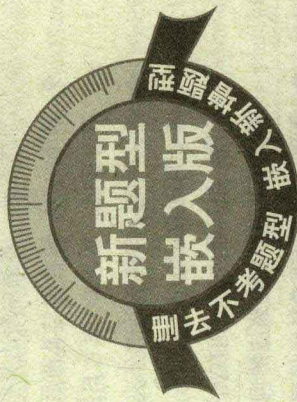


710分
新题型

2008年大学英语⑥级考试

王长喜

点评历年真题



主 编：王长喜
副主编：王全喜
《长喜英语》图书编委会 编

学苑出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语六级考试王长喜点评历年真题 / 王长喜主编. —14版. —北京: 学苑出版社, 2007. 9
ISBN 978-7-5077-0498-3

I. 大… II. 王… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—解题 IV. H319. 6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 154674 号

责任编辑：郑泽英
出版发行：学苑出版社
社 址：北京市丰台区南方庄2号院1号楼
邮政编码：100078
网 址：www.book001.com
电子信箱：xueyuan@public.bta.net.cn
销售电话：010-67675512、67602949、67678944
经 销：各地新华书店
印 刷 厂：保定市中国画美凯印刷有限公司
开 本：787×1092 1/16
印 张：21.25
字 数：308千字
版 次：2008年1月北京第14版
印 次：2008年1月北京第1次印刷
印 数：1-8 000
定 价：~~16.80~~元 21.80

本

书的编写有两个主要的目的：一是要为广大六级考生提供一套具有高度针对性和权威性的真题研习材料；二是要通过点评，即连线解析的方式直接明了地揭示考点出处，使考生在做完试题后形成更顺畅的解题思路。

所谓“点评”，既有“点”，又有“评”。“点”即是 SHOW，要显示出考点的出处、关键信息词、考点与答案之间的对应关系；“评”即是 COMMENT，要揭示出命题的规律、答案推导的过程以及基本的解题技巧，使点示的内容更加明晰，并提醒学生提防常犯的错误。

本书的“点评”模式有一个突出的特点，即“三栏式连线解析”。所谓“三栏”，即整个点评的过程按从左到右分三栏排列，第一栏和第二栏通过连线的方式清楚地明了地揭示考点出处以及答案推导过程，第三栏给出精确到位的解析。“三栏”解析模式有四大优点：

- ◆ 排版科学——从左到右分栏排列，符合考生阅读习惯；
- ◆ 层次清晰——各栏内容分配合理，点评层次清楚了；
- ◆ 重点突出——连线解析，底纹标注，考点重点一览无余；
- ◆ 分析到位——逐层透视，解题技巧、命题规律尽现其中。

“三栏”解析的科学模式使考生可以更加快速、方便、准确地把握真题的精髓，真正地做到一目了然，一步到位。这种“三栏”点评模式能够培养考生一种科学有效的做题模式和解题思路，下面我们以理解题（包括听力理解、阅读理解）为例，依据考生在解题过程中注意力的转移过程，对考生在做题时应采取的解题步骤加以说明：

寻找线索词：根据题干中的关键信息点，回到原文中寻找对应线索词；

↓

定位答案出处：根据题干线索词出处，定位该题所涉及信息的文字范围；

↓

对应关键词：将答案出处内容与选项内容进行对照，寻找原文与正确选项之间的对应点；

↓

得出答案：通过对照并分析关键信息点之间的联系推导出答案。

本书在点评过程中使用了一些线条、符号及一些专用术语，为避免影响考生阅读，特在此作出说明：

一、线条及符号

- ◆ **底纹**：用于标注线索词、答案出处及答案；
- ◆ **连线**：用于连接答案与其出处；
- ◆ **黑正体**：用于标注答案项与原文中对应关键词。
- ◆ **黑斜体**：用于标注题干与原文对应线索词；

二、专用术语

1. 线上文字：用于描述答案推导过程。

1) 理解题（包括听力理解、阅读理解）

- ◆ **信息辨认**：答案是原文细节内容的再现，在用词及句式上几乎没有变化，如 2006 年 12 月 24 日第 24 题。
- ◆ **信息转述**：答案是原文细节内容的转述，在用词及句式上均有所变换，但仍表达同样的含义，如 2006 年 12 月 23 日第 13 题。
- ◆ **信息归纳**：答案是对原文两处或两处以上细节内容归纳得出，如 2006 年 12 月 23 日第 56 题。
- ◆ **信息推断**：答案是根据原文细节内容推理和判断得出，如 2006 年 12 月 23 日第 11 题。

2) 完形、改错和听力

- ◆ **逻辑关系**：通过句子前后的逻辑关系推导出答案。主要包括并列、转折、递进、条件、因果关系等，如 2005 年 6 月第 71 题（转折关系）和 2005 年 12 月第 67 题（因果关系）。
- ◆ **固定搭配、动宾搭配、习惯表达及固定结构**：通过所填词所构成的固定搭配、习惯表达及固定结构等推导出答案。
- ◆ **固定搭配**：英语成语、固定短语、形介搭配和名介搭配，如 2007 年 6 月第 80 题。
- ◆ **习惯表达**：英语中表达某些含义时的习惯表达形式，如 2005 年 6 月第 73 题。
- ◆ **修饰关系**：形容词与其前后名词或是副词与其前后动词或形容词等形成合理的修饰关系，非此修饰便导致不合逻辑，如 2006 年 6 月改错题 70。
- ◆ **语义限定**：空格前后部分决定了句子所表达的含义，同时限定了所填词的含义及所填词的唯一性，如 2006 年 6 月第 69 题。
- ◆ **共现**：相互照应的词语在同一语境中同时出现，词语之间可能存在意义上或逻辑上的连带关系。主要包括：
 - 语义场共现：相互照应的词语用于表达同一个语境，围绕同一个话题出现，如 2005 年 6 月第 67 题。
 - 复现：同一词语或其同根词、近义词、反义词、上义词、下义词在同一语境或同一语篇中重复出现。主要包括：
 - 原词复现：同一词语重复出现，如 2005 年 6 月第 69 题。
 - 同根词复现：同一个词根构成的词语重复出现，如 2005 年 12 月改错题 64。
 - 近义复现：同义或近义的词重复出现，如 2005 年 6 月第 75 题。
 - 上、下义词复现：属词的总结与分解关系，上义词是总称词，下义词是其所包含的个体或种类，如 2005 年 6 月改错题第 67 题。

3) 其他题型

作文题标注了需要把握的文章脉络和用词套路。

2. 其他专用术语

1) 听力理解

听音重点：指由选项中提取的、在听音时应重点留意是否在原文中出现的要点内容。

2) 阅读理解

① 篇章模式说明：

- ◆ **G - S (- G) 模式**：即 general - specific (- general) [总述 - 分述 (- 总述)] 型文章。这是一种由总到分、由大到小的组织模式，如 2005 年 6 月 Part IV Passage One。
- ◆ **P - S (- E) 模式**：即 problem - solution (- evaluation) [问题 - 解决 (- 评论)] 型文章。首先提出问题，然后给出问题的解决方案或对该问题的反应并进行评估，如 2004 年 6 月 Part IV Passage Two。
- ◆ **Matching 模式**：即匹配型。其发展主线是两种事物之间的类比。通常的结构为：两种论点概述 - 一种论点 - 另一种论点；或是某种现象 - 一种事物的情况 - 另一种事物的情况 - 得出 conclusion，如 2004 年 1 月 Part IV Passage Two。

② 选项分析模式说明：

- ◆ 正确选项直接在选项下边进行文字说明；
- ◆ 错误选项的文字说明紧接选项之后，并用括号括起。
 - 如 2006 年 12 月 23 日第 56 题 ([A] 、 [B] 、 [C] 为错误选项，[D] 为正确选项)。

Part I

Writing

【审题】结合题目和提纲可知，本题要求写一篇议论文。要重点分析数字化产品对人们正面或负面的影响（或从两方面下手），同时注意句型的变化和多样性。

范文点评

Digital Age

At present, it is common to see digital products almost everywhere, ranging from mobile phones in the hands of young college students to various facilities in modern office buildings and family houses. That is to say, digital products have become extremely popular in our daily life.

Obviously, these wonderful inventions have exerted profound influence on us in more than one way. On the one hand, digital products surely perform significant functions in people's lives. For example, no office work could continue without computers and many other devices. Besides, more and more people are learning new knowledge with the help of multi-media tools. On the other hand, some people may be dependent on such facilities; some of them may even get addicted to them. Take some young people for example, they have been wasting too much time playing computer games owing to lack of self-discipline and proper supervision.

In a word, digital products, like everything else, have both favorable and unfavorable aspects. Whatever effects they have, one thing is certain: digital products in themselves are neither good nor bad. We are supposed to make the most use of them while trying to avoid the possible side-effects.

开篇点题，说明数字化产品的使用相当普遍
“在...范围内变动”。用来举例说明数字化产品的普遍性
从正反两方面论述，条理清晰
“在...帮助下”
主题短语，意为“依赖...”，说明数字化产品的负面影响
“总而言之”，总结性话语
“充分利用...”

第一段：阐述“数字化产品使用广泛”这种现象

第二段：从正反两方面说明数字化产品对人们的影响

第三段：总结，指出人们使用数字化产品应持有的态度

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

【结构分析】议论文。本文的结构模式为P (Problem) — S (Solution)型。文章首段引出节能的论点，接着介绍拯救世界的七个妙招，分别为：采用保温材料，更换灯泡，改进家用热交换器，改造工厂能耗设备，驾驶节能环保汽车，提高冰箱节能效果，设法解决节能投资费用。最后总结：节能技术是回报率最好的方法。

Seven Ways to Save the World

Forget the old idea that conserving energy is a form of self-denial — riding bicycles, dimming the lights, and taking fewer showers. These days conservation is all about **efficiency**: getting the same — or better — results from just a fraction of the energy. When a slump in business travel forced Ulrich Romer to cut cost costs at his family-owned hotel in Germany, he replaced hundreds of the hotel's wasteful light bulbs, getting the same light for 80 percent less power. He bought a new water boiler with a digitally controlled pump, and wrapped insulation around the pipes. Spending about € 100,000 on these and other improvements, he slashed his € 90,000 fuel and power bill by € 60,000. As a bonus, the hotel's lower energy needs have reduced its annual carbon emissions by more than 200 metric tons. "For us, saving energy has been very, very profitable," he says. "And most importantly, we're not giving up a single comfort for our guests."

Efficiency is also a great way to lower carbon emissions and help slow global warming. But the best argument for efficiency is its cost — or, more precisely, its profitability. That's because quickly growing energy demand requires immense investment in new supply, not to mention the drain of rising energy prices.

No wonder efficiency has moved to the top of the political agenda. On Jan. 10, the **European Union** unveiled a **plan to cut energy use across the continent by 20 percent by 2020**. Last March, China imposed a 20 percent increase in energy efficiency by 2020. Even George W. Bush, the Texas oilman, is expected to talk about energy conservation in his State of the Union speech this week.

The good news is that the world is full of proven, cheap ways to save energy. Here are the seven that could have the biggest impact:

Insulate

Space heating and cooling eats up 36 percent of all the world's energy. There's virtually no limit to how much of that can be saved,

信息转述

1. What is said to be the best way to **conserve energy nowadays**?

[A] Raising **efficiently**. [B] Cutting unnecessary costs.

[C] Finding alternative resources [D] Sacrificing some personal comforts.

【解析】选[A]。本题涉及到目前节能的最好的办法。首段首句从反面陈述老理念的节能方法，以前说起节约能源就意味着节俭：骑自行车、调低光线的亮度和减少洗澡次数。第二句提到，现在节约能源意味着提高能效，故答案为[A]。

2. What does the **European Union plan** to do?

[A] Diversify energy supply. [B] **Cut energy consumption**.

[C] Reduce carbon emissions. [D] Raise production efficiency.

【解析】选[B]。本题涉及到欧盟的节能计划。该段第二句提到，1月10日，欧盟公布一项计划：到2020年全欧减少能源用量两成，故答案为[B]。

3. If you add enough **insulation** to your house, you may be able to _____.

[A] improve your work environment [B] cut your utility bills by half.

[C] **get rid of air-conditioners** [D] enjoy much better health

【解析】选[C]。本题涉及到房屋保温材料。该段倒数第二句提到，先进的保

连第3题

信息转述

as prototype “zero-energy homes” in Switzerland and Germany have shown. There’s been a surge in new ways of keeping heat in and cold out (or vice versa). The most advanced **insulation** follows the law of increasing returns: if you add enough, you can scale down or even **eliminate** heating and **air-conditioning** equipment, lowering costs even before you start saving on utility bills. Studies have shown that green workplaces (ones that don’t constantly need to have the heat or air-conditioner running) have higher worker productivity and lower sick rates.

Change Bulbs

Lighting eats up 20 percent of the world’s electricity, or the equivalent of roughly 600,000 tons of coal a day. **Forty percent** of that powers old-fashioned **incandescent light bulbs** — a 19th-century technology that wastes most of the power it consumes on unwanted heat.

Compact fluorescent lamps, or CFLs, not only use 75 to 80 percent less electricity than incandescent bulbs to generate the same amount of light, but they also last 10 times longer. Phasing old bulbs out by 2030 would save the output of 650 power plants and avoid the release of 700 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere each year.

Comfort Zone

Water boilers, space heaters and air conditioners have been notoriously inefficient. The heat pump has altered that equation. It removes heat from the air outside or the ground below and uses it to supply heat to a building or its water supply. In the summer, the system can be reversed to cool buildings as well.

Most new residential buildings in Sweden are already heated with ground-source heat pumps. Such systems consume almost no conventional fuel at all. **Several countries** have used **subsidies to jump-start the market**, including Japan, where almost 1 million **heat pumps** have been installed in the past two years to heat water for showers and hot tubs.

Remake Factories

From steel mills to paper factories, industry eats up about a third of the world’s energy. The opportunities to save are vast. In Ludwigshafen, **German chemicals giant BASF** runs an interconnected complex of more than 200 chemical factories, where heat produced by one chemical process is used to power the next. **At the Ludwigshafen site alone, such recycling of heat and energy saves the company €200 million a year** and almost half its CO₂ emissions. Now BASF is doing the same for new plants in China. “**Optimizing** (优化) energy efficiency is a decisive competitive advantage,” says BASF CEO Jürgen Hambrecht.

Green Driving

A quarter of the world’s energy — including two thirds of the annual production of oil — is used for transportation. Some savings come free of charge: you can boost fuel efficiency by 6 percent simply by keeping your car’s tires properly **inflated** (充气). Gasoline-electric **hybrid** (混合型) models like the Toyota Prius improve mileage by a further 20 percent over conventional models.

A Better Fridge

More than half of all residential power goes into running household appliances, producing a fifth of the world’s carbon emissions. And that’s true even though manufacturers have already hiked **the efficiency of refrigerators and other white goods** by as much as 70 percent since the 1980s. According to an International Energy Agency study, if consumers chose those models that would save them the most money **over the life of the appliance, they’d cut global residential power consumption** (and their utility bills) by **43 percent**.

Flexible Payment

Who says you have to pay for all your conservation investment? “**Energy service contractors**” will pay for **retrofitting** (翻新改造) in return for a share of the **client’s annual utility-bill savings**. In Beijing, Shenwu Thermal Energy Technology Co. specializes in retrofitting China’s steel furnaces. Shenwu puts up the initial investment to install a heat exchanger that preheats the air going into the furnace, slashing the client’s fuel costs. Shenwu pockets a cut of those savings, so both Shenwu and the client profit.

If saving energy is so easy and profitable, why isn’t everyone doing it? It has to do with psychology and a lack of information. Most of us tend to look at today’s price tag more than tomorrow’s potential savings. That holds double for the landlord or developer, who won’t actually see a penny of the savings his investment in better insulation or a better heating system might generate. In many people’s minds, **conservation is still associated with self-denial**. **Many environmentalists** still push that view.

Smart governments can help push the market in the right direction. The EU’s 1994 law on labeling was such a success that it extended the same idea to entire buildings last year. To boost the market value of efficiency, all new buildings are required to have an “energy pass”

Para. 5 — Para. 9

分别对七种节能降耗技术进行详细描述。

信息转述

温措施遵循回报率这一经济法则：如果你采取足够的保温措施，你就能减少或取消暖气和空调设备，从而降低成本，故答案为[C]。

4. How much of the power consumed by **incandescent bulbs** is converted into light?

信息辨认

[A] A small portion.

[B] Some 40 percent

[C] Almost half.

[D] 75 to 80 percent.

【解析】选[B]。本题涉及到白炽灯的照明情况。该段提到，全世界20%的电力消耗在照明上，或者说照明消耗的能源相当于每天燃烧大约60万吨煤。其中40%的电力是老式的白炽灯泡（19世纪的技术，耗电量大，产生不必要的热量）消耗掉的，故答案为[B]。

5. **Some countries** have tried to **jump-start the market of heat pumps** by _____.

信息转述

[A] upgrading the equipment

[B] encouraging investments

[C] implementing high-tech

[D] providing subsidies

【解析】选[D]。本题涉及到一些国家使用热泵系统的情况。该段末句提到，一些国家采取补贴的办法来启动市场，比如日本，两年来已经安装了100万台热泵，用来加热洗澡水和暖气片，故答案为[D]。

信息转述

6. German chemicals giant **BASF** saves € 200 million a year by _____.

[A] **recycling heat and energy**

[B] setting up factories in China

[C] using the newest technology

[D] reducing the CO₂ emissions of its plants

【解析】选[A]。本题涉及到巴斯夫公司节能的方法。该段举例提到巴斯夫公司的热能循环利用的节能技术。倒数第三句提到，仅仅在路德维希港的一个厂址，这种热能循环系统每年为公司节省两亿欧元，故答案为[A]。

7. **Global residential power consumption** can be cut by **43 percent** if _____.

[A] we increase the insulation of walls and water pipes

[B] we choose simpler models of electrical appliances

[C] we cut down on the use of refrigerators and other white goods

[D] we choose **the most efficient models of refrigerators and other white goods**

【解析】选[D]。本题涉及到全球居民用电量减少的办法。该段末句提到，一份国际能源署的研究表明，如果消费者选择节省一辈子使用电器费用的一多半的节能冰箱，他们将节省43%的全球居民用电量，本句中的those指代上句提到的节能冰箱和其他大型家用电器（the efficiency of refrigerators and other white goods），故答案为[D]。

信息辨认

8. **Energy service contractors** profit by taking a part of **clients’ annual utility-bill savings**.

【解析】本题涉及到能源服务公司。该段第二句提到，能源服务公司（Energy service contractors）可以支付所需的设备改造费用，然后每年从客户节约的费用（annual utility-bill savings）中扣抵。

信息辨认

9. **Many environmentalists** maintain the view that **conservation has much to do with self-denial**.

【解析】本题涉及到环境学家的错误观点。该段末句提到，在许多人的看

detailing power and heating consumption. Countries like Japan and Germany have successively tightened building codes, requiring an increase in insulation levels but leaving it up to builders to decide how to meet them.

Para.10 — Para.13

重点观点：节能技术是目前回报率最高的方法。

The most powerful incentives, of course, will come from the market itself. Over the past year, sky-high fuel prices have focused minds on efficiency like never before. Ever-increasing pressure to cut costs has finally forced more companies to do some math on their energy use.

Will it be enough? With global demand and emissions rising so fast, we may not have any choice but to try. Efficient technology is here now, proven and cheap. Compared with all other options, it's the biggest, easiest and most profitable bang for the buck.

来,节能就意味着节俭(self-denial),许多环保学家的观点也是这样。self-denial 文章首句也有所提及。

10. The strongest incentives for energy conservation will drive from the market itself. 【解析】 本题涉及到推动能源节约的最有力的因素。该段首句提到,市场本身(the market itself)的刺激作用是最有力的。题干中的strongest与原文most powerful 意思一致, incentive 在原文中为名词词性,而在题干中为形容词词性。

Part III

Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. [A] Proceed in his own way.
[B] Stick to the original plan.
[C] Compromise with his colleague.
[D] Try to change his colleague's mind.
12. [A] Mary has a keen eye for style.
[B] Nancy regrets buying the dress.
[C] Nancy and Mary went shopping together in Rome.
[D] Nancy and Mary like to follow the latest fashion.

M: The biological project is now in trouble, you know, my colleague and I have completely different ideas about how to proceed.
W: Why don't you compromise? Try to make it a win-win situation for you both.
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

信息转述

信息推断

M: How does Nancy like the new dress she bought in Rome?
W: She said she would never have bought an Italian style dress if she had known Mary had already got such a dress.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

信息推断

13. [A] Wash the dishes.
[B] Go to the theatre.
[C] Pick up George and Martha.
[D] Take her daughter to hospital.
- M: You are not going to do all those dishes before we leave, are you? If we don't pick up George and Martha in 25 minutes we will never get to the theater on time.
W: Oh, didn't I tell you? Martha called to say her daughter was ill and they could not go tonight.
Q: What is the woman probably going to do first?

14. [A] She enjoys making up stories about other people.
[B] She can never keep anything to herself for long.
[C] She is eager to share news with the woman.
[D] She is the best informed woman in town.
- M: You've been hanging onto the phone for quite a while. Who were you talking with?
W: Oh, it was Sally. You know, she always has the latest news in town and can't wait to talk it over with me.
Q: What do we learn about Sally from the conversation?

信息推断

15. [A] A car dealer.
[B] A mechanic.
[C] A driving examiner.
[D] A technical consultant.
- W: It's always been hard to get this car into first gear, and now the clutch seems to be slipping.
M: If you leave the car with me, I will fix it for you this afternoon.
Q: Who is the woman probably speaking to?

信息推断

16. [A] The shopping mall has been deserted recently.
[B] Shoppers can only find good stores in the mall.
[C] Lots of people moved out of the downtown area.
[D] There isn't much business downtown nowadays.
- M: Kate, why does the downtown area look deserted now?
W: Well, there used to be some really good stores, but lots of them moved out to the mall.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

信息转述

【解析】 选[C]。选项均以原形动词开头及colleague的多次出现表明,对话与男士和他的同事的看法有关,且本题考查行为动作,故对话中的动词为听音关键。对话中男士抱怨他和同事的意见不同,女士用Why don't建议男士应该与同事的意见折中(compromise),达到双赢(win-win situation),故答案为[C]。

【解析】 选[B]。选项表明,对话很可能与Nancy和Mary的衣服款式有关。对话中男士询问女士关于Nancy不喜欢从罗马买的新裙子,女士的虚拟语气(would never have bought)表明Nancy知道Mary也在罗马买了相同的裙子就后悔了,故答案为[B]。

【解析】 选[A]。选项均以动词原形开头表明,本题考查女士将要做某事。男士说,在我们离开之前你不用洗盘子了,对吗?如果我们不在25分钟之内去接George和Martha,我们就不能准时赶到剧院。接着女士说出了意外情况,言外之意就是他们不用去接George和Martha,也就有时间洗盘子,故答案为[A]。

【解析】 选[C]。选项表明,本题考查She的情况。对话中女士提到,Sally总是等不及要给我讲最近发生的新闻,由此可推断Sally喜欢与对话中的女士讨论最近发生的新闻,故答案为[C]。

【解析】 选[B]。选项表明,对话与汽车修理有关,且本题考查人物身份。对话中女士向男士描述汽车的故障:汽车的一档很难挂,方向盘打滑。男士用虚拟语气回答“如果你把车放在这儿,我下午帮你修好。”由此可知,男士是一位汽车修理工,故答案为[B]。

【解析】 选[D]。选项表明,对话与购物街的情况有关。对话中男士向女士询问市区荒凉的原因,女士回答以前确实有许多好商店,但是现在好多都搬进购物中心(mall)了,由此可知,现在市区没有多少商业活动,故答案为[D]。

17. [A] He will help the woman with her reading.
[B] **The lounge** is not a place for him to **study in**.
[C] He feels sleepy whenever he tries to study.
[D] A cozy place is rather hard to find on campus.

信息推断

W: I find **the lounge** such a cozy place to study in. I really like the feeling when sitting on the sofa and doing the reading.
M: Well, for me **the hardest part** about studying here is staying awake.
Q: What does the man mean?

18. [A] To protect her from getting scratches.
[B] To help relieve her of the pain.
[C] To prevent **mosquito bites**.
[D] To avoid getting sunburnt.

信息辨认

W: These **mosquito bites** are killing me. I can't help scratching.
M: Next time you go camping, take some precaution, say, wearing long sleeves.
Q: Why does the man suggest the woman wear long sleeves?

Now you will hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

19. [A] In a studio.
[B] In a clothing store.
[C] At a beach resort.
[D] At a fashion show.

信息推断

M: Hello, and welcome to our program "Working Abroad". Our guest this evening is a Londoner who lives and works in Italy. Her name's Susan Hill. Susan, welcome to the program. You

live in Florence, how long have you been living there?

W: Since 1982. But when I went there in 1982, I planned to **stay** for only **6 months**.

M: Why did you change your mind?

W: Well, I'm a designer. I design leather goods, mainly shoes and handbags. Soon after I arrived in Florence, I got a job with one of Italy's top fashion houses — Ferregamo. So, I decided to stay.

[B] To **stay** there for **half a year**.

[C] To find a better job to support herself.

[D] To sell leather goods for a British company.

M: How lucky! Do you still work for Ferregamo?

W: No. I've been a **freelance designer** for quite a long time now. **Since 1988**, in fact.

M: So, does that mean you design for several different companies now?

W: Yes, that's right. I've **designed** many **fashion items** for a number of Italian companies, and in the last four years, I've also been designing for the British company — Burberrys.

M: What have you been designing for them?

W: Mostly handbags and small leather goods.

M: How has **fashion industry in Italy** changed since 1982?

W: Oh, yes. It's **become a lot more competitive**. Because the quality of products from other countries has improved a lot. But Italian quality and design is still worldfamous.

M: And do you ever think of returning to live in England?

W: No, not really. Working in Italy is more interesting. I also love the Mediterranean sun and the Italian life style.

M: Well, thank you for talking to us, Susan.

W: It was a pleasure.

22. [A] It has seen a steady decline in its profits.

[B] It has **become much more competitive**.

[C] It has lost many customers to foreign companies.

[D] It has attracted a lot more designers from abroad.

信息辨认

Conversation Two

23. [A] It helps her to attract more public attention.
[B] It improves her chance of getting promoted.
[C] It strengthens her relationship with students.
[D] It enables her to understand people better.

信息转述

M: So, Claire, you're into drama!

W: Yes, I have a master's degree in Drama and Theatre. At the moment, I'm hoping to get onto a PhD program.

M: What excites you about drama?

W: Well, I find it's a communicative way to study people and you learn how to read people in drama. So usually I can understand what people are saying even though they might be lying.
M: That would be useful.

【解析】选[B]。选项表明，对话与读书环境有关。对话中女士说沙发是读书的好地方，男士的话的言外之意是，对他来说，在沙发上读书最难的是一直清醒，即不打瞌睡，所以对他来说并不是一个读书的地方，故答案为[B]。

【解析】选[C]。选项表明，对话与蚊子叮人有关，且本题考查行为目的。对话中女士抱怨蚊子叮人，男士说下次野营时要穿长袖的衣服，目的是不让蚊子叮，故答案为[C]。

【听前预测】预览四道题的选项，由 Designing, Italian company 等词可推知，对话与意大利的时尚业有关，涉及到意大利的设计，时尚变化等。

19. Where does this talk most probably take place?

【解析】选[A]。选项表明，本题考查对话的地点场所。对话开头男士说 welcome to our program，表明男士是主持人，正在直播间主持节目，故答案为[A]。

20. What was the woman's original plan when she went to Florence?

【解析】选[B]。选项均以 To+do 开头表明，本题考查打算或目的。对话中男士问女士在 Florence 住了多长时间，女士回答“从 1982 年到现在。但当时来的时候，我原本打算只待六个月。”故答案为[B]。解答本题的关键是区分女士本来的打算和实际的情况。

21. What has the woman been doing for a living since 1988?

【解析】选[A]。选项表明，本题考查女士的谋生方式。对话中提到，自从 1988 年，女士就成为了一名自由设计者(freelance designer)，经常为意大利多家公司设计商品，故答案为[A]。对话中还提到女士刚到 Ferregamo 的谋生方式，注意区分。

22. What do we learn about the change in Italy's fashion industry?

【解析】选[B]。选项表明，本题与 It (意大利的时尚界) 的变化有关。对话中男士询问女士意大利时尚界的变化，女士回答 It's become a lot more competitive，故答案为[B]。

【听前预测】预览三道题的选项，由 teaching, it 等词可推知，对话与到教学和它的关系，涉及到 it 的作用。

23. Why does the woman find studying drama and theatre useful?

【解析】选[D]。选项表明，本题考查 It (drama and theatre) 的作用。对话中提到，it's a communicative way to study people and you learn how to read people in drama，由此可知，学习戏剧能帮助人们更好的去交流和理解，故答案为[D]。

24. [A] Passively. [B] Positively. [C] Skeptically. [D] Sensitive.
- W: Yeah, it's very useful for me as well. I'm an English lecturer, so I use a lot of drama in my classes, such as role-plays. And I ask my students to create mini-dramas. They really **respond** well. At the moment, I'm hoping to get onto a Ph.D course. I'd like to concentrate on Asian drama and try to bring Asian theater to the world's attention. I don't know how successful I will be, but here's hoping.

M: Oh, I'm sure you'll be successful. Now, Claire, what do you do for **stage fright**?

W: Ah, stage fright! Well, many actors have that problem. I get stage fright every time I'm going to teach a new class. The night before, I usually can't sleep.

M: What? For teaching?

W: Yes. I get really bad stage fright. But the minute I step into the classroom or get onto the stage, it just all falls into place. Then I just feel like: Yeah, this is what I mean to do. And I'm fine.

M: Wow, that's cool!

25. [A] It keeps haunting her day and night.
[B] Her teaching was somewhat affected by it.
[C] It vanishes the moment she steps into her role.
[D] Her mind goes blank once she gets on the stage.

Section B Passage One

26. [A] To win over the majority of passengers from airlines in twenty years.

[B] To reform railroad management in western European countries.

[C] To electrify the railway lines between major European cities.

[D] To set up an express **train network** throughout Europe.

27. [A] Major European airlines will go bankrupt.

[B] Europeans will pay much less for traveling.

[C] Traveling time by train between major European cities will be cut by half.

[D] Trains will become the safest and most efficient means of travel in Europe.

28. [A] Train travel will prove much more comfortable than air travel.

[B] Passengers will feel much safer on board a train than on a plane.

[C] Rail transport will be environmentally friendlier than air transport.

[D] Traveling by train may be as quick as, or even quicker than, by air.

29. [A] In 1981.

[B] In 1989.

[C] In 1990.

[D] In 2000.

Passage Two

30. [A] There can be no speedy recovery for mental patients.

[B] Approaches to healing patients are essentially the same.

[C] **The mind and body** should be taken as an integral whole.

[D] There is no clear division of labor in the medical profession.

24. How did the woman's students respond to her way of teaching English?

【解析】选[B]。选项表明，本题考查观点态度。对话中女士提到，她在课堂上要求学生演小型话剧，学生们的反应很好(They really respond well)，故答案为[B]。

25. What does the woman say about her stage fright?

【解析】选[C]。选项表明，本题与It (stage fright)有关。对话中提到，女士有怯场的毛病，但是只要一上课或表演就不会怯场了，故答案为[C]。

【听前预测】预览四道题的选项，由passengers, railroad, European等词可推知，短文与欧洲的交通有关，涉及到火车交通，飞机等。

26. What is the proposal presented by the Community of European Railways?

【解析】选[D]。选项均以To+do开头表明，本题考查行为目的。短文开头就提到，Community of European Railways提出一项决议，要建一条横跨欧洲的火快轨道，故选[D]。

27. What will happen when the proposal becomes a reality?

【解析】选[C]。选项表明，本题与在欧洲旅行有关。短文中提到，如果这个提议通过的话，它将彻底变革欧洲的火车旅行，与现在相比，乘火车穿欧洲的主要城市的时间将缩短一半，故答案为[C]。

28. Why will business people prefer a three-hour train journey to a one-hour flight?

【解析】选[D]。选项表明，本题涉及到火车旅行和飞机旅行的比较。短文中提到，商人宁愿选择三个小时的火车出行也不愿坐一个小时的飞机。接下来用两个if条件从句引出原因：两种旅行方式可能同时到达；也可能由于天气原因火车比飞机快，故答案为[D]。其他几项在短文中未提及。

29. When did France introduce the first high speed train service?

【解析】选[A]。选项表明，本题考查时间，故听音时应留意时间的表述。问题问法国引入第一列高速列车的时间。短文提到，法国是在1981年引进的第一列高速列车，故答案为[A]。

【听前预测】预览三道题的选项，由mental patients, mind, body, doctor等词可推知：短文与医生和病人有关，可能涉及到有关医学方面的研究。

30. According to the speaker, what are western doctors beginning to understand?

【解析】选[C]。问题询问西方医生最初的观点。短文开头提到，Western doctors

Western doctors are beginning to understand what traditional healers have always known that the body and the mind are inseparable. Until recently, modern urban physicians heal the body, psychiatrists the mind and priests the soul. However, the medical world is now paying more attention to holistic medicine, which is an approach based on the belief that people's state of mind

31. [A] A doctor's fame strengthens the patients' faith in them.
[B] Abuse of medicines is widespread in many urban hospitals.
[C] One third of the patients depend on harmless substances for cure.
[D] A patient's expectations of a drug have an effect on their recovery.

信息转述

can make them sick or speed the recovery from sickness.

Several studies show that the effectiveness of a certain drug often depends on the patient's expectations of it. For example, in one recent study, psychiatrists at a major hospital tried to see how patients could be made calm. They divided them into two groups: One group was given a drug while the other group received a harmless substance instead of medicine without their knowledge. Surprisingly, more patients in the second group showed the desired effect than those in the first group.

In study after study, there's a positive reaction in almost one-third of the patients taking harmless substances. How was this possible? How can such a substance have an effect on the body? Evidence from a 1997 study at the University of California shows that several patients who received such substances were able to produce their own natural drug, that is, as they took the substance their brains released natural chemicals that act like a drug. Scientists theorize that the amount of these chemicals released by a person's brain quite possibly indicates how much faith the person has in his or her doctor.

Passage Three

33. [A] Enjoying strong feelings and emotions.
[B] Defying all dangers when they have to.
[C] Being fond of making sensational news.
[D] Dreaming of becoming famous one day.

信息辨认

So we've already talked a bit about the growth of extreme sports like rock-climbing. As psychologists, we need to ask ourselves: Why is this person doing this? Why do people take these risks and put themselves in danger when they don't have to? One common trait among risk takers is that they enjoy strong feelings or sensations. We call this trait sensation seeking. A sensation seeker is someone who's always looking for new sensations. What else do we know about sensation seekers? Well, as I said, sensation seekers like strong emotions. You can see this trait in many parts of a person's life, not just in extreme sports. For example, many sensation seekers enjoy hard rock music. They like the loud sound and strong emotions of the songs. Similarly, sensation seekers enjoy frightening horror movies. They like the feeling of being scared and horrified while watching the movie. This feeling is even stronger for extreme sports where the person faces real danger. Sensation seekers feel the danger is very exciting. In addition, sensation seekers like new experiences that force them to push their personal limits. For them, repeating the same things everyday is boring. Many sensation seekers choose jobs that involve risk, such as starting a new business or being an emergency room doctor. These jobs are different everyday, so they never know what will happen. That's why many sensation seekers also like extreme sports. When you do rock-climbing, you never know what will happen. The activity is always new and different.

34. [A] Working in an emergency room.
[B] Watching horror movies.
[C] Listening to rock music.
[D] Doing daily routines.

信息辨认

So we've already talked a bit about the growth of extreme sports like rock-climbing. As psychologists, we need to ask ourselves: Why is this person doing this? Why do people take these risks and put themselves in danger when they don't have to? One common trait among risk takers is that they enjoy strong feelings or sensations. We call this trait sensation seeking. A sensation seeker is someone who's always looking for new sensations. What else do we know about sensation seekers? Well, as I said, sensation seekers like strong emotions. You can see this trait in many parts of a person's life, not just in extreme sports. For example, many sensation seekers enjoy hard rock music. They like the loud sound and strong emotions of the songs. Similarly, sensation seekers enjoy frightening horror movies. They like the feeling of being scared and horrified while watching the movie. This feeling is even stronger for extreme sports where the person faces real danger. Sensation seekers feel the danger is very exciting. In addition, sensation seekers like new experiences that force them to push their personal limits. For them, repeating the same things everyday is boring. Many sensation seekers choose jobs that involve risk, such as starting a new business or being an emergency room doctor. These jobs are different everyday, so they never know what will happen. That's why many sensation seekers also like extreme sports. When you do rock-climbing, you never know what will happen. The activity is always new and different.

35. [A] A rock climber.
[B] A psychologist.
[C] A resident doctor.
[D] A career consultant.

信息辨认

So we've already talked a bit about the growth of extreme sports like rock-climbing. As psychologists, we need to ask ourselves: Why is this person doing this? Why do people take these risks and put themselves in danger when they don't have to? One common trait among risk takers is that they enjoy strong feelings or sensations. We call this trait sensation seeking. A sensation seeker is someone who's always looking for new sensations. What else do we know about sensation seekers? Well, as I said, sensation seekers like strong emotions. You can see this trait in many parts of a person's life, not just in extreme sports. For example, many sensation seekers enjoy hard rock music. They like the loud sound and strong emotions of the songs. Similarly, sensation seekers enjoy frightening horror movies. They like the feeling of being scared and horrified while watching the movie. This feeling is even stronger for extreme sports where the person faces real danger. Sensation seekers feel the danger is very exciting. In addition, sensation seekers like new experiences that force them to push their personal limits. For them, repeating the same things everyday is boring. Many sensation seekers choose jobs that involve risk, such as starting a new business or being an emergency room doctor. These jobs are different everyday, so they never know what will happen. That's why many sensation seekers also like extreme sports. When you do rock-climbing, you never know what will happen. The activity is always new and different.

Section C

If you're like most people, you've indulged in fake listening many times. You go to history class, sit in the third row, and look (36) _____ at the instructor as she speaks. But your mind is far away, (37) _____ in the clouds of pleasant daydreams. (38) _____ you come back to earth: the instructor writes an important term on the chalkboard, and you (39) _____ copy it in your notebook. Every once in a while the instructor makes a (40) _____ remark, causing others in the class to laugh. You smile politely, pretending that you've heard the remark and

- (36) squarely
(37) floating
(38) Occasionally
(39) dutifully
(40) witty
(41) humorous
(42) guilt

(36) 空前的 look 及空后的 at 构成固定搭配，由此可知，本空应填一副词修饰 look。短文描述的是上课走神的情况。squarely 意为“直直地”，在本句中是指上课走神，直直盯着老师。
(37) 空前的逗号表明此处应填一动词的现在分词形式做伴随状语。floating 在此表示“思想不集中，到处游走”。

(38) 空所在句的结构完整，故本空应填一副词。Occasionally 意为“偶尔地”。

(39) 空后的动词 copy 表明此处应填一副词来修饰 copy 的状态。dutifully 意为“忠诚地”。

(40) 空前的 a 及空后的 remark 表明此处应填一形容词。下句 causing others in the class to laugh 表明此空应表示令人发笑的词。witty 意为“幽默的，诙谐的”。

are beginning to understand what traditional healers have always known that the body and the mind are inseparable, 由此可知，西方医生认为精神和身体是不可分割的，故答案为[C]。

31. What does the recent study at a major hospital seem to prove?

【解析】选[D]。问题与最近的一项研究有关。短文中提到：Several studies show that the effectiveness of a certain drug often depends on the patient's expectations of it, 由此可知，这些试验是为了证明药效与病人对药的期望有关，故答案为[D]。

32. What evidence does the 1997 study at the University of California produce?

【解析】选[B]。问题与1997年加利福尼亚大学的研究有关。短文中提到 Evidence from a 1997 study at the University of California shows that...that is, as they took the substance their brains released natural chemicals that act like a drug, 由此可知，这项研究是为了证明思想的放松也会对病人的康复有效果，故答案为[B]。

【听前预测】预览三道题的选项，由 feelings and emotions 等词可推断，短文很可能与某种人物性格有关。涉及到这种性格的人的爱好，适合从事的工作等。

33. According to the speaker, what is a common trait among risk takers?

【解析】选[A]。问题询问敢于冒险的人之间的共同特征。短文中提到，One common trait among risk takers is that they enjoy strong feelings or sensations, 故答案为[A]。

34. What do sensation seekers find boring?

【解析】选[D]。问题询问感觉寻求者觉得哪中工作是比较枯燥的。短文中提到感觉寻求者喜欢听摇滚乐，喜欢看恐怖电影，喜欢做创新的有挑战的工作，而不喜欢枯燥的工作，故答案为[D]。

35. What is the speaker's profession?

【解析】选[B]。选项表明，本题考查身份职业。问题询问作者的职业。短文开头提到，As psychologists, we need to ask ourselves..., 由此可知，作者是一位心理学家，故答案为[B]。

found it mildly (41) _____. You have a vague sense of (42) _____ that you aren't paying close attention. But you tell yourself that any (43) _____ you miss can be picked up from a friend's notes. Besides, (44) _____.

So back you go into your private little world, only later do you realize you've missed important information for a test.

Fake listening may be easily exposed, since many speakers are sensitive to facial cues and can tell if you're merely pretending to listen. (45) _____.

Even if you're not exposed there's another reason to avoid fakery: It's easy for this behavior to become a habit. For some people, the habit is so deeply rooted that (46) _____. As a result, they miss lots of valuable information.

Part IV

Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

Men, these days, are embracing fatherhood with the round-the-clock involvement their partners have always dreamed of — handling night feedings, packing lunches and bandaging knees. But unlike women, many find they're negotiating their new roles with **little support or information**. "Men in my generation (aged 25-40) have a fear of becoming dads because we have no role models," says Jon Smith, a writer. They often find themselves excluded from **mothers' support networks**, and are eyed **warily** (警觉地) on the playground.

The challenge is particularly evident in the work-place. There, **men are still expected to be breadwinners climbing the corporate ladder**: traditionally-minded bosses are often unsympathetic to family needs. In Denmark most new fathers only take two weeks of *paternity leave* (父亲的产假) — even though they are allowed 34 days. As much as if not more so than women, **fathers struggle to be taken seriously when they request flexible arrangements**.

Though Wilfried-Fritz **Maring**, 54, a data-bank and Internet specialist with German firm FIZ Karlsruhe, feels that the time he spends with his daughter outweighs any disadvantages, he admits, "With my decision to **work from home** I dismissed any opportunity for promotion."

Mind-sets (思维定势) are changing gradually. When Maring had a daughter, **the company equipped him with a home office and allowed him to choose a job that could be performed from there**. Danish telecom company TDC initiated an internal campaign last year to encourage dads to take paternity leave: 97 percent now do. "When an employee goes on *paternity leave* and is with his kids, he gets a **new kind of training**: in how to keep cool under stress," says spokesperson **Christine Elberg Holm**. For a new generation of dads, kids may come before the company — but it's a shift that benefits both.

Section B

Passage One

【结构分析】 议论文。本文为 P(Problem)—S (Solution) 结构模式。作者主要通过自己在大学期间做侍应生的经历和毕业后的工作经历对比来说明人们因为职业的不同而受到不同的待遇。

Para. 1 提出焦点问题：

人们因为职业不同而受到不同的待遇。

Like most people, I've long understood that I will be judged by my occupation, that my profession is a gauge people use to see how smart or talented I am. Recently, however, I was **disappointed** to see that it also **decides** how I'm **treated as a person**.

(41) 空前的 found 及副词 mildly 表明，本空应填一形容词。上句提到老师的令人发笑的话，而自己却因走神而只能假装老师的话很幽默(humorous)。

(42) 空前的 of 表明此空应填一名词。空后的 that 引导定语从句修饰本空。guilt 意为“内疚”。

(43) 空前的 any 表明此处应填一名词。空后的句子为定语从句修饰本空，且能与 miss 搭配。material 意为“材料，资料”。

(44) 【Main Points】 the instructor is talking about road construction of ancient Rome, and nothing could be more boring

(45) 【Main Points】 Your blank expression and the faraway look in your eyes are the cues which betray your inattentiveness

(46) 【Main Points】 they automatically start daydreaming while the speaker begins talking on something complex or uninteresting

47. Unlike women, men often **get little support or information from mothers' support network**.

信息理解

48. Besides **supporting the family, men were also expected to climb the corporate ladder**.

信息辨认

49. Like women, men hope that **their desire for a flexible schedule will be taken seriously**.

信息辨认

50. When **Maring** was on paternity leave, he was allowed by his company to work in **a home office**.

信息理解

51. **Christine Holm** believes **paternity leave** provides **a new kind of training** for men in that it can help them cope with **stress**.

信息辨认

47. 【解析】 根据定位信息 get little support or information 应锁定在首段第三句和末句。题干中的 Unlike women, men often get little support or information 是对第三句的同义转述，接着末句给出了答案，其中题干中的 from 对应于末句中的 from，其后的 mothers' support networks 即为答案。

48. 【解析】 本题的定位信息是 supporting the family，从而将答案锁定在第二段第二句。题干中的 supporting the family 是对此句中 breadwinners 的同义转述，expected to 是原文信息的重现，因空前有动词不定式 to，所以将此句中的 climbing 改为原形动词，答案应为 climb the corporate ladder。

49. 【解析】 根据定位信息 their desire for a flexible schedule 将答案锁定在第二段末句。由此句可知，父亲们希望当他们要求灵活的工作安排时能够得到认真的对待。

50. 【解析】 根据定位信息 Maring 将答案锁定于第三段末句和末段第二句。由这两句可知，公司给 Maring 配备了一间家用办公室，并且允许他在家办公。

51. 【解析】 本题的定位信息是 a new kind of training，从而将答案锁定在末段倒数第二句。由此句可知，Christine Holm 认为产假假给男性提供的新培训是：帮助他们如何应对压力。

52. The author was **disappointed** to find that _____.

[A] one's position is used as a gauge to measure one's intelligence(对首段第一句的片面理解，该句并未有失望之意。)

[B] talented people like her should fail to get a respectable job (观点错误)

[C] one's occupation affects the way one is treated as a person

信息理解

Last year I left a professional position as a small-town reporter and took a job waiting tables. **As someone paid to serve food to people, I had customers say and do things to me I suspect they'd never say or do to their most casual acquaintances.** One night a man talking on his cell phone waved me away, then *beckoned* (示意) me back with his finger a minute later, complaining he was ready to order and asking where I'd been.

Para. 2 — Para. 3
叙述做侍应生的经历。

I had waited tables during summers in college and was treated like a *peon* (勤杂工) by plenty of people. **But at 19 years old, I believed I deserved inferior treatment from professional adults.** Besides, people responded to me differently after I told them I was in college. Customers would joke that one day I'd be sitting at their table, waiting to be served.

Once I graduated I took a job at a community newspaper. From my first day, I heard a respectful tone from everyone who called me. I assumed this was the way the professional world worked — cordially.

I soon found out differently. I sat several feet away from an advertising sales representative with a similar name. Our calls would often get mixed up and someone asking for Kristen would be transferred to Christie. The mistake was immediately evident. Perhaps it was because money was involved, but people used a tone with Kristen that they never used with me.

Para. 4 — Para. 6
论述我毕业后在报社工作的经历。

My job title made people treat me with courtesy. So it was a shock to return to the restaurant industry.

It's no secret that there's a lot to put up with when waiting tables, and fortunately, much of it can be easily forgotten when you pocket the tips. The service industry, by definition, exists to cater to others' needs. Still, it seemed **that many of my customers didn't get the difference between server and servant.**

I'm now applying to graduated school, which means someday I'll return to a profession where people need to be nice to me in order to get what they want. **I think I'll take them to dinner first, and see how they treat someone whose only job is to serve them.**

【语境记忆】

respectful [rɪˈspektfʊl] a. 尊敬的, 恭敬的
gauge [geɪdʒ] n. 标准, 规格

waiting tables 侍应生
casual acquaintance 点头之交

【参考译文】

像大多数数人一样, 长期以来, 我认为人们会以职业来评判我, 而职业是人们用来评价我聪明才智的标准。然而最近, 我很沮丧, 因为我竟然看到职业还决定着人们对我的态度。

去年, 我辞去了小城记者的工作, 转而做了饭店的侍应生。当某人花钱要别人为他服务时, 我让这些客人们为我说话或做一些事情, 我怀疑他们决不会为像我这样的泛泛之交说或做些事情。一天晚上, 一位客人讲电话时挥手

让我离开, 然后在一分钟后用手指示意我回来, 抱怨他已经准备好了晚餐并质问我去哪里。

我在大学暑假期间做过侍应生, 许多人像对待勤杂工一样对待我。但是, 19岁时我认为成年人的不公正对待理所当然。此外, 在我告诉他们我读大学后, 他们对我的态度转变了; 而当当我坐在他们的餐桌旁等候服务时, 他们就会取笑我。

根据题干线索词 *disappointed* 将答案依据定位于首段。首段首句指出我一直认为我的职业是人们判断我的聪明才智的标准, 第二句就指出作者的失望, 即职业还是一个人受到何种待遇的标准。[C]是该段意思的总结概括, 故为答案。

[D] professionals tend to look down upon manual workers(未提及)

53. What does the author intend to say by the example in the *second paragraph*?

信息推断

[A] Some customers simply show no respect to those who serve them.

第二段的例子是为了解释证明该段第二句的观点。该句 *As someone...casual acquaintances* 指出当某人花钱要别人为他服务时, 我让这些客人们为我说话或做一些事情, 我怀疑他们决不会为像我这样的泛泛之交说或做些事情。即意为他们认为我为客人服务是理所当然, 但是他们不会为我考虑或是做任何事情, 即不尊重服务人员, 故[A]为答案。

[B] People absorbed in a phone conversation tend to be absent-minded.(对第二段第二句叙述的事实, 与题干不符。)

[C] Waitresses are often treated by customers as casual acquaintances.(是第二段第二句叙述的事实, 与题干不符。)

[D] Some customers like to make loud complaints for no reason at all.(是客观事实, 但与题干不符。)

54. How did the author feel when waiting tables *at the age of 19*?

[A] She felt it unfair to be treated as a mere servant by professionals.

[B] She felt badly hurt when her customers regarded her as a peon.

[C] She was embarrassed each time her customers joked with her.

[D] She found it *natural* for professionals to treat her as *inferior*.

信息理解

根据题干线索词 *at the age of 19* 将答案依据定位于第三段第二句。该句明确提到 *But at 19 years old, I believed I deserved inferior treatment from professional adults*, 即我认为从成年人的不公正对待是理所当然的。[D]正是此意, 其中 *natural* 对应 *deserved*, 故为答案。

55. What does the author imply by saying "...many of my customers *didn't get the difference between server and servant*" (Line 4, Para. 7)?

[A] Those who cater to others' needs are destined to be looked down upon.(观点错误)

[B] Those working in the service industry shouldn't be treated as servants.

第七段末句意为: ...客人们似乎并不明白白服务生和仆人的区别, 即将服务人员当成仆人的使唤, 也就是作者认为客人们不应将服务人员当成仆人们对待, 故[B]为答案。

[C] Those serving others have to put up with rough treatment to earn a living.(针对第七段首句设计的干扰项, 但与题干意思不符。)

[D] The majority of customers tend to look on a servant as a server nowadays.(与文中的因职业不同而受到不同待遇的观点不符。)

56. The author says she'll *one day take her clients to dinner* in order to _____.

[A] see what kind of person they are

根据题干线索词 *one day take her clients to dinner* 将答案依据定位于末段。该段后半句...see how they treat someone whose only job is to serve them, 指出作者要看客户如何对待服务人员, 联系文章主旨, 即可知, 作者是想看他们是否以职业来区别对待人的那类人, 故[A]为答案。

[B] experience the feeling of being served (对句意的表面理解。)

[C] show her generosity towards people inferior to her (未提及)

[D] arouse their sympathy for people living a humble life (未提及)

【语境记忆】

respectful [rɪˈspektfʊl] a. 尊敬的, 恭敬的
gauge [geɪdʒ] n. 标准, 规格

job title 职称
cater to 迎合
put up with 忍受, 容忍

毕业后, 我在一家社区报社任职。从我工作的第一天起, 我从每个跟我打招呼的人那里听到了一种尊敬的语调。我想这就是职场中工作的方法——待人热诚。

但是很快, 我发现了我的观点是错误的。坐在离我几英尺远的一个广告销售代表和我的名字很相似。我们的电话经常弄混, 于是有些人就要求 Kristen 改称 Christie。错误很快就显现出来。或许是因为涉及金钱, 但是人们

对待 Kristen 的口吻永远不会用于我。

我的工作职务使得人们对我彬彬有礼。所以重回餐饮业使这些人很震惊。就是满足他人的需要。尽管如此，我的大多数客顾似乎并不明白侍应生和仆人的区别。

小费装进口袋时，所有的不愉快立时烟消云散。从定义上来讲，服务业的存在为了一己之利而对我献媚。我想，到时候，我会先带他们吃饭，看看他们对待侍应生的态度。

Passage Two

【结构分析】 议论文。本文为 P(Problem)—S(Solution)结构模式。主要论述美国收入不平等、分化严重以及有钱人对此的态度观点。

Para.1 提出焦点问题：

目前，美国富人的焦点问题是收入不平等。

What's hot for 2007 among the very rich? A \$7.3 million diamond ring. A trip to Tanzania to hunt wild animals. Oh, and income inequality.

Sure, some leftish billionaires like George Soros have been railing against income inequality for years. But increasingly, centrist and right-wing billionaires are starting to worry about income inequality and the fate of the middle class.

In December, Mortimer Zuckerman wrote a column in U.S. News & World Report, which he owns. "Our nation's core bargain with the middle class is disintegrating," lamented(哀叹) the 117th-richest man in America. "Most of our economic gains have gone to people at the very top of the income ladder. Average income for a household of people of working age, by contrast, has fallen five years in a row." He noted that "Tens of millions of Americans live in fear that a major health problem can reduce them to bankruptcy."

Wilbur Ross Jr. has echoed Zuckerman's anger over the bitter struggles faced by middle-class Americans. "It's an outrage that any American's life expectancy should be shortened simply because the company they worked for went bankrupt and ended health-care coverage," said the former chairman of the International Steel Group.

What's happening? The very rich are just as trendy as you and I, and can be so when it comes to politics and policy. Given the recent change of control in Congress, the popularity of measures like increasing the minimum wage, and efforts by California's governor to offer universal health care, these guys don't need their own personal weathermen to know which way the wind blows.

It's possible that plutocrats (有钱有势的人) are expressing solidarity with the struggling middle class as part of an effort to insulate themselves from confiscatory (没收性的) tax policies. But the prospect that income inequality will lead to higher taxes on the wealthy doesn't keep plutocrats up at night. They can live with that.

No, what they fear was that the political challenges of sustaining support for global economic integration will be more difficult in the United States because of what has happened to the distribution of income and economic insecurity.

In other words, if middle-class Americans continue to struggle financially as the ultrawealthy grow ever wealthier, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain political support for the free flow of goods, services, and capital across borders. And when the United States places obstacles in the way of foreign investors and foreign goods, it's likely to encourage reciprocal action abroad. For people who buy and sell companies, or who allocate capital to markets all around the world, that's the real nightmare.

57. What is the current topic of common interest among the very rich in America?

- [A] The fate of the ultrawealthy people. (未提及)
[B] The disintegration of the middle class. (未提及)
[C] The inequality in the distribution of wealth.

根据题干线索词 current topic 和 among the very rich 可将答案定位于首段。文章首句提出这个问题，在首段末句明确提到 income inequality，通篇文章都在讨论收入不平等，由此可知，[C] 为答案。

[D] The conflict between the left and the right wing. (针对第二段中的 leftish 和 right-wing 设计的干扰项。)

58. What do we learn from Mortimer Zuckerman's lamentation?

- [A] Many middle-income families have failed to make a bargain for better welfare. (对第二段第二句的错误理解，且未提到失败与否。)
[B] The American economic system has caused many companies to go bankrupt. (对第二段末句中的 bankruptcy 的错误理解。)
[C] The American nation is becoming more and more divided despite its wealth.

根据题干线索词 Mortimer Zuckerman's lamentation 可将答案定位于第二段。该段第二句提到 our nation... is disintegrating, 即和中产阶层的斗争会导致分裂，紧接着下一句解释到 Most of our economic gains have gone to... top of income ladder. Average income... has fallen...., 明确指出收入差别加大，故 [C] 为答案。

[D] The majority of Americans benefit little from the nation's growing wealth. (此观点是客观事实，但不是哀叹的主要内容。)

59. From the fifth paragraph we can learn that _____.

- [A] the very rich are fashion-conscious (未提及)
[B] the very rich are politically sensitive

该段第二句明确提到，The very rich are just as trendy you and I... come to politics and policy, 即他们对政治和政策也很关心。故 [B] 为答案。

[C] universal health care is to be implemented throughout America (是 California 而不是 throughout America。)

[D] Congress has gained popularity by increasing the minimum wage (by increasing the minimum wage 是假设的内容，而不是事实。)

60. What is the real reason for plutocrats to express solidarity with the middle class?

- [A] They want to protect themselves from confiscatory taxation. (由第六段末句可知此观点与文意不符。)
[B] They know that the middle class contributes most to society. (未提及)
[C] They want to gain support for global economic integration.

题干线索词 plutocrats to express solidarity with the middle class 出现在第六段，第六段末句 They can live with that. 可知他们对国家没收性税收政策还可以忍受，第七段则指出他们真正关心的是全球经济一体化可以获得收入分配，故 [C] 为答案。
[D] They feel increasingly threatened by economic insecurity. (是强干扰项，第六段指出他们害怕的是政治上的困难会影响收入分配和经济安全，而不是害怕 economic insecurity 的威胁，故排除。)

61. What may happen if the United States places obstacles in the way of foreign investors and foreign goods?

- [A] The prices of imported goods will inevitably soar beyond control. (未提及)
[B] The investors will have to make great efforts to re-allocate capital. (针对末段末句设计的干扰项，且未提及 re-allocate。)
[C] The wealthy will attempt to buy foreign companies across borders. (针对末段首句中的后半句设计的干扰项，文中未提及。)
[D] Foreign countries will place the same economic barriers in return.

末段第二句提到，And when the United States... foreign goods, it's likely to encourage reciprocal action abroad., 即当美国对国外投资者和商品设置障碍时，那就有可能鼓励外国设置同样的障碍，[D] 正是此意，故为答案，其中 in return ≈ reciprocal。

【语境记忆】

leftish ['leftɪʃ] a. 左派的, 左翼的
right-wing ['raɪtwɪŋ] a. 右派的, 右翼的
billionaire [bɪljə'neɪ] n. 亿万富翁

income inequality
disintegrate [dɪs'ɪntɪɡreɪt] v. (使) 分裂
bankruptcy ['bæŋkrəptsi] n. 破产

收入不平衡
(使) 分裂
破产

outrage ['autreɪdʒ] n. 侮辱, 愤怒
reciprocal [rɪ'sprəkeɪl] a. 相应的, 互惠的
allocate ['æləkeɪt] vt. 分配, 分派

distribution [dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən] n. 分配, 分发

【参考译文】

2007年富豪界的热点是什么? 是一枚价值73万美元的钻石戒指? 还是坦桑尼亚野生动物狩猎的一次旅行? 不, 都不是, 是收入不均。

当然, 左翼富翁们, 像乔治·索罗斯已经担心收入不均很多年了。但是中间分子和右翼富翁们也日渐开始担心收入不均以及中产阶级的命运。

在12月份, 出版商莫蒂默·朱克曼在他所控股的《美国新闻与世界报道》的专栏上写道: “我们国家的精英阶层与中产阶级讨价还价就是分裂。”一位在全球富豪排行榜排名第117位的美国富翁哀叹道: “我们大多数的收入都流向了收入等级中最高的人了, 而对于正值养家糊口的工作的人来说, 平均工资已经连续五年下降了。”他还提到: “成千上万的美国人在对健康问题

导致破产的恐惧中。”

韦布尔·罗斯, 国际钢铁集团的前任总裁, 在回应朱克曼对美国中产阶层面临的严峻斗争的愤怒时说: “美国人的平均寿命仅仅因为他们所任职的公司破产和卫生保健福利的结束而缩短, 这是一种侮辱。”

发生什么事情了? 富翁们和你我一样, 都随大流, 并且当谈到政治和策略时他们更加如此。假定最近议会提出新的变更议案, 比如说实施了一些得民心的措施: 增加最低工资、加州州长致力于公众卫生保健。富翁们不需要通过他们自己的个人气象预报员知道会刮什么风。

有可能富豪表达自己和苦苦挣扎的中产阶级是一致的, 主要作为一种努

力, 把富豪自己从国家的没收性税收政策中隔离出来。但是收入不均导致的财富税率增长的前景不会让那些富豪夜不能寐, 他们还是能够承受的。

不, 富豪们真正担心的是维持全球经济的支持的政治变化将在美国更加困难, 因为已经出现的收入分配不均和经济不稳定。

换言之, 如果美国的中产阶级继续为了在财富上和变得越来越富有的超级富翁们争斗, 这会不断增加跨境商品、服务和资金免费流通的困难。并且, 当美国对国外投资和商品设置障碍时, 有可能也会刺激国外同样逆向的行为。对买卖公司的商人, 或全球投资的人来说, 这才是真正的噩梦。

Part V

Cloze

In 1915 Einstein made a trip to Göttingen to give some

lectures at the invitation of the mathematical physicist

David Hilbert. He was particularly eager — too eager, it would turn 62 — to explain all the intricacies of relativity to him. The visit was a triumph, and he said to a friend excitedly, “I was able to 63 Hilbert of the general theory of relativity.”

64 all of Einstein's personal turmoil(焦躁) at the

time, a new scientific anxiety was about to 65. He was struggling to find the right equations that would 66 his new

concept of gravity. 67 that would define how objects move

68 space and how space is curved by objects. By the end of the summer, he 69 the mathematical approach he had

been 70 for almost three years was flawed. And now there

was a 71 pressure. Einstein discovered to his 72 that

Hilbert had taken what he had learned from Einstein's lec-

62. [A] up [B] over

[C] out [D] off

63. [A] convince [B] counsel

[C] persuade [D] preach

64. [A] Above [B] Around

[C] Amid [D] Along

65. [A] emit [B] emerge

[C] submit [D] submerge

66. [A] imitate [B] ignite

[C] describe [D] ascribe

67. [A] ones [B] those

[C] all [D] none

68. [A] into [B] beyond

[C] among [D] through

69. [A] resolved [B] realized

[C] accepted [D] assured

70. [A] pursuing [B] protecting

[C] contesting [D] contending

连 71[D] 连 72[B]

62. 【解析】选[C]。四个选项均可以与空前的turn搭配: turn up“打开; 露面”, turn over“翻阅”, turn out“证明是”, turn off“关掉”。分析句子结构可知, 破折号中间的句子为插入语, 起解释说明的作用, 此处意为“结果是爱因斯坦确实把相对论的纷繁难懂之处给数学家希爾伯特作了解释”, 由此可知答案为[C]。

63. 【解析】选[A]。convince sb. of sth. 是固定搭配, 意为“使某人确信某事”, 故答案为[A]。[B] counsel“建议, 劝告”, [C] persuade“说服, 劝说”, [D] preach“鼓吹”均不能后接of。

64. 【解析】选[C]。根据下题的题解可知, 空格所在句的意思是“那时在爱因斯坦的所有焦虑之中”, 由此可推测所填词应是“在…之中”之意, 故答案为[C]。Amid意为“在…之中”。其他选项均无此意。

65. 【解析】选[B]。所填词应是不及物动词, 故首先排除[A] emit。根据上下文可知, 此处说的是“一种新的科学上的焦虑将要显现出来”, 由此可知所填词应是“显现、显露”之意, 故答案为[B] emerge。[C] submit“递交”和[D] submerge“淹没; 压制”均与文意不符。

66. 【解析】选[C]。所填词应后可接宾语new concept of gravity。[A] imitate“模仿”, [B] ignite“点燃”, [D] ascribe“归因于”均不能接此宾语, 故答案为[C] describe。“解释, 说明”, 此处说的是“解释他的万有引力的新概念”。

67. 【解析】选[A]。分析句子结构可知, 所填词应指代上文中的the right equations, ones有此用法, 故答案为[A]。[B] those为强干扰项, 多用来指人, 与文意不符。

68. 【解析】选[D]。根据上下文可知, 此句意为“物质在宇宙空间是如何移动的, 以及空间是怎样被物质扭曲的”, 前后关系并列, 因此四个介词中, 必须选择一个既能表示里面, 又能表示运动状态的词。[A] into表示进入, [B] beyond表示超越, [C] among表示在里面, 而[D] through可以表示在里面通过之意, 为答案。

69. 【解析】选[B]。所填词后接的是含有定语从句的宾语从句, [D] assured意为“确信, 担保”, 其后不能接宾语从句, 故可首先排除。根据上下文可知, 此句大意为“他意识到使用的数学方法有缺陷”, 由此可推测所填词应有“意识到”之意, 故答案为[B] realized。其他选项与文意不符。

70. 【解析】选[A]。所填词的宾语应是the mathematical approach, [A] pursuing“从事, 追求”; [B] protecting“保护”; [C] contesting“争

tures and was racing to come up 73 the correct equations first.

It was an enormously complex task. Although Einstein was the better physicist, Hilbert was the better mathematician. So in October 1915 Einstein 74 himself into a month-long frantic endeavor in 75 he returned to an earlier mathematical strategy and wrestled with equations, proofs, corrections and updates that he 76 to give as lectures to Berlin's Prussian Academy of Sciences on four 77 Thursdays.

His first lecture was delivered on Nov. 4, 1915, and it explained his new approach. 78 he admitted he did not yet have the precise mathematical formulation of it. Einstein also took time off from 79 revising his equations to engage in an awkward fandango(方戈双人舞) with his competitor Hilbert. Worried 80 being scooped(抢先), he sent Hilbert a copy of his Nov. 4 lecture. "I am 81 to know whether you will take kindly to this new solution." Einstein noted with a touch of defensiveness.

Part VI

82. But for mobile phones, _____ (我们的通信就不可能如此迅速和方便).
83. In handling an embarrassing situation, _____ (没有什么比幽默感更有帮助的了).
84. The Foreign Minister said he was resigning. _____ (但他拒绝进一步解释这样做的原因).
85. Human behavior is mostly a product of learning, _____ (而动物的行为主要依靠本能).
86. The witness was told that under no circumstances _____ (他都不应该对法庭说谎).

71. [A] complex [B] compatible [C] comparative [D] competitive
72. [A] humor [B] horror [C] excitement [D] extinction
73. [A] to [B] for [C] with [D] against
74. [A] threw [B] thrust [C] huddled [D] hopped
75. [A] how [B] that [C] what [D] which
76. [A] dashed [B] darted [C] rushed [D] reeled
77. [A] successive [B] progressive [C] extensive [D] repetitive
78. [A] so [B] since [C] though [D] because
79. [A] casually [B] coarsely [C] violently [D] furiously
80. [A] after [B] about [C] on [D] in
81. [A] curious [B] conscious [C] ambitious [D] ambiguous

Translation

82. 【解析】 本题考查对虚拟语气的掌握。句首的 But for 意为“要不是”，暗含虚拟条件，从句用 would have done 的形式，表示此类词的词还有 without, or, other wise, but that 等；“通信”可用 communication 表达；“迅速和方便”可用 efficient and convenient 表达。
83. 【解析】 本题考查对比较级的掌握。“有帮助”可用 helpful 表达，“更”表示比较，因为 helpful 为多音节词，故比较级为 more helpful；“幽默感”可用 a sense of humor 表达。
84. 【解析】 本题考查对 refuse 的掌握和英语实际应用能力。refuse 意为“拒绝”，常用 refuse to do sth.；“进一步解释”可用 make further explanation 表达；“这样做的原因”可用 why he was doing so 表达，可省略。在英语实际交流中，常使用省略句，避免前文出现的实词重复出现。
85. 【解析】 本题考查对 while 和 depend on 的掌握。while 在两个分句中作转折连词；“行为”可用 behavior 表达，behavior 可以是复数形式，也可以表示行为概念的抽象名词，此时，用单数，前半句中的 Human behavior 是单数，根据主谓一致的原则，behavior 应为单数；depend upon/on 意为“依靠”，后可接名词、动名词、动词的不定式；“本能”可用 instinct 表达。
86. 【解析】 本题考查对否定词前置倒装句的掌握。即否定词前置时，情态动词或助动词提前，句子部分倒装。under no circumstances 意为“在任何情况下都不”；“说谎”可用 lie 表达；“法庭”用 court 表达。

论”；[D]contending“主张”，其能后接此宾语的是[A]pursuing，意为“三年来他所追求的数学方法是错误的”。其他选项均不能后接此宾语。

71. 【解析】 选[D]。根据上下文可知，此空所在句说的是爱因斯坦目前的压力，下句对此做了解释，他的压力来自于数学家希尔伯特，故答案为[D]competitive“竞争的”。其他选项均与文意不符。

72. 【解析】 选[B]。to one's horror 是习惯表达，意为“令某人感到害怕的是”，作插入语故答案为[B]。此句意为“爱因斯坦发现希伯特用他从爱因斯坦那里所学的知识首先提出了相对论的概念。”其他选项均无此用法。

73. 【解析】 选[C]。四个选项均可以与空前的 come up 搭配；come up to 意为“达到，符合”；come up with 意为“想出，拿出”；come up for 意为“被提出”，come up against 意为“遇到，碰到”。根据上下文可知，此处说的是“数学家希尔伯特正奋力想最先得出正确的等式”，由此可知答案为[C]。

74. 【解析】 选[A]。throw oneself into sth.是固定搭配，意为“投身于...”，故答案为[A]threw。其他选项均无此用法。

75. 【解析】 选[D]。分析句子结构可知，in 75引导定语从句修饰 a month-long frantic endeavor，由此可知答案为[D] which。其他选项均不能和 in 共同引导定语从句。

76. 【解析】 选[C]。rush to do sth.是习惯表达，意为“迅速做某事”，故答案为[C]。[A]dashed“猛击”、[B]darted“投掷”、[D]reeled“旋转”均无此用法。

77. 【解析】 选[A]。根据上下文可知，此处说的是“四个连续的星期四”，故答案为[A] successive“连续的”。[B]progressive“进步的”、[C]extensive“广泛的”、[D]repetitive“反复的”均与文意不符。

78. 【解析】 选[C]。空格前面的分句意为“他在第一次演讲时解释了他的新方法”，空后的句子意为“他承认自己还不能精确的数学公式来描述这种新方法”，由此可知两句之间存在着转折关系，故答案为[C] though。[A]so 引导结果状语从句，[B]since 和[D]because 引导原因状语从句。

79. 【解析】 选[D]。根据上下文可知，此处说的是“他在休息时会停止投入地修正他的等式”，由此可知答案为[D] furiously“全身心地投入地”。[A]casually“随意地”、[B]coarsely“粗糙地”、[C]violently“猛烈地”均与文意不符。

80. 【解析】 选[B]。worried about 是固定搭配，意为“担心...”，故答案为[B]。其他选项均不能和 worried 搭配使用。

81. 【解析】 选[A]。be curious to do sth.是习惯表达，意为“对...感到好奇”，故答案为[A]。[B]conscious 通常和 of 搭配，意为“意识到...”；[C]ambitious 意为“有雄心的”；[D]ambiguous 意为“模糊的”。

Part I

Writing

【审题】本文是一篇议论文。写作时要求考生就“做好事是否应该要求回报”发表自己的观点。写作时应先指出意见不同的双方的观点，然后再阐述自己的想法。

范文点评

Should One Expect a Reward When Doing a Good Deed?

Different people have different view about whether or not one should expect a reward when doing a good deed. Some argue that people should be encouraged by a reward for a good deed, because they may believe the saying “no pains, no gains”. That is to say they should get something after doing good deeds.

While others have different viewpoint. They regard Lei Feng as a model, who always helps others without ever asking for any reward. They think that they can get happiness through what they have done. The peace in their heart is the best return. Helping others is an indispensable part of their virtues, we should offer help without payment. They also think that doing good deeds is good for both others and theirs.

As for me, it is not important whether we have got rewards, but we have tried our best to help those in trouble. If all of us can help each other, our society will be more civilized and harmonious.

首先指出不同的人有不同的观点
——
提出认为做好事应得到回报的观点
——
“没有付出就没有收获”，成语，更具说服力
——
While 承上启下，过渡自然
——
举例指出相对的观点：做好事不求回报
——
层次分明，环环紧扣，更具说服力

“对于我来说...”引出自己的观点
——
If 引导的条件从句，进一步论证说明

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

【结构分析】议论文。本文的结构模式为 P (Problem) — S (Solution) 型，即 Para. 1 — Para. 4 提出问题：目前四分之一的人对工作不满意及其做法，并介绍了职场顾问 Mary Lyn Miller 和她对问题的看法；Para. 5 至 Para. 11 解决问题：对找工作的人提出七点建议；Para. 12 重申观点：过程比结果重要。

Seven Steps to a More Fulfilling Job

Many people today find themselves in unfulfilling work situations. In fact, one in four workers is dissatisfied with their current job, according to the recent “Plans for 2004” survey. Their career path may be financially rewarding, but it doesn’t meet their emotional, social or creative needs. They’re stuck, unhappy, and have no idea what to do about it, expect move to another job.

Mary Lyn Miller, veteran career consultant and founder of the Life and Career Clinic, says that when most people are unhappy about their work, their first thought is to get a different job. Instead, Miller suggests looking at the possibility of a different life. Through her book, *8 Myths of Making a Living*, as well as workshops, seminars and personal coaching and consulting, she has helped thousands of dissatisfied workers reassess life and work.

Like the way of Zen, which includes understanding of oneself as one really is, Miller encourages job seekers and those dissatisfied with work or life to examine their beliefs about work and recognize that “in many cases your beliefs are what brought you to where you are today.” You may have been raised to think that women were best at nurturing and caring and, therefore, should be teachers and nurses. So that’s what you did. Or, perhaps you were brought up to believe that you should do what your father did, so you have taken over the family business, or become a dentist “just like dad.” If this sounds familiar, it’s probably time to look at the new possibilities for your future.

Miller developed a 7-step process to help potential job seekers assess their current situation and beliefs, identify their real passion, and start on a journey that allows them to pursue their passion through work.

信息理解 1. According to the recent “Plans for 2004” survey, most people are unhappy with their current jobs.
【解析】N。本题定位信息是 the recent “Plan for 2004” survey，从而锁定文章第一段第二句。题干中的 most people are unhappy with their current jobs 指的是大部分人不满意，而文中是 one in four workers，两者不一致，故答案为 N。
2. Mary Lyn Miller’s job is to advise people on their life and career.
【解析】Y。本题的定位信息是 Mary Lyn Miller，从而锁定文章第二段。该段主要介绍了 Mary Lyn Miller, veteran career consultant 表明了她的职业是职场顾问，并且最后一句表明，她通过各种方式帮助人们在生活和工作中的问题，题干正是对其的概括，故答案为 Y。
3. Mary Lyn Miller herself was once quite dissatisfied with her own work.
【解析】NG。本题的定位信息是 Mary Lyn Miller，从而锁定文章第二段。该段主要介绍了 Mary Lyn Miller 的观点和她的职业。而题干说她对自己的工作不满意，而文中没有提到这一点，故答案为 NG。
4. Many people find it difficult to make up their minds whether to change their career path.
【解析】Y。本题定位信息是 career path，从而锁定文章中建议 1。由第二句 Many find it difficult to steer away from a career path or make a change... 可知，是人们很

Step 1: Willingness to do something different.

Breaking the cycle of doing what you have always done is one of the most difficult tasks for job seekers. Many find it difficult to steer away from a career path or make a change, even if it doesn’t feel right. Miller urges job seekers to open their minds to other

possibilities beyond what they are currently doing.

Step 2: Commitment to being who you are, not who or what someone wants you to be.

Look at the gifts and talents you have and make a **commitment to pursue those things that you love most**. If you love the social aspects of your job, but are stuck inside an office or "chained to your desk" most of the time, vow to follow your instinct and investigate alternative careers and work that allow you more time to interact with others. Dawn worked as a manager for a large retail clothing store for several years. Though she had advanced within the company, she felt frustrated and longed to be involved with nature and the outdoors. She decided to go to school nights and weekends to pursue her true passion by earning her master's degree in forestry. She now works in the biotech forestry division of a major paper company.

Step 3: Self-definition.

Miller suggests that once job seekers know who they are, they **need to know how to sell themselves**. "In the job market, you are a product. And just like a **product**, you must know the features and benefits that you have to offer a potential client, or employer." Examine the skills and knowledge that you have and identify how they can apply to your desired occupation. Your qualities will exhibit to employers why they should hire you over other candidates.

Step 4: Attain a level of self-honoring.

Self-honoring or self-love may seem like an odd step for job hunters, but being able to accept yourself, without judgment, helps eliminate insecurities and will make you more self-assured. By accepting who you are — all your emotions, hopes and dreams, your personality, and your unique way of being — you'll project **more confidence** when networking and talking with potential employers. The power of self-honoring can help to break all the falsehoods you were programmed to believe those that made you feel that you were not good enough, or strong enough, or intelligent enough to do what you truly desire.

Step 5: Vision.

Miller suggests that **job seekers develop a vision that embraces the answer to "What do I really want to do?"** One should create a solid statement in a dozen or so sentences that describe in detail how they see their life related to work. For instance, the secretary who longs to be an actress describes a life that allows her to express her love of Shakespeare on stage. A real estate agent, attracted to his current job because he loves fixing up old homes, describes buying properties that need a little tender loving care to make them more saleable.

Step 6: Appropriate risk.

Some philosophers believe that the way to enlightenment comes through **facing obstacles and difficulties**. Once people discover their passion, many are **too scared to do anything** about it. Instead, they do nothing. With this step, job seekers should assess what they are willing to give up, or risk, in pursuit of their dream. For one working mom, that meant taking night classes to learn new computer-aided design skills, while still earning a salary and keeping her day job. For someone else, it may mean quitting his or her job, taking out a loan and going back to school full time. You'll move one step closer to your ideal work life if you identify how much risk you are willing to take and the sacrifices you are willing to make.

Step 7: Action.

Some teachers of philosophy describe action in this way, "If one wants to get to the top of a mountain, just sitting at the foot thinking about it will not bring one there. It is by making the effort of climbing up the mountain, step by step, that eventually the summit is reached." All too often, it is **the lack of action that ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals**. Creating a plan and taking it one step at a time can lead to new and different job opportunities. Job-hunting tasks gain added meaning as you sense their importance in your quest for a more meaningful work life. The plan can include researching industries and occupations, talking to people who are in your desired area of work, taking classes, or accepting volunteer work in your targeted field.

Each of these steps will lead you on a journey to a happier and more rewarding work life. After all, it is the journey, not the destination, that is most important.

难改变职场轨道。题干中的 change their career path 是对文中 steer away from a career path or make a change 的同义转述, 故答案为 Y。

5. According to Mary Lyn Miller, people considering changing their careers should **commit themselves to the pursuit of those things that they love most**.

信息理解

【解析】本定位信息是 commit 和 pursuit, 从而将目标锁定在建议 2 上。由该段第一句 Look at the gifts and talents you have and make a commitment to pursue those things that you love most 可知, 是建议人们追求最喜欢的事情。题干中的 commit 对应文中的 commitment, pursuit 对应 pursue, 其后所填的内容应相同, 故 those things that they love most 为答案。

6. In the job market, job seekers **need to know how to sell themselves like products**.

信息辨认

【解析】本定位信息是 In the job market 和 need to know how to sell themselves, 从而将目标锁定在建议 3 上。由第一句可知, 职场中找工作的人需要了解如何推销自己, 第二句就解释了如何推销自己, 要 just like a product, 而题干中空前没有冠词, 故应填 product 的复数形式。

7. During an interview with potential employers, **self-honoring or self-love** may help a job seeker to show **more confidence**.

信息理解

【解析】本定位信息是 self-honoring or self-love, 从而将目标锁定在建议 4 上。题干意为 "在与可能的雇主面谈期间, 自我优越感和自恋可帮助找工作的人表现出..."。第一句讲自我优越感和自恋让自己接受自己, 第二句就讲接受这样的自己可以让你散发出更多的自信 project more confidence。题干中的 show 和 project 是同义, 意为 "显示出, 散发出", 故其后内容 more confidence 为答案。

8. Mary Lyn Miller suggests that **a job seeker develop a vision that answers the question "what do I really want to do?"**

信息辨认

【解析】本定位信息是 Miller suggests that a job seeker develop a vision that answers, 从而将目标锁定在建议 5 上。题干中的 Mary Lyn Miller suggests that a job seeker develop a vision that answers 和该段第一句 Miller suggests that job seekers develop a vision that embraces the answer to 相对应。所填内容是题干中的 the question 的同位语, 即 What do I really want to do?, 故其为答案。

9. Many people are **too scared to pursue their dreams** because they are unwilling to **face obstacles and difficulties**.

信息理解

【解析】本定位信息是 too scared to, 从而将目标锁定在建议 6 上。该段首句提出要经过 facing obstacles and difficulties 才能达到启蒙, 第二句则说许多人却太害怕而以致于不敢做什么追求, 题干正是对这两句的概括; 由空前的 to 可知, 所填应为原形动词, 故将 facing 改为 face。

10. What **ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals** is **the lack of action**.

信息辨认

【解析】本定位信息是 ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals, 从而将目标锁定在建议 7 上。该部分第一段第三句指出, 由于行动不够最终阻碍了人们达到理想。题干中的 ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals 是文中信息的再现, 故所填内容为 the lack of action。

Para. 5 至 Para. 11
解决问题并寻找
工作的人提出七
点建议。

Para. 12
重申观点, 过程
比结果重要。

Part III

Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. [A] **Surfing the net.** 信息转述
[B] Watching a talk show.
[C] Packing a birthday gift.
[D] Shopping at a jewelry store.

W: Jim, you are **on the net** again! We are going to get off! It's the time for the talk show.
M: Just a minute, dear. I'm looking at a new jewelry site. I want to make sure I get the right gift for Mom's birthday.
Q: What is the man doing right now?

12. [A] He enjoys finding fault with exams.
[B] He is sure of his success in the exam. 信息推断
[C] He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam.
[D] He used to get straight A's in the exams he took.

W: I've never seen you have such confidence before an exam.
M: It's more than confidence. Right now I feel that if I get less than an A, it'll be the fault of the exam itself.
Q: What does the man mean?

13. [A] The man is generous with his good comments on people.
[B] The woman is unsure if there will be peace in the world.
[C] The woman is doubtful about newspaper stories.
[D] The man is quite optimistic about human nature. 信息推断

W: Just look at this newspaper, nothing but murder, death and war! Do you still believe people are basically good?
M: Of course I do. But newspapers hardly ever report stories about peace and generosity.
They are not news.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

14. [A] Study for some profession.
[B] Attend a medical school.
[C] Stay in business. 信息推断
[D] Sell his shop.

M: Tom must be joking when he said he plans to sell his shop and go to medical school.
W: You are quite right. He is just kidding. He's also told me time and time again he wished to study for some profession instead of going into business.
Q: What will Tom probably do according to the conversation?

15. [A] More money.
[B] Fair treatment.
[C] A college education.
[D] Shorter work hours.

W: I hear your boss has a real good impression of you and he is thinking about giving you two more days off each month.
M: I hope not. I'd rather get more work hours so I can get enough bucks to help out my two kids at college.
Q: What does the man truly want?

16. [A] She was exhausted from her trip.
[B] She missed the comforts of home. 信息推断
[C] She was impressed by Mexican food.
[D] She will not go to Mexico again.

M: I heard you took a trip to Mexico last month. How did you like it?
W: Oh, I got sick and tired of hotels and hotel food. So now I understand the saying, "East, west, home's best".
Q: What does the woman mean?

17. [A] Cheer herself up a bit.
[B] Find a more suitable job.
[C] Seek professional advice. 信息转述
[D] Take a psychology course.

W: I'm worried about Anna. She is really been depressed lately. All she does is staying in her room all day.
M: That sounds serious. She'd better see a psychiatrist at the counseling center.
Q: What does the man suggest Anna do?

18. [A] He dresses more formally now. 信息推断
[B] What he wears does not match his position.
[C] He has ignored his friends since graduation.
[D] He failed to do well at college.

M: I could hardly recognize Sam after he got that new job. He's always in a suit and tie now.
W: Yeah, he was never like that at college. Back then, he went around in an old T-shirt and jeans.
Q: What do the speakers say about Sam?

【解析】选[A]。选项均以动名词开头，因此本题很可能考查某人的建议或正在做的事情。根据选项中的 birthday gift, shopping 等词可知，对话内容与购买生日礼物有关。对话开头女士问男士 you are on the net again! 根据男士的回答可知，他正在网上给妈妈选礼物，因此[A]“网上冲浪”正确。

【解析】选[B]。选项中的 He, exam 等词表明，对话内容与男士的考试有关。选项[C]中对考试的不确定态度与其他选项中表肯定的 enjoys, sure, success 等词矛盾，故可先排除。根据对话中男士自信的回答“...若我考不到 A，将会表明考试本身出了问题”可知，他很确定自己这次考试能成功，故选[B]。

【解析】选[D]。根据选项中的 generous, unsure, doubtful, optimistic, newspaper 等词可知，该题可能考查男士或女士对某件事的看法，该件事很可能是报纸中的消息。根据对话可知，女士抱怨报纸上的负面新闻太多，认为人们生活得不好，而男士却持有相反的观点：因为人们生活得很好，所以那些关于和平和幸福的报道才不会成为新闻。[D]中的 optimistic 与男士的观点相符，故[D]为答案。

【解析】选[C]。四个选项给出了四种不同的行为活动，因此该题可能考查某人的行为活动。结合选项中的 study, school, business, shop 等词可知，该行为与学习或经商有关。根据女士的肯定回答可知，Tom 说他想卖掉商店只是在开玩笑，因此他还是会继续经商，而不会去医学院学习，故选[C]，同时排除[B]和[D]。

【解析】选[A]。根据选项中的 money, work, hours 推断，对话很可能与工作时间和金钱有关。对话中男士提到自己愿意多工作些时间，目的是 I can get enough bucks to help out my two kids at college，这里的 buck 就是美国口语中 money 的意思，因此答案为[A]。

【解析】选[B]。根据选项中的 She, trip, Mexico 等词可推断，对话内容与女士去墨西哥旅行有关。[A]、[B]、[D]都直接或间接说明女士不喜欢这次旅行。[C]的内容与其他选项明显不同，故可先排除。对话中女士用一句谚语“East, west, home's best”指出她怀念在家中的舒适，因此[B]为答案。对话中只提到女士不喜欢宾馆和那里的食物，并未指出她对这次旅行感到疲惫，故排除强干扰项[A]。

【解析】选[C]。选项均以原形动词开头及[A]中的 herself 表明，该题可能考查男士向女士提出的建议，因此听清并理解男士所说的话是解题的关键。对话中男士用 She'd better 句型指出 Anna 应该去看精神病医生，也就是说让 Anna 去咨询专业建议，因此[C]为答案。

【解析】选[A]。根据选项中的 He, dresses, wears 等词推断，该题可能与男士的穿着有关。[C]和[D]均与穿着无关，故为答案的可能性不大。对话中提到 Sam 现在穿着很正式，always in a suit and tie，与在学校时随意地穿着 old T-shirt and jeans 很不同，故[A]为答案。对话中并未提到 Sam 的穿着与其职位是否相配，故[B]不选。

Now you will hear two long conversations.

Conversation One

19. [A] To go sightseeing.
[B] To have meetings.
[C] To promote a new champagne.
[D] To join in a training program.
20. [A] It can reduce the number of passenger complaints.
[B] It can make air travel more entertaining.
[C] It can cut down the expenses for air travel.
[D] It can lessen the discomfort caused by air travel.
21. [A] Took balanced meals with champagne.
[B] Ate vegetables and fruit only.
[C] Refrained from fish or meat.
[D] Avoided eating rich food.
22. [A] Many of them found it difficult to exercise on a plane.
[B] Many of them were concerned with their well-being.
[C] Not many of them chose to do what she did.
[D] Not many of them understood the program.

信息辨认

信息推断

信息转述

信息推断

Conversation Two

23. [A] At a fair.
[B] At a cafeteria.
[C] In a computer lab.
[D] In a shopping mall.
24. [A] The latest computer technology.
[B] The organizing of an exhibition.
[C] The purchasing of some equipment.
[D] The dramatic changes in the job market.
25. [A] Data collection.
[B] Training consultancy.

信息推断

信息辨认

【听前预测】 预览四道题各选项，由 air travel, exercise on a plane 和第 19 题中的以 to 加原形动词开头可推知，对话可能和一次乘飞机旅行的旅途有关。

19. Why did the woman go to New York?

【解析】 选[B]。选项均以 to+ 原形动词开头表明，该题可能考查做某事的目的或原因。对话开始女士指出她去美国的旅行非常忙，因为 had a lot of meetings。故答案为[B]。

20. What does the woman say about the well-being in the air program?

【解析】 选[D]。选项均以 It can 开头表明，该题可能考查某事物的作用。[B]、[C]、[D]三项都与 air travel 有关，[A]与其明显不同，故可先排除。对话中女士先提到 the well-being 起作用，然后又用自己往返的经历做比较，指出 well-being 确实能减轻乘坐飞机旅行时的不适，故[D]为答案。

21. What did the woman do to follow the well-being menu?

【解析】 选[D]。选项均以动词过去式开头表明，该题可能考查某人过去的动作行为。结合选项中的 meals, fruit, food 等词推断，对话内容可能与食物有关。对话中女士提到了自己的饮食原则，只有[D]的内容与此一致，故为答案。

22. What did the woman say about other passengers?

【解析】 选[C]。由选项中的 many of them 可推知，本题考查大多数人对某事的情况。对话中女士回答说，飞机上并没有很多乘客从事她做的 exercises，而且他们也喝了很多 champagne，与女士的行为很不相同，因此[C]为答案。本组对话四个题各选项中只出现了一个人称代词 she，故可推断四道题答案依据均在女士所说的话中，这种选项分析或预测技巧在解答长对话题时非常管用。

【听前预测】 预览三道题各选项，由 fair, the latest computer technology, exhibition, purchasing 等词可推知，对话可能和一场计算机展览会有关。

23. Where did the conversation take place?

【解析】 选[A]。本题考查对话发生的地点或场所。根据对话中提到的...you've been to the fair 可知，对话发生的地点是 fair (展览会)，因此[A]为答案。[B]中的 cafeteria 是根据对话中女士邀请男士喝咖啡做的过度推断。

24. What are the speakers talking about?

【解析】 选[C]。根据选项的内容各不相同，且概括性均强可推断，本题很可能在考查对话话题。结合上题可知，该对话发生的地点是展览会，因此该题可能与在展览会上探讨或寻找某技术设备有关。对话中间男士提到 he need some technological help，下面的对话又具体指出他需要的正是 some kind of word processor。然后女士根据男士的需要给他推荐了相应的设备，因此推断二人谈论的话题是[C]。

25. What is the man's line of business?

【解析】 选[B]。四个选项“数据搜集”、“培训顾问”、“公司管理”、