别对应定位句中的 the good 和 the bad，故答案为 L)。

53、A study of the history of the greatest paintings suggests even a great work of art could experience years of neglect.

F)。【译文】一份对最伟大绘画的历史的研究显示，即便一件伟大的艺术作品也可能被忽视很多年。

【精析】同义转述题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 the history of the greatest paintings 定位到 F) 段首句。定位句提到，沃茨研究了“有史以来最伟大的油画”的历史后发现，《蒙娜丽莎》在大部分时期都相对来说没有名气。题干中的 a great work of art 指的就是定位句中的 the “Mona Lisa”，题干中的 experience years of neglect 对应定位句中的 remained in relative obscurity，故答案为 F)。

54、Culture is still used as a mark to distinguish one social class from another.

J)。【译文】文化仍然被用来界定社会等级。【精析】同义转述题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 Culture 和 distinguish 定位到 J) 段首句。该定位句提到，虽然 20 世纪 60 年代就没有严格的等级区分了，人们仍然会用文化来象征身份。题干中的 a mark 对应定位句中的 a badge，distinguish 对应定位句中的 distinction，故答案为 J)。

55、Opinions about and preferences for cultural objects are often inheritable.

I)。【译文】对于文物的看法和偏好通常会流传下来。

【精析】细节归纳题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 Opinions, preferences 和 cultural objects 定位至 I) 段第二句。定位句提到，几乎我们所欣赏的所有文物都打着前人的观点烙印；在一定程度上，我们的喜好都是别人的喜好。题干是对定位句的归纳总结，题干中的 inheritable 对应定位句中的 inherited，故答案为 I)。

## Section C

### Passage One

答案详解：

56、C)。细节辨认题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 many people 和 the biggest problem 定位到首段第三句。定位句指出，很多人都认为失业是这个时代主要的经济和社会关注点，故答案为 C)。

57、D)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 the 2008 financial crisis 和人物关键词 Yellen 定位到第二段前两句。定位句指出，在 2008 年经济危机及随后的衰退和复苏期间，中央银行通过资产买卖的方式撑起全球经济，而耶伦又帮助美联储聚集了巨额资金。综合分析，可以推断出耶伦帮助美联储通过资产买卖向市场注入资金，故答案为 D)。

58、B)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。根据题干中的 greater concern 和 the general public 定位到第四段第二句。由第四段第一句可知，一些专家担心耶伦会忽视通货膨胀问题，而定位句反驳了这一观点，指出更多人担心的恰恰与之相反，即由于薪金相对比较固定，以及富人和长期失业者的经济差距不断加大，通货紧缩才是主要问题，故答案为 B)。

59、C)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 the Fed chief 以及题文同序原则定位到第六段。定位段指出，耶伦不相信金融行业能够自我规范运行，她认为美联储在对经济监管方面过于松弛。而随后的第七段首句也指出，她即将着手解决这一问题，故可推知她将要加紧金融制度，故答案为 C)。

60、A)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 Alan Blinder 定位到最后一段。定位段指出，艾伦·布朗



德认为耶伦十分聪明，很有逻辑，乐于争辩也善于倾听，同时还能够在不让对方产生敌意的情况下劝服别人，可见她有 很强的说服力，故答案为 A)。

#### Passage Two

答案详解：

61、A)。细节辨认题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 *struggle* 定位到首段最后两句。定位句明确指出，争斗最初发生不是在经济或者社会层面，而是在对空气占有方面。如果人类能够呼吸和分享空气，也许就不会再彼此争斗，故答案为 A)。

62、D)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 *politicians* 定位到第二段第二句。由定位句可知，尽管政治家们建议控制环境污染，但并未要求将污染环境入罪，也就是说他们未能用法律手段限制环境污染，故答案为 D)。

63、B)。细节辨认题【考频：★★★】。根据题干中的 *closest attention* 定位到第三段第四句。定位句明确指出，我们与植物世界相互依存，我们应该密切地关注这一点。换句话说，作者想要引起我们密切关注的是我们与植物世界相互依存的关系，故答案为 B)。

64、D)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 *accomplish* 及 *planet* 定位到第四段前两句。定位句说明，争夺资源的斗争会将我们的星球带进地狱，除非人类懂得相互之间、与植被之间分享生活，这一任务只有在每一个人都 承担起责任并且大家共同承担时才能完成，可见要保护地球必须集合众人的努力，故答案为 D)。

65、C)。推理判断题【考频：★★★】。由题干中的 *just to survive* 和题文同序原则定位到最后一段。由定位段可知，分享生活可以拓展生命空间，提升生命层次，我们要将空气、植被和我们自己均视为保护生命和成长的贡献者，而不是任由我们支配量化物品和生产潜能的网络，综合看来，与自然分享生命是实现生活层次提升至生存这一标准以上的根本途径，故答案为 C)。

## Part IV Translation

中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样，让客人吃不完。中国宴席上典型的菜单包括开席的一套凉菜及其后的热菜，例如肉类、鸡鸭、蔬菜等。大多数宴席上，全鱼被认为是必不可少的，除非已经上过各式海鲜。如今，中国人喜欢把西方特色菜与传统中菜肴融于一席，因此牛排上桌也不少见。沙拉也已流行起来，尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹饪的菜肴。宴席通常至少有一道汤，可以最先或最后上桌。甜点和水果通常标志宴席的结束。

The traditional Chinese hospitality requires that the foods served are so diverse that guests cannot eat up all the dishes. A typical Chinese banquet menu includes cold dishes served at the beginning, followed by hot dishes, such as meat, poultry, vegetables, and so on. At most banquets, the whole fish is considered to be essential, unless various kinds of seafood have been served. Nowadays, Chinese people would like to combine Western specialties with traditional Chinese dishes. Therefore, it is not rare to see steak being served? either. Salad has also been catching on, although traditionally Chinese people generally do not eat any food without cooking. There is usually at least a bowl of soup, served either at the beginning or in the end of the banquet. Desserts and fruit usually mark the end of the banquet.

难点注释：

- 1、翻译第一句时，可将“中国传统的待客之道”处理为句子的主语，将“饭菜丰富多样”处理为宾语，将“让客人吃不完”处 理为结果状语。
- 2、第二句中，“其后的热菜”可参考译文采用被动语态 *followed by hot dishes*，也可翻译为独立主格结构作伴随状语，即 *with the hot dishes followed*；“例如肉类、鸡鸭、蔬菜等”是对“热菜”的举例说明，用 *such as* 引导。

3、第三句中的“全鱼被认为是……”可用被动语态，“必不可少的”可译为 essential 或 indispensable，“除非……”表明该句包含一个条件状语从句，可用 unless 引导。

4、第五句包含一个让步状语从句，表示“尽管”含义的让步状语从句常见的引导词有 though, although, despite 等；“流行”的表达方式有很多，如 prevalent, popular, fashionable, catch on 等。因此，本句也可以译为 Despite the fact that traditionally Chinese people don't like to eat any dishes without cooking, salad has also been popular.

5、翻译第六句中的“可以最先或最后上桌”时可处理为独立主格结构。最后一句的翻译相对简单，“标志……的结束”可用短语 mark the end of..来表达。