

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** Suppose you are writing a proposal to your school library for improving its services. You are to write about its current problems and possible solutions to these problems. You will have 30 minutes to write the proposal. 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 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1. A) It studied the effects of exercise on sleep.  
B) Its participants came from various walks of life.  
C) Its findings confirmed those of previous studies.  
D) It ran for as long as some thirty years.
2. A) Eating more vegetables instead of meats.  
B) Drinking water instead of beverages with added sugar.  
C) Consuming more energy drinks and sports drinks.  
D) Forming the habit of exercising regularly.

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

3. A) He asked them about his lost paintings.  
B) He knew the owner of two missing paintings.  
C) He left his paintings at a highway rest stop.  
D) He found two 17th-century oil paintings.
4. A) They are imitations.  
B) They are originals.  
C) They were stolen by an Italian boy.  
D) They came from the same artist.

**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

5. A) Look after her grandfather.  
B) Leave the remote cold region.  
C) Save her sick grandmother.  
D) Flee from the threat of bears.
6. A) She has to face a criminal charge.  
B) She was found lying motionless in the snow.  
C) She searched for her daughter in freezing cold.  
D) She works in childcare services.
7. A) She was found in a forest after three days.  
B) She lay totally unconscious for three days.  
C) She suffered from the effects of severe cold.  
D) She was finally rescued by her relatives.

## 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.

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 8. A) She shows a real passion for taking photos. | B) She has just returned from her hometown. |
| C) She comes from the city of Cape Town.          | D) She has a truly amazing appearance.      |
| 9. A) It is as famous as Cape Town.               | B) It has a flat surface at the top.        |
| C) It is green and free from pollution.           | D) It was named by European settlers.       |
| 10. A) She has British ancestors.                 | B) She is of mixed blood.                   |
| C) She grew up in India.                          | D) She speaks several languages.            |
| 11. A) It is an extremely violent sport.          | B) It is becoming a national sport.         |
| C) It is originated in New Zealand.               | D) It is more popular than football.        |

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 12. A) Prepare a study guide.                  | B) Consult his advisors.                      |
| C) Go over his notes regularly.                | D) Take stress-relief sessions.               |
| 13. A) His worksheets are terribly messy.      | B) He finds the workload too heavy.           |
| C) His study folder is badly disorganized.     | D) He has difficulty taking notes quickly.    |
| 14. A) A visual learner.                       | B) An emotional learner.                      |
| C) An organized learner.                       | D) A logical learner.                         |
| 15. A) Arrange them using colors and pictures. | B) Restructure them in a logical way.         |
| C) Commit them to memory after class.          | D) Organize them into a well-connected story. |

## Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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.

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

16. A) It is mainly based on a society's religion.  
    B) It is interpreted differently in different times.  
    C) It is a code of conduct based on laws and ethics.  
    D) It is a moral principle to guide people's behavior.
17. A) It may lead to misunderstanding despite good intentions.  
    B) It assumes that human beings are all good-natured.  
    C) It may sometimes produce undesirable outcomes.  
    D) It fails to consider the complexity of human relationships.
18. A) The golden rule is often in conflict with certain laws and ethical principles.  
    B) The golden rule must sometimes give way to more important principles.  
    C) Failure to follow the golden rule may lead to violation of laws and ethics.  
    D) Observing the golden rule is the first step to becoming a responsible citizen.

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

19. A) Many of them find it rather difficult to manage.  
B) They have not seen as much diversity as desired.  
C) Many of them have an increasingly diversified staff.  
D) They have not quite grasped the concept of diversity.
20. A) Initiatives to achieve diversity in large corporations.  
B) Advantages and disadvantages of a diversified team.  
C) People's attitudes towards diversity at the workplace.  
D) Innovative ideas and solutions resulting from diversity.
21. A) People prefer to work with team members similar to themselves.  
B) Employers attach great importance to the corporations' diversity.  
C) Employers differ from employees in their perspectives on diversity.  
D) Doubts about the practicability of diversity are gradually disappearing.

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

22. A) Choosing the best time for signing a business contract.  
B) Changing one's form of communication from time to time.  
C) Laying equal stress on written and spoken communication.  
D) Using different forms of communication appropriately.
23. A) They are regarded as seriously binding.  
B) They are seldom honored by business partners.  
C) They are taken as memos of understanding.  
D) They are to be confirmed in written form.
24. A) It has reached the highest level of evolution.      B) It places a high value on written contracts.  
C) It regards written contracts as unalterable.      D) It has seen a decline in verbal agreements.
25. A) Its details cannot be renegotiated.      B) It has to be carried out to the letter.  
C) It strengthens business partnerships.      D) Its terms may not be strictly binding.

## 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.

You might think of your teeth as tools, like built-in knives and forks. But if they are mere tools, why do teeth feel pain and wouldn't it be better if they could just   26   under any conditions? In spite of our   27   discomfort, it turns out there's a good reason our teeth are so sensitive. Tooth pain is a   28   mechanism that ensures when a tooth is being damaged. We'll notice and do something about it.

If you eat something too hot or too cold, or if the tooth is worn down enough where the tissue   29   is exposed, all of those things cause pain, and then the pain causes the person not to use that tooth to try to protect it a little bit more. So it's really a protective mechanism more than anything else.

If teeth didn't feel pain, we might 30 to use them in situations that damage them. And for humans, damaging 31 teeth is a problem because, unlike crocodiles, we can't 32 them.

Teeth have three layers, only one of which — the innermost layer of the tooth — can hurt, as that layer of the tooth 33 both blood vessels and nerves. Pain is the only feeling to which the nerves in that layer respond. Whereas people with tooth sensitivity may complain, for example, of tooth pain 34 by heat or cold, the nerves in the inner layer don't sense temperature. Rather, they feel pain, which may be 35 with, say, drinking something very cold.

- |            |               |             |              |               |
|------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| A) adult   | B) associated | C) chew     | D) contains  | E) continue   |
| F) defense | G) dental     | H) downward | I) emotional | J) implies    |
| K) mammal  | L) replace    | M) swallow  | N) triggered | O) underneath |

## 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**.

### How to determine if a company is a good fit for you

- [A] On paper, the job seemed perfect for me: The position was completely in line with my degree, the duties and responsibilities were compatible with my interests, and the office maintained a well-stocked kitchen that would satisfy my every snack desire.
- [B] Sounds like my dream job, right? There was only one small problem: I simply didn't get along with the company culture. They favored a more rigid, closed-door, corporate atmosphere, when I would have preferred something more collaborative and open. They were complete clock watchers, when I would have liked a more flexible schedule. To put it plainly, we just weren't on the same page.
- [C] When it comes to looking for a new job, you already know that a big part of the interview process involves the company evaluating whether or not you're a good fit for their open role. But, it's important to keep in mind that the employer isn't the only one who needs to identify a good match — you should be looking for that same exact thing. Company culture can have a big impact on how you feel about your work, so you want to make sure you sign an offer letter with an organization you're truly excited about.
- [D] However, figuring out what a company is like before you actually work there can be a bit of a challenge. Luckily, there are a few things you can do to determine whether or not a company is a good fit for you — before you ever sign your name on that dotted line.
- [E] First of all, know what you want. It's hard to make any decisions when you don't really know what you're looking for. So before you can determine whether you and a specific company would be compatible together, it's important to have a solid handle on what exactly you want from your employer. Many of us have an easier time identifying the things that we absolutely don't want. If those are the only things you can think of, don't worry! That's still a good place to start.
- [F] Start by writing down the things you didn't like about previous employers, as well as the parts you really valued. There's no wrong answer here — so from big things to small details, write them all down on your list. This will help you immediately identify what you're looking for in an organization, as well as the things you're trying to stay far, far away from.

- [G] Make sure to do your research. Now comes the part when you put on your detective hat and do a little digging. The Internet will be your best friend when you're trying to familiarize yourself with a company's culture before ever walking through their office doors. And where exactly should you look for these culture clues? Start with the most obvious place first: the company's website. Read through their copy and blog. Do they use formal, direct language? Or is it casual, conversational, and maybe even a little humorous? This can be a big indicator of what sort of atmosphere the company is trying to cultivate.
- [H] Next, turn your attention toward their social media outlets. Are they sharing photos of their team's Thursday afternoon barbeque or Halloween costume contest? Or are their social media accounts strictly reserved for company-related announcements and product launches?
- [I] A industry review website like Glassdoor is another spot to check in order to find some insider information about what you can expect about a company. However, remember to take the reviews you read with a grain of salt — many of them are written by scorned employees.
- [J] Finally, you can never fail with personal connections. Send a quick message to a current or previous company employee on LinkedIn or by email and ask if they would be willing to have a quick conversation with you about the organization in general. If you get a yes to your request for a chat, you'll be armed with some pretty powerful and helpful information heading into your interview!
- [K] Learn more by asking questions. You know that part at the end of a job interview when the hiring manager asks if you have any questions and you just stare across the table blankly with your mouth hanging open? That's the perfect opportunity to speak up and get your burning company culture questions answered! So yes, you can definitely ask your interviewer about what it's like to work for that particular organization. Simple questions like, "What three words would you use to describe the culture here?" or "What's your favorite part about working for this company?" can reveal a lot about what it's really like behind closed doors.
- [L] Prioritize your values. What does my dream company culture look like? Well, I could come and go as I please, as long as I was getting the work done. My boss would genuinely listen to and value all of my ideas and suggestions. My co-workers would all be friendly with one another, without ever falling into the office gossip trap. The kitchen would have endless options of pizza and cookies. Oh, and they'd give me two months of paid vacation with a very generous salary.
- [M] What are my chances of finding all of those things with one employer? Slim to none — believe me, I've looked. This is why it's so important to know which aspects of a company's culture you value most. Is it an open communication style or a flexible schedule? Focus on the top spots on your priority list, and ensure a potential employer at least checks those boxes. Unfortunately, this is reality, you can't have everything you want but a few are certainly achievable.
- [N] When you're hunting for a new job, you already know that the employer is trying to decide whether or not you're a good fit for the position. But you should also look at the process through a similar lens. You may not be the one conducting the actual interview, but you're still trying to determine whether or not the company is a good fit for you.
- [O] Keep these tips in mind to figure out whether you and a potential employer are a perfect match or just a recipe (方案) for disaster. After all, it's a good thing to know before actually accepting an offer.

36. Clues about the culture of a company can be found on its website.
37. It can be difficult to know the real situation in a company until you become part of it.
38. It is impossible for a job applicant to have every expectation met.
39. Simply by reading its description, the author found the job offered ideal.
40. Job applicants are advised to make a written list of their likes and dislikes in their previous employment.

41. At the end of an interview, a job applicant should seize the opportunity to get answers to their urgent questions.
42. To begin with, job applicants should be clear about what they expect from their future employer.
43. Job applicants should read with a critical eye what is written about a company on the website.
44. Job satisfaction has a lot to do with company culture.
45. A chat with an insider of a company can give job applicants very useful information when they prepare for an interview.

## 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.

Online classes began to be popularized just a few decades ago. They are advertised as a way for adults to finish their education and students to learn the material at their own pace — it is far more compatible for people with busy schedules.

But after being enrolled in an online course last fall semester, I came to realize online classes were merely a means to fulfill course requirements.

First of all, students lack the desire to learn, and they simply complete their assignments to receive credit for a passing grade rather than genuinely engage with the course material.

As online courses tend to have more than 100 students, most of the assignments are short and simple. They are not designed for students to interact with the material in depth but designed to be graded easily to accommodate such a large number of students.

Perhaps the biggest disadvantage of taking an online class is the absence of face-to-face interaction between the teacher and their students. Live sessions are infrequent and are often scheduled during the middle of the day when students have to attend other classes or work. The office hours of the professor may also be during inconvenient times for many students as well. Most interaction with the professor has to be through email which is often impersonal. It is nearly impossible for students to build a relationship with their professor.

There is also little interaction amongst students. It can be harder for students to create study groups and form relationships with their peers.

Online classes also require either a computer or laptop and a reliable internet connection. Not all students have access to these types of resources, whether it is for financial or other reasons, and some students can be put at a disadvantage.

Offering online classes certainly helps students who would otherwise not be able to attend classroom sessions. However, they fail to provide a genuine education with an emphasis on convenience rather than critical thinking. We need restructured online classes in which students can have a learning experience that will actually provide quality education.

46. What does the author say about students enrolled in online classes?
- A) They can access course materials easily.
  - B) They are unmotivated to learn.
  - C) They can learn at their own pace.
  - D) They rarely fulfill the course requirements.
47. What does the author think of online course assignments?
- A) They are made convenient to mark.
  - B) They are meant to facilitate interaction.
  - C) They are based on easily accessible material.
  - D) They are given to accommodate students' needs.
48. What does the author say is one disadvantage of online classes?
- A) They are frequently scheduled at irregular times.
  - B) They make professors' offices much less accessible.
  - C) They tend to increase professors' burden of responding to students' emails.
  - D) They provide little chance for students to build relationships with each other.
49. What problem may arise if classes go online?
- A) More students may find it easy to be absent from them.
  - B) Teachers will worry about poor internet connections.
  - C) Some students may have difficulty attending them.
  - D) Schools with limited resources will be at a disadvantage.
50. What does the author think constitutes a key part of genuine education?
- A) Acquisition of useful knowledge.
  - B) Training of real-life skills on campus.
  - C) Development of students' personalities.
  - D) Cultivation of analytical thinking ability.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In the age of the internet, there's no such thing as a private debate. But is that bad for science? Some scientists have had concerns. When debates in any sector move beyond the halls of universities and government agencies, there is potential for information to be used incorrectly, leading to public confusion: yet, open debate can also promote communication between the scientific community and the public. Recent open debates on scientific research, health, and policy have aroused greater public attention and encouraged more diverse voices. If this trend spurs scientists to agree more quickly about the best solutions to our problems — and at the same time helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly — then this is good for everyone, including scientists.

A recent debate published in *The New York Times* discussed the question of how quickly medicine should be developed and produced. Issues such as safety of the product and perception of the public were examined and considered. But some experts worried that such public speculation might lead people to believe that disagreement about the details meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus over the safety and efficiency of modern-day medicine.

The anxiety seems misplaced. Gone are the days of going to a conference and debating about scientific issues, and that's good because those gatherings were not diverse enough and excluded many important voices. These days, the public can access debates about science regardless of where they take place.

For many scientists, public debate is a new frontier and it may feel like a place with few restraints or

rules. But rather than avoiding such conversations, let the debates be transparent and vigorous, wherever they take place. If the public is to understand that science is an honorably self-correcting process, the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed. With the validity of science coming under attack, there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life. Let everyone see the noisy, messy deliberations that advance science and lead to decisions that benefit us all.

51. What does the author think open debate can do?
- A) Help the public to better understand science.
  - B) Clear up confusion in the scientific community.
  - C) Settle disputes between universities and government agencies.
  - D) Prevent information from being used incorrectly by the public.
52. Why did a recent debate published in *The New York Times* arouse concerns among experts?
- A) It might hinder the progress in medical research.
  - B) It might breed public distrust in modern medicine.
  - C) It might add to the difficulty of getting research funds.
  - D) It might prevent medical scientists from reaching a consensus.
53. Why does the author say some experts' anxiety seems misplaced?
- A) Debating scientific issues at a conference is now old-fashioned.
  - B) Diverse topics can be debated by both scientists and the public.
  - C) Debates about science are accessible to the public anyway.
  - D) Scientists can voice their opinions in whatever way they like.
54. What does the author suggest scientists do about public debate?
- A) Have more discussions about it.
  - B) Embrace it with open arms.
  - C) Formulate new rules for it.
  - D) Restrain it to a rational degree.
55. What does the author say about science in the last paragraph?
- A) It is transmitted through textbooks.
  - B) It is what proves valid and true to life.
  - C) It is a dynamic and self-improving process.
  - D) It is a collection of facts and established rules.

## 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**.

从前有个人养了一群羊。一天早上他准备出去放羊，发现少了一只。他仔细一看，看到羊栏上有个窟窿。显然，夜间有狼钻进羊圈叼走了羊。邻居劝他修羊栏，可是他不听。

第二天，他发现狼又通过窟窿叼走一只羊。他想起邻居的话，就赶快堵上窟窿，把羊栏补好。此后，他的羊再也没有被狼叼走。

故事告诉我们：出了问题及时补救，可以防止蒙受更大损失。

## Part I Writing

## 参考范文

Dear Director of the Library<sup>1</sup>

I'm writing this letter to identify a few problems with the library, and propose possible solutions.

First of all, the library rules are not yet free from imperfections<sup>2</sup>. As we all know, some students sit in the reading room for just one or two hours, but they left a bag on the seat to occupy it<sup>3</sup> for the whole day. I hope the library can draw up clear rules about seat reservation to prevent conflicts between readers.

Moreover, our library has not purchased enough online resources<sup>4</sup>. It is true that<sup>5</sup> we can access CNKI (知网) to read many Chinese academic journals and books. It seems, however<sup>6</sup>, the library has not bought enough international journals and books related to my major. You know, it is of paramount importance for us to be able to follow the state-of-the-art<sup>7</sup> knowledge and technology, so that we can write good term papers, and contribute more to society after graduation.

In addition, many books on the shelves are a bit out of date, and need updating to keep pace with the rapid development of our academic specialties.

Your sincerely<sup>8</sup>,

Liu Min

## 名师点评

1. 给陌生单位写信，抬头常用Dear Sir or Madam，但这里是给本校图书馆写信，不知馆长是男是女，显得过于陌生，因此可改成Dear Director of the Library。
2. are not perfect显得语气太生硬，不够礼貌，如改成are not yet free from imperfections，意思是尚未达到完美无瑕的境地，语气大为缓和，更容易被对方所接受。
3. 写作文不仅要注意文字，还要注意选用适当的内容。如果仅仅建议图书馆需更新旧书，改进服务态度，不太容易引起命题人的特别关注。假如谈及图书馆中的特殊现象，例如有些人霸占座位，更容易引起阅卷人的兴趣。
4. 讨论网络资源，比讨论纸质书更具有现实意义，毕竟现在阅读网络书刊的人数大增。
5. It is true that...看似正面肯定，其实是表示让步，也即：以下这件事虽然是真的，但并非事物的主要方面。采用这种让步句型，不仅符合英语行文习惯，还便于拉长作文的长度。
6. 如写but the library has not bought...，过于平淡。现改为It seems, however, the library has not bought...，由于使用了seems，减弱了语气，贴近英语特点；还使用插入的however，更显语言地道。
7. 适当使用一些高雅的词语，如state-of-the-art，有利于展示自己的英语能力，便于得分。
8. 因为此信是写给图书馆领导的，所以语言可以正式一些，可说Your sincerely, Best regards等，不一定要使用Yours ever, Warm regards等比较亲密的表达方式。

## 靓句积累

① It seems, however, the library has not bought enough international journals and books related to my major. 但是看来图书馆尚未购入足够的与我的专业相关的国际期刊与书籍。

## 词语拓展

identify a few problems找出一些问题→ point out/pinpoint several problems  
draw up clear rules制定出清晰的规则→ formulate well-defined regulations  
prevent conflicts between readers避免读者之间的冲突→ avoid clash among readers

② It is of paramount importance for us to be able to follow the state-of-the-art knowledge and technology, so that we can write good term papers, and contribute more to society after graduation. 对我们来说, 至关重要是能够追踪最前沿的知识和技术, 以便我们能撰写高质量的学期论文, 毕业后也能对社会做出更大的贡献。

access CNKI访问知网→have/gain access to China National Knowledge Internet  
are a bit out of date有些过时了→are a little old/outdated/old-fashioned  
keep pace with与……保持同步→keep in step with/keep abreast with/do not lag behind/do not fall behind

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### News Report One

A new study finds that beverages containing added sugar might be harmful. In the study, researchers analyzed information from over 80,000 women and 37,000 men. Participants worked in the health profession. [1] They were followed for approximately three decades. They completed surveys about their diet every four years. They also answered questions about sleep, exercise and health every two years. The more beverages containing added sugar that people drank, the greater their risk of death was during the study period. These beverages included soda, energy drinks, and sports drinks. Beverages like pure fruit juice, which are sweet, but do not contain added sugar, were not part of the study. The findings held even after the researchers considered other factors that could affect people's health. These factors included lack of exercise and not eating enough vegetables. They also included consuming too much meat. The scientists say that their results support limiting beverages with added sugar. [2] They argue we should replace them with other drinks, with water being the best choice. However, the researchers admit this is simply their recommendation. The study found only an association. It did not prove that drinks with added sugar cause early death.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. What do we learn about the new study from the news report?

**D** 新闻中提到: 研究人员花费大约30年的时间, 跟踪了数万名受试者。选项D)同义转述原文信息, 故为正确答案。

2. What is the scientists' recommendation?

**B** 新闻后面提到: 我们应该用其它饮品代替含糖饮料, 最佳的选择就是水; 而研究人员坦言这只是建议。选项B)概括原文信息, 故为答案。

#### News Report Two

[3] German police appealed Friday for information about the possible owners of two 17th-century oil paintings. Police said a 64-year-old man found the paintings in a garbage pile at a highway rest stop

last month. He later handed them in to the Cologne police. [4]An initial assessment by an art expert concluded the two framed paintings were originals, police said. One is a landscape painted by the Italian artist, Pietro Bellotti dating to 1665. The other is a painting of a boy by the 17th-century Dutch artist, Samuel Van Hoogstraten, date unknown. Their combined worth is estimated to be around 1 million Euros. Authorities have not yet confirmed what will happen if the rightful owner is not found, nevertheless, it is speculated that they could either be handed over to the National Art Museum of Cologne or sold to the public by the local government.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What did German police say about a 64-year-old man?

**D** 新闻开头提到：德国警方呼吁公众提供17世纪两幅油画的主人信息；油画是一名64岁男子上个月在高速公路休息站的垃圾堆中发现的。选项D)概括原文信息，故为答案。

4. What is the art expert's conclusion about the two framed paintings?

**B** 新闻中提到：一位艺术专家初步评估后得出结论，这两幅带框的画作是真迹。选项B)复现原文关键信息，故为答案。

## News Report Three

[5]A four-year-old girl has walked eight kilometers through a snowy forest to seek help for her sick grandmother who later died of a heart attack. The young girl braved the threat of bears, wolves and temperatures far below freezing. She made the journey through a remote region in Siberia after waking up to find her grandmother motionless. Named locally as Carla, she lives alone with her elderly grandmother and her blind grandfather. [6]As a result, the girl's mother is facing a criminal case. She stands accused of leaving a minor in danger in the care of the elderly. She also faces investigation from childcare services who will also be asking why Carla was left alone with her vulnerable relatives. The journey took place in February when temperatures average  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Russian reports on social media suggest the forest may have been as cold as  $-34^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The journey was only recently confirmed by authorities. [7]But though she was suffering from the effects of extreme cold, the child reportedly suffered no life-threatening effects. Last year, a three-year-old boy survived alone for three days in a remote forest in the same region.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What did the four-year-old girl attempt to do?

**C** 新闻开头提到：一4岁女孩步行8公里穿过白雪皑皑的森林，为生病的祖母寻求帮助，后来祖母死于心脏病。选项C)概括原文信息，故为答案。

6. What do we learn from the news report about the girl's mother?

**A** 新闻中提到：女孩的妈妈将面临刑事处罚，罪名是把未成年人交给老人照顾，而使孩子处于危险之中。选项A)同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

7. What happened to the little girl according to the news report?

**C** 新闻最后提到：尽管遭受了极度严寒，女孩并无生命危险。选项C)同义转述原文信息，故为答案。其中“severe”对应原文中的“extreme”。

## Section B

### Conversation One

**W:** I've made a new friend recently. Her name is Susan and she's from South Africa.

**M:** How did you meet her?

**W:** We met over WeChat. She has very cool photos on her social media. The photos of her hometown look amazing.

**M:** [8]What's her hometown called?

**W:** [8]It's called Cape Town. It's in the southwest of South Africa. She says it's very green and windy. The city was built by European settlers and there's a big mountain that overlooks the city. [9]The mountain is called "Table Mountain", because it's flat at the top.

**M:** That sounds interesting. What are the people there like?

**W:** Well, Susan says South Africa is very mixed. There are black people and white people and Indian people. [10]Susan is white. She says her ancestors were from Britain. Many languages are spoken in South Africa, but she only speaks English.

**M:** Didn't South Africa host the Football World Cup a few years ago? They must play football a lot then, right?

**W:** [11]I think they play football, but it's not as popular as rugby.

**M:** Rugby? What's rugby?

**W:** Rugby is a sport with two teams and the players carry the ball in their arms and throw it at each other. The ball is not round, and the players push each other. I don't really understand the rules. I think it's very complicated.

**M:** That sounds like a very strange sport indeed. Is it only South Africa that plays it?

**W:** No, it's also popular in Britain and in other former British colonies like Australia and New Zealand.

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

8. What does the woman say about her new friend Susan?

**C** 对话中，男士问到女士朋友的家乡，女士回答说：这位朋友的家乡叫开普敦。选项C)同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

9. What does the woman say about Table Mountain?

**B** 女士接着提到朋友故乡的一座山，因山顶平坦，被当地人叫做“桌子山”。选项B)复现原文信息，故为答案。

10. What do we learn from the conversation about the woman's friend Susan?

**A** 女士解释说：苏珊是白人，她的祖先来自英国。选项A)是对原文信息的同义转述，故为答案。

11. What does the woman say about rugby in South Africa?

**D** 提及南非的球类运动，女士说：当地人的确踢足球，但足球不像橄榄球那样受欢迎。选项D)同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

## Conversation Two

**M:** Hi, Jennifer. I'm really struggling with this semester's workload. Do you have any advice?

**W:** [12] Have you considered making a study guide? It's a tool you can make yourself to take the stress out of studying. I've been using one since the start of last semester, and it has really helped relieve a lot of study pressure.

**M:** Sounds like just what I need. [13] My main problem is that my study folder is full of notes and worksheets and is badly disorganized. I don't know where to start.

**W:** Okay. Well, the main thing is to have everything in the right place. Whatever you are reviewing, it's important that it's arranged for your particular needs of that subject, and in the most user-friendly way you can, what kind of learner are you?

**M:** Hmm, I'm not sure.

**W:** Well, visual learners prefer using images, pictures, colors, and maps to organize information; logical learners have a linear mind and would rather use logic, reasoning and systems. [14] I'm an emotional learner, which means I need to connect to information emotionally to understand it.

**M:** Oh, I'm very much dependent on vision as a way of taking in information.

**W:** Well, I suggest re-organizing your notes using color-coded sections in your study guides, or using idea mapping to lay out the information and make it more quickly accessible.

**M:** [15] So you think I should arrange my notes using colors and pictures in place of text?

**W:** Yes. You'll probably start to grasp information a lot quicker that way. As an emotional learner, I organize my notes into a story that I can connect to and recite to myself.

**M:** That's amazing. I didn't know there were so many different ways to learn.

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

12. What does the woman advise the man do?

**A** 针对男士的问题，女士建议说：你是否考虑过定个学习规划？这样有助于摆脱学习压力。选项A)复现原文信息，故为答案。

13. What is the biggest problem the man has with his studies?

**C** 男士坦言相告：我的主要问题是，文件夹里堆满了学习笔记本和活页习题，且非常杂乱。选项C)复现原文信息，故为答案。

14. What kind of learner does the woman say she is?

**B** 女士解释说：我是个情感学习者，需要从情感上与信息相联系才能理解。选项B)复现原文信息，故为答案。

15. What does the woman think the man can do with his notes?

**A** 男士最后总结说：依你的建议，我该用颜色和图片来规整我的笔记。选项A)复现原文关键词，故为答案。

## Section C

### Passage One

[16] The golden rule is a moral principle which states that you should treat others the way you want to be treated yourself. For example, if you want people to treat you with respect, you should treat them with respect. Different people tend to be exposed to different forms of the golden rule. Based on factors such as the religion in their society. However, all forms of the golden rule revolve around the same concept. Namely, they help you treat others better by using the way you yourself would want to be treated as a guide of how to behave.

[17] A notable criticism of the golden rule is that its application can lead to undesirable outcomes when it conflicts with laws and ethical principles. For example, if someone breaks the law, the golden rule would suggest that we should let them go because we would not want to be punished ourselves. However, this issue with the golden rule can be dealt with in a general manner by viewing this principle as one of several principles that we use to guide our behavior as individuals and as a society. Specifically, in the example described above, most individuals and societies choose to place laws and ethical principles above the golden rule. [18] This means that they strive to implement the golden rule whenever possible as long as it doesn't clash with a more important concept.

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

16. What do we learn from the passage about the golden rule?

**D** 短文开头提到：该黄金法则是一条道德原则——你希望别人怎样对待你，你就应怎样对待别人。选项D)概括原文信息，故为答案。

17. What is a notable criticism of the golden rule?

**C** 短文中提到：对黄金法则的批评不容忽视，与法律和道德冲突时，遵照此法则会引发不好的结果。选项C)复现原文信息，故为答案。

18. What does the example of someone breaking the law serve to show?

**B** 短文后面提到：只要不与更重要的观念相冲突，人们就会践行黄金法则。选项B)同义转述原文信息，故为答案。其中“give way to”意为“屈服、让步”。

### Passage Two

Today, many large corporations stress the importance of diversity on their websites. [19] But current statistics show that the typical manager in America still tends to be white and male. Obviously, the desire to bring about diversity has not translated into corporate reality. Why is this? [20] A team of researchers from the University of Basel published their new study about people's attitudes towards diversity at work. They found that people have a wide range of opinions concerning diversity.

On the one hand, many see value in diversity, which can contribute a variety of perspectives, encourage new ideas, and generate innovative solutions. On the other hand, they assume that it might be difficult to work with someone who has completely different views, speaks a different language, or has a different style of work. The actual value they attribute to diversity depends on the decision-making perspective. Doubts about the practicability of diversity have a greater weight if a person is directly affected. [21] In other words, when a person's own work group is involved, they tend to prefer team

members who are similar to themselves. But when people make decisions for others, they typically put together a more diverse team. These findings could help organizations become more diverse. Companies need to pay attention to who makes hiring and team decisions. These decisions should not only be made by those directly affected. People who are not directly involved in the group's daily work should also take part.

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

19. What do we learn from the current statistics about diversity in large corporations?

**B** 短文开头提到：有数据显示，在美国经理往往是白人和男性，可见多元化的愿望并未在企业实现。选项B)同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

20. What is the newly published study focused on?

**C** 短文中提到：基于人们对工作中多样性的态度，巴塞尔大学的研究人员发表了新的研究成果。选项C)复现原文信息，故为答案。

21. What do the findings of the new study show?

**A** 短文中提到：当关系到自己的团队时，人们会更喜欢与自己有共同点的队员。选项A)复现原文信息，故为答案。

### Passage Three

Communication can essentially be divided into two categories: the written and the spoken. How the balance is struck between these two forms of communication — the point at which one needs to be exchanged for another — really depends on individual cultures. [22] Understanding when it's appropriate to exchange one form for another can be a major key to success in international business. Many cultures place a much greater value on the spoken word than the American working culture does. [23] In parts of the Middle East, you'll find spoken word agreements are seen as seriously binding. A person's word is linked to their honor. So verbal agreements are seen as important, whereas written contracts are taken as memos of understanding.

[24] Western working culture tends to place a high value on the written word, and this reaches its highest level of intensity when it comes to contracts. In the US, France and Germany, written contracts tend to be seen as something that must be strictly carried out. By contrast, other cultures may not see written contracts as quite so binding. It can prove a challenge to Western businesses if your business partner wants to renegotiate terms that you thought were already agreed on. [25] For example, a Japanese firm may have signed a contract, but they may not feel bound by every detail of it, particularly if circumstances later change. Such differences in value that different working cultures place on the written word tend to cause many problems when it comes to business relationships.

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

22. What is a major key to success in international business according to the passage?

**D** 短文前面提到：在国际业务中，了解转换两种交流形式的恰当时机，是成功的关键。选项D)同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

23. What does the passage say about spoken word agreements in some Middle East countries?

**A** 短文中提到：在中东某些地方，人们认真遵从口头协议，认可其约束力。选项A)同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

24. What do we learn about the Western working culture?

**B** 短文中提到：西方的工作文化高度重视书面文字，这种重视程度在合同上体现得最为明显。选项B)同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

25. How does a Japanese firm tend to view a written contract?

**D** 短文结尾处举例说：某日本公司已签署一份合同，但未必恪守每个条款，尤其是当后期情况发生了变化时。选项D)同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

#### 全文翻译

或许你认为你的牙齿是工具，就像内置的刀叉。但如果只是工具，为什么牙齿会感到疼痛呢？如果它们在任何情况下都能咀嚼不是更好吗？尽管我们的牙齿会感到不适，但它们这么敏感是有理由的。牙痛是一种防御机制，确保在牙齿受损时我们会注意到，然后采取相应措施。

如果你吃的东西太热或太冷，或者牙齿磨损到暴露出齿下组织，所有这些都引起牙痛。然后这牙痛会令人不用那颗牙齿，从而使它受到一些保护。因此牙痛确实是一种保护机制，而非其他。如果牙齿没有痛感，我们可能会在它们受损的情况下继续使用它们。对人类来说，破坏成熟的牙齿是个问题，因为不像鳄鱼，我们的牙齿无法替换。

牙齿有三层，其中只有一层——最内层会疼痛，因为这一层牙齿同时包含血管和神经。这层神经只对疼痛有反应。尽管牙齿敏感的人可能会抱怨由热或冷引起的牙痛，然而内层的神经却感觉不到温度。相反，它们会感到疼痛，这可能与，比如，喝一些非常冷的东西有关。

#### 词性分析

名词	A) adult成年人；C) chew咀嚼；F) defense防御，辩护；K) mammal哺乳动物；M) swallow燕子
动词	B) associated（过去式，过去分词）联系，联想；C) chew咀嚼，嚼碎；D) contains（三单）包括，包含；E) continue继续；J) implies（三单）暗示，暗指；L) replace替换，替代；M) swallow吞，咽，忍受；N) triggered（过去式，过去分词）引发，触发
形容词	A) adult发育成熟的，成年的；B) associated有关联的，联合的；G) dental牙齿的；H) downward向下的，下降的；I) emotional感情的，情绪激动的；O) underneath下面的，下方的
副词	H) downward向下地，下行地；O) underneath在下面，在底下

26. **C** 空格位于if引导的从句中，其前的情态动词could表明该处应填动词原形。根据句意及常识，讲如果（牙齿）在任何情况下都能\_\_\_\_\_不是更好吗，因此选chew（咀嚼）。
27. **G** 空格前后的our \_\_\_\_\_ discomfort表明该处可填名词或形容词。根据句意及上下文，讲尽管我们会感到\_\_\_\_\_不适，但它们这么敏感是有理由的。与牙齿有关，因此选dental（牙齿的）。
28. **F** 空格前后的a \_\_\_\_\_ mechanism表明该处可填名词或形容词。根据句意及下文，讲牙痛是一种\_\_\_\_\_机制，可在牙齿受损时起作用，因此选defense（防御）。
29. **O** 该句结构完整，空格位于名词tissue后，可填形容词做后置定语，起补充说明作用。根据句意及常识，讲牙齿磨损到暴露出\_\_\_\_\_组织，会引起牙痛，因此选underneath（下面的）。
30. **E** 空格位于谓语动词位置，前面的情态动词might表明该处应填动词原形。根据句意，讲如果牙齿没有痛感，我们可能会在它们受伤的情况下\_\_\_\_\_使用它们，因此选continue（继续）。
31. **A** 该句结构完整，空格可填名词或形容词，修饰宾语teeth。根据句意及常识，讲对人类来说，破坏\_\_\_\_\_牙齿是个问题，因为我们的牙齿不像鳄鱼那样可以替换。因此选adult（成熟的）。
32. **L** 空格前的情态动词can't表明该处应填动词原形。根据句意及常识，讲破坏成熟的牙齿是个问题，因为我们与鳄鱼不一样，牙齿无法\_\_\_\_\_，因此选replace（替换）。
33. **D** 空格位于原因状语从句中，该从句缺动词，因从句主语layer是单数，因此应填动词三单。根据句意及常识，讲牙齿最内层会疼痛，因为该层\_\_\_\_\_血管和神经，因此选contains（包含）。
34. **N** 空格前后的pain \_\_\_\_\_ by heat or cold表明该处是被动态做后置定语，应填动词过去分词。根据句意，讲牙齿敏感的人可能会抱怨由热或冷\_\_\_\_\_的牙痛，因此选triggered（引发）。
35. **B** 空格前后的may be \_\_\_\_\_ with表明该处应填动词过去分词。根据句意，讲（牙齿神经）会感到疼痛，这可能与喝一些非常冷的东西\_\_\_\_\_，因此选associated（有关联）。

## Section B

### 文章导读

本文是2016年2月22日<https://theeverygirl.com>网站上的一篇同名文章。作者一开始讲述了自己找工作的经历和遇到的问题，然后指出找工作时，不仅雇主主要评估求职者，求职者也要评估雇主和公司是否适合自己。作者最后给出找工作时的具体建议，比如明确自己的好恶、提前对公司详细调查、把注意力放在自己最重要的期望上，等等。

## 如何确定一家公司是否适合你

- A) [39]从表面上看,这份工作对我来说似乎很完美:这个职位正好符合我的学位,工作职责切合我的兴趣,办公室还配有储备丰富的厨房,可以满足我对零食的各种需求。
- B) 听起来像是我梦寐以求的工作,对吧?只有一个小问题:我和公司文化不太合拍。他们喜欢一种比较刻板、封闭的企业氛围,而我喜欢更为合作、开放的氛围。他们严格遵守时间表,而我喜欢更为灵活的时间安排。说白了,我们就是意见不一致。
- C) 谈到找份新工作,你已经知道的是,面试过程中很大的一部分,涉及到公司评估你是否适合他们的空缺职位。但是,你需要记住的重要一点是,雇主并不是唯一需要确定你们是否匹配的一方,你自己也应该看看你们是否合适。[44]公司文化会对你的工作感受产生很大影响,所以你要确保你签聘书的公司是你真正感兴趣的公司。
- D) [37]然而,在真正去该公司工作之前就弄清楚公司是什么样的,可能有点挑战性。幸运的是,在签名处签名之前,你可以做一些事情来确定那家公司是否适合你。
- E) 首先,知道自己想要什么。当你真的不知道自己在寻求什么,就很难做出任何决定。[42]因此,在确定自己和某家公司是否合得来之前,要弄清楚你到底想从雇主那里得到什么,这一点很重要。对于我们中的许多人来说,更容易明确的是我们绝对不想要的东西。如果你能想到的只有这些,不要担心!这仍然是一个很好的起点。
- F) [40]首先写下你对前任雇主不喜欢的地方,以及你真正看重的部分。这里不存在所谓的错误答案,所以从大事到小细节,都写在你的清单上。这将帮助你立即确定你在一个公司中寻求什么,以及你试图远离什么。
- G) 确保进行调查研究。现在你需要戴上侦探帽,做点调查了。在你跨入一家公司的办公室之前,要尽量熟悉这家公司的文化,在这方面,互联网是你最好的朋友。[36]你到底该去哪里寻找这些文化线索呢?先从最明显的地方开始:公司网站。浏览网站上的信息和博客。他们使用的语言是正式、直接的,还是随意的、口语化的,甚至可能带点幽默?这在很大程度上能够表明一家公司试图营造什么样的氛围。
- H) 接下来,将你的注意力转向他们的社交媒体发布。他们会分享他们团队周四下午的烧烤比赛,或万圣节服装比赛的照片吗?或者他们的社交媒体账户仅用于发布公司的相关公告和产品?
- I) 也可去查看像Glassdoor这样的行业评论网站,从中找到一些你想了解的公司内幕信息。[43]然而,记得要对你看到的评论持保留态度——其中许多是不受待见的员工写的。
- J) 最后,一定要运用人际关系。[45]通过LinkedIn或邮件给现任或离任的公司员工发条简短的信息,问问他们是否愿意和你简要谈谈公司的总体情况。如果你的聊天请求得到同意,你将会在面试前获得一些非常有用的重要信息。
- K) 通过提问了解更多信息。[41]你知道面试即将结束时有一个环节:招聘经理问你是否有任何问题,这时你只是张着嘴,茫然地盯着桌子另一端吗?这是大声说出自己想法的绝佳机会,你迫切关注的公司文化问题会得到解答!所以,是的,你当然可以问面试官,在其公司工作是什么感受。一些简单的问题,比如,“你会用哪三个词来描述这里的文化?”或者“在这家公司工作,你最喜欢哪个部分?”都可以揭示公司内部的很多真实情况。
- L) 把你的价值观按重要程度排序。我梦想中的公司文化是什么样的?嗯,只要我能完成工作,我就可以来去自由。老板会真诚地倾听并重视我所有的想法和建议。同事们会友好相处,不会陷入办公室的流言蜚语。厨房会有多种比萨和饼干可供选择。哦,他们还会给我两个月的带薪假期,并且薪水还非常可观。
- M) 我有多大几率从雇主那里找到所有这些东西呢?几乎没有!相信我,我已经找过了!这就是为什么知道自己最看重公司文化的哪些方面是如此重要了。是开放的沟通方式,还是灵活的日程安排?把注意

力放在你优先事项清单的最前面几项，确保你潜在的雇主至少勾选了这些选项。[38]不幸的是，这就是现实，你不可能拥有你想要的一切，但其中有一些是可以实现的。

- N) 你找新工作的时候，就已经知道雇主主要判断你是否适合这个职位。但是你也应该通过类似的镜头来看待这个过程。你也许不是实际主持面试的人，但你仍要努力确定该公司是否适合你。
- O) 记住这些建议，弄清楚你和潜在雇主是绝配呢，还是只是一场灾难的开始。毕竟，在真正接受一份工作之前，了解清楚是件好事。

36. Clues about the culture of a company can be found on its website.

公司文化的线索，可在该公司网站上找到。

**定位** 根据题目中的Clues about the culture of a company和website定位到[G]段。

**解析**

**G** 该段第4句提到，要寻找文化线索，第一步就从最明显的地方开始：公司网站。题目是对原文的概括。题目中的found对应文中的look for。

37. It can be difficult to know the real situation in a company until you become part of it.

在你成为公司的一员之前，很难了解公司的真实情况。

**定位** 根据题目中的difficult, the real situation和become part of it定位到[D]段。

**解析**

**D** 该段第1句提到，在真正进入公司工作之前，要弄清楚公司是什么样子，是有一点挑战性的。题目是对原文的同义转述。题目中的difficult对应文中的a bit challenge; know对应figuring out; the real situation in a company对应what a company is like; become part of it对应actually work there。

38. It is impossible for a job applicant to have every expectation met.

求职者的每一个期望，不可能都得到满足。

**定位** 根据题目中的impossible和have every expectation met定位到[M]段。

**解析**

**M** 该段最后一句提到，现实的情况是，求职者想要的东西中，只有部分能够实现。题目是对原文的概括和同义转述。题目中的impossible对应文中的can't; every expectation对应everything you want; met对应achievable。

39. Simply by reading its description, the author found the job offered ideal.

作者仅需读读对工作的描述，就能发现提供的工作是理想的。

**定位** 根据题目中的reading its description和ideal定位到[A]段。

**解析**

**A** 该段第1句提到，作者从写在纸上的内容，就知道该工作特别适合自己。题目是对原文的同义转述。题目中的reading its description对应文中的on paper; ideal对应perfect。

40. Job applicants are advised to make a written list of their likes and dislikes in their previous employment.

建议求职者把以前工作中喜欢和不喜欢的事项列个清单。

**定位** 根据题目中的written list, likes and dislikes和previous employment定位到[F]段。

**解析**

**F** 该段第1句提到，写下对以前雇主不喜欢的方面，也写下你认为有价值的那些方面；而第2句又提到，把大小事情都写在一张清单上。题目是对原文的归纳和同义转述。题目中的likes对应文中的valued; dislikes对应didn't like; previous employment对应previous employer。

41. At the end of an interview, a job applicant should seize the opportunity to get answers to their urgent questions.

在面试结束时，求职者应该抓住机会，获得他们迫切关注问题的答案。

**定位** 根据题目中的At the end of an interview, opportunity和get answers定位到[K]段。

**解析**

**K** 该段第2句提到，面试要结束时，招聘经理会问求职者有没有什么问题；而第3句又提到，这是个绝佳的机会，求职者可借此提出迫切关心的问题，并得到解答。题目是对原文的概括和同义转述。题目中的seize the opportunity对应文中的perfect opportunity；urgent questions对应burning...questions。

42. To begin with, job applicants should be clear about what they expect from their future employer.

首先，求职者应该清楚自己对未来雇主的期望。

**定位** 根据题目中的clear, expect和employer定位到[E]段。

**解析**

**E** 该段第3句提到，在确定公司是否适合自己之前，重要的一点是要弄清楚自己想从雇主那里得到什么。题目是对原文的归纳和同义转述。题目中的be clear对应文中的have a solid handle on；expect对应want。

43. Job applicants should read with a critical eye what is written about a company on the website.

求职者在网站上阅读关于公司的文章时，应该具有批判的眼光。

**定位** 根据题目中的read with a critical eye定位到[I]段。

**解析**

**I** 该段第2句提到，阅读网站上对公司的评论时，要保持保留态度，因评论多由不受公司重视的员工所写。题目是对原文的同义转述。题目中的a critical eye对应文中的a grain of salt。注意“a grain of salt”是个典故，意思是对某事或某人的话有所保留，将信将疑。

44. Job satisfaction has a lot to do with company culture.

对工作的满意度与公司文化有很大关系。

**定位** 根据题目中的Job satisfaction和company culture定位到[C]段。

**解析**

**C** 该段最后一句提到，公司文化对于员工对公司的感受有很大影响。题目是对原文的同义转述。题目中的job satisfaction对应文中的how you feel about your work；has a lot to do with对应文中的have a big impact on。

45. A chat with an insider of a company can give job applicants very useful information when they prepare for an interview.

求职者准备面试时，与公司内部人士聊天可以获得非常有用的信息。

**定位** 根据题目中的a chat, insider of a company和very useful information定位到[J]段。

**解析**

**J** 该段第2句和第3句提到，与公司的前员工或现员工交流，能够为面试获得一些非常重要和有帮助的信息。题目是对原文的归纳和同义转述。题目中的chat对应文中的conversation；an insider of a company对应a current or previous company employee；very useful对应pretty powerful and helpful。

## Section C

### Passage One

#### 文章导读

疫情期间，很多同学都上网课。然而在线课程有利有弊，其效果也未必尽如人意。因此，其模式有待完善。

#### 全文翻译

近几十年，在线课程开始普及。它被宣传为成年人完成学业、学生按自己的节奏学习的一种方式，这种方式更适合日程繁忙的人。

去年秋季学期，我参加了在线课程后开始意识到，在线课程不过是满足学业要求的一种手段而已。

[46]首先，学生缺乏学习的欲望，他们只是完成作业以获得及格分数，并不会去真正熟悉课程材料。

由于在线课程的学生人数往往超过100人，因此大多数作业都设计得很简短。[47]作业设计不是为了促进学生与课程材料深入互动，而是考虑到学生数量众多要易于评阅。

[48]或许参加在线课程的最大缺陷，在于教师和学生之间缺乏面对面的互动。直播课程很少，通常还安排在学生需要参加其它课程或需要工作的时段。许多学生在教师的答疑时间往往也不便前来。学生与教师的互动，大多只能通过电子邮件这种缺乏人情味的方式进行。学生几乎不可能与他们的教师建立人际关系。

同样，学生之间的互动也很少。对学生而言，创建学习小组或者与同学建立人际关系往往更加困难。

在线课程需要电脑或笔记本以及稳定的互联网连接。[49]无论是出于经济原因还是其它原因，并非所有学生都能获得这些资源，因而在在线课程会对有些学生不利。

诚然，提供在线课程可帮助那些原本无法参加课堂教学的学生。[50]不过，在线课程注重便利而不是批判性思维的培养，并不能提供真正的教育。我们需要重建在线课程，提供优质教育，让学生获得真正的学习体验。

46. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“students enrolled”和题干意思，本题可定位到第3段。

**解析**

**B** 第3段提到：参加在线课程的学生缺乏学习的欲望。选项B)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。

47. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“assignments”，本题可定位到第4段尾句。

**解析**

**A** 第4段尾句指出：作业设计考虑到学生数量众多要易于评阅。选项A)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。

48. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“disadvantage”，本题可定位到第5段首句。

**解析**

**D** 第5段首句强调：在线课程的缺陷在于教师和学生之间缺乏面对面的互动。选项D)是对本句内容的合理引申，故为答案。

49. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“problem”和题干意思，本题可定位到第7段尾句。

**解析**

**C** 第7段尾句提到：并非所有学生都能获得相应资源，因而在在线课程对有些学生不利。选项C)是对该内容的准确概括，故为答案。

50. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“genuine education”，本题可定位到最后一段第2句。

**解析**

**D** 最后一段第2句指出：在线课程注重便利而不是批判性思维的培养，并不能提供真正的教育。选项D)与该内容完全吻合，故为答案。

## Passage Two

### 文章导读

互联网时代，公开辩论随处可见，因其利弊鲜明也引起了诸多争议。

### 全文翻译

互联网时代，不存在私人辩论之类的东西。那么这对科学有害吗？一些科学家对此表示担忧。**[51]**任何领域的辩论都可以轻松跨出高校和政府机构的大门，这可能造成信息误用，给公众带来困惑；然而，公开辩论也可以促进科学界和公众之间的交流。最近关于科学研究、健康和政策的公开辩论引起了公众的广泛关注，激发了更多不同的声音。如果这种新潮可以促使科学家们更快地就问题的最佳解决方案达成一致——同时又可以帮助公众更清楚地了解科学商议的过程——那么它对包括科学家在内的每个人都有益处。

近期《纽约时报》刊登的一场辩论，探讨了应该以多快的速度开发和生产药品的问题。这场辩论对药品的安全性和公众的认知等问题进行了审视和思考。**[52]**不过一些专家担忧，这种公众猜测可能会让人们相信，细节上的分歧表明对当前药品的安全性和功效缺乏足够的科学共识。

上述焦虑似乎放错了地方。参加会议辩论科学问题的日子已经一去不返了，这其实是有益的，因为这些会议不够多样化，抹杀了许多重要的声音。**[53]**如今，公众可以接触到科学辩论，不管这些辩论发生在哪里。

**[54]**对许多科学家来说，公开辩论是一个全新领域，可能感觉像是一个几乎没有限制或规则的领域。不过与其避免此类公开辩论，不如让任何领域的辩论都变得透明和充满活力。**[55]**要让公众认识到科学是一个值得尊重的自我修正的过程，就需要摒弃科学是教科书上罗列的既定事实的观点。科学的可靠性当前受到攻击，因而有必要让人们感受到科学辩论是开放的，是实实在在的。让大家都看到有些嘈杂、混乱的科学商议过程。正是这种商议在推动科学发展，帮助做出有利于我们所有人的决断。

51. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“open debate”和题干意思，本题可定位到第1段第4句。

**解析**

**A** 第1段第4句提到：公开辩论可以促进科学界和公众之间的交流。选项A)是对该内容的合理引申，故为答案。

52. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“Times”和“concerns”，本题可定位到第2段最后一句。

**解析**

**B** 第2段最后一句指出：一些专家担忧，这种公众猜测可能会让人们相信，就当前药品的安全性和功效尚缺乏足够的科学共识。选项B)是对该内容的准确概括，故为答案。

53. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“misplaced”和题干意思，本题可定位到第3段最后一句。

**解析**

**C** 第3段最后一句强调：如今公众可以接触到科学辩论，不管这些辩论发生在哪里。选项C)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。

54. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“scientists”和题干意思，本题可定位到最后一段第1句。

**解析**

**B** 最后一段第1句建议：对科学家来说，与其避免此类公开辩论，不如让任何领域的辩论都变得透明和充满活力。选项B)是对该内容的合理引申，故为答案。

55. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“science”和“last”，本题可定位到最后一段第2句。

**解析**

**C** 最后一段第2句指出：要让公众认识到科学是一个值得尊重的自我修正的过程。选项C) 是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。

## Part IV Translation

### 翻译原文

从前有个人养了一群羊。一天早上他准备出去放羊，发现少了一只<sup>1</sup>。他仔细一看，看到羊栏（sheepfold）上有个窟窿。显然，夜间有狼钻进<sup>2</sup>羊圈叼走了羊。邻居劝他修羊栏，可是他不听。

第二天他发现狼又通过窟窿叼走一只羊。他想起邻居的话，就赶快堵上窟窿，把羊栏补好<sup>3</sup>。此后<sup>4</sup>，他的羊再也没有被狼叼走。

故事告诉<sup>5</sup>我们：出了问题及时补救，可以防止蒙受更大损失<sup>6</sup>。

### 参考译文

Once upon a time, there was a man who kept/had a flock of sheep. One morning he was ready to herd them when he found/discovered that one of them was missing. Looking around carefully/Observing carefully, he saw/noticed a hole in the sheepfold. Obviously/Clearly/Apparently, a wolf must have got in/come in during the night/at night/in the night, and carried it off. A neighbor advised him to repair the sheepfold, but he simply wouldn't listen.

The next/following day he found another sheep must have been carried away by the wolf. Remembering his neighbor's words/advice, he hurried to fix/mend the sheepfold by plugging the hole. From then on/After that, none of his sheep got lost/was missing again.

The story tells us that timely remedy of a problem can prevent further losses, and it's never too late to mend.

### 难点注释

1. 汉语中有很多形式松散的并列句，英译时可部分转化为主从结构，以符合英语的行文习惯。原中文中的“发现少了……”不必译成松散的and he found...，可转化为从句结构when he found...。
2. 汉语动词“钻进”不显示情态、时态，但英译时要将情态、时态准确地表达出来：在must have got in中，must表示作者的判断是“必定”，其后的have got in表示“之前”的动作，全句相当于it must be true that a wolf had got in。
3. 可以按汉语顺序译成to stop the hole and repair the sheepfold，也可转成主从关系：repair the sheepfold by plugging/stopping the hole。
4. 不要将“此后”译成Since then，因为事情发生在古代，而since表示从当时一直延续到现在，后面动词应是现在完成时；所以“此后”可译成From then on或After that。
5. 全文的动词都是过去时，但原汉语“故事告诉我们”表达的是“这过去的故事现在告诉我们”，所揭示的是客观事实，所以英译时应使用一般现在时动词tells。
6. 最后一句可直译成timely remedy of a problem can prevent further losses，但如再补上成语的翻译it's never too late to mend，更显语言老道。

## 词语拓展

从前有个人养了一群羊，一天早上他准备出去放羊。Once upon a time, a man who kept a flock of sheep was ready to herd them in the morning.→ In the long past, a shepherd had a flock of sheep, and was about to take them out to the grassland (to pasture them) in the morning.

邻居劝他修羊栏，可是他不听。A neighbor advised him to repair the sheepfold, but he wouldn't listen. → His neighbor advised him to mend/fix the sheepfold, but he simply turned a deaf ear to the advice/but the neighbor's advice just fell on deaf ears.

故事告诉我们：出了问题及时补救，可以防止蒙受更大损失。The story tells us that timely remedy of a problem can prevent further losses.→ The moral (寓意) of the story is that remedying/correcting a problem in time can avoid future losses. Indeed, it's never too late to mend/ it's "better late than never".



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