

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying “**Never go out there to see what happens; go out there to make things happen.**” You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of being participants rather than mere onlookers in life. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) Christmas-time attacks made by Somali rebels.
B) An explosion at a bus station in central Nairobi.
C) The killing of more than 70 in Uganda's capital.
D) Blasts set off by a Somali group in Uganda's capital.
2. A) On Christmas Eve.
B) Just before midnight.
C) During a security check.
D) In the small hours of the morning.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) People could not buy tickets at the site.
B) The price for online tickets broke records.
C) The spokesman did not apologize in time.
D) Movie fans were not satisfied with *Star Wars VIII*.
4. A) It is the eighth *Star Wars*.
B) It is the ninth *Star Wars*.
C) A trailer for it made \$13 million on YouTube.
D) It could earn more money than any previous movie.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) It has increased by 10% over the past five years.
B) It remains one of the fastest in the world.
C) It is slower, but is still within the government's expectations.
D) It is slower, but will soon increase a lot.
6. A) 6.7%.
B) 6.8%.
C) 6.5% to 7%.
D) 6.8% to 7%.

7. A) It has cut investment in public works projects.
B) It encourages people to buy more home-made products.
C) It has raised interest rates by nearly 10%.
D) It calls for cancellation of unnecessary services.

Section B

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

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) From the wanted column.
B) From some of her friends.
9. A) She received full-time education abroad.
B) She graduated from an open university.
10. A) She is a shorthand-typist.
B) She works as a tour guide.
11. A) She has not been to college.
B) She does not have any working experience.
- C) From a telephone directory.
D) From a television commercial.
C) She finished her secondary school.
D) She studied in a vocational college.
C) She is a policewoman.
D) She teaches an evening class.
C) She was not tall enough.
D) She has poor eyesight.

Conversation Two

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

12. A) It provides him with career opportunities.
B) It helps enlarge his customer network.
13. A) Individualized service.
B) Traditional setting.
14. A) The quality of beer.
B) The atmosphere.
15. A) It is a rather tough job.
B) It is a profitable business.
- C) It has been off and on for ten years.
D) It was interrupted for four years.
C) Home-made beer.
D) Social games.
C) The owner's attitude.
D) The right location.
C) It helps old people kill time.
D) It makes retirees feel useful.

Section C

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

Passage One

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

16. A) It is becoming increasingly popular. C) It gives rise to serious social instability.
B) It helps the user to escape reality. D) It hurts a person and those around him.
17. A) They use drugs just for fun. C) They use drugs as medicine.
B) They take drugs to get high. D) They keep drug use a secret.
18. A) It is quite common in entertainment circles. C) It is hard to get rid of.
B) It is the cause of various social problems. D) It is fatal to the user.

Passage Two

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

19. A) Taking up exercises after recovery. C) Finding new ways to cure heart disease.
B) Producing tasty healthy frozen food. D) Going on a diet upon leaving the hospital.
20. A) It was carefully tested with consumers. C) It was disapproved by many diet experts.
B) It was promoted by health organizations. D) It was highly expected by the general public.
21. A) Competitive price. C) Vigorous promotion.
B) Low expectations. D) Unique ingredients.
22. A) It was suggested by the firm's vice-president. C) It has a positive implication for consumers.
B) It matches the food's dark green packaging. D) It tricks the elders into impulse purchasing.

Passage Three

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

23. A) It is practiced in most of the states. C) It has drawn a lot of criticism from overseas.
B) It will be abolished sooner or later. D) It has to be approved by the Supreme Court.
24. A) Whether the practice should be allowed to continue in future.
B) Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.
C) What type of criminals should receive it.
D) What effect it might have on youngsters.
25. A) He was the first minor to be executed in South Carolina.
B) The governor changed his death sentence to life in prison.
C) The court sentenced him to life in prison for killing two friends.
D) He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.

Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Children do not think the way adults do. For most of the first year of life, if something is out of sight, it's out of mind. If you cover a baby's 26 toy with a piece of cloth, the baby thinks the toy has disappeared and stops looking for it. A 4-year-old may 27 that a sister has more fruit juice when it is only the shapes of the glasses that differ, not the 28 of juice.

Yet children are smart in their own way. Like good little scientists, children are always testing their child-sized 29 about how things work. When your child throws her spoon on the floor for the sixth time as you try to feed her, and you say, "That's enough! I will not pick up your spoon again!" the child will 30 test your claim. Are you serious? Are you angry? What will happen if she throws the spoon again? She is not doing this to drive you 31; rather, she is learning that her desires and yours can differ, and that sometimes those 32 are important and sometimes they are not.

How and why does children's thinking change? In the 1920s, Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget proposed that children's *cognitive* (认知的) abilities unfold 33, like the blooming of a flower, almost independent of what else is 34 in their lives. Although many of his specific conclusions have been 35 or modified over the years, his ideas inspired thousands of studies by investigators all over the world.

| | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| A) advocate | B) amount | C) confirmed | D) crazy | E) definite |
| F) differences | G) favorite | H) happening | I) immediately | J) naturally |
| K) obtaining | L) primarily | M) protest | N) rejected | O) theories |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

The Perfect Essay

- A) Looking back on too many years of education, I can identify one truly impossible teacher. She cared about me, and my intellectual life, even when I didn't. Her expectations were high—impossibly so. She was an English teacher. She was also my mother.
- B) When good students turn in an essay, they dream of their instructor returning it to them in exactly the same condition, save for a single word added in the margin of the final page: "Flawless." This dream came true for me one afternoon in the ninth grade. Of course, I had heard that genius could show itself at an early age, so I was only slightly taken aback that I had achieved perfection at the tender age of 14. Obviously, I did what any professional writer would do; I hurried off to spread the good news. I didn't get very far. The first person I told was my mother.
- C) My mother, who is just shy of five feet tall, is normally incredibly soft-spoken, but on the rare occasion when she got angry, she was terrifying. I am not sure if she was more upset by my *hubris* (得意忘形) or by the fact that my English teacher had let my ego get so out of hand. In any event, my mother and her red pen showed me how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be. At the time, I am sure she thought she was teaching me about mechanics, *transitions* (过渡), structure, style and voice. But what I learned, and what stuck with me through my time teaching writing at Harvard, was a

deeper lesson about the nature of creative criticism.

- D) First off, it hurts. Genuine criticism, the type that leaves a lasting mark on you as a writer, also leaves an existential *imprint* (印记) on you as a person. I have heard people say that a writer should never take criticism personally. I say that we should never listen to these people.
- E) Criticism, at its best, is deeply personal, and gets to the heart of why we write the way we do. The intimate nature of genuine criticism implies something about who is able to give it, namely, someone who knows you well enough to show you how your mental life is getting in the way of good writing. Conveniently, they are also the people who care enough to see you through this painful realization. For me it took the form of my first, and I hope only, encounter with writer's block—I was not able to produce anything for three years.
- F) Franz Kafka once said: "Writing is utter *solitude* (独处), the descent into the cold *abyss* (深渊) of oneself." My mother's criticism had shown me that Kafka is right about the cold abyss, and when you make the *introspective* (内省的) descent that writing requires you are not always pleased by what you find. But, in the years that followed, her sustained tutoring suggested that Kafka might be wrong about the solitude. I was lucky enough to find a critic and teacher who was willing to make the journey of writing with me. "It is a thing of no great difficulty," according to Plutarch, "to raise objections against another man's speech, it is a very easy matter; but to produce a better in its place is a work extremely troublesome." I am sure I wrote essays in the later years of high school without my mother's guidance, but I can't recall them. What I remember, however, is how she took up the "extremely troublesome" work of ongoing criticism.
- G) There are two ways to interpret Plutarch when he suggests that a critic should be able to produce "a better in its place." In a straightforward sense, he could mean that a critic must be more talented than the artist she *critiques* (评论). My mother was well covered on this count. But perhaps Plutarch is suggesting something slightly different, something a bit closer to Marcus Cicero's claim that one should "criticize by creation, not by finding fault." Genuine criticism creates a precious opening for an author to become better on his own terms—a process that is often extremely painful, but also almost always meaningful.
- H) My mother said she would help me with my writing, but first I had to help myself. For each assignment, I was to write the best essay I could. Real criticism is not meant to find obvious mistakes, so if she found any—the type I could have found on my own—I had to start from scratch. From scratch. Once the essay was "flawless," she would take an evening to walk me through my errors. That was when true criticism, the type that changed me as a person, began.
- I) She criticized me when I included little-known references and professional *jargon* (行话). She had no patience for brilliant but irrelevant figures of speech. "Writers can't *bluff* (虚张声势) their way through ignorance." That was news to me—I would need to find another way to structure my daily existence.
- J) She trimmed back my flowery language, drew lines through my exclamation marks and argued for the value of restraint in expression. "John," she almost whispered. I leaned in to hear her. "I can't hear you when you shout at me." So I stopped shouting and bluffing, and slowly my writing improved.
- K) Somewhere along the way I set aside my hopes of writing that flawless essay. But perhaps I missed something important in my mother's lessons about creativity and perfection. Perhaps the point of writing the flawless essay was not to give up, but to never willingly finish. Whitman repeatedly reworked "Song of Myself" between 1855 and 1891. Repeatedly. We do our absolute best with a piece of writing, and come as close as we can to the ideal. And, for the time being, we settle. In critique, however, we are forced to depart, to give up the perfection we thought we had achieved for the

chance of being even a little bit better. This is the lesson I took from my mother: If perfection were possible, it would not be motivating.

36. The author was advised against the improper use of figures of speech.
37. The author's mother taught him a valuable lesson by pointing out lots of flaws in his seemingly perfect essay.
38. A writer should polish his writing repeatedly so as to get closer to perfection.
39. Writers may experience periods of time in their life when they just can't produce anything.
40. The author was not much surprised when his school teacher marked his essay as "flawless".
41. Criticizing someone's speech is said to be easier than coming up with a better one.
42. The author looks upon his mother as his most demanding and caring instructor.
43. The criticism the author received from his mother changed him as a person.
44. The author gradually improved his writing by avoiding fancy language.
45. Constructive criticism gives an author a good start to improve his writing.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Could you reproduce Silicon Valley elsewhere, or is there something unique about it?

It wouldn't be surprising if it were hard to reproduce in other countries, because you couldn't reproduce it in most of the US either. What does it take to make a Silicon Valley?

It's the right people. If you could get the right ten thousand people to move from Silicon Valley to Buffalo, Buffalo would become Silicon Valley.

You only need two kinds of people to create a technology *hub* (中心): rich people and *nerds* (痴迷科研的人).

Observation bears this out. Within the US, towns have become startup hubs if and only if they have both rich people and nerds. Few startups happen in Miami, for example, because although it's full of rich people, it has few nerds. It's not the kind of place nerds like.

Whereas Pittsburgh has the opposite problem: plenty of nerds, but no rich people. The top US Computer Science departments are said to be MIT, Stanford, Berkeley, and Carnegie-Mellon. MIT yielded Route 128. Stanford and Berkeley yielded Silicon Valley. But what did Carnegie-Mellon yield in Pittsburgh? And what happened in Ithaca, home of Cornell University, which is also high on the list?

I grew up in Pittsburgh and went to college at Cornell, so I can answer for both. The weather is terrible, particularly in winter, and there's no interesting old city to make up for it, as there is in Boston. Rich people don't want to live in Pittsburgh or Ithaca. So while there're plenty of *hackers* (电脑迷) who could start startups, there's no one to invest in them.

Do you really need the rich people? Wouldn't it work to have the government invest in the nerds? No, it would not. Startup investors are a distinct type of rich people. They tend to have a lot of experience

themselves in the technology business. This helps them pick the right startups, and means they can supply advice and connections as well as money. And the fact that they have a personal stake in the outcome makes them really pay attention.

46. What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage?
- A) Its success is hard to copy anywhere else. C) Its fame in high technology is incomparable.
B) It is the biggest technology hub in the US. D) It leads the world in information technology.
47. What makes Miami unfit to produce a Silicon Valley?
- A) Lack of incentive for investment. C) Lack of government support.
B) Lack of the right kind of talents. D) Lack of famous universities.
48. In what way is Carnegie-Mellon different from Stanford, Berkeley and MIT?
- A) Its location is not as attractive to rich people.
B) Its science departments are not nearly as good.
C) It does not produce computer hackers and nerds.
D) It does not pay much attention to business startups.
49. What does the author imply about Boston?
- A) It has pleasant weather all year round.
B) It produces wealth as well as high-tech.
C) It is not likely to attract lots of investors and nerds.
D) It is an old city with many sites of historical interest.
50. What does the author say about startup investors?
- A) They are especially wise in making investments.
B) They have good connections in the government.
C) They can do more than providing money.
D) They are rich enough to invest in nerds.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

It's nice to have people of like mind around. Agreeable people boost your confidence and allow you to relax and feel comfortable. Unfortunately, that comfort can hinder the very learning that can expand your company and your career.

It's nice to have people agree, but you need conflicting perspectives to dig out the truth. If everyone around you has similar views, your work will suffer from confirmation *bias* (偏颇).

Take a look at your own network. Do your contacts share your point of view on most subjects? If yes, it's time to shake things up. As a leader, it can be challenging to create an environment in which people will freely disagree and argue, but as the saying goes: From confrontation comes brilliance.

It's not easy for most people to actively seek conflict. Many spend their lives trying to avoid arguments. There's no need to go out and find people you hate, but you need to do some self-assessment to determine where you have become stale in your thinking. You may need to start by encouraging your current network to help you identify your blind spots.

Passionate, energetic debate does not require anger and hard feelings to be effective. But it does require moral strength. Once you have worthy opponents, set some ground rules so everyone understands responsibilities and boundaries. The objective of this debating game is not to win but to get to the truth that will allow you to move faster, farther, and better.

Fierce debating can hurt feelings, particularly when strong personalities are involved. Make sure

you check in with your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battles beyond the battlefield. Break the tension with smiles and humor to reinforce the idea that this is friendly discourse and that all are working toward a common goal.

Reward all those involved in the debate sufficiently when the goals are reached. Let your sparring partners (拳击陪练) know how much you appreciate their contribution. The more they feel appreciated, the more they'll be willing to get into the ring next time.

51. What happens when you have like-minded people around you all the while?
 - A) It will help your company expand more rapidly.
 - B) It will create a harmonious working atmosphere.
 - C) It may prevent your business and career from advancing.
 - D) It may make you feel uncertain about your own decisions.
52. What does the author suggest leaders do?
 - A) Avoid arguments with business partners.
 - B) Encourage people to disagree and argue.
 - C) Build a wide and strong business network.
 - D) Seek advice from their worthy competitors.
53. What is the purpose of holding a debate?
 - A) To find out the truth about an issue.
 - B) To build up people's moral strength.
 - C) To remove misunderstandings.
 - D) To look for worthy opponents.
54. What advice does the author give to people engaged in a fierce debate?
 - A) They listen carefully to their opponents' views.
 - B) They show due respect for each other's beliefs.
 - C) They present their views clearly and explicitly.
 - D) They take care not to hurt each other's feelings.
55. How should we treat our rivals after a successful debate?
 - A) Try to make peace with them.
 - B) Try to make up the differences.
 - C) Invite them to the ring next time.
 - D) Acknowledge their contribution.

Part IV Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

今年在长沙举行了一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛。这项比赛证明是促进中国和世界其他地区文化交流的好方法。它为世界各地的年轻人提供了更好地了解中国的机会。

来自87个国家共计126位选手聚集在湖南省省会参加了从7月6日到8月5日进行的半决赛和决赛。比赛并不是唯一的活动。选手们还有机会参观了其他地区著名景点和历史名胜。

Part I Writing

参考范文

Be Participants Rather Than Onlookers

As a saying goes, “never just¹ go out there to see what happens; go out there to make things really¹ happen.” Clearly, it encourages us to act instead of standing by with folded arms².

I strongly support this point of view, and in real life we can find numerous examples to illustrate³ this point. An easy example we can think of could be speaking English⁴. If you want to improve your oral English⁴, it goes without saying that you must practice speaking over and over again. If you merely watch others speaking English, you can hardly improve your own speaking ability. Another example is playing the piano. We often watch pianists play the piano on TV. However⁵, even⁵ after watching hundreds of pianists on TV, can you play the piano on your own? Of course not. Examples like these are too numerous to count.

It is apparent that some of the younger generation prefer to be onlookers because remaining uninvolved seems to be easier and less stressful⁶. However, based upon the above analysis, we can safely arrive at the conclusion that actions speaker louder than looking on.

名师点评

1. 此处添加了just和really, 不但使句义更清楚, 也避免了完全照抄Directions。
2. 由于作文不能太短, 可使用不同的英语文字来表达与主题句相近的意思。
3. 比较老练的表达 numerous examples to illustrate比简单的表达 many examples to show 更容易得分。
4. 英语不喜欢重复用词, 提倡替换用词。此处用oral English代替spoken English。
5. 作文评分标准含有“衔接性 (cohesion)”这一条。使用连接词however, 符合英语多用连接词衔接的习惯; 使用副词even, 加强了让步的语义。
6. 在结尾部分, 总结的内容应与主题相关。但若全文长度不够, 还可先从反面叙述, 然后再转入主题。

靓句积累

1. An easy example we can think of could be speaking English.
我们很容易就能想到的一个例子是说英语。
2. Examples like these are too numerous to count.
这样的例子不胜枚举。

词语拓展

onlooker 旁观者→bystander
illustrate 阐明→exemplify
act 采取行动→take actions, go into action
numerous 很多的; 无数的→countless, innumerable

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Item One

[1] One person was killed and 26 were injured in an explosion at a bus station in central Nairobi, Kenya, according to the police. The blast damaged a bus that was about to leave for the capital of

Uganda. Last July, Somali rebel forces had already claimed responsibility for the explosions in Uganda's capital which killed more than 70 people, according to Will Ross' report from the capital of Kenya.

The explosion this evening happened beside a bus which was about to depart for an overnight journey from Nairobi to Uganda's capital. Some eyewitnesses report that a bag was about to be loaded onto the bus, [2] but it exploded during a security check. Windows of the red bus were smashed, and blood could be seen on the ground beside the bus. Just a few hours earlier, Uganda's police chief had warned of possible Christmas-time attacks by Somali rebels.

1. What is the news report mainly about?

B 新闻第一句交代, 根据警方提供的消息, 肯尼亚内罗毕 (Nairobi) 市中心一个公交车站发生爆炸, 造成一人丧生、26人受伤。之后提到了这次爆炸事件发生的时间、目击者的描述等。故选B)。新闻第一句又叫导语, 往往包含此报道的主旨, 需特别注意。

2. When did the incident occur?

C 新闻中提到, 有目击者称, 当时正往车上装行李, 其中一个包裹在接受安检时发生爆炸。故选C)。新闻中只是提到爆炸发生在晚上, 并未提到是发生在午夜之前还是之后, 故排除B)和D)。in the small hours意为“在下半夜”。

News Item Two

The new *Star Wars* movie is in cinemas in December, but there is already huge interest online. Pre-sales tickets for *Star Wars: The Force Awakens* broke records yesterday. [3] The demand caused the website of the USA's largest online ticket seller to crash, forcing the company to apologize to people who could not visit their site. A spokesperson said, "We have already sold eight times as many tickets as we did on the first day of sales for the previous record holder. The interest in the movie was simply 'out of this world'".

The Force Awakens is the seventh *Star Wars* movie. A trailer for it has 13 million views on YouTube. The movie could break records. [4] It could be the biggest money-making movie ever, earning perhaps \$2 billion. *Star Wars* fans will be happy because there are plans to make *Star Wars VIII* and *IX*.

3. Why did the website of the USA's largest online ticket seller apologize?

A 新闻中提到, 《星球大战: 原力觉醒》的网上预售情况过于火爆, 造成了美国最大的网络订票系统崩溃, 该公司只好向无法访问其网站的网友致歉。故选A)。

4. Which of the following is true of the movie *The Force Awakens*?

D 新闻中提到, 《原力觉醒》是《星球大战》系列的第七部, 可能会破纪录, 成为最吸金的电影 (could be the biggest money-making movie ever)。故选D)。新闻中虽然提到了13 million, 但指的是优酷上的点击量, 并非美金数额, 故排除C)。

News Item Three

Chinese state media reported Friday that the nation's gross domestic product, or GDP, grew at 6.7 percent between January and March. GDP represents the value of all goods and services produced within a country.

China is the world's second-largest economy. [5] The 6.7 growth rate was the slowest there since the start of the world financial crisis seven years ago. In the final three months of 2015, the Chinese economy grew 6.8 percent. [5] The National Bureau of Statistics said the economy is still within range of the central government's expectations. [6] The official full-year target for economic growth is 6.5 to 7 percent.

China's GDP has averaged nearly 10 percent a year since 1978, according to the World Bank.

The economy has slowed over the past five years. The government has reacted by cutting interest rates and increasing spending on public works projects. [7] The government is also trying to get the public to buy more Chinese-made goods and services.

5. What does the passage say about the growth of China's GDP?

C 新闻中提到，中国是世界第二大经济体，其目前6.7%的GDP增长率是自七年前世界经济危机以来的最低值，但国家统计局表示，经济发展态势仍在中央政府的预料之中。故选C。

6. What is the official full-year target for economic growth?

C 新闻中提到，官方设定的全年经济增长目标是6.5%到7%，故选C。数字题比较简单，听音时要准确捕捉具体数字，干扰选项的数字也可能在新闻中出现，要注意区分不同数字所指代的内容。

7. What has the government done to deal with the slower economic growth?

B 新闻中提到，针对经济增长速度放缓的情况，政府采取了一系列措施，其中包括鼓励民众购买更多的国货和国内服务（get the public to buy more Chinese-made goods and services）。故选B。home-made意为“国产的；自制的”。

Section B

Conversation One

M: Ace Employment Agency. Good morning!

W: Good morning! I wonder if you can help me. I'm looking for a job.

M: I'll see what we can do. Er... have you been to us before?

W: No, [8] but you've managed to get jobs for some of my friends, so I thought, perhaps, you know.

M: Yes, I see. First of all, could you give me your full name?

W: Yes, of course, Susan Hollis.

M: Good. And could I have your phone number?

W: Yes. 7788992.

- M:** Fine. And your date of birth, please.
W: February 3rd, 1980.
M: Thank you. Now, education. Which school did you go to?
W: [9] I went to a secondary school in Southtown.
M: [9] And have you been to college?
W: [9] No. I left full-time education when I was 18.
M: I see. Any qualifications?
W: Yes. I gained a shorthand and typing diploma at evening classes.
M: That's good. Now, where are you working at the moment?
W: Well, [10] I've got a job as a shorthand-typist, but I'm not enjoying it very much and it doesn't pay very well.
M: I see. Have you applied for any other jobs?
W: Yes. [11] I thought I'd like to be a policewoman, but they turned me down because I was too short.
M: What would you like to do now then?
W: Well, I think I'd like to work in a travel agency.
M: I see. I think the best thing is for me to see what we might find for you, and then...

8. How did the woman get to know about the man's company?

B 此题考查女士得知男士公司的渠道。对话开头部分，女士说她的一些朋友就是从这里找到工作的。由此可知，女士应该是从朋友那里获取的有关信息，故选B)。

9. What formal education did the woman receive?

C 此题考查女士所受的正规教育。对话中女士说自己在Southtown上过中学 (secondary school)，但没有接受全日制大学教育，只有C)符合此意，故为答案。

10. What do we learn about the woman's occupation?

A 此题考查女士目前的工作。在对话的后半部分，男士问女士目前在哪里工作，女士回答说自己是速记打字员 (shorthand-typist)，故选A)。

11. How come the woman failed to become a policewoman?

C 此题考查女士没能当上警察的原因。对话最后，男士问女士是否申请过其他工作，女士说自己曾经想当警察，但因身高不够而被拒绝了。故选C)。turn sb. down意为“拒绝某人”。

Conversation Two

- W:** Steve, can you tell me how long you've been a pub owner?
M: Well, four years, I suppose. [12] I've been involved with pubs off and on for ten years. I've sort of done hotel work and I've also run a restaurant pub, and now I've got what you call a good [13] old-fashioned pub. That is a public bar with all the social games going with it, which is what we've always wanted to have, you know.
W: It sounds like you've always worked in pubs, but not always in this one.
M: No, no, I've worked in quite a variety of pubs.
W: What makes a good pub? I mean, you said, you know, it has got a good variety of things.
M: Well, I think having the right customers to start with, selling the right beer, keeping it good,

[14] and most of all, keeping a good attitude to yourself even though you probably feel very tired. But the idea is if you generate it from your side, it's got to affect the other side if you're getting the right customers in.

W: Yeah, I must say that's one thing that always struck me about being a pub owner. I mean a lot of people seem to think that is a nice job, you know. Everybody says "Oh, I'd love to retire in getting a country pub, [15] but it seems to me that it is actually very hard work."

12. What does the man say about his involvement with pubs?

C 此题考查男士从事酒吧工作的经历。对话开头部分, 男士说自己断断续续(off and on)与酒吧打交道十年之久了。选项C)与此表述一致, 故为答案。

13. What characterizes the old-fashioned pub according to the man?

D 此题考查男士心目中旧式酒吧的特色。男士提到, 自己目前经营一家旧式酒吧, 即大众酒吧, 配套社交游戏应有尽有。因此, 社交游戏是旧式酒吧的特色, 故选D)。

14. What does the man say is most important in making a good pub?

C 此题考查经营好一个酒吧最重要的因素。对于女士的询问, 男士回答说要有对口的顾客、适合的啤酒, 但最重要的是, 老板要保持良好的态度。故选C)。

15. What does the woman think of running a country pub?

A 此题考查对经营乡间酒吧的看法。对话末尾, 女士说很多人希望退休后在乡村开一家酒吧, 但在她自己看来, 经营这样的酒吧其实很不容易。选项A)中的tough job对应原文的hard work。

Section C

Passage One

To help ourselves and others, it's important to know something about drugs. A drug is a chemical substance. It can bring about a physical, emotional, or mental change in people. Alcohol and tobacco are drugs. Caffeine, a substance found in coffee and some soft drinks, is also a drug. Drug abuse is the use of a drug, legal or illegal, [16] that hurts a person or someone close to him.

A drug user is the person who takes the drug. There are many kinds of drug users. Experimental users may try drugs once or twice. They want to see what the effects will be. [17] Recreational users take drugs to get high. They use drugs with friends or at parties to get into the mood of things. Regular users take drugs all the time. But they are often able to keep up with the normal routine of work. [18] Dependent users can't relate to anything but drugs. Their whole life centers around drugs. They feel extreme mental or physical pain without drugs. It's not always easy to tell if someone is using drugs. In the early stages, drug use is often hard to see. Sometimes people like drugs or need drugs so much; they can't do without them. They are dependent upon drugs. Only a few kinds of drugs can cause physical dependence, but almost any drug, when it's misused, can make a person think he needs it all the time. By this time, it's too late and the person is hooked.

16. What does the speaker say about drug abuse?

D 此题考查滥用毒品的情况。短文中提到，吸毒会危害到吸毒者以及与他亲近的人。选项D)中的those around him对应原文中的someone close to him。其余三个选项录音中并未涉及。

17. What does the speaker say about recreational drug users?

B 此题考查那些以消遣为目的的吸毒者的情况。短文中提到，这种人吸毒的目的就是为了获得快感 (get high)。选项B)是原文复现，故为答案。

18. What does the speaker say about drug dependence?

C 此题考查毒品依赖性的问题。短文中提到，依赖毒品的人唯“毒”是亲，生活以“毒品”为中心，离开毒品身心极其痛苦……总之，吸毒上瘾 (hooked) 很难戒掉，选项C)与此表述对应。

Passage Two

According to Charles Harper, chairman of ConAgra, the Healthy Choice's line of frozen dinners, began with his own heart attack. It had been brought on by years of eating anything he could get his hands on. [19] As he lay in a hospital recovering, Harper imagined the line of healthy frozen food that tasted good. [20] The Healthy Choice product line was carefully tested with consumers before being introduced to the general public. ConAgra's Research and Development staff spent a year working on the instruction: Whatever the cost, don't sacrifice taste. The first test market results surprised even the ConAgra team. The low-sodium, low-fat frozen dinners sold much better than expected. [21] According to the firm's vice-president of marketing and sales, "we benefited from low expectations. The products were much better than people thought they would be." This finding supported ConAgra's decision to position the product against other high-quality frozen dinners rather than as a diet or health food. The new product's brand's name and packaging were an important part of the development process. [22] The name "Healthy Choice" was chosen for the positive implication it held for consumers. Because ConAgra felt the product would be an impulse purchase, it was important to make the items stand out in the freezer case. This was accomplished through the dark green packaging that not only differed from the competitors but also suggested freshness and richness in vitamins.

19. What did Charles Harper think of while he was in hospital?

B 此题考查Charles Harper在住院期间想到了什么。短文开头部分提到，Harper在住院康复期间，构想着健康美味的冷冻食品的生产线。故选B)。

20. What does the passage say about the Healthy Choice product line before it went to market?

A 此题考查Healthy Choice生产线推向市场之前的有关信息。短文中提到，在该生产线推向市场之前，ConAgra食品公司曾在消费者中仔细做过测试 (carefully tested)。选项A)是原文复现，故为答案。

21. What is said to contribute to ConAgra's business success?

B 此题考查ConAgra食品公司的成功经营之道。公司冷冻食品的销售好于预期 (better than expected), 营销副总裁解释说这得益于顾客的“期望值低” (low expectations)。选项A) “价格优势”、C) “大力促销”、D) “独特配方”, 均与原文不符。

22. What does the speaker say about the name “Healthy Choice”?

C 此题考查品牌名称Healthy Choice的相关信息。短文中提到, 这一名称对消费者有积极的暗示 (positive implication) 作用, 选项C)是原文复现。

Passage Three

[23] In the United States, 36 states currently allow capital punishment for serious crimes such as murder. Americans have always argued about the death penalty. [24] Today, there is a serious question about this issue: Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals? In other words, is it right for convicted murderers who kill when they are minors—that is, under the age of 18—to receive the death penalty?

In most other countries of the world, there is no capital punishment for minors. In the United States, though, each state makes its own decision. Of the 36 states that allow the death penalty, 30 permit the execution of minors.

In the state of South Carolina, a convicted murderer was given the death penalty for a crime he could've committed while he was a minor. In 1977, when he was 17 years old, James Terry Roach and two friends cruelly murdered three people. Roach's lawyer fought the decision to execute him. The young murderer remained on death row for ten years while his lawyer appealed to the governor. The lawyer argued that it is wrong to execute a person for a crime he committed while he was a minor. In the United States, the governor of a state has the power to change a sentence from the death penalty to life in prison. [25] Nonetheless, the governor of South Carolina refused to stop the execution. Roach was finally executed in 1986.

23. What does the speaker say about the death penalty in the United States?

A 此题考查美国死刑的相关信息。短文第一句提到, 目前美国有36个州允许对重刑罪犯实施死刑。美国共有56个州, 这算是大多数了(most of the states)。故选A)。

24. What is the focus of the debate around the death penalty?

B 此题考查死刑所引发的争议的核心。短文提到一个关于死刑的严肃问题, 即是否对判处死刑的罪犯设定最低年龄限制。随后围绕此问题展开论述。故选B)。

25. What does the speaker say about James Terry Roach?

D 此题考查James Terry Roach的情况。短文中提到, 他17岁时与两个朋友一起残忍地杀害了三个人, 虽然十年以来律师一直以James在犯罪时未成年为由替他上诉, 但他还是于1986年被执行了死刑 (executed), 故选D) “他因自己在未成年时犯的罪被执行死刑”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译

儿童的思维方式与成人不同。在一岁以前的大多数时候，他们视野中没有的东西，他们头脑中也不会有。如果用布把婴儿喜爱的玩具盖住，他会以为玩具消失了，便不再寻找。一个四岁的孩子会抗议说姐姐的果汁比自己的多，而实际上只是瓶子的形状不同，而非果汁量不同。

但是孩子有他们自己独特的聪明方式。就像一个个棒棒的小科学家一样，孩子们总是在不断检测他们小脑袋中关于事物运转的理论。你给孩子喂饭，她第六次把勺子扔到地上，你说“够了，我不会再给你捡勺子了！”她会立刻测试你说的话。你真吗？你生气了？如果她再扔一次勺子，会怎样？她这样做不是为了气你，而是在这过程中，她慢慢认识到她的意愿与你的不同，这些差异有时重要，有时不重要。

儿童的思维如何变化，为何变化？20世纪20年代，瑞士心理学家让·皮亚杰提出儿童的认知能力是自然发展的，就像花开一样，独立于人生其他经历之外。多年来，尽管他的很多具体结论已被摒弃或修改，但他的思想启发了世界各地的调查者们，促成了成千上万的研究。

词性分析

| | |
|-----|--|
| 名词 | A) advocate 拥护者，倡导者； B) amount 数量，总额； F) differences (复) 差异，不同； G) favorite 最喜爱的人(物)； H) happening 发生的事情； M) protest 抗议，反对； O) theories (复) 理论，原理 |
| 动词 | A) advocate 拥护，提倡； B) amount (~ to) 达到，总计； C) confirmed (过去分词) 证实，确认； H) happening (现在分词) 发生； K) obtaining (现在分词) 获得，得到； M) protest 抗议； N) rejected (过去分词) 摒弃，否定 |
| 形容词 | C) confirmed 确认的； D) crazy 生气的，发狂的； E) definite 明确的，确定的； G) favorite 钟爱的； N) rejected 摒弃的 |
| 副词 | I) immediately 立即，马上； J) naturally 自然地； L) primarily 主要地 |

26. **G** 根据空格前的所有格baby's和后面的名词toy分析，本空格应填形容词或单数名词，修饰toy。选择项中的名词均不能与toy构成语义搭配，备选的形容词有C)confirmed, D)crazy, E)difinite, G)favorite, N) rejected。根据上下文的意思，只有favorite一词合适，此处意思是“婴儿喜爱的玩具”。confirmed通常用来修饰人或案例，且修饰名词时只能放在名词的前面。
27. **M** 空格前的may是情态动词，句子缺谓语，所以此处应填一个动词原形，备选的动词有A)advocate, M) protest, 再根据句意，此处填protest合适，意思是“有可能抗议说”。advocate(拥护，提倡)不符合句意。
28. **B** 空格前后的the, of两词限定了此处应填一个名词，再根据前半句提到的only the shapes of the glasses that differ(只是瓶子的形状不同)推断，此处应选amount，意思是“果汁量”。

29. **O** 根据空格前的child-sized和后面的about分析, 此处应填名词; 再根据上下文意思, 选theories合适。该句意思是: 孩子们总是在不断检测他们小脑袋中关于事物运转的理论。differences通常与between搭配, 而不与about搭配。
30. **I** 该句句子结构完整, 在助动词will和动词test之间只能填修饰test的副词, 备选副词有I) immediately, J) naturally, L) primarily。根据前后文意思, 特别是What will happen if she throws the spoon again? (如果她再扔一次勺子, 会怎样?) 一句, 选择I) immediately比较合适。该句意思是: 她会立刻测试你说的话。
31. **D** 根据空格前的drive you分析, 此处应填形容词或副词, 备选的词有C) confirmed, D) crazy, E) definite, J) naturally, L) primarily。再根据上下文意思, 讲孩子一再扔勺子, 大人会不耐烦, 因此应填crazy。drive sb. crazy是英语中的习语, 意为“使某人生气(抓狂)”。
32. **F** 空格前的those表明应填可数名词复数形式, 备选的词有F) differences和O) theories。differences符合此处句意。另外, 因为29空已经选了theories, 所以可以首先排除。
33. **J** 空格前的unfold 是不及物动词, 其后可跟修饰它的副词, 备选副词有J) naturally和L) primarily, 再根据后半句like the blooming of a flower (像花开一样), 花开是自然的过程, 因此选naturally。
34. **H** 原句what else is... in their lives主干成分不完整, 可能缺少表语(形容词、动词过去分词), 也可能缺少谓语(动词的进行时态); 再根据上下文分析, 此处是说儿童认知能力的发展像花开一样, 是自然的过程, 独立于人生其他事情之外, 而happening符合此处句意, 因此填happening。
35. **N** 根据该句主语conclusions及空格前后的have been, or modified分析, 所选词应与modified词性统一, 词义相关, 且与conclusions语义搭配, 因此备选的词有confirmed和rejected; 再根据上下文语义分析, 整句意思是: “尽管他的很多具体结论已被___或修改, 他的思想启发了世界各地的调查者们, 促成了成千上万的研究。”因此rejected(摒弃)符合句意。

Section B

文章导读

本文为2014年5月5日*New York Times* (《纽约时报》) John Kaak撰写的文章。文章以作者自身追求完美写作为例, 叙述了作者的母亲如何帮助他逐渐认识到完美文章的本质, 从而提高了他的写作水平。

全文翻译

完美文章

- A) 回顾多年的求学经历, 我发现一位真正难得的老师。[42]她既关心我的生活, 又关心我的学业, 即便我有时自己都不关心这些。她对我的期望很高, 几乎难以达到。她是一位英语老师, 也是我的母亲。
- B) 优秀的学生上交作文时, 都梦想着老师发回文章时不加任何修改, 只在文末空白处多写一个词: “完

美”。我上九年级时的一个下午，这个梦想成真了。当然，我早就听说天才在少年时期就能崭露头角，[40]所以14岁时能达到这样的完美，自己也并没有那么吃惊。显然，我具备专业作家的素质。我急忙想把这个好消息传播出去。可是，我并没能如愿。我告诉的第一个人就是母亲。

- C) 我母亲身高不足五英尺，平时讲话轻声细语，但偶尔生气时，样子也很吓人。我不知道，是我太得意忘形，还是英语老师纵容我自负情绪失控，更让母亲不安。不管怎么样，[37]母亲用她的红笔告诉我，一篇看似完美无瑕的文章，能如何瑕疵百出。我确信当时她要教我写作技巧、过渡衔接、组织结构、文体风格和写作基调，但我学到的是更深层的东西，即创造性批评的本质，而这也正是我在哈佛大学教授英文写作时一直强调的。
- D) 首先，批评会刺痛你。真正的批评，不仅会给你写作方面留下永久印记，也会为你的为人处世打上深深烙印。我曾听人说，一个作家不应该认为批评是针对自己个人的。我要说的是，不能听信这些人的话。
- E) 批评的精髓，就是专门针对个人的，能够一针见血地指出我们为什么这样写。真正的批评具有亲密属性，这意味着谁能够提出这样的批评，也就是说，谁最了解你，能够告诉你好的写作如何表现精神思想。好在他们也正是最关心你的人，能够帮你迈过这道痛苦的坎儿。对我而言，写作生涯的第一道坎儿，[39]是三年时间里，我没写出任何作品。我希望这也是我唯一的一道坎儿。
- F) 弗朗茨·卡夫卡曾经说过：“写作需要完全的独处，把自己沉入冰冷的深渊。”母亲的批评让我认识到，卡夫卡的“冰冷的深渊”是正确的。而且，每当你因写作需要，沉下心来内省，结果并不总是令人愉快。但是，随后的几年里，母亲的谆谆教导表明，卡夫卡关于独处的说法有可能并不正确。我很幸运，遇到一个批评家兼老师的人，愿意陪我一起踏上写作之旅。[41]普鲁塔克说过：“对别人的言论提出异议没什么难的，简直易如反掌；但提出更好的观点取代它，却相当不易。”我可以肯定的是，高中后期的写作没有母亲的指导，写了些什么就已经记不起来了。然而，我一直记得，母亲如何承担着这种“相当不易”的工作，坚持批改我的习作。
- G) 对于普鲁塔克所说的一个批评家应该提出“更好的观点取代它”，可以有两种理解。一种最直接的意思是，他可能认为批评家必须比她评论的艺术家更有才华。我母亲就属于这一类。但也许普鲁塔克表达的意思与此稍有不同，有点接近马尔库斯·西塞罗的观点，即批评家要“创造性批评，而不是找茬。”[45]真正的批评，会为作家创造一次宝贵的机会，让他按照自己的方式提升自我，这个过程通常极其痛苦，但也总是有意义的。
- H) 我母亲说她会帮助我写作，但首先得靠自己。对于每一篇作文，我都要尽我所能写好。真正的批评并不意味着找出明显的错误，所以如果她找出来了那种我自己本可以发现的错误，我就必须重写。完全重写。文章“完美无瑕”之后，她会用一晚上的时间陪我查找错误。这时，[43]真正的批评，那种改变我为人处世的批评，开始了。
- I) 如果文章中有鲜为人知的引文或行话，她就会批评我。[36]她不能容忍华而不实的修辞。“作家不能利用无知来虚张声势。”这对我来说闻所未闻，我需要找到另一种方式来构建我的日常生活。
- J) 她删减文章中的华丽辞藻，划掉惊叹号，和我争论使用含蓄表达的好处。“约翰，”她声音低得几乎听不见。我凑近听她说：“你冲我喊，我就听不到了。”于是，[44]我停止大声喊叫，不再虚张声势，慢慢地我的写作水平提高了。
- K) 一路走来，我不知何时起搁置了写出完美文章的愿望。但也许，我没有领会透母亲关于创造性和完美的教诲。也许，[38]写出完美作品的关键不在于放弃追求完美，而在于永远不要心满意足地收笔。惠特曼在1885至1891年期间，多次重写《自我之歌》。是一再重写。我们竭尽所能完成一篇写作，尽可能地达到我们的理想水平。于是，我们暂时停歇下来。然而，批评又使我们重新启程，放弃我们认为已经达到的完美，努力使文章哪怕再变好一点点。这就是我从母亲那里得到的启示：如果完美是可能实现的，那它就不会有激励性了。

36. The author was advised against the improper use of figures of speech.

作者得到告诫，要避免使用不恰当的修辞。

定位 根据题目中的figures of speech定位到[I]段。

解析

I 由[I]段可知，当作者使用鲜为人知的引文或行话时，就会受到母亲的批评，母亲对华而不实的修辞很反感，也告诫作者不能利用无知来虚张声势。显然，母亲不赞成作者使用不合适的修辞。题目是对原文的合理推断。

37. The author's mother taught him a valuable lesson by pointing out lots of flaws in his seemingly perfect essay.

母亲对作者看似完美的一篇文章指出了许多瑕疵，作者深受教育。

定位 根据题目中的lots of flaws, seemingly perfect essay可定位到[C]段。

解析

C 根据[C]段第3句话可知，母亲用她的红笔告诉作者，一篇看似完美无暇的文章，能如何瑕疵百出。而其后两句中，作者认为自己不仅从中学到了写作技巧等知识，更重要的是学到了更深层的东西，所以作者感到深受教育。题目中的lots of flaws in his seemingly perfect essay对应文中的how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be, valuable lesson对应文中的deeper lesson。

38. A writer should polish his writing repeatedly so as to get closer to perfection.

作家应该对作品不断修改，力争接近完美。

定位 根据题目中的polish... repeatedly, get closer to perfection定位到[K]段。

解析

K 根据[K]段可知，写出完美作品的关键在于永远不要心满意足地收笔（第3句），而批评又使作家放弃自认为达到的完美，再次修改，使文章更接近完美（倒数第2句）。可见，作家只有反复修改作品，才能日臻完美。

39. Writers may experience periods of time in their life when they just can't produce anything.

作家在其一生中，可能有些阶段写不出任何作品。

定位 根据题目中的can't produce anything 定位到[E]段最后一句。

解析

E [E]段最后一句说，作者写作生涯的第一道坎儿，是三年时间没写出任何作品。题目中can't produce anything是文章中not able to produce anything的同义替换。

40. The author was not much surprised when his school teacher marked his essay as "flawless".

作者的文章被老师评价为“完美”，作者并不感到很惊讶。

定位 根据题目中的关键词not much surprised定位到[B]段第3句。

解析

B 根据[B]段第3句话，作者早就听说天才在少年时期就能崭露头角，所以他14岁时写出的文章得到老师“完美”的评语时，也并没有那么吃惊。题目中的surprised与文中的taken aback（惊讶）同义。

41. Criticizing someone's speech is said to be easier than coming up with a better one.

据说，批评一个人的观点容易，但自己想出比之更好的观点却不易。

定位 根据题目中的criticizing, easier, coming up with a better one定位到[F]段倒数第3句。

解析

F

这是一道典型的同义替换题，是对该句普鲁塔克的话进行的改写。题目中的criticizing, easier和coming up with a better one分别对应文中的raise objections against, easy和produce a better in its place。

42. The author looks upon his mother as his most demanding and caring instructor.

作者视母亲为最严格、最关心自己的导师。

定位 根据题目中的his most demanding and caring instructor定位到[A]段。

解析

A

根据[A]段可知，作者的母亲既关心他的生活，又关心他的学业，并且对他的期望很高，几乎难以达到。题目是对[A]段意思的概括。

43. The criticism the author received from his mother changed him as a person.

作者从母亲那里接受的批评，改变了他的为人处世。

定位 根据题目中的changed him as a person定位到[H]段的最后一句。

解析

H

[H]段最后一句接上文说，在自己的文章“完美无瑕”之后，母亲会陪自己花一晚上的时间查找错误，而正是在查找错误的过程中，作者开始从母亲那里接受到真正的批评，改变了他的为人处世。题目可以从[H]段最后这句承上启下的话语中找到出处。

44. The author gradually improved his writing by avoiding fancy language.

作者不再使用华而不实的语言，写作水平逐渐得到提高。

定位 根据题目中的improved, avoiding fancy language定位到[J]段最后一句。

解析

J

由[J]段可知，由于受到母亲的影响，作者的写作风格发生了变化，写作水平也慢慢提高。题目中的gradually对应文中的slowly, fancy language对应文中的flowery language。

45. Constructive criticism gives an author a good start to improve his writing.

建设性的批评，对于作家提高写作水平，是个良好的开端。

定位 根据题目中的a good start, improve his writing定位到[G]段最后一句。

解析

G

[G]段最后一句说，真正的批评，会为作家创造一次宝贵的机会，让他按照自己的方式提升自我。根据本段前文可知，这里“真正的批评”不是找茬的批评，是能提出更好观点的批评，是创造性批评。题目中的a good start与[G]段最后一句中的a precious opening同义，improve his writing与become better同义，这两处同义替换是解题的关键。

Section C

Passage One

文章导读

本文节选自美国著名风险投资家保罗·格雷厄姆在2006年Xtech大会上做的题为“*How to Be Silicon Valley*”（《什么造就了硅谷》）的主题演讲。文章主要介绍了建立类似硅谷的高新技术园区需要两个必要条件：有钱人和痴迷科研的人，并以迈阿密、匹兹堡和伊萨卡为例，说明要创建技术中心必须同时具备这两种人。

硅谷能在其他地方复制出来吗？或者说硅谷有哪些独特之处？

[46]如果说其他国家很难复制出硅谷，这并不奇怪，因为在美国的大部分地区也无法复制。创建硅谷到底需要具备什么呢？

需要合适的人。如果把一万个合适的人从硅谷迁到布法罗，那布法罗就会成为硅谷。

创建技术中心需要两种人：有钱人和痴迷科研的人。

这可由观察结果来证实。在美国，只要有这两种人同时存在的城镇，都发展成了创业园区。[47]比如，迈阿密的创业公司就很少，原因是，虽然那里的有钱人数不胜数，但痴迷科研的人却寥寥无几。痴迷科研的人不喜欢迈阿密这样的地方。

而匹兹堡存在的问题正好相反：有很多痴迷科研的人，却没多少有钱人。据说，美国最好的计算机科学系设在麻省理工学院、斯坦福大学、加州分校伯克利分校和卡内基梅隆大学。麻省理工造就了128号公路高科技产业带，斯坦福大学和加州大学伯克利分校打造出了硅谷，[48]但匹兹堡的卡内基梅隆大学成就了什么呢？此外，伊萨卡的康奈尔大学计算机科学系也在美国占领先地位，可伊萨卡有什么名堂呢？

我是在匹兹堡长大的，读的是康奈尔大学，因此能回答这两个问题。[48] [49]这两个地方的天气恶劣，尤其是冬季，而且没有像波士顿那样有趣的老城区来弥补这一弊端。[48]有钱人不想生活在匹兹堡或伊萨卡。因此尽管那里有很多能够创业的电脑高手，却没人给他们投资。

必须依赖有钱人吗？由政府给这些痴迷科研的人投资行不通吗？答案是否定的。[50]创业公司投资者不是普通有钱人，他们往往具有丰富的技术行业经验。这对于他们选择正确的公司大有裨益，这也意味着他们不仅提供资金，而且能为公司献言献策、增加人脉。此外，公司的效益与他们的个人利益相关，这也使他们密切关注公司的发展。

46. 定位 根据题干中的关键词Silicon Valley 定位到第2段第1句。

解析

A

第2段第1句提到，如果说其他国家很难复制出硅谷，这并不奇怪，因为在美国的大部分地区也无法复制。由此可知硅谷很难被复制。选项A)“其他地方很难复制硅谷的成就”与原文信息相符，故为答案。

47. 定位 根据题干中的关键词Miami 定位到第5段第3句。

解析

B

第5段第3句提到，迈阿密几乎没有什么创业公司，原因是那里的有钱人虽多，但痴迷科研的人却寥寥无几。由此推知，迈阿密不能创建另一个硅谷的原因是缺少痴迷科研的人，即缺少合适的人才，故选项B)为答案。

48. 定位 根据题干中的关键词Carnegie-Mellon和different 定位到第6段第5句和第7段第2、3句。

解析

A

从第6段第5句“但匹兹堡的卡内基梅隆大学成就了什么呢”可知，卡内基梅隆大学在匹兹堡且无显赫成就。第7段第2、3句又提到，匹兹堡天气恶劣，有钱人不喜欢生活在那里。综合以上信息，可以推导出选项A)“大学所在地对有钱人不具吸引力”。

49. 定位 根据题干中的关键词Boston 定位到第7段第2句。

解析

D

第7段第2句提到，这两个地方天气恶劣，尤其是冬季，而且没有像波士顿那样有趣的老城区来弥补这一弊端。由此推断，波士顿有历史、有趣味。选项D)“波士顿是一座有很多历史名胜的老城市”与原文信息相符，故为答案。

50. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词startup investors 定位到文章最后一段第4~6句。

解析

C

该段第4~6句提到, 创业公司投资者不是普通有钱人, 他们往往具有丰富的技术行业经验。这对于他们选择正确的公司大有裨益, 这也意味着他们不仅提供资金, 而且能为公司献言献策、增加人脉。选项C)“他们除了资金还可提供更多的东西”与原文信息相符, 故为答案。

Passage Two

文章导读

本文选自2014年4月14日发表于www. inc. com的一篇文章, 题目为“Want Success? Surround Yourself with People Who Challenge Your Thinking”(《想成功? 与质疑你的人相处》)。文章主要内容是, 与观点不同的人相处, 通过对方的质疑可以找到自身的不足, 从而得到发展提升。

全文翻译

周围的人与你观点相同, 是件好事。认同你的人会增强你的自信, 让你放松, 感觉舒适。[51]不利的是, 这种舒适会阻碍你获得用以拓展公司和事业的成长机会。

得到别人的认同算是好事, 但是要探究事实真相, 你需要有那些与你意见相左的观点。如果周围的人与你观点都大同小异, 你的工作将会受到确认偏误(confirmation bias)的影响。

看一看你的社交圈, 圈里的联系人是否在大多数话题上都与你意见吻合? 如果是的话, 你就该彻底调整(shake up)一下了。[52]作为领导者, 为大家创建一个能各抒己见、自由争论的环境可不容易, 但是俗话说得好: 思想碰撞, 智慧闪光。

主动去寻求冲突, 大多数人很难做到。许多人终其一生尽力避免争端。虽然没必要特意去找那些你厌恶的人, 但你需要进行自我评估, 找出自己的思维僵化之处。不妨这样着手, 鼓励社交圈里的人帮你找到自己思维的盲点。

有激情、有活力的辩论要有效果, 并不需要愤怒和怨气, 但的确需要品德的约束力。一旦棋逢对手, 就要约定规则, 让彼此知晓责任和底线。[53]这种辩论游戏的目标不是为了占上风, 而是去发现事实真相, 让你的进步更快、更大、更稳健。

[54]激烈的辩论会伤感情, 尤其是当个性很强的人加入辩论时。关注一下对手, 确保他们不会把辩论中的不良情绪带到辩论之外。用微笑和幽默来打破紧张局面, 明确这是友好的交流, 大家都是为了一个共同的目标。

[55]目标一旦实现, 就要真诚答谢所有参与辩论的人。让你的“拳击陪练”明白你是多么感激他们的付出。他们对你的谢意感受越深, 下次就越乐意参与比赛。

51. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词like-minded people 定位到第1段第3句。

解析

C

第1段第3句提到, 与like-minded people相处的不利因素——这种舒适会阻碍你获得用以拓展公司和事业的成长机会。选项C)与原文信息一致, 故为答案。

52. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词leaders 定位到第3段第4句。

解析

B

第3段第4句提到, 作为领导者, 为大家创建一个能各抒己见、自由争论的环境可不容易, 但是俗话说得好: 思想碰撞, 智慧闪光。这句俗语表明了争论的益处, 可见作者对不同见解与争论持支持的态度。选项B)与原文信息相符, 故为答案。

53. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词purpose和debate定位到第5段最后一句。

解析

A 第5段最后一句指出, 此种辩论游戏的目标(objective)不是为了占上风, 而是去发现事实真相。选项A)“发现事情的真相”与原文信息相符, 故为答案。

54. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词fierce debate定位到第6段第1、2句。

解析

D 第6段第1句指出激烈的辩论会伤感情, 第2句就建议辩论后关注一下对手, 确保他们没有把辩论中的不良情绪带到辩论之外。文中的check in with就含有take care(关注)的意思, 选项D)“注意不要伤到对方的感情”与此一致, 故为答案。

55. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词treat与successful debate定位到最后一段第1、2句。

解析

D 最后一段第1、2句提到, 目标一旦实现, 就要真诚答谢所有参与辩论的人。让你的“拳击陪练”明白你是多么感激他们的付出。文中的the goals are reached对应题干中的successful debate, 而文中Reward... sufficiently(充分感谢)就是题干中treat our rivals(对待我们的对手)的方式。选项D)中的关键词acknowledge意为“致谢, 鸣谢”, 故为答案。

Part IV Translation

翻译原文

今年在长沙举行了¹一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛²。这项比赛证明是促进中国和世界其他地区文化交流的好方法。³它为世界各地的年轻人提供了更好地了解中国的机会⁴。

来自87个国家共计126位选手聚集⁵在湖南省省会参加了从7月6日到8月5日进行的半决赛和决赛。

比赛⁶并不是唯一的活动。⁷选手们还有机会参观了中国其他地区的著名景点和历史名胜⁸。

参考译文

An annual Chinese speech contest for foreigners was held in Changsha City this year. It proved to be a good way of promoting cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world, and provided young people around the world a good opportunity to learn more about China.

From 6 July to 5 August a total of 126 contestants from 87 countries gathered in the capital of Hunan Province to participate in the semi-finals and finals.

The competition was not the only event, as the contestants had an opportunity to visit some famous scenic and historical sites in other parts of China.

难点注释

- 原文“今年在长沙举行了……”是一个无主句, 翻译时有两种常见的处理方法: ①改为被动句, 如An annual Chinese speech contest for foreigners was held in Changsha City this year。②添加主语, 如China held an annual Chinese speech contest in Changsha..., 或Changsha City held an annual Chinese speech contest...。
- 在“一年一度的外国人汉语演讲比赛”中, “比赛”是中心名词, 前面的词语都是前置定语。汉语没有后置定语, 无论前面有多少修饰词, 只能前置。英语句法则比较灵活, 修饰词可前置, 也可后置, 在出现较多修饰词的情况下, 可将部分前置、部分后置, 以便取得结构上的平衡。使用前置定语可取得语言简洁的效果, 但前置定语数量一般不宜超过3~4个。

| 译文 | 前置定语数量 | 效果 |
|--|--------|--|
| an annual foreigners' Chinese speech <u>contest</u> | 4 | 勉强可以，但由于foreigners'与Chinese在语义上有些混淆，故效果不好。 |
| an annual Chinese speech <u>contest</u> for foreigners | 3 | 语言地道、简洁。 |
| a Chinese speech <u>contest</u> for foreigners held every year | 2 | 后置定语偏多，语言啰嗦。 |
| a <u>contest</u> on Chinese speech by foreigners every year | 0 | 全部采用后置，十分啰嗦。 |

为什么前置定语一般不超过3~4个？这与人类大脑结构有关。人类大脑记忆3~4个项目时比较轻松，所以报手机号时，通常将3~4个数字一起读出，听者很容易记下。如果一口气读7~8个数字，听者很难记下来。在上面的例子中，说话人说第1、2个定语时，由于中心名词contest尚未出现，听者不解其义，需等到contest出现后才能听懂。contest前面如有3个定语，听者通常能记住；但如前面有7~8个定语，听到contest时会把前面的部分定语忘掉。总之，3~4个前置定语反映了大脑的自然记忆能力。后置定语数量不受限制，但多用会造成语言拖沓。

- 前后两句“……促进中国和世界其他地区文化交流的好方法”和“为……世界各地的年轻人提供……了解中国的机会”虽然被句号隔开，但语义紧密相关，所以不妨合并成一个英语句子。
- 在汉英词典中，“机会”可以是chance或opportunity。其实两者有区别，chance表示偶然的机，opportunity表示人为安排的对某人有利的机会，所以在以上译文中用opportunity更妥当。
- “聚集”译成了gathered，也可译成met，但后者用词简单，不易得分。还可译成assembled，不但地道，而且显得与众不同。
- 英语讲究替换用词，避免重复用词。“比赛”在前面已译成了contest，这里改成competition，更加符合英语行文习惯。
- 汉语的特点是短句多，而英语则偏爱并列句、主从句。以上这两句汉语在语义上是相关的，不妨合并；可用and合并成并列句，但如用as, because, for等连接成主从句，更符合英语的表达习惯。
- “景点和历史名胜”汉英词典一般译成places of scenic beauty and historical interest，但如译成scenic and historical sites，则更简洁。该词组前面不可使用the，因为并不知道具体去哪些地方。

重点词语

聚集 assemble / meet / gather

半决赛和决赛 the semi-finals and finals / the semi-final and the final

比赛 contest / competition

选手 contestant / participant

世界其他地区 other parts of the world / the rest of the world / the external world



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | B | 2 | C | 3 | A | 4 | D | 5 | C | 6 | C | 7 | B | 8 | B | 9 | C | 10 | A |
| 11 | C | 12 | C | 13 | D | 14 | C | 15 | A | 16 | D | 17 | B | 18 | C | 19 | B | 20 | A |
| 21 | B | 22 | C | 23 | A | 24 | B | 25 | D | 26 | G | 27 | M | 28 | B | 29 | O | 30 | I |
| 31 | D | 32 | F | 33 | J | 34 | H | 35 | N | 36 | I | 37 | C | 38 | K | 39 | E | 40 | B |
| 41 | F | 42 | A | 43 | H | 44 | J | 45 | G | 46 | A | 47 | B | 48 | A | 49 | D | 50 | C |
| 51 | C | 52 | B | 53 | A | 54 | D | 55 | D | | | | | | | | | | |