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DSYM101

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Key to Model Test One

Part I Writing

写作点拨

本文要求考生对学生持有信用卡日益流行这一现象进行论述。在布局上,第一段简单描述这一现象在学生中的广泛性(become increasingly popular among students);第二段列举人们对此现象的不同看法,以及各自的理由(The responses are quite diverse. Many people argue that ... However, others hold that ...);第三段就这一问题提出自己的看法,可以与前面列举的某种观点相同(I share the opinion of ...)

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p style="text-align: center;">My View on Credit Card for Students</p> <p>Following the cell phone and laptop, credit card has become increasingly popular among students, especially among college students. And some of them even have more than one credit card.</p> <p>Is it necessary and good? The responses are quite diverse. <u>Many people argue that</u> most students are economically dependent on their parents, and do not have enough self-control. <u>Therefore</u>, they shouldn't have the right to hold any credit card, or money would be ill-spent and their credit might be damaged. (1)<u>However, others hold that</u> credit card will impose more sense of responsibility on the students, and more opportunities to be independent, or they would get into the real world without enough social experience.</p> <p><u>I share the opinion of the first group.</u> The college students are too young to (2)<u>be entitled to</u> any credit card, or it would be quite easy to (3)<u>be in hot water.</u> But it's acceptable with graduate students.</p>	<p>第一段以一个总起句指出最近信用卡在学生中日益流行这一现象。laptop 意为“笔记本电脑”。</p> <p>第二段列举了针对此现象的两种相反的观点,分别用 many people argue that ... 和 others hold that ... 阐述两方面的原因,两种观点用 however 作分界线。ill-spent“花钱不当的,花钱浪费的”、impose“强加”为亮点词汇。</p> <p>第三段明确表明作者个人观点并给出原因。entitle“给……权利(资格)”为亮点词汇。</p>

拓展空间

(1) However, others hold that ... 引出相反观点。表示相反转折关系的常用表达有: on the contrary, contrarily, oppositely, just the opposite 等。	(3) be in hot water 字面意思是“处于热水之中”,引申意思是“处于困境之中”,该表达十分生动。类似的表达还有 up the creek, be down on one's uppers, in a bind, be in a bad way。成语的使用可为文章增色。
(2) be entitled to do sth. “有做某事的资格,有权做某事”,entitle 常用在这一被动句式中,属于得分点。	

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

我们的文化崇尚规划,规划遍布我们生活的方方面面。职业规划也应运而生。本文作者通过一组试验,从多个角度阐述了职业规划的不现实性和不可取性,并在文章末尾提出了自己的建议。

1. D)。[定位]由题干中的 from the first paragraph 定位到原文首段。
[精解]推理处设题。由原文定位段倒数第二句 You guess what employers want to hear, and then you give it to them. 可推知,在求职时,面对面试官的问题你可能做出与自己内心实际想法不符的回答,即可能撒谎,D) 含义与之相符。
2. B)。[定位]由题干中的 career planning 和 an unpleasant thing 定位到原文第二段第二句 That's why career planning, or at the very least just deciding what you're going to do next, is so unpleasant.
[精解]原因处设题。由原文定位句上文 In reality, people frequently don't know what they want 可知原因在于事实上人们通常不知道自己想要什么,B) 是原文的同义转述。
3. C)。[定位]由题干中的 not easy for people to make decisions on what to do in life 定位到原文第一个小标题下第二段末句 ... the reason that deciding what to do with your life is so difficult is that it involves predicting the future.
[精解]原因处设题。由原文定位句 the reason ... is that it involves predicting the future 可知原因在于决

定包含了对未来的预测,C)为原文的同义转述。

4. B)。[定位]由题干中的 likes and dislikes 定位到原文第一个小标题下第三段倒数第二句 If I've got this huge bank of likes and dislikes it should be easy to predict my wants in the future.
[精解]推理处设题。原文定位句所在段都是对未来预测的假设,解题的关键在段末 And yet, it seems we are often surprised by what the future throws at us. 即事实是即使我们知道自己喜欢什么,不喜欢什么,未来发生的事情依然出乎我们的预料,即让我们吃惊,B)含义与之相符。
5. D)。[定位]由题干中的 Gilbert and Wilson 和 miswanting 定位到原文第二个小标题下第一段首句 The idea of making mistakes about what we might want in the future has been termed "miswanting" by Gilbert and Wilson (2000).
[精解]词汇处设题。由原文定位句可知二人对 miswanting 下的定义是 The idea of making mistakes about what we might want in the future,D)是对原文此定义的同义转述。
6. C)。[定位]由题干中的 the experiment 定位到原文第二个小标题下第一段末句 My favorite is a simple experiment in which two groups of participants get free sandwiches if they participate in the experiment — a doozie for any undergraduate.
[精解]细节处设题。本题考查该实验的具体细节,由下文第三段中 people choosing in advance ... generally don't like the variety they thought they would 可知预先选择的参与者通常会在未来后悔自己当初的选择,即他们会随着时间的推移而改变当初的主意,C)含义与之相符。
7. B)。[定位]由题干中的 bias 和 the feeling of winning the lottery 定位到原文第三个小标题下第一段第二至第四句 There is another counter-intuitive bias emerging from the work being done in positive psychology ... For example, how good would you feel if you won the lottery?
[精解]事例处设题。本题考查中彩票的感觉的归类,由原文定位句关系可知,作为一个事例,中彩票的感觉是为了证明其上文所说的 counter-intuitive bias 这一概念的,故 B)为本题答案。
8. knowing our future selves
[定位]由题干中的 sandwich type to the decision on job type 定位到原文第三个小标题下第二段首句 So, in the journey from the sublime ... to ... predicting which sandwiches we'll want for lunch — we are incredibly bad at knowing our future selves.
[精解]空格处提问列举出的事例背后的原因。由原文定位句可知,在这些事例最后,作者给出了原因 we are incredibly bad at knowing our future selves,即我们不擅长预知未来的自己,故 knowing our future selves 为该空答案,注意介词 at 后用动名词形式。
9. self-knowledge
[定位]由题干中的 increases as people getting older is not cautiousness 定位到原文第四个小标题下第二段第二句 It's actually saying that it's not caution that's increasing with age, but implicit self-knowledge.
[精解]形容词 deeper 后面缺少名词,由原文定位句可知,伴随人变老的不是谨慎,而是更深刻的自我认知。deeper 对应原文的 implicit,故该空答案为 self-knowledge。
10. painful
[定位]由题干中的 limitation of useful information 和 career planning 定位到原文第五个小标题下第一段第二句 Career planning becomes painful precisely because it's such an important decision and we come to understand that we have only very limited useful information.
[精解]系动词 be 后面缺少形容词。由原文定位句可知,由于其重要性和实用信息的缺乏,职业规划变得很痛苦 (Career planning becomes painful),故该空答案为 painful。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. W: Do you have to take a part-time job in the holidays?
M: Not really. My parents are fairly well off, so I get an allowance from my father.
Q: What can we learn about the man from the conversation?
- D)。[听前猜测]根据选项可知,对话是关于男士工作和经济状况的。
[精解]隐含语义处设题。女士问男士放假期间是否必须做兼职工作,男士回答他并不需要在假期做兼职工作,因为他的父母相当富有,他可以从他爸爸那里拿到零用钱。well off 意为“富有的,有钱的”。D)与此一致。
12. M: It's such a beautiful day. Why don't we visit the park and enjoy it?
W: I'd love to. But there's lots of laundry to do.
Q: What is the woman going to do?
- C)。[听前猜测]通过选项可以推测问题与某项活动有关。
[精解]转折处设题。男士说天气很好,提议去逛公园。女士说她很想去,但有很多衣服要洗。关键词 laundry 意为“要洗的衣服”。所以女士接下来会洗衣服,而不会去逛公园。
13. W: Mr. Phillips? I have a request here from purchasing department that needs your approval.
M: Let me take a look. This is for an IBM computer. Who's it for?
Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

B)。[听前猜测]各选项均为对应的人物关系,如顾客与女售货员,老板与秘书等。由此推测问题最有可能询问对话中涉及的人物关系。

[精解]隐含语义处设题。女士对男士说有份采购部的申请需要他的批准,这说明男士具有决定权。并且通过女士对男士的称呼,男士的回答及 request, purchasing department, approval 等词可知,这可能是发生在老板和秘书间的对话。

14. M: Alice, it is your favorite music. Would you like to dance?

W: Ok, but you may have to lead. I'm not a great dancer.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A)。[听前猜测]通过选项可知,对话是关于两人跳舞的情况。

[精解]隐含语义处设题。男士请女士跳舞,女士答应了,但希望男士领舞,并说自己不是一个 great dancer,这说明女士跳舞跳得不是很好。因此 A) 符合题意。

15. W: Is there anything wrong with you? You are so late.

M: The bus I took broke down near a hospital, so I have to walk from there.

Q: Why was the man so late?

B)。[听前猜测]通过选项可知,对话可能与男士在去某地的路上遇到的问题有关。

[精解]关键字眼处设题。女士问男士是不是发生了什么事,因为男士迟到了。男士说他乘坐的公共汽车在一家医院附近发生了故障,因此他不得不从那儿一直走过来。解题关键是要了解词组 break down 的意思,其意为“坏了,出现故障”。

16. W: I was at the gate of the campus at 10:30. How did I miss you?

M: I arrived there at a quarter to 10:00 and waited

for a while. But I guess I left before you got there.

Q: When did the man probably leave the gate of the campus?

C)。[听前猜测]根据选项可知,本题是对时间的提问。

[精解]综合分析题。女士问男士自己 10:30 到达学校门口,为什么没有见到男士。男士回答说 9:45 到达学校门口,并等了一会儿。但可能在女士到达之前就离开了。所以男士离开的时间可能在 9:45 之后,10:30 之前。C) 与此一致。

17. M: Why do you want to apply for a position in our company? Don't you like your present job?

W: I like the job and it is similar to the position I am applying for in your company, but the salary of my present job is unsatisfactory.

Q: What does the woman imply?

C)。[听前猜测]各选项均提到了词语 she 和 job 或 position,因此推测对话是关于“她”的工作情况。

[精解]隐含语义处设题。由对话可知女士仍然喜欢现在的工作,而且重新应聘的工作跟自己现在做的工作很类似。之所以想换工作是因为她对现在工作的报酬不满意,言外之意即现在的薪水较低。unsatisfactory 意为“令人不满意的”。因此 C) 最符合题意。

18. M: Hey, Mary! What are you up to?

W: I'm about to go to the bank. I need to make a deposit for my parents.

Q: What's the woman going to do?

B)。[听前猜测]通过选项可知,女士要去银行办事。根据谓语动词 is going to 推测,可能是对女士要做的事情提问。

[精解]关键字眼处设题。女士说要去银行为父母 make a deposit,即她要去为父母存款。deposit 此处为名词,意为“存款”。

Conversation One

M: Hello, Peggy. What are you doing going through all those newspapers?

W: Oh, hello, David. (19) I'm trying to find a flat. I have gone through all these advertisements, but I just can't find anything good.

M: Do you want to share or live on your own?

W: Well, you know Sara and Mary? I'd really like to share with them.

M: I know of an empty flat. It's on the number 10 bus route in Woodside Road. Number 10 I think it is.

W: Oh, I know Woodside Road and the number 10 bus is the one that brings me to work. It would be a marvelous place. How many rooms has it got?

M: It's got a kitchen and a bathroom. Um, apart from that I think it's got two bedrooms and a sitting-room.

W: Two bedrooms. I suppose two of us could share, or one of us could sleep in the sitting-room. How much is the rent?

M: I think they want £21 a week.

W: £21? That's fine. That would be £7 each.

M: (20) But you see the trouble is it might be a bit noisy. Woodside Road is really quite busy. It's on the bus route after all, with all that traffic going past.

W: Oh, that doesn't matter. We'd be out all day. It'd be marvelous to be on the tenth bus route. We wouldn't have to walk at all and we'd get to work so quickly.

M: Well, (21) I hope it's what you want.

W: (21) Oh yes. I'm very satisfied. Thanks a lot.

M: That's all right.

预览三道题各选项,其中第 19 题各选项提到 rent, flat 等词,第 20 题中提到了 expensive, rooms 等词语,因此推测对话可能与租房有关。

19. What is the woman doing?

B)。[听前猜测]各选项提及了 newspaper, renting

information, want ads 及 flat, 并且都是动名词短语,由此推断本题可能与租房或求职有关。

[精解] 本题询问女士正在做什么。根据上下文可知,女士正在报纸上寻找租房信息。本题关键句为: I'm trying to find a flat. 故 B) 正确。

20. According to the man, what's the problem of the flat?

C)。[听前猜测] 根据前一个问题可以确定对话是关于租房问题的。通过各选项推断,本题是对房子可能存在的缺点提问。

[精解] 本题询问男士认为这个公寓存在什么问题。根据对话中男士所说的话 But you see the

trouble is it might be a bit noisy 可知,他觉得这个公寓可能会有点吵,与 C) 一致。

21. What can be inferred from the conversation about the final decision?

B)。[听前猜测] 通过各选项可知,本题是对女士最后可能做的决定提问。

[精解] 对话最后,男士对女士说希望这是她所期待的一个公寓,女士对此给予了肯定的回答 I'm very satisfied。由此可知,女士将会租下这个公寓,即做出一个肯定的决定。故 B) 正确。

Conversation Two

M: Tell me about yourself and your past experience.

W: For the past three years, I have been working in China East Airlines Corporation Limited. (22) I can tolerate different people and have been told that this is one of my strongpoints. I feel I have a lot to offer as a team member.

M: Why are you interested in this occupation?

W: It has always been my dream to be an air hostess. And I enjoy traveling to different places as well as working with people.

M: What do you think is the chief characteristic for a stewardess?

W: Well, a stewardess should be friendly, courteous, patient and should treat passengers kindly and politely, (23) but the most important thing is to be responsible.

M: Are you in good health?

W: I just had a complete physical examination and I'm in top condition.

M: Do you get angry easily?

W: No, (24) I know how to control my temper.

M: If a passenger had an accident, what would you do?

W: First and foremost, I would give him or her some basic first aids and ask my partner to call for assistance at the same time.

M: (25) If you are hired, when can you start work?

W: I can begin to work right away because I'm out of work now.

M: (25) What are your salary expectations?

W: I really need more information about the job before we start to discuss salary. I would like to postpone that discussion until later. Maybe you could tell me what is budgeted for the position and how your commission structure works.

预览四道题各选项,第 22 题和第 24 题都提到了 she 的一些品质和性格特点,因此推断对话可能主要与 she 有关。

22. What do we know about the woman's strongpoints?

C)。[听前猜测] 选项中几个褒义形容词说明,本题是对 she 的某项优点的提问。

[精解] 关键句是: I can tolerate different people and have been told that this is one of my strongpoints. 所以选 C)。

23. In the woman's opinion, what's the most important characteristic for an air hostess?

D)。[听前猜测] 本题四个选项都是表示人物性情和礼仪的褒义名词,因此推测本题是对人物特点的提问。需要注意的是本题是对哪类人物特点的提问。

[精解] 本题询问女士认为空姐应具备的最重要的特点是什么。关键句为: ... but the most important thing is to be responsible. 即空姐应具有责任感,与 D) 一致。

24. What is the woman's character?

B)。[听前猜测] 本题四个选项中的 sensitive, good-tempered, easy-going, warm-hearted 均是描述 she 的性格的,因此推测可能是对 she 的性格的提问。

[精解] 通过关键句: I know how to control my temper. 可知,她的脾气很好。故本题答案为 B)。

25. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

B)。[听前猜测] 根据四个选项可以推测,本题可能是对人物关系的提问。

[精解] 本题询问对话中两人的关系。通过对话形式和对话中涉及的问题,尤其是最后两个问题可以推断,对话应是一次面试。由此可知,两人的关系可能是面试官和应聘者。所以选 B)。

Section B

Passage One

Teenagers who do better than expected in their A levels have little chance of getting into leading universities under a new government system. Universities and political opponents said that the "adjustment period" introduced this year was ineffective since many desirable courses were already full.

(26) The five-day period is supposed to give school-leavers with higher than expected grades the chance to "trade up" to popular courses or prestigious universities, without losing their first-choice place.

More than 50,000 extra people have applied to university this year, but there are only 13,000 more full-time

undergraduate places.

Those who are unfairly marked down in A-level exams could lose their place, even if they successfully appeal and later get a higher grade. Some courses are closed to British applicants even though they still have places for foreign students. (27) This is because for financial reasons the government restricts the number of British students that universities can recruit. Overseas students pay higher fees and do not receive the grants or subsidised loans available to home students.

It is no doubt that (28) ministers have sown the seeds of failure for their own policy, as some people from university comment. The officers tell people they can trade up when there are a record number of applicants, but universities are already at risk of being fined for over-recruitment, which is a recipe for disaster.

So the adjustment period was actually a trial, and it will raise questions about its future.

预览三道题各选项,第26题四个选项都是不定式,推测本题可能与做某事的目的有关;第28题中 **courses, university, applicants** 等词表明,短文可能是关于学生申请学校和课程的话题。

26. What's the supposed function of the "adjustment period"?

A). [听前猜测] 通过 **students, school, apply, recruit** 等词推测,本题可能与学生申请入学有关。

[精解] 本题询问“调整期”预想的作用是什么。因此首先应弄清楚何为“调整期”。短文提到“调整期”是政府今年提出的一项新政策,旨在为那些在 A-level 考试中取得比预期好的成绩的学生提供“交易”到更好的课程或学校的机会。所以本题答案为 A)。

27. Why does the government limit the recruit number of British students?

B). [听前猜测] 由选项可知,本题是对原因的提问。

[精解] 问题是询问政府限制录取英国学生数量的原因。关键句为: This is because for financial reasons the government restricts the number of British students that universities can recruit. 故本题答案为 B)。

28. What can be inferred from the passage?

D). [听前猜测] 由 **questions, over-recruitment** 等词及前面问题中提到的新政策,推测本题是关于新政策可能带来的问题。

[精解] 文中提到,部长们为自己制定的政策种下了失败的种子,言外之意即政府制定的新政策是否会成功受到质疑。D) 与原文意思一致。

Passage Two

Tourism campaigns featuring bikini-clad models and images of the outback as in the new epic movie "Australia" have helped Australia win the title of world's top country brand for the third consecutive year.

(29) An annual country branding index designed to track travel trends and pinpoint opportunities for tourism worldwide had Canada rising to second place in the list of countries with the best brand reputations after coming sixth last year.

Other countries to make the top 10 in the fourth annual Country Brand Index (CBI) were Italy, Switzerland, France, New Zealand, Britain, Japan and Sweden.

(30) The index identified China, the United Arab Emirates and Croatia as the top three "rising stars"—those likely to become major tourist destinations in the next five years.

Although Australia came top overall, when it came to the best branded countries for arts and culture the list was led by Italy, France and Egypt.

When it came to nightlife, the leaders in branding were Japan, Brazil and Spain, for fine dining the winners were Italy, France and Japan, and for shopping, it was hard to beat the United States, United Arab Emirates and Singapore.

But (31) when it came to the country where travelers would most like to live in, Australia came first followed by New Zealand, Canada, and Switzerland.

The survey also identified various travel trends including women traveling more and without men, affluent retirees traveling with their grandchildren, and more people visiting places or species that are seen as endangered or in some form of time-related environmental risk.

预览三道题各选项,第29题提到 **travel, tourism** 等词,推测短文可能与旅游行业的发展情况有关;第30题各选项均为国家名称,可能与这些国家的旅游问题有关;第31题各选项基本上都提到了 **brand** 一词,推断可能与国家品牌有关。

29. What does the annual country branding index aim at?

A). [听前猜测] 本题四个选项提到了 **travel, tourism, travelers** 等词,因此推测可能与旅游话题有关。

[精解] 本题询问一年一度的“国家品牌指数”榜的目的。文中提到,这份榜单旨在追踪全球旅游业的新兴趋势及开发旅游业发展机遇。故本题答案为 A)。

30. Which country is likely to become a major tourist destination in the next five years?

C). [听前猜测] 本题各选项均为国家,联系短文主题,推测可能与这些国家的旅游行业发展状况有关。

[精解] 文中提到,中国、阿联酋和克罗地亚被评为

三大旅游“未来之星”,有望于五年后发展成为世界主要旅游目的地。故本题答案为 C)。

31. What can we know about Australia from this index?

C). [听前猜测] 通过选项可以推测问题是关于它在哪些方面具有品牌优势。

[精解] 根据文中信息可知,在“国家品牌指数”榜中澳大利亚的综合排名位列第一,但名列最佳“夜生活”国家前列的是日本、巴西和西班牙;美国、阿联酋和新加坡被认为是最佳购物目的地;意大利、法国和日本则是餐饮最优国家。此外,澳大利亚还是旅游者最愿意居住的国家。故本题答案为 C)。

Passage Three

Almost two-thirds of children want their parents to spend more time reading to them before bed, and most

prefer Mum's storytelling to Dad's, researchers said.

They conducted a study that showed (32) younger children aged 3-4 were most hungry for more stories, with over three-quarters saying they wished their parents read to them more often.

More than half of all children aged 3-8 said story time was their favorite pastime with their parents.

"The results of our research confirm the traditional activity of storytelling continues to be a powerful learning and emotional resource in children's lives," said child psychologist Richard Woolfson.

Storytelling ranked higher than television or video games among pastimes for kids, and 82 percent said reading a story with their parents helped them sleep better, according to the survey of 500 children aged 3-8.

(33) The best storytellers were mothers who used funny voices to illustrate different characters or made their own special sound effects to keep the story moving, researchers said.

(34) When Mum and Dad are not at hand, well-known people will do: over 30 percent of children said they would like to hear a bedtime story from Harry Potter star Daniel Radcliffe, with teen idols Zac Efron, Miley Cyrus and Emma Watson trailing close behind.

"It can be very difficult for parents to find the time to read with their children, but (35) these moments can help build strong bonds and play an important part in their children's development," said Woolfson.

浏览四道题各选项,第32题提到 **storytelling** 等词,第33题各选项均是原因,并且具体谈到了妈妈给孩子讲故事的问题;第34题各选项中出现了不同的人,第35题谈到了某事可能会产生的积极作用。因此可以推断,短文是关于家长给孩子讲故事及其效果的。

32. What does the research show?

B)。[听前猜测]由选项可知,本题与3-4岁和3-8岁儿童对于讲故事这项活动的兴趣有关。

[精解]关键句为:... younger children aged 3-4 were most hungry for more stories ... 即三到四岁的儿童对于故事有最大的需求。故B)为本题答案。

33. Why do children like Mum's storytelling most?

A)。[听前猜测]通过四个选项可知,本题是对原因的提问。而且选项中均出现了 **mothers** 等词语,表明本题可能具体谈到了妈妈给孩子讲故事的问题。

[精解]本题询问小孩子最喜欢听妈妈讲故事的原因。关键句是:The best storytellers were mothers who used funny voices to illustrate different characters or made their own special sound effects to keep the story moving. 故答案为A)。

34. Besides Mum and Dad, who is the children's

second choice for storytelling?

C)。[听前猜测]本题四个选项为不同身份的人,联系短文的主题推测,可能是对讲故事的人提问。

[精解]问题是除了父母,小孩子最喜欢听什么人讲故事。文中提到,当父母不在身边时,孩子们会选择名人给他们讲故事。do在这里作代动词,意为“可以成为讲故事的人”。well-known与famous意思相同,意为“著名的”。故C)正确。

35. According to the passage, what advantage can storytelling offer?

A)。[听前猜测]根据本题各选项可知,这是关于讲故事会给孩子带来的积极作用的问题。

[精解]文中讲到父母很难有时间给孩子讲故事,但给孩子讲故事是可以增强父母与孩子之间的紧密联系的。故本题答案为A)。

Section C

36. highlight

[听前猜测]此处缺少of名词短语的中心词。highlight意为“焦点,最重要的部分”。

37. nickname

[听前猜测]此处位于形容词性物主代词his之后,需要名词。nickname意为“绰号”。

38. claims

[听前猜测]此处缺少谓语动词。根据短文的整体时态,此处应选择一般现在时;主语是第三人称单数,所以应用动词的第三人称单数形式。claim意为“声称”。

39. decade

[听前猜测]此处位于形容词last之后,需要名词。decade意为“十年”。

40. unwrapping

[听前猜测]此处需要动词。但要注意词组look forward to中的to为介词,位于其后的动词应选用

-ing形式。unwrap的意思是“打开”。

41. estimates

[听前猜测]此处缺少谓语动词。根据全文时态及主语可知,应该用动词的现在时态的第三人称单数形式。estimate意为“估计,估价”。

42. financial

[听前猜测]此处需要形容词,修饰后面的名词crisis。financial意为“财政的,金融的”。

43. obsession

[听前猜测]此处缺少名词,作句子的主语。obsession意为“着迷”。

44. His daily over-indulgence has caused his weight to skyrocket to 121 kg

45. I was just feeling fed up and bored, so I went home and put the decorations up

46. And Mr. Park has not been content to keep his Christmas cheer to himself

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

鉴于消费者对农产品产地和质量的需求,排除土地、时间和技术的限制,社区农业应运而生。其产品销售也不是在传统的超市,而是直接送达对之感兴趣的消费者家里。

选项归类

名词: A) consumers 消费者; C) price 价格; G) sellers 卖家; H) deal 交易; J) option 选择
动词: B) unloads 卸货; I) leaves 离开; K) growing 种植; N) arrives 到达; O) sorted 把……分类, 挑选
形容词: D) suitable 合适的; F) involved 有关的; M) large 大量的
副词: E) reversely 反方向地; L) straight 直接地

试题详解

47. D). [精解] 名词短语 plot of land 前缺一个形容词。根据原文句意, CSA 的出现是为了适应那些缺少“合适的”土地、时间和技术的美国人, D) suitable 含义与之相符。M) large “大量的”在含义上存在夸大, 故排除。
48. J). [精解] 形容词 another 后缺一个名词。根据原文可知, 对于那些缺少合适的土地、时间和技术的美国人而言, CSA 与旧的模式相比, 是一种新的“选择”, J) option 含义与之相符。
49. F). [精解] 代词 those 后缺一个形容词。空格考查其后 say 的使动者, 联系上文可知, those 指代的人应与 The basic business model 有关, 即涉及其中的人, F) involved 含义与之相符。
50. A). [精解] 介词 among 后缺一个名词短语。空格处缺与后文 the origins and quality of their food 中 their 对应含义的词, 由常识可推知, 关心自己食物的来源和质量的应该是消费者, 故 A) consumers 为本题答案, 同时排除 G) sellers “销售者”。注意空格后介词 in 与原文 interest 搭配, 不要误以为空格处填入的词需要与介词 in 搭配。
51. K). [精解] 介词 on 前缺一个动词。根据原文空格所在句, 由常识可知, 蔬菜、水果和药草应该是“种植”在农场里面, 故空格处缺“种植”一词, K) growing 含义与之相符。
52. L). [精解] 动词 travel 后缺一个副词。由原文可知, 这些蔬菜、水果等不会经过超市环节而是进入 Washington, D. C. 的家庭。与经过中间超市环节相对可知, 空格处应填入表示“直接”的词语, 故 L) straight 为本题答案。这里需要注意的是, straight 在这里不是形容词, 而是副词, 同时排除 E) reversely “反方向地”。
53. N). [精解] 名词短语 this load 后缺一个动词。联系原文可知, 在早晨被采摘几小时以后, 货物应该被“运到”附近的 Maryland, arrive at 为固定搭配, 表示“抵达”, 故 N) arrives 为本题答案, 同时排除 I) leaves “离开”。
54. B). [精解] 名词短语 Farmer Allan Balliet 后缺一个动词。联系上文可知, 该空考查货物运达后, Farmer Allan Balliet 对它的反应, 由上文的 load 可推知首先要“卸货”, 故 B) unloads 为本题答案。
55. O). [精解] 介词 into 前缺一个动词。联系原文可知, Allan Balliet 将本年度的第一次收成“分类、挑选”进袋子, 以供认购者直接运走, 故 O) sorted 为本题答案。
56. H). [精解] 形容词 good 后缺一个名词。由原文可知, 空格处所缺词含义与上文 it 对应, it 指代上文提及的交易, 故空格处缺名词“交易”, H) deal 作名词含义与之相符。原文虽提及价格, 但是“价格”与上文 it 指代的含义不符, 故排除。

Section B

Passage One

全文翻译

(57) 一位在高盛华尔街总部工作的前计算机程序员已被指控犯有窃取商业机密罪, 具体的指控内容是下载敏感的计算机代码, 这些代码被用于运行投资银行的自动交易系统。上周五, 高盛公司以谢尔盖·阿雷尼科夫 (一名 39 岁的俄罗斯移民) 涉嫌违反安全条例向警方报警后, 美国联邦调查局在纽约附近的新泽西州纽瓦克机场逮捕了他。一位曼哈顿法官今天以 75 万美元的保释金批准他予以保释。

他被美国检察官指控为不当复制用于运行交易系统的代码, 并将相关资料上传至某文件共享网站。据法院文件透露, 该网站由某匿名人士在伦敦注册, 并与一台位于德国的计算机服务器相关联。

美国联邦调查局在提起的刑事诉讼中称, 在上个月四天的时间内, (58) 阿雷尼科夫从雇主高盛那里上传了 32 兆的信息, 他的雇主在法庭文件中被简单描述为“某金融机构”。然而, 根据华尔街的消息透露, 该金融机构就是高盛公司。

阿雷尼科夫在高盛的年薪是 40 万美元, 他于今年 6 月早些时候离职, 然后加入了一家位于芝加哥的公司, 据他透露给他老板的消息, (59) 这家新公司给他开出的薪水是原先的三倍。这项指控描述了从高盛窃取的信息是一种软件代码, 用来运行一个“针对各种股票和商品市场的先进、高速、大容量”的交易平台, 这个平台能够通过快速获取和分析有关市场情况的变化来进行交易。据法院文件记述, “通过该交易平台通常每年为该金融机构产生数百万美元的利润。”

阿雷尼科夫被指控通过他在公司的工作电脑, 以及家中的台式机和笔记本电脑下载代码。(60) 高盛是通过内部监测系统发现这起违规事件的, 该系统会扫描员工的电子邮件以发现是否转移公司的计算机代码, 并对任何将文件上传到外部服务器的行为发出警报。

(61) 与其他华尔街的银行一样, 高盛很少披露其相关的交易方法。用于运行自动交易的软件平台被认为是公司的高度商业机密。高盛拒绝就此发表评论, 但知情人士表示, 此项罪行没有影响到公司的客户。阿雷尼科夫的妻子, 爱琳娜, 向路透社声称她的丈夫是无辜的, 说他是一个已经在美国生活了 19 年的好公民。

试题详解

57. D). [定位] 由题干中的 Sergey Aleynikov 定位到原文首段第二句 Sergey Aleynikov, a 39-year-old Russian immigrant to the U. S. ...

[精解] 细节处设题。联系上文可知第一段中的 A former computer programmer 即指 Sergey Aleynikov,

再由... has been charged with stealing trade secrets by downloading sensitive computer codes that drive the investment bank's automatic trading systems ...可以推断 computer codes 属于商业机密, D) 含义与之相符。由原文 a 39-year-old Russian immigrant to the U. S. 可知他是一名俄罗斯移民, 故排除 A) “一名在俄罗斯工作的美国人”; 由原文 former 一词可知 Sergey Aleynikov 已经不在 Goldman 工作, 故排除 B); 原文只提及了代码的窃取, 并没有明确指出是否存在 corruption 问题, 故排除 C)。

58. B)。[定位]由题干中的 The codes for trading systems 定位到原文第二段首句 He is accused by U. S. prosecutors of improperly copying codes used to drive trading systems and of uploading the information to a file-sharing website.

[精解]细节处设题。联系原文下文 Aleynikov uploaded 32MB of information from his employer 可以推断他窃取的信息属于他的雇主, 再联系下文可知雇主是 Goldman, 所以 B) 含义与之相符。由上文精解可以排除 C); 由原文 He is accused ... of improperly copying codes ... and of uploading the information to a file-sharing website 可推知, 即使在美国, 外传分享这些信息也是违法的, 故排除 A); 由原文可知这些信息是由 Aleynikov 窃取后外传到共享网站的, 并非被在德国的其他人所窃取, 故排除 D)。

59. C)。[定位]由题干中的 the fourth paragraph 定位到原文第四段。

[精解]推理处设题。由定位段首句...which, he told his bosses, was offering to triple his remuneration 可推知新公司给他三倍于旧公司的薪酬, 由此推断 C) “被新公司提供的薪酬所吸引”与之相符。由原文可知 Aleynikov 加入了位于芝加哥的一个公司, 并非其自己创建, 故排除 A); 原文只是提及新公司付他高薪, 并未提及旧公司拒绝他的加薪要求, 故排除 B); 由原文 generate many millions of dollars of profit per year for the financial institution 可知获益的是 the financial institution, 即 Aleynikov 的老东家, 而非 Aleynikov 自己, 故排除 D)。

60. A)。[定位]由题干中的 Goldman find out Aleynikov's stealing 定位到原文第五段第二句 Goldman discovered the alleged breach through monitoring systems that scan employees' e-mail messages for transfers of computer code and flag up any attempts to upload files to external servers.

[精解]细节处设题。根据定位句中的 Goldman discovered the alleged breach through monitoring systems 可推知高盛通过监视系统来发现违规事件, A) 中的 its internal security systems(内部安全系统)是对原文 monitoring systems 的同义转述。由原文可知, 高盛扫描的只是 employees' e-mail messages, 故排除 B); 原文 Aleynikov is accused of downloading the codes through his work desktop, a home computer and a laptop(被指控用自己的工作电脑、家庭电脑和笔记本电脑下载编码)只是被指控的内容, 并非高盛发现该指控的途径, 故排除 C) 和 D)。

61. D)。[定位]由题干中的 the last paragraph 定位到原文末段相关细节处。

[精解]推理处设题。由原文末段第一、二句 In common with rival Wall Street banks, Goldman discloses little about its trading methods. Software platforms used to drive automatic trades are considered to be highly commercially sensitive. 可以推知, 地处华尔街的银行很少外露自己的经营方式, 而且与经营有关的软件也被当作高度商业机密, 因此 D) “经营方式对华尔街的银行很重要”与原文含义相符。由原文可知 Elina 只是作为 Aleynikov 的妻子而认为他无罪, 并没有提出任何证据, 故排除 A); 由原文 a source close to the bank said there had been no impact on clients 可知高盛并没有遭受很大的影响, 故排除 B); 由原文 Goldman declined to comment 可知高盛谢绝做出评论, 故排除 C)。

高频词汇及短语

headquarters [ˌhed'kwɔ:təz] n. 总部

immigrant ['ɪmɪgrənt] n. 移民

on condition that 以……为条件

allege [ə'ledʒ] vt. 指控, 断言

identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] vt. 确认

departure [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə(r)] n. 离开

sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkətɪd] adj. 复杂的, 精密的, 老练的

external [ɪk'stɜ:nl] adj. 外部的

in common with 与……一样

decline [dɪ'klaɪn] vt. 婉拒

Passage Two

全文翻译

一项最新的联邦研究发现, 有近36%的美国黑人是肥胖者, 远远超过其他主要种族或民族群体, 而且这种差别存在于大多数州中。据疾病控制和预防中心周四报道, 约29%的西班牙裔美国人和24%的白种人是肥胖者。总体而言, 约26%的美国成年人是肥胖者。

肥胖率的种族差别在以前曾报道过, 卫生部门官员并没有因为黑人在肥胖症患者中占较大比例而感到惊讶。(62)但是, 新的疾病预防控制中心的报告是第一次逐个调查各州之间的差别, 发现有21个州的黑人肥胖率极高, 在其他州里的肥胖率也较高。

专家认为造成这种差别的原因有若干个。收入较低的人往往很难获得医疗保健, 很难享用运动设施以及购买比较昂贵和健康的食品。在很多地方, 一部分人处于不同程度的贫穷状态。(63)“贫穷是造成肥胖的主要诱因”, 耶鲁大学食品政策与肥胖研究中心主任凯利·布劳内尔认为。

CDCP 的流行病学家潘力平博士表示, 对体重的态度也被认为是其中的一个因素。研究人员列举了2008年的研究, 发现黑人和西班牙裔妇女对自己身材的不满意程度要比白人妇女低很多。“黑人和西班牙裔美国人更能

接受高体重,”潘说,对自己体重感到满意的胖人也不大可能节制饮食或经常运动。(64)然而,也许随着时间的推移,人们不断与贫穷和环境做斗争,“他们也许会开始接受更高的体重”,布劳内尔说。

肥胖是根据身体质量指数,用身高和体重计算出来的结果。一个5英尺7英寸高,体重190磅的成年人体重指数为30,这个指数被当作评判肥胖的标准。这个数据来自于一个全国性的电话调查,从2006年到2008年调查了超过一百万的美国人。黑人肥胖率最高的是缅因州,那里45%的人是肥胖者。在田纳西州,西班牙肥胖者是最常见的。西弗吉尼亚州是白人肥胖者最多的州。(65)但是,不管是黑人还是白人,肥胖者通常在南部和中西部最常见到。

* 试题详解 *

32. C)。[定位]由题干中的 the first and second paragraphs 定位到原文前两段相关细节处。
[精解]细节处设题。由原文第二段第二句中的 the new CDCP report is the first to look at the gap state-by-state 可知,州与州之间存在肥胖率差距,C)含义与之相符。原文只是提及黑人肥胖率超过其他人群,但这并不意味着大部分黑人都是肥胖症患者,故排除A);原文提及 about 26 percent of U. S. adults are obese,指的是成年人,并非全体美国人,故排除B);由原文 blacks had significantly higher obesity rates in 21 states and somewhat higher rates in many others 可知在很多州黑人肥胖率都很高,故排除D)。
63. D)。[定位]由题干中的 Kelly 和 a great cause for obesity 定位到原文第三段末句“Poverty is a very strong driver of obesity,” said Kelly Brownell ...。
[精解]段末处设题。由原文定位句可知,Kelly 认为 Poverty is a very strong driver of obesity(贫穷是肥胖的重要促因之一),其中 driver 含“促因”之意,D)含义与之吻合。A)“医疗护理缺乏”、B)“锻炼设施缺乏”和 C)“食品质量低劣”是上文提及的州与州肥胖率存在差别的原因,而非题干要求的 Kelly 认为导致肥胖存在的原因,故均排除。
64. B)。[定位]由题干中的 the attitudes about weight 定位到原文第四段首句 Attitudes about weight also are believed to be a factor, said Dr. Liping Pan, a CDCP epidemiologist。
[精解]推理处设题。由原文定位句下文 Brownell 的观点 over time ... they come to accept the higher weights 可以推知,人们在未来有可能接受更重的体重,B)含义与之相符,其中 adopt 和 in the future 分别为原文 accept 和 over time 的同义转述。由原文 black ... women had significantly lower odds of being dissatisfied with their body size 可推知黑人女性较少对肥胖不满,故排除A);由原文 heavy people who are satisfied with their size are not likely to ... exercise(对自己体型满意的肥胖者不太可能参加锻炼)排除含义泛化的C);由原文 Black and Hispanics are more accepting of high weight 可知西班牙裔美国人更容易接受高体重,故排除D)。
65. C)。[定位]由题干中的 the telephone survey 定位到原文末段第三句 The data comes from a national telephone survey of more than 1 million Americans over the years 2006 through 2008。
[精解]数字处设题。由定位句下文 obesity was most common for both blacks and whites in the South and Midwest 可知南部和中西部地区肥胖最普遍,C)含义与之相符。A)忽略了原文的条件 5-foot-7-inch adult,故排除;原文提及 Maine 黑人肥胖率是45%,而非所有 Maine 人,故排除B);由原文 Tennessee was the state where Hispanic obesity was most common 可知该州仅仅是西班牙裔人肥胖率最高,故排除D)。
66. A)。[定位]由题干中的 the main topic of this passage 定位到原文全文,尤其开头、结尾等概括文章主旨处。
[精解]主旨处设题。联系整篇文章可知,本文主要阐述了美国黑人的肥胖问题,A)含义与之吻合。文章只是在部分段落提及一些导致肥胖的原因,但这并非本文主旨,故排除B);原文虽提及不同种族的人群,但不涉及种族问题,故排除C);原文只是部分提及美国的医疗问题,但不是本文中心,故排除D)。

高频词汇及短语

obese [əʊ'bi:s] *adj.* 肥胖的
proportion [prə'pɔ:ʃən] *n.* 比例
significantly [sɪg'nɪfɪkəntli] *adv.* 显著地
medical [ˈmedɪkl] *adj.* 医学的
facility [fə'sɪləti] *n.* 设施

disproportionately [ˌdɪsprə'pɔ:ʃənətli] *adv.* 不成比例地
driver ['draɪvə(r)] *n.* 促因
base on 以……为根据
index ['ɪndeks] *n.* 指数
threshold [ˈθreʃhəʊld, ˈθrefəʊld] *n.* 起点

Part V Cloze

Pleo 是仿造一周大的恐龙幼仔而制造的电子宠物恐龙,因其拥有人工智能,所以能够从环境中不断地学习和成长。Pleo 有自己独特的工具和系统,其生命可分为三个阶段,每个阶段都有自己的特点,Pleo 可能会成为人们很好的玩伴。

67. C)。[精解]名词辨义题。根据前面的 one-week-old“一周大”,可知一周大的恐龙应该只是恐龙幼仔,所以 C) baby 符合题意。此句意为:Pleo 是仿照一周大的恐龙幼仔而制造的电子宠物恐龙。文中并未提到 Pleo 是 male“雄性”还是 female“雌性”;adult“成年”。
68. B)。[精解]固定搭配题。artificial intelligence“人工智能”是固定说法。此句意为:因其拥有人工智能,所以能够不断地从环境中学习和成长。information“信息”;intellectual“知识分子”;intensity“强度”。
69. C)。[精解]动词辨义题。文章提到 Pleo 能够从环境和自身的经历中学习,在学习之后会有自己独特的行为,二者在很大程度上存在必然联系,所以 mean“意味着”符合句意。predict“预测”;mark“留下痕迹、标志”;say“说、讲、表示”。

70. A)。[精解]逻辑衔接题。空格前是说每个 Pleo 的行为都是独特的,而后面讲从环境学习,根据逻辑可以推断 Pleo 是从环境中学习以后,行为才变得独特的,所以选 after。before “在……以前”,与题意相反;when “当……时”,表示两个动作同时发生;since 引导时间状语从句时,主句时态应该用完成时。
71. C)。[精解]动词辨义题。空格处缺少一个可以同 with 搭配的动词,根据文章意思,Pleo 有自己独特的工具和系统使它可以同环境进行互动,此处选择 C) interact “互动”。cooperate with “同……合作”;interfere with “干扰、阻碍”;communicate with “同……交流”。用在此处均不符合语义。
72. B)。[精解]形容词辨义题。此处是说 Pleo 每只耳朵上都有一只麦克风,所以选择 each。each 和 every 虽然都表示全体中“每个的”意思。但是两者的区别在于全体中包含两个人或物的时候,用 each。如果包含三个或更多的人或物,通常用 every。all 和 both 都表示“全体”,但 all 表示三个或三个以上的人或物的“全体”,而 both 则表示两个人或物的“全体”,两者后面如果接可数名词,都应该使用复数形式,所以不可用在此处。
73. A)。[精解]名词辨义题。根据提示,空格处所需名词应该是 body “身体”上的某个部位,joint “关节”符合题意。此句句意:在身体的每个关节都有感应器,使它能够有效地移动。connection 表示“连接、关系”;conjunction 指“(语法上的)连接词”;junction 指“交叉点”。这三项均不能指身体上的部位。
74. B)。[精解]副词辨义题。空格处需要一个副词修饰动词 move,前文提到 Pleo 的每个关节上都有感应器,所以可以推测有了这些感应器,Pleo 能够更加有效地移动。effectively “有效地”符合题意。independently “独立地”;slowly “慢慢地”;directly “直接地”。
75. B)。[精解]结构衔接题。此处考查宾语从句的连接词。此处是说 Pleo 的嘴里有红外线感应器,这样它就可以知道是否有东西放进了嘴里。用 if 符合题意。因为从句中不缺少成分,所以 who 和 what 很容易就可排除掉;这里 that 是强干扰项,两者都可以引导宾语从句,但注意 if 表示“是否”,that 却不表示任何含义。在它们所引导的从句中,that 表示一种肯定、明确的概念,而 if 则表示一种不肯定、不明确的概念。
76. B)。[精解]固定搭配题。communicate with “同……交流”。此句句意:它还有红外线通信装置,这使它可以同其他 Pleo 进行交流。
77. B)。[精解]逻辑衔接题。此处需要一个副词修饰 work,因为前文提到的 Pleo 的一些工具,所以可以推测这些工具一起造就了 Pleo,together 表示“一起、共同”,符合语义。completely “全部地”;totally 主要强调数量上“全部地”;almost “几乎”,用在此处不合语义。
78. A)。[精解]形容词辨义题。从下文的 stage 1,stage 2,stage 3 可以看出,Pleo 有三个不同的生命阶段,所以这里选择 A) separate “不同的”。same “同样的”;similar “类似的”;individual “个别的,个人的”。
79. B)。[精解]固定搭配题。get used to “习惯于,适应”。注意这里的 to 为介词,后面如果接动词,需要使用动词的-ing 形式。此句句意:在阶段 1,Pleo 出生了,他会睁开眼睛,去适应环境。
80. D)。[精解]动词辨义题。此句是“It / This ... + some time”这种表示需要花费多长时间的结构,所以应该选择 takes。此句句意:这要花费 5 - 10 分钟。spend,take 都与时间有关,但用法不尽相同,spend 的用法是 spend some time in doing sth. 或 spend some time on sth.;take 的用法是 it takes some time to do sth.;pay 指“付款”;cost 指“花费”。
81. B)。[精解]固定搭配题。go for a walk “散步”。此句句意:它会想吃东西,去散步,并开始展现一些其他的行为。
82. A)。[精解]名词辨义题。前文的“想要食物”,“想去散步”都是一些“表现、举止”,所以根据前面的提示,这里需要填入 behavior “表现、举止”。signal “信号”;gesture “手势,姿势”;view “观点”,都不能表达此意思。
83. C)。[精解]动词辨义题。此处需要填入的动词要与后文的 sounds 构成搭配,能够有此搭配的只有 make 和 find,但是从文中可以看出来应是 Pleo 开始试着发出声音,所以选择 C)。
84. D)。[精解]名词辨义题。这里需要一个名词作 build 的宾语,此处是说 Pleo 开始塑造自己独特的个性。personality “个性”符合题意。performance “表现、表演,执行”;qualities “素质、品质”;appearance “外表”,均不符合语义。
85. A)。[精解]动词辨义题。此处需要的动词要与介词 for 构成搭配,文中提到如果你……的话 Pleo 就会成为你的玩伴。由此推测空格处应该选择 A) pay for “为……花钱”。此句句意:如果你想要一个很棒的电子宠物,并愿意为之掏腰包,Pleo 或许就是你的新玩伴。wait for “等……”;prepare for “为……做准备”;hope “希望”,用在此处均不符合语义。
86. A)。[精解]名词辨义题。根据文章可知,Pleo 是一个电子宠物,所以它可以成为人们的玩伴。playmate “玩伴”是一个复合名词。注意-mate 表示“伙伴、配偶”。schoolmate “同学、校友”;deskmate “同桌”;classmate “同学”,均不符合语义。

Part VI Translation

87. (should) take proper steps/measures to solve the environmental problems
[考点]①虚拟语气;②“采取措施” take steps/measures to do sth.;③“解决问题” solve problems。
88. The reason why he does part-time jobs
[考点]①定语从句;②“做兼职” do part-time jobs。
89. depends partly on my parents' attitudes towards/to it
[考点]①“取决于” depend on;②“部分” partly;③主谓一致。
90. can survive the earthquake
[考点]①“幸存” survive;②“地震” earthquake。
91. No matter what/Whatever the fashion trend is
[考点]①no matter 接疑问词;②“流行趋势” fashion trend。

Key to Model Test Two

Part I Writing

写作点拨

这篇作文讨论大学校园中的占座现象,要求在说明对立观点后表达自己的态度。在布局上,可根据题目中给出的提纲展开。第一段应直入主题,指出占座是大学校园的普遍现象(it's a common phenomenon for students to occupy seats);第二段说明公众关注此事,并持两种不同看法(arouse public concern);第三段应明确表达自己支持哪一方,并说明理由(in favor of)。

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p style="text-align: center;">On College Students' Occupying Seats</p> <p>On campus, it is a common phenomenon for students to occupy seats. In the library, classrooms, and even the canteen, you can find books and pens claiming the temporary usage of the tables and seats.</p> <p>(1) <i>This issue has aroused public concern. Some people hold that it is wrong and impolite behavior which should be fought against, while others argue that students should not take the blame since colleges fail to provide sufficient study facilities.</i></p> <p>There is probably some truth in both sides. As to me, I'm (2) <i>in favor of the former argument. For one thing, occupying seats inevitably worsens the problem of resource shortage. The seats will remain empty until the occupiers come. For another, taking up seats does harm to the harmonious campus atmosphere when friendship and modesty give way to improper competition. Therefore, I strongly oppose this kind of act.</i></p>	<p>首段开门见山,指出占座是大学校园的普遍现象,说明问题的普遍性。claim“宣称”、temporary“暂时的”为亮点词汇。</p> <p>第二段承上启下。结构如下:Some people hold that ... while others argue that ... 表达两种不同观点。其中 take the blame“受到谴责”、fail to“未能……”为高分表达。</p> <p>第三段明确表明个人看法。从两方面说明理由。其中 in favor of“支持”、inevitably“不可避免地”、shortage“不足,缺乏”、harmonious“和谐的”、give way to“被……取代”为高分表达。</p>

拓展空间

(1) This issue has aroused public concern. Some people hold that ... while others argue that ... 该句型首先指出某现象或问题受到公众的关注,然后引出人们对该现象或问题的不同看法,是议论文中常用的句型。	(2) in favor of 意为“支持,赞成”,其同义表达有:approve of, agree with, be for it, go in for; 其反义表达有:oppose; be opposed to; object to; be against.
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Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

本文首先指出加拿大森林是“地球之肺”。但是由于全球变暖,加拿大森林从二氧化碳的吸收者变成了二氧化碳的来源。文中分析了原因,随后提出对加拿大伐木业的影响。

1. B)。[定位]由题干中的 Canada's 1.2 million square miles 定位到第二段首句 The country's 1.2 million square miles of trees have been called the “lungs of the planet” by ecologists because they account for more than 7 percent of Earth's total forest lands.
- [精解]段首及原因处设题。本题考查生态学家称加拿大 120 万平方公里的树林为“地球之肺”的原因。在第二段第一句直接说明原因是因为占全球森林面积的 7%,第二句进一步解释,因此能吸入大量二氧化碳,净化空气,二者结合,所以被称为“地球之肺”。故 B) 为答案。
2. C)。[定位]由题干中的 scientists 和 now Canada's forests 定位到第三段第二句 In an alarming yet little-noticed series of recent studies, scientists have concluded that Canada's precious forests... now pumping out more climate-changing carbon dioxide than they are sinking...
- [精解]段中处及复杂句式处设题。本题考查加拿大森林目前释放和吸收二氧化碳的情况。解题关键在于

理解 now pumping out more climate-changing carbon dioxide than they are sinking(加拿大宝贵的森林现在释放的改变气候的二氧化碳要比吸收的多),故 C)为答案。B)中的 approach the threatening line 意为“逼近警戒线”,原文说“cross the threatening line”,意为“超出警戒线”,故排除。

3. D)。[定位]由题干中的 Werner Kurz 定位到第四段“*We are seeing a significant distortion of the natural trend, ... the forests have shifted from being a carbon sink to a carbon source.*”

[精解]段末处及细节处设题。本题解题关键在于理解...the forests have shifted from being a carbon sink to a carbon source. 森林已经从 carbon sink 变成 carbon source,故 D)为答案。shift from...to...“由……变成……”。

4. D)。[定位]由题干中的 international Kyoto Protocol 定位到第六段。

[精解]定语从句处设题。本题考查对 international Kyoto Protocol 的理解。本题关键在于对本段定语从句的理解...which obligates participating governments to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions(使其成员国履行减少温室气体排放量的义务)。故 D)为答案。2007 年是加拿大成为 international Kyoto Protocol 成员国的日子,排除 A);加拿大政府应该遵守 international Kyoto Protocol,反之错误,排除 B);compel 意为“强迫”,和原文的 obligate “使负责任或履行义务”不符,故排除 C)。

5. A)。[定位]由题干中的 crisis in their forests 定位到第九段首句 Canadian officials say global warming is causing the crisis in their forests.

[精解]段首处设题。第九段首句指出加拿大官员把加拿大森林危机归因于全球变暖,故 A)为答案。

6. C)。[定位]由题干中的 needles 和 British Columbia's pine forest 定位到第十段第二句 More than 50,000 square miles of British Columbia's pine forest have been stricken so far with the markers of death; needles turn bright red before falling off the tree.

[精解]细节处设题。分析定位句可知松针在从树上落下之前就变成亮红色,故 C)为本题答案。本题易误选 B),但 B)说的是 pine forest,而不是 needles。

7. B)。[定位]由题干中的 pine beetle population 和 milder winters 很容易定位到第十一段第二句 But the milder winters of recent years have allowed the insect to grow rapidly.

[精解]转折处设题。本题考查关于 pine beetle 数量的问题。第二句提到温和的冬天使昆虫迅速增长,故 B)为答案。

8. logging

[定位]由题干中的 Merran Smith 和 out of the forest 定位到第十六段首句 There's only one thing which hauls all that carbon out of the forest, and that's logging...

[精解]此处需要填入名词,作 is 的表语。题干中的 draw 与句中的 haul 同义,only method 与 only one thing 同义,因此不难得出本题答案为 logging。

9. carbon emissions

[定位]由题干中的 other man-made materials 定位到第十七段最后一句话... other man-made materials, such as plastic, steel or concrete, which require the burning of even more fossil fuels — and therefore carbon emissions — during their manufacturing process.

[精解]题干中的 result in 与原句中 therefore 都引出燃烧更多的化石燃料的结果。分析定位句,可以得出本题答案为 carbon emissions。

10. take in even more carbon

[定位]由题干中的 replanting younger trees 定位到最后一段最后一句... can be replanted with younger trees, which will take in even more carbon during their growing years.

[精解]定语从句处设题。本题关键在于定位准确,找到 trees 及其谓语和宾语,分析定位句很容易得出答案为 take in even more carbon。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. M: Do you want the same cut as last time?

W: The same on top, but I'd like a little longer over the ears and in the back. And have the hair on the forehead trimmed.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

C)。[听前猜测]选项为地点,推测题干询问对话发生的场景。

[精解]关键字眼处设题。男士询问女士是否要剪和上次一样的发型,其中关键词为 cut,女士说头顶一样,耳边和后面的头发要长些,前额头发需要

修剪。所以对话发生在理发店。

12. W: I'll cancel the portion of Paris to London and then make a new reservation for you. Then write out the ticket for you.

M: That's fine. Can you please tell me the departure time again?

Q: What's the man doing now?

D)。[听前猜测]选项为动名词形式,推测题干可能询问正在做什么。

[精解]关键字眼处设题。女士说要帮男士取消从巴黎到伦敦的行程,进行新的预定,为他打出一张票。