



# 淘金6级考试 20天 一本通

上海交通大学

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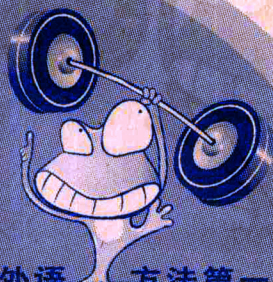




TOPWAY



# 淘金6级考试 20天 一本通



华研外语 方法第一!

兴图音像电子出版社



# 《淘金 6 级考试 20 天一本通》

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# 前言

《淘金 6 级考试 20 天一本通》涵盖大学英语 6 级考试各种题型,旨在帮助考生在短时间内,通过有计划、分专项的突击强化训练,达到“读一本书,通过六级”的效果,甚至取得意想不到的高分。

本书编排特色如下:

## 真题自测,知己知彼

本书附赠一套最新六级真题,供考生自测个人水平,了解六级真题的题型,做到知己知彼。通过真题自测,考生不仅可以对真题的出题特点、答题技巧等有一个宏观的感受,而且可以迅速进入学习状态,为后面的专项学习做好准备。试题后附有名师点评,讲解权威详尽,指导性强,帮助考生迅速掌握答题的方法与技巧。

## 20 天计划,科学安排

计划是备考的基础,是最见成效的复习方法。本书编者为考生科学安排了 20 天的复习计划。

听力和阅读理解所占卷面分值很高,且较容易失分,是考生备考的重中之重,因此,这两部分安排在本书的第一、二章,共用 9 天的时间集中攻克。

写作是最令人头疼的,既耗时又不容易见效。为集中突破写作瓶颈,强化记忆效果,本书通过分析历年真题作文,总结归纳出 12 个常考写作模板、50 条常用写作句型,并根据历年真题作文命题趋势,精心编写 20 篇热点背诵范文,从而帮助考生规范写作思路,掌握写作套路,举一反三,节省考试时间,提高作文成绩。

最后一周的 6 套模拟试题,一天一套,用以帮助考生自测学习成果。

## 13 个讲座,名师解惑

临场发挥,还要靠技巧!有不少考生反映,考题简单,题目却没答对。原因很简单,这些考生缺乏必要的答题技巧,落入命题人设计的陷阱里。

本书编者经过对历年真题的深入研究,梳理归纳出各种考试题型的命题规律和解题诀窍。与其他同类图书繁复、华而不实的“技巧”不同,本书每个讲座的内容精辟,实战指导性极高,教会考生识别命题陷阱,快速准确解题。如:

听力部分,其他同类图书一般从场景、题型入手归纳,泛泛而谈,指导性不高。由于听力理解的信息量大,考生稍不留神便错过关键信息。本书通过分析历年听力真题考点,总结归纳出听音重点及实用答题技巧,切实提高考生的应试能力。又如篇章阅读部分,考生即使知道考查题型,对答题也没有实际帮助,因此,本书从选项入手,分析正确选项和干扰项的设置规律,帮助考生练就一双善于识别命题陷阱的“火眼金睛”。



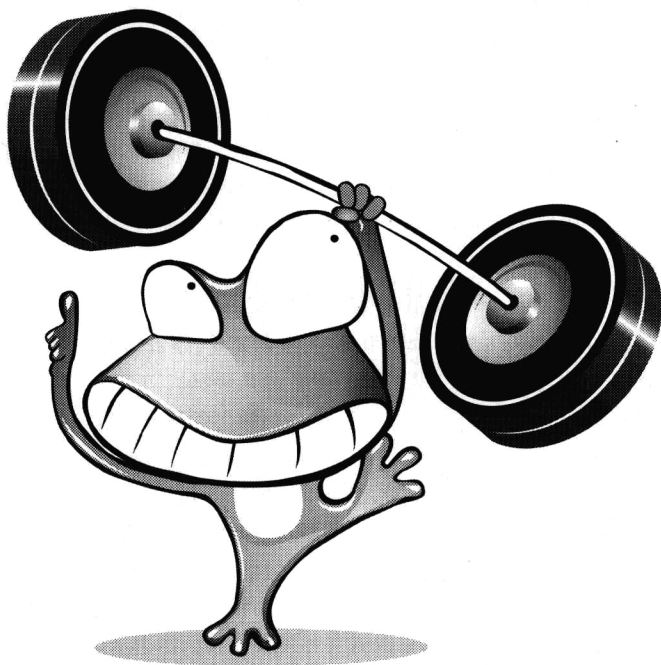
### 专项强化,各个突破

专项讲座之后配置的专项强化训练,可用于巩固所学知识,强化应试技巧。考生也可以根据自身的实际情况,有针对性地强化薄弱环节,而无需将时间浪费在已经熟练掌握的专项上。此外,编者在听力、阅读、综合能力三大板块的最后,还设置了真题强化训练,帮助考生检验薄弱环节,查漏补缺。

### 考前冲刺,强化题感

题感是练出来的!本书第五章共有6套模拟试题,每套试题的难度跟六级考试真题相当。考生经过十几天的专项强化训练之后,可以借助完整的套题训练来检验学习成果,强化题感,让自己达到临考的巅峰状态。

编者



# 最新真题自测

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *My View on University Ranking*. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

- 1. 目前高校排名相当盛行
- 2. 对于这种做法人们看法不一
- 3. 在我看来……

### My View on University Ranking

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上。

## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

### Into the Unknown

*The world has never seen population ageing before. Can it cope?*

Until the early 1990s nobody much thought about whole populations getting older. The UN had the foresight to convene a “world assembly on ageing” back in 1982, but that came and went. By 1994 the World Bank had noticed that something big was happening. In a report entitled “Averting the Old Age Crisis”, it argued that pension arrangements in most countries were unsustainable.

For the next ten years a succession of books, mainly by Americans, sounded the alarm. They had titles like *Young vs Old*, *Gray Dawn* and *The Coming Generational Storm*, and their message was blunt: health-care systems were heading for the rocks, pensioners were taking young people to the cleaners, and soon there would be intergenerational warfare.

Since then the debate has become less emotional, not least because a lot more is known about the subject. Books, conferences and research papers have multiplied. International organisations such as the OECD and the EU issue regular reports. Population ageing is on every agenda, from G8 economic conferences to NATO summits. The World Economic Forum plans to consider the future of pensions and health care at its prestigious Davos conference early next year. The media, including this newspaper, are giving the subject extensive coverage.

Whether all that attention has translated into sufficient action is another question. Governments in rich countries now accept that their pension and health-care promises will soon become unaffordable, and many of them have embarked on reforms, but so far only timidly. That is not surprising: politicians with an eye on the next election will hardly rush to introduce unpopular measures that may not bear fruit for years, perhaps decades.

The outline of the changes needed is clear. To avoid *fiscal* (财政的) meltdown, public pensions and health-care provision will have to be reined back severely and taxes may have to go up. By far the most effective method to restrain pension spending is to give people the opportunity to work longer, because it increases tax revenues and reduces spending on pensions at the same time. It may even keep them alive longer. John Rother, the AARP's head of policy and strategy, points to studies showing that other things being equal, people who remain at work have lower death rates than their retired peers.

Younger people today mostly accept that they will have to work for longer and that their pensions will be less generous. Employers still need to be persuaded that older workers are worth holding on to. That may be because they have had plenty of younger ones to choose from, partly thanks to the post-war baby-boom and partly because over the past few decades many more women have entered the labour force, increasing employers' choice. But the reservoir of women able and willing to take up paid work is running low, and the baby-boomers are going grey.

In many countries immigrants have been filling such gaps in the labour force as have already emerged (and remember that the real shortage is still around ten years off). Immigration in the developed world is the highest it has ever been, and it is making a useful difference. In still-fertile America it currently accounts for about 40% of



total population growth, and in fast-ageing western Europe for about 90%.

On the face of it, it seems the perfect solution. Many developing countries have lots of young people in need of jobs; many rich countries need helping hands that will boost tax revenues and keep up economic growth. But over the next few decades labour forces in rich countries are set to shrink so much that inflows of immigrants would have to increase enormously to compensate: to at least twice their current size in western Europe's most youthful countries, and three times in the older ones. Japan would need a large multiple of the few immigrants it has at present. Public opinion polls show that people in most rich countries already think that immigration is too high. Further big increases would be politically unfeasible.

To tackle the problem of ageing populations at its root, "old" countries would have to *rejuvenate* (使年轻) themselves by having more of their own children. A number of them have tried, some more successfully than others. But it is not a simple matter of offering financial incentives or providing more child care. Modern urban life in rich countries is not well adapted to large families. Women find it hard to combine family and career. They often compromise by having just one child.

And if fertility in ageing countries does not pick up? It will not be the end of the world, at least not for quite a while yet, but the world will slowly become a different place. Older societies may be less innovative and more strongly disinclined to take risks than younger ones. By 2025 at the latest, about half the voters in America and most of those in western European countries will be over 50—and older people turn out to vote in much greater number than younger ones. Academic studies have found no evidence so far that older voters have used their power at the ballot box to push for policies that specifically benefit them, though if in future there are many more of them they might start doing so.

Nor is there any sign of the intergenerational warfare predicted in the 1990s. After all, older people themselves mostly have families. In a recent study of parents and grown-up children in 11 European countries, Karsten Hank of Mannheim University found that 85% of them lived within 25km of each other and the majority of them were in touch at least once a week.

Even so, the shift in the centre of gravity to older age groups is bound to have a profound effect on societies, not just economically and politically but in all sorts of other ways too. Richard Jackson and Neil Howe of America's CSIS, in a thoughtful book called *The Graying of the Great Powers*, argue that, among other things, the ageing of the developed countries will have a number of serious security implications.

For example, the shortage of young adults is likely to make countries more reluctant to commit the few they have to military service. In the decades to 2050, America will find itself playing an ever-increasing role in the developed world's defence effort. Because America's population will still be growing when that of most other developed countries is shrinking, America will be the only developed country that still matters *geopolitically* (地缘政治上).

#### Ask me in 2020

There is little that can be done to stop population ageing, so the world will have to live with it. But some of the consequences can be alleviated. Many experts now believe that given the right policies, the effects, though grave, need not be catastrophic. Most countries have recognised the need to do something and are beginning to act.

But even then there is no guarantee that their efforts will work. What is happening now is historically unprecedented. Ronald Lee, director of the Centre on the Economics and Demography of Ageing at the University of California, Berkeley, puts it briefly and clearly: "We don't really know what population ageing will be like, because nobody has done it yet."

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. In its 1994 report, the World Bank argued that the current pension system in most countries could \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) hardly halt the growth of population
  - B) further accelerate the ageing process
  - C) help tide over the current ageing crisis
  - D) not be sustained in the long term
2. What message is conveyed in books like *Young vs Old*?
  - A) Intergenerational conflicts will intensify.
  - B) The generation gap is bound to narrow.
  - C) Old people should give way to the young.
  - D) The young generation will beat the old.
3. One reason why pension and health care reforms are slow in coming is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) nobody is willing to sacrifice their own interests to tackle the problem
  - B) most people are against measures that will not bear fruit immediately

- C) politicians are afraid of losing votes in the next election  
D) the proposed reforms will affect too many people's interests
4. The author believes the most effective method to solve the pension crisis is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) increase tax revenues B) start reforms right away  
C) cut back on health care provisions D) allow people to work longer
5. The reason why employers are unwilling to keep older workers is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) their pay is higher than that of younger ones B) the longer they work, the higher their pension  
C) they are generally difficult to manage D) younger workers are readily available
6. To compensate for the fast-shrinking labour force, Japan would need \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to revise its current population control policy B) larger numbers of immigrants from overseas  
C) to automate its manufacturing and service industries D) a politically feasible policy concerning population
7. Why do many women in rich countries compromise by having only one child?  
A) They find it hard to balance career and family. B) Child care is too big a problem for them.  
C) It is too expensive to support a large family. D) Small families are becoming more fashionable.
8. Compared with younger ones, older societies are less inclined to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The predicted intergenerational warfare is unlikely because most of the older people themselves \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Countries that have a shortage of young adults will be less willing to commit them to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

#### Section A

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) The man is the manager of the apartment building. B) The woman will get the apartment refurbished.  
C) The man is looking for an apartment. D) The woman is very good at bargaining.
12. A) Where the botanical garden is. B) What the man thinks of the shots.  
C) How the pictures will turn out. D) Why the pictures are not ready.
13. A) There is no replacement for the handle. B) There is no match for the suitcase.  
C) The suitcase is not worth fixing. D) The suitcase can be fixed in time.
14. A) He needs a vehicle to be used in harsh weather. B) He has a fairly large collection of quality trucks.  
C) He has had his truck adapted for cold temperatures. D) He does routine truck maintenance for the woman.
15. A) She never regrets any decisions she makes. B) She has often been criticized by her boss.  
C) She cannot stand her boss's bad temper. D) She has made up her mind to resign.
16. A) Look for a shirt of a more suitable color and size. B) Replace the shirt with one of some other material.  
C) Visit a different store for a silk or cotton shirt. D) Get a discount on the shirt she is going to buy.
17. A) At an exhibition. B) At a reception desk.  
C) At a trade fair. D) At a "Lost and Found".
18. A) Convert it into a hotel. B) Pass it on to his grandson.  
C) Sell it for a good price. D) Repair it and move in.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Careful plotting and clueing. B) Unique descriptive skills.  
C) Colourful world experiences. D) Good knowledge of readers' tastes.
20. A) To be in the right mood. B) To be entirely alone.  
C) A spacious room. D) A peaceful setting.
21. A) They look at the world in a detached manner. B) They rely heavily on their own imagination.  
C) They are overwhelmed by their own prejudices. D) They have experiences similar to the characters'.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) Good or bad, they are there to stay. B) Believe it or not, they have survived.  
C) Like it or not, you have to use them. D) Gain or lose, they should be modernised.
23. A) The frequent train delays. B) The food sold on the trains.



- C) The monopoly of British Railways.  
 24. A) The low efficiency of their operation.  
 C) Constant complaints from passengers.  
 25. A) They provide worse service.  
 C) They are fast disappearing.

- D) The high train ticket fares.  
 B) Competition from other modes of transport.  
 D) The passing of the new transport act.  
 B) They lose a lot of money.  
 D) They will be de-nationalised.

## Section B

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

### Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) The whole Antarctic region will be submerged. B) Some polar animals will soon become extinct.  
 C) Many coastal cities will be covered with water. D) The earth will experience extreme weathers.  
 27. A) How unstable the West Antarctic ice sheet is. B) How humans are to cope with global warming.  
 C) How polar ice impacts global weather. D) How vulnerable the coastal cities are.  
 28. A) It sits firmly on solid rock at the bottom of the ocean.  
 B) It collapsed at least once in the past 1.3 million years.  
 C) It will have little impact on sea level when it breaks up.  
 D) It melted at temperatures a bit higher than those of today.  
 29. A) The West Antarctic ice sheet was once floating ice.  
 B) The West Antarctic region was once an open ocean.  
 C) The West Antarctic ice sheet was about 7,000 feet thick.  
 D) The West Antarctic region used to be warmer than today.

### Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Whether we can develop social ties on the Internet.  
 B) Whether a deleted photo is immediately removed from the web.  
 C) Whether our blogs can be renewed daily.  
 D) Whether we can set up our own websites.  
 31. A) The means they use to get information. B) The files they have collected.  
 C) The number of visits they receive. D) The way they store data.  
 32. A) When the system is down. B) When the URL is reused.  
 C) When new links are set up. D) When the server is restarted.

### Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Iced coffees sold by some popular chains are contaminated.  
 B) Drinking coffee after a meal is more likely to cause obesity.  
 C) Some brand-name coffees contain harmful substances.  
 D) Some iced coffees have as many calories as a hot dinner.  
 34. A) Have some fresh fruit. B) Take a hot shower.  
 C) Eat a hot dinner. D) Exercise at the gym.  
 35. A) They could enjoy a happier family life. B) Many cancer cases could be prevented.  
 C) Many embarrassing situations could be avoided. D) They could greatly improve their work efficiency.

## Section C

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Psychologists are finding that hope plays a surprisingly vital role in giving people a measurable advantage in realms as (36) \_\_\_\_\_ as academic achievement, bearing up in tough jobs and coping with (37) \_\_\_\_\_ illness. And, by contrast, the loss of hope is turning out to be a stronger sign that a person may (38) \_\_\_\_\_ suicide than other factors long thought to be more likely risks.

"Hope has proven a powerful predictor of (39). \_\_\_\_\_ in every study we've done so far," said Dr. Charles R.

Snyder, a psychologist who has devised a (40) \_\_\_\_\_ to assess how much hope a person has.

For example, in research with 3,920 college students, Dr. Snyder and his (41) \_\_\_\_\_ found that the level of hope among freshmen at the beginning of their first semester was a more (42) \_\_\_\_\_ predictor of their college grades than were their S.A.T. scores or their grade point (43) \_\_\_\_\_ in high school, the two measures most commonly used to predict college performance.

(44) “\_\_\_\_\_,” Dr. Snyder said. “When you compare students of equivalent intelligence and past academic achievements, what sets them apart is hope.”

In devising a way to assess hope scientifically, Dr. Snyder (45) \_\_\_\_\_. “That notion is not concrete enough, and it blurs two key components of hope,” Dr. Snyder said. (46) “\_\_\_\_\_.”

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

Most young boys are trained to believe that men should be strong, tough, cool, and detached. Thus, they learn early to hide vulnerable emotions such as love, joy, and sadness because they believe that such feelings are feminine and imply weakness. Over time, some men become strangers to their own emotional lives. It seems that men with traditional views of masculinity are more likely to suppress outward emotions and to fear emotions, supposedly because such feelings may lead to a loss of *composure* (镇定). Keep in mind, however, that this view is challenged by some researchers. As with many gender gaps, differences in emotionality tend to be small, inconsistent, and dependent on the situation. For instance, Robertson and colleagues found that males who were more traditionally masculine were more emotionally expressive in a structured exercise than when they were simply asked to talk about their emotions.

Males' difficulty with “tender” emotions has serious consequences. First, suppressed emotions can contribute to stress-related disorders. And worse, men are less likely than women to seek help from health professionals. Second, men's emotional inexpressiveness can cause problems in their relationships with partners and children. For example, men who endorse traditional masculine norms report lower relationship satisfaction, as do their female partners. Further, children whose fathers are warm, loving, and accepting toward them have higher self-esteem and lower rates of aggression and behavior problems. On a positive note, fathers are increasingly involving themselves with their children. And 30 percent of fathers report that they take equal or greater responsibility for their children than their working wives do.

One emotion males are allowed to express is anger. Sometimes this anger translates into physical aggression or violence. Men commit nearly 90 percent of violent crimes in the United States and almost all sexual assaults.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

47. Most young boys have been trained to believe that men who show tender feelings are considered to be \_\_\_\_\_.
48. Some men believe that if they expressed their emotions openly they might \_\_\_\_\_.
49. According to the author, men who suppress their emotions may develop \_\_\_\_\_.
50. Men who observe traditional masculine norms are said to derive less satisfaction from \_\_\_\_\_.
51. When males get angry, they can become \_\_\_\_\_ or even commit violence.

### Section B

#### Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

In the early 20th century, few things were more appealing than the promise of scientific knowledge. In a world struggling with rapid industrialization, science and technology seemed to offer solutions to almost every problem. Newly created state colleges and universities devoted themselves almost entirely to scientific, technological, and engineering fields. Many Americans came to believe that scientific certainty could not only solve scientific problems, but also reform politics, government, and business. Two world wars and a Great Depression rocked the



confidence of many people that scientific expertise alone could create a prosperous and ordered world. After World War II, the academic world turned with new enthusiasm to humanistic studies, which seemed to many scholars the best way to ensure the survival of democracy. American scholars fanned out across much of the world—with support from the Ford Foundation, the Fulbright program, etc.—to promote the teaching of literature and the arts in an effort to make the case for democratic freedoms.

In the America of our own time, the great educational challenge has become an effort to strengthen the teaching of what is now known as the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and math). There is considerable and justified concern that the United States is falling behind much of the rest of the developed world in these essential disciplines. India, China, Japan, and other regions seem to be seizing technological leadership.

At the same time, perhaps inevitably, the humanities—while still popular in elite colleges and universities—have experienced a significant decline. Humanistic disciplines are seriously underfunded, not just by the government and the foundations but by academic institutions themselves. Humanists are usually among the lowest-paid faculty members at most institutions and are often lightly regarded because they do not generate grant income and because they provide no obvious *credentials* (资质) for most nonacademic careers.

Undoubtedly American education should train more scientists and engineers. Much of the concern among politicians about the state of American universities today is focused on the absence of “real world” education—which means preparation for professional and scientific careers. But the idea that institutions or their students must decide between humanities and science is false. Our society could not survive without scientific and technological knowledge. But we would be equally *impoverished* (贫困的) without humanistic knowledge as well. Science and technology teach us what we can do. Humanistic thinking helps us understand what we should do.

It is almost impossible to imagine our society without thinking of the extraordinary achievements of scientists and engineers in building our complicated world. But try to imagine our world as well without the remarkable works that have defined our culture and values. We have always needed, and we still need, both.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

52. In the early 20th century Americans believed science and technology could \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) solve virtually all existing problems                      B) quicken the pace of industrialization  
C) help raise people's living standards                      D) promote the nation's social progress
53. Why did many American scholars become enthusiastic about humanistic studies after World War II?  
A) They realized science and technology alone were no guarantee for a better world.  
B) They could get financial support from various foundations for humanistic studies.  
C) They wanted to improve their own status within the current education system.  
D) They believed the stability of a society depended heavily on humanistic studies.
54. Why are American scholars worried about education today?  
A) There are not enough scholars in humanistic studies.  
B) Some Asian countries have overtaken America in basic sciences.  
C) The STEM subjects are too challenging for students to learn.  
D) America is lagging behind in the STEM disciplines.
55. What accounts for the significant decline in humanistic studies today?  
A) Insufficient funding.                      B) Shrinking enrollment.  
C) Shortage of devoted faculty.                      D) Dim prospects for graduates.
56. Why does the author attach so much importance to humanistic studies?  
A) They promote the development of science and technology.  
B) Humanistic thinking helps cultivate students' creativity.  
C) They help prepare students for their professional careers.  
D) Humanistic thinking helps define our culture and values.

## Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Will there ever be another Einstein? This is the undercurrent of conversation at Einstein memorial meetings throughout the year. A new Einstein will emerge, scientists say. But it may take a long time. After all, more than 200 years separated Einstein from his nearest rival, Isaac Newton.

Many physicists say the next Einstein hasn't been born yet, or is a baby now. That's because the quest for a unified theory that would account for all the forces of nature has pushed current mathematics to its limits. New math must be created before the problem can be solved.

But researchers say there are many other factors working against another Einstein emerging anytime soon.

For one thing, physics is a much different field today. In Einstein's day, there were only a few thousand physicists worldwide, and the theoreticians who could intellectually rival Einstein probably would fit into a streetcar with seats to spare.

Education is different, too. One crucial aspect of Einstein's training that is overlooked is the years of philosophy he read as a teenager—Kant, Schopenhauer and Spinoza, among others. It taught him how to think independently and abstractly about space and time, and it wasn't long before he became a philosopher himself.

"The independence created by philosophical insight is—in my opinion—the mark of distinction between a mere *artisan* (工匠) or specialist and a real seeker after truth," Einstein wrote in 1944.

And he was an accomplished musician. The interplay between music and math is well known. Einstein would furiously play his violin as a way to think through a knotty physics problem.

Today, universities have produced millions of physicists. There aren't many jobs in science for them, so they go to Wall Street and Silicon Valley to apply their analytical skills to more practical—and rewarding—efforts.

"Maybe there is an Einstein out there today," said Columbia University physicist Brian Greene, "but it would be a lot harder for him to be heard."

Especially considering what Einstein was proposing.

"The actual fabric of space and time curving? My God, what an idea!" Greene said at a recent gathering at the Aspen Institute. "It takes a certain type of person who will bang his head against the wall because you believe you'll find the solution."

Perhaps the best examples are the five scientific papers Einstein wrote in his "miracle year" of 1905. These "thought experiments" were pages of calculations signed and submitted to the prestigious journal *Annalen der Physik* by a virtual unknown. There were no footnotes or citations.

What might happen to such a submission today?

"We all get papers like those in the mail," Greene said. "We put them in the junk file."

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. What do scientists seem to agree upon, judging from the first two paragraphs?
- A) It will take another Einstein to build a unified theory.
  - B) It will be some time before a new Einstein emerges.
  - C) Einstein pushed mathematics almost to its limits.
  - D) No physicist is likely to surpass Einstein in the next 200 years.
58. What was critical to Einstein's success?
- A) His talent as an accomplished musician.
  - B) His independent and abstract thinking.
  - C) His untiring effort to fulfill his potential.
  - D) His solid foundation in math theory.
59. What does the author tell us about physicists today?
- A) They tend to neglect training in analytical skills.
  - B) They are very good at solving practical problems.
  - C) They often go into fields yielding greater financial benefits.
  - D) They attach great importance to publishing academic papers.
60. What does Brian Greene imply by saying "... it would be a lot harder for him to be heard" (Lines 1-2, Para. 9)?
- A) People have to compete in order to get their papers published.
  - B) It is hard for a scientist to have his papers published today.
  - C) Nobody will read papers on apparently ridiculous theories.
  - D) Papers like Einstein's would unlikely get published today.
61. When he submitted his papers in 1905, Einstein \_\_\_\_.
- A) was known as a young genius in math calculations
  - B) knew nothing about the format of academic papers
  - C) was little known in academic circles
  - D) forgot to make footnotes and citations



## Part V Cloze

(15 minutes)

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

America's most popular newspaper website today announced that the era of free online journalism is drawing to a close. *The New York Times* has become the biggest publisher yet to 62 plans for a paywall around its digital offering, 63 the accepted practice that internet users will not pay for news.

Struggling 64 an evaporation of advertising and a downward drift in street corner sales, *The New York Times* 65 to introduce a "metered" model at the beginning of 2011. Readers will be required to pay when they have 66 a set number of its online articles per month.

The decision puts the 159-year-old newspaper 67 the charging side of an increasingly wide *chasm* (鸿沟) in the media industry. But others, including the *Guardian*, have said they will not 68 internet readers, and certain papers, 69 London's *Evening Standard*, have gone further in abandoning readership revenue by making their print editions 70.

*The New York Times's* publisher, Arthur Sulzberger, 71 that the move is a gamble: "This is a 72, to a certain degree, in where we think the web is going."

Boasting a print 73 of 995,000 on weekdays and 1.4 million on Sundays, *The New York Times* is the third bestselling American newspaper, 74 the *Wall Street Journal* and *USA Today*. 75 most US papers focus on a single city, *The New York Times* is among the few that can 76 national scope—as well as 16 bureaus in the New York area, it has 11 offices around the US and 77 26 bureaus elsewhere in the world.

But 78 many in the publishing industry, the paper is in the grip of a 79 financial crisis. Its parent company, the New York Times Company, has 15 papers, but 80 a loss of \$70 million in the nine months to September and recently accepted a \$250 million 81 from a Mexican billionaire, Carlos Slim, to strengthen its balance sheet.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 62. A) set out     | B) set in       |
| C) carry over      | D) carry away   |
| 63. A) abusing     | B) deducting    |
| C) abandoning      | D) developing   |
| 64. A) by          | B) with         |
| C) along           | D) beside       |
| 65. A) intends     | B) engages      |
| C) signifies       | D) deliberates  |
| 66. A) multiplied  | B) assumed      |
| C) exceeded        | D) revealed     |
| 67. A) of          | B) over         |
| C) on              | D) up           |
| 68. A) consume     | B) charge       |
| C) expend          | D) cost         |
| 69. A) as for      | B) such as      |
| C) by far          | D) far from     |
| 70. A) reliable    | B) free         |
| C) applicable      | D) easy         |
| 71. A) resisted    | B) certified    |
| C) appealed        | D) acknowledged |
| 72. A) pit         | B) kit          |
| C) bet             | D) net          |
| 73. A) circulation | B) expansion    |
| C) dimension       | D) evaluation   |
| 74. A) behind      | B) against      |
| C) before          | D) within       |
| 75. A) Because     | B) Hence        |
| C) While           | D) If           |
| 76. A) ascend      | B) announce     |
| C) lengthen        | D) claim        |
| 77. A) contributes | B) disposes     |
| C) maintains       | D) encounters   |
| 78. A) from        | B) beyond       |
| C) through         | D) like         |
| 79. A) serious     | B) heavy        |
| C) rough           | D) crude        |
| 80. A) targeted    | B) suspended    |
| C) tolerated       | D) suffered     |
| 81. A) account     | B) bill         |
| C) loan            | D) asset        |

## Part VI Translation

(5 minutes)

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答,只需写出译文部分。

82. There is no denying that you \_\_\_\_\_ (越仔细越好) in dealing with this matter.
83. Only when I reached my thirties \_\_\_\_\_ (我才意识到读书是不能被忽视的).
84. Much \_\_\_\_\_ (使研究人员感到惊讶), the outcome of the experiment was far better than they had expected.
85. Oh, my, I can't find my key; \_\_\_\_\_ (我一定是把它忘在哪儿了).
86. I \_\_\_\_\_ (宁愿加入你们去做义工) than go to the beach for a holiday.

# 名校名师点评真题

## Part I Writing

### My View on University Ranking

#### 写作指南:

这是一篇议论型作文,要求就某一社会问题上出现的两种不同看法阐发议论,并提出自己的观点。根据题目要求可以将文章内容安排如下:

第一段:简述高校排名盛行这一现象,并提出对于这一问题人们看法不一。

第二段:简要说明两种观点的内容,详细论述自己的看法。

第三段:进一步总结自己的观点。

#### 范文与解析:

Sample	Analysis
<p>[1]In recent years, university ranking becomes very popular, especially among high school students. They use such ranking as the first criterion to choose their future academic institutes. [2]However, <b>people's opinions vary on this issue</b>.</p> <p>[3]Some believe university ranking is essential in indicating the quality of a university, <b>while others dismiss it as misleading</b>. [4]<b>As far as I'm concerned</b>, university ranking could offer some hints while it is <b>by no means</b> the only standard to judge the quality of a university. [5]<b>On the one hand</b>, university ranking helps create a competitive atmosphere in higher education, encouraging the institutions to <b>improve</b> their teaching and research. [6]<b>On the other hand</b>, the ranking criterion itself might be <b>flawed</b>. [7]There is hardly a single and universal standard to weigh colleges of different specialties.</p> <p>[8]In a word, though university ranking may help to indicate the gap between universities, thus encouraging the less competent ones to catch up, [9]more scientific criteria to rank them are yet to be adopted.</p>	<p>[1]用一句话概括社会现象。</p> <p>[2]<b>vary</b>“呈现不同”;... <b>people's opinions vary on this issue</b>.是个“万能句式”,几乎可以用于任何类似文章中。</p> <p>[3]<b>Some... while others...</b>说明人们对这个问题的两种不同观点。<b>dismiss sth. as</b> 表示“因……而对某事不以为然/不屑一顾”。</p> <p>[4]<b>As far as I'm concerned</b> 说明作者的观点。<b>by no means</b>“决不”。</p> <p>[5][6]<b>On the one hand... On the other hand</b> 从两方面讲大学排名的利与弊。<b>improve</b> “改进”; <b>flawed</b>“有瑕疵的”。</p> <p>[8][9]总结全文主旨——大学排名需要科学的评价标准。</p>

## Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

1. [D] 【定位】根据题干中的 1994 report, the World Bank 查找到第 1 段最后两句。

【解析】本题询问了 1994 年一份报告中世界银行对于现今绝大部分国家的养老体系的看法。最后一句话,“大部分国家的养老金的发放计划都是不可持续的”,和选项 D 的意思相吻合。un-词缀表示 not 之意,unsustainable 即 could not be sustained。

2. [A] 【定位】根据题干中的书名 *Young vs Old* 定位到第 2 段末句。

【解析】本题的关键是冒号后面 message 的同位语成分,“两代人之间的战争即将来临”与选项 A“代际冲突将会加剧”含义相同。

3. [C] 【定位】根据题干中的 pension, health care 和 reforms 定位到第 4 段。

【解析】本题询问迟迟不进行养老和医疗制度方面改革的原因。原文中的 so far only timidly 和题干中的 slow in

coming 相对应,最后一句的关键人物 politicians 是选 C 的便捷依据。

4. [D] 【定位】根据题干中的 most effective method 定位到第 5 段第 3 句。

【解析】选项 D 为原文的同义表达。空格前的 to 表目的,而 A 和 C 均为原因,故不对。

5. [D] 【定位】根据题干中的 employers 和 older workers 查找到第 6 段第 2 句。

【解析】本题询问雇主不愿意雇用年长的雇员的原因,because 后面即答案,因为他们有许多年轻职员可供选择,和选项 D 一致。

6. [B] 【定位】根据题干中的 Japan 定位到第 8 段倒数第 3 句。

【解析】原文的 a large multiple of 和选项 B 的 larger numbers 为同义表达,原句其他所有关键词也都包含在 B 中。

7. [A] 【定位】根据题干中的 compromise 和 one child 定位到第 9 段段末。

【解析】本题询问富裕国家的女性往往只要一个孩子的原因。倒数第 2 句就是原因,和选项 A 之间只有动词不同(用 balance 同义替换了 combine),其他词完全相同。

#### 8. take risks

【定位】根据题干中的 younger ones 和 older societies,以及快速阅读的题目标顺序往往和文章顺序一致理论定位到第 10 段第 3 句。

【解析】本题针对老龄团体提出问题。根据题干的内容判断后面应该填入动词或动词词组。题干中的 less inclined 相当于原文的 more disinclined,所以其后的动词短语 take risks 就是答案。

#### 9. have families

【定位】根据题干中的 predicted intergenerational warfare 和 older people themselves 定位至第 11 段。

【解析】本题的关键是理解段首倒装句的意思,Nor is there any sign 和题干中的 unlikely 对应。其后面的句子就是答案所在。第 2 句对上句进行解释,mostly 相当于题干中的 most of,因此答案为 have families。

#### 10. military service

【定位】根据题干中的 shortage of young adults 和 commit 定位至第 13 段第 1 句。

【解析】原文中的 more reluctant 和题干中的 less willing 意思一致,本题需要填写 commit sb. to sth.中的sth.,即 military service。

## Part III Listening Comprehension

### 答案速查

11-15 CCDAD    16-20 BDAAB    21-25 ACCBB    26-30 CABBB    31-35 DBDDB

36. diverse

37. tragic

38. commit

39. outcome

40. scale

41. colleagues

42. accurate

43. averages

44. Students with high hope set themselves higher goals and know how to work to attain them

45. went beyond the simple notion that hope is merely the sense that everything will turn out all right

46. Having hope means believing you have both the will and the way to accomplish your goals, whatever they may be

## Section A

### Tapescripts:

11. W: This is one of our best and least expensive two-bedroom listings. It's located in a quiet building and is close to bus lines.

M: That may be true. But look at it... it's awful. The paint has peeled off and the carpet is worn, and the stove is ancient.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation? [C]

12. M: The pictures we took at the botanical garden should be ready tomorrow.

W: I can't wait to see them. I'm wondering if the shots I took is as good as I thought.

Q: What is the woman eager to know? [C]

13. W: The handle of the suitcase is broken. Can you have it fixed by next Tuesday?

M: Let me see... I need to find a handle that matches, but that shouldn't take too long.

Q: What does the man mean? [D]

14. M: This truck looks like what I need, but I'm worried about maintenance. For us, it'll have to operate for long periods of time in very cold temperatures.

W: We have several models that are especially adapted for extreme conditions. Would you like to see them?

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation? [A]

15. M: I think your boss will be very upset when he gets your letter of resignation.



W: That may be so. But in the letter, I just told him frankly. I could no longer live with his poor management and stupid decisions.

Q: What do we learn about the woman? [D]

16. W: I'd like to exchange the shirt. I've learned that the person I bought it for is allergic to wool.

M: Maybe we can find something in cotton or silk. Please come this way.

Q: What does the woman want to do? [B]

17. M: Excuse me, Miss? Did anyone happen to turn in a new handbag? You know it's a birthday gift for my wife.

W: Let me see. Oh, we've got quite a lot of women's bags here. Can you give me more detailed information, such as its color, the size and the trademark?

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place? [D]

18. W: What're you going to do with the old house you inherited from your grandfather?

M: I once intended to sell it. But now I'm thinking of turning it into a guest house, because it's still a solid structure.

Q: What does the man plan to do with his old house? [A]

*Now you'll hear the two long conversations.*

#### *Conversation One*

W: When you write a novel, [19]do you know where you are going, Dr. James?

M: Yes, you must, really, [19]if you are writing a classical detective story, because it must be so carefully plotted and so carefully clued. I have schemes. I have charts. I have diagrams. It doesn't mean to say I always get it right, but I do plan before I begin writing. But what is so fascinating is how a book changes during the process of writing. It seems to me that creative writing is a process of revelation, really, rather than of creativity in the ordinary sense.

W: When you're planning the basic structure, [20]do you like to go away to be sure that you're by yourself?

M: [20]I need to be by myself certainly, absolutely. I can't even bear anybody else in the house. I don't mind much where I am as long as I've got enough space to write, [20]but I need to be completely alone.

W: Is that very important to you?

M: Oh, yes, I've never been lonely in all my life.

W: How extraordinary! Never?

M: No, never.

W: You're very lucky. Someone once said that there's a bit of ice at the heart of every writer.

M: Yes, I think this is true. [21]The writer can stand aside from experience and look at it—watch it happening. There is this “detachment” and I realize that there are obviously experiences which would overwhelm everyone. But very often, a writer can appear to stand aside, and this detachment makes people feel there's a bit of ice in the heart.

19. What is the key to writing a good classical detective story according to the man? [A]

20. What does the man mainly need when working on a book? [B]

21. What does the man say about writers? [A]

#### *Conversation Two*

W: There is an element there about competition though, isn't there? Because British railways are a nationalized industry, there's only one railway system in the country. If you don't like a particular kind of big beans, you can go and buy another; [22]but if you don't like a particular railway, you can't go and use another.

M: [23]Some people who write to me say this. They say that if you didn't have a monopoly, you wouldn't be able to do the things you do. Well, I don't think we do anything deliberately to upset our customers. We have particular problems. Since 1946, when the Transport Act came in, we were nationalized.

W: Do you think that is a good thing? Has it been a good thing for the railways, do you think, to be nationalized?

M: Oh, I think so, yes. Because in general, [24]modes of transport are all around. Let's face the fact. The car arrived. The car is here to stay. There is no question about that.

W: So what are you saying then? Is it if the railways haven't been nationalized, they would simply have disappeared?

M: Oh, I think they would have. [25]They're disappearing fast in America. Ur, the French railways lose 1 billion pounds a year, the German railways, 2 billion pounds a year. But you see, those governments are prepared to pour money into the transport system to keep it going.

W: So in a sense, you cope between two extremes. On the one hand, you're trying not to lose too much money.

And on the other hand, you've got to provide the best service.

M: Yes, you are right.

22. What does the woman say about British railways? [C]  
23. What do some people who write to the man complain about? [C]  
24. What does the man say threatens the existence of railways? [B]  
25. What does the man say about railways in other countries? [B]

## Section B

### Passage One

Among global warming's most frightening threats is the prediction that the polar icecaps will melt, [26]raising sea level so much that coastal cities from New York to Los Angeles to Shanghai will be flooded. Scientists agree that the key player in this scenario is the West Antarctic ice sheet—a Brazil-size mass of frozen water that is as much as 7,000 feet thick. Unlike floating ice shelves which have little impact on sea level when they break up, the ice sheet is anchored to bedrock well below the sea surface. Surrounded by open ocean, it is also vulnerable. [27]But Antarctic experts disagree strongly on just how unstable it is. [28]Now new evidence reveals that all or most of the West Antarctic ice sheet collapsed at least once during the past 1.3 million years, a period when global temperatures probably were not significantly higher than they are today, and the ice sheet was assumed to have been stable. In geologic time, a million years is recent history. The proof, which was published last week in *Science*, comes from a team of scientists from Uppsala University in Sweden and Californian Institute of Technology, who drilled deep holes near the edge of the ice sheet. Within samples collected from the solid substance lying beneath the ice, [29]they found fossils of microscopic marine plants which suggest that the region was once an open ocean, not solid ice. As Herman Ankleherd, a co-author from Californian Institute of Technology says, "The West Antarctic ice sheet disappeared once and can disappear again."

26. What is one of the most frightening threats of global warming according to the passage? [C]  
27. What did scientists disagree on? [A]  
28. What does the latest information reveal about the West Antarctic ice sheet? [B]  
29. What does scientists' latest finding suggest? [B]

### Passage Two

It's always fun to write about research that you can actually try out for yourself. [30]Try this: Take a photo and upload it to Facebook. Then after a day or so, note what the URL link to the picture is and then delete it.

[30]Come back a month later and see if the link works. Chances are: It will. Facebook isn't alone here. Researchers at Cambridge University have found that nearly half of the social networking sites don't immediately delete pictures when a user requests they be removed. In general, photo-centric websites like Flickr were found to be better at quickly removing deleted photos upon request.

[31]Why do "deleted" photos stick around so long? The problem relates to the way data is stored on large websites: While your personal computer only keeps one copy of a file, large-scale services like Facebook rely on what are called "content delivery networks" to manage data and distribution. It's a complex system wherein data is copied to multiple intermediate devices, usually to speed up access to files when millions of people are trying to access the service at the same time. But because changes aren't reflected across content delivery networks immediately, ghost copies of files tend to linger for days or weeks.

[32]In the case of Facebook, the company says data may hang around until the URL in question is reused, which is usually "after a short period of time." Though obviously that time can vary considerably.

30. What does the speaker ask us to try out? [B]  
31. What accounts for the failure of some websites to remove photos immediately? [D]  
32. When will the unwanted data eventually disappear from Facebook according to the company? [B]

### Passage Three

Enjoying an iced coffee? [34]Better skip dinner or hit the gym afterwards, [33]with a cancer charity warning that some iced coffees contain as many calories as a hot dinner.

The World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF) conducted a survey of iced coffee sold by some popular chains in