

浙江省 2013 年选拔优秀高职高专毕业生进入本科学习统一考试

## 英 语

题号	Part I	Part II	Part III	Part IV	总分
得分					
核分人					

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

### 选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

#### **Part I Reading Comprehension (60 marks, 60 minutes)**

##### **Section A (每小题 2 分)**

##### **Format I**

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet. (40 marks)**

##### **Passage one**

##### **Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:**

A quality education is the ultimate liberator. It can free people from poverty, giving them the power to greatly improve their lives and take a productive place in society. It can also free communities and countries, allowing them to leap forward into periods of wealth and social unity that otherwise would not be possible. For this reason, the international community has committed itself to getting all the world's children into primary school by 2015, a commitment known as Education for All.

Can Education for All be achieved by 2015? The answer is definitely “yes”, although it is a difficult task. If we now measure the goal in terms of children successfully completing a minimum of five years of primary school, instead of just enrolling for classes, which used to be the measuring stick for education, the

challenge will become even more difficult. Only 32 countries were formerly believed to be at risk of not achieving education for all on the basis of enrollment rates. The number rises to 88 if completion rates are used as the standard. Still, the goal is achievable with the right policies and the right support from the international community. 59 of the 88 countries at risk can reach universal primary completion by 2015 if they bring the efficiency and quality of their education systems into line with standards observed in higher-performing systems. They also need significant increases in external(外部的)financing and technical support. The 29 countries lagging(落后) farthest behind will not reach the goal without unprecedented(空前的)rates of progress. But this is attainable with creative solutions, including the use of information technologies, flexible and targeted foreign aid, and fewer people living in poverty.

A key lesson of experience about what makes development effective is that a country's capacity to use aid well depends heavily on its policies, institutions and management. Where a country scores well on these standards, foreign assistance can be highly effective.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that a quality education has the function of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. helping a country free from foreign rule
- B. making people become wealthy
- C. giving people more power and freedom
- D. speeding up the progress of society

2. The goal of Education for All is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to get all the children in the world to go to primary school by 2015
- B. to let poor children have the same chances to go to school as rich ones
- C. to support those countries determined to reform their education systems
- D. to help the poor countries improve productivity and achieve unity

3. What used to be the standard of measuring a country 's education?

- A. The rate of pupils being admitted by high school.
- B. The percentage of children enrolling for classes.
- C. The rate of school children who successfully passed the required courses.
- D. The percentage of children who successfully completed primary school.

4. Which of the following will help achieve the goal of Education for All?

- A. Setting up more primary schools in poor regions.
- B. Establishing higher-performing education systems.
- C. Taking advantage of information technologies.
- D. Significantly increasing the national financing.

5. The efficiency of using foreign aid is mostly determined by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the government's policies and management
  - B. the country 's wealth and economy
  - C. people 's awareness of developing education
  - D. students ' performance in school exams

### Passage Two

#### Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

This thanksgiving ,many families are closer than they've been in years. An increasing number of extended families across the USA are under the same roof living together These arrangements are multigenerational, with adult children, grandchildren or an elderly parent sharing quarters. The reasons are economic and social.

“This is a pattern that will continue,”predicts Neil Howe, a historian and economist.”High rates of multigenerational family living had been a norm until after World War II,when the emphasis shifted to the nuclear family enabled by construction of interstate highways, the rise of suburbs and the affluence(富裕)of young adults. But by the late 1950s and 1970s, there was a generation gap and almost generation war ,” Howe says. “There was a time in the 1970s when no one wanted to live together. Seniors were moving to Leisure World to get away from the culture of the kids.Couples were divorcing and youngsters wanted to strike out on their own. But now, many young adults do return home, at least temporarily .”

Michele Beatty, 54, of Waynesville, Ohio, and her husband, Cordon, 56, had an empty nest between the time the youngest of their three sons went to college and the return of their oldest, Patrick, who left his job as a graphic designer.

“They said, 'you can come home to your old room and continue to look for employment, ’”says Patrick Beatty,28. “I was stuck there. We were all brought up with the cultural expectation that once you leave the nest, you are not supposed to return.. I feel part of the time like a burden,” he says. “I try to contribute to the house when I can. I try to stay out of their way as much as possible. It 's home , but not the home I'd be building for myself if I had my way .”

A survey of 2 , 226 adults, done by Narris Interactive for the non-profit Generations United, found that of those in a multigenerational home , 40% reported that job loss , changes in job status or unemployment was a reason for the living arrangement.

6. Which of the following arrangements is multigenerational in the USA ?
- A. Nuclear families .                      B. Extended families.  
C. Single parent families.                D. Families of seniors.
7. In the USA, multigenerational home is regarded as a norm \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. between 1950s and 1970s            B. before World War II  
C. ever since 1950s                      D. until late 1970s
8. According to the writer, families are closer than before because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. interstate highways make going home easier  
B. relatives tend to live close by in the suburbs  
C. more people return home for holidays  
D. family members now live together
9. What do the underlined words “strike out on their own” in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?
- A. Develop a new relationship with their employers.  
B. Get away from the culture of the kids.  
C. Start to live an independent life.  
D. Build their own houses
10. How does Patrick Beatty feel about living with his parents?
- A. Excited      B. Helpless      C. Regretful      D. Satisfied

### Passage Three

#### Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Researchers at the University of Maryland's School of Nursing found that 55 percent of the 2, 103 female nurses they surveyed were obese(肥胖的), citing job stress and the effect on sleep of long , irregular work hours as the cause.

The study, which measured obesity using estimates of body mass index(体质指数), found that nursing schedules affected not only the health of the nurses but the quality of patient care .

“Health care professionals are often involved in providing advice or care to patients that relates to things that aren't totally under control in their own lives. It's not uniform for health care professionals to eat well or avoid tobacco.” said Dr. David Katz, the director of the Yale University Prevention Research Center.

Keith-Thomas Ayoob , associate professor at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine , said nurses are just as susceptible to health problems as the rest of society.

“Before we were health professionals , we were real people. Just because we became health professionals doesn't mean we stopped being members of regular society with all the problems that go along with it . It illustrates that knowledge

alone isn't always enough to produce behavioral changes,” said Ayoob.

The same is true with smoking ,Ayoob said.

“We all know smoking is bad . It doesn't matter if you're a doctor or a nurse or a plumber. You might assume that your interest in health would be higher if you were a health professional, but a lot of doctors and nurses smoke,” said Ayoob.

“Nurses need to understand the importance of taking care of themselves before patients or their families,”Ayoob said.

To combat the high obesity rate among nurses, Kihye Han , the author of the study , proposed more education on good sleep habits, and better strategies for adapting work schedules. She also called for napping at work to relieve sleep deprivation(睡眠不足), reduce fatigue and increase energy.

11. One of the causes of the high obesity rate among nurses is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. heavy smoking                      B. nursing schedules  
C. less education                      D. unhealthy food
12. By saying “It's not uniform for health care professionals to eat well or avoid tobacco”, Dr. David Katz wants to tell us \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. health care professionals eat well  
B. doctors and nurses usually don't smoke  
C. health care professionals wear different uniforms  
D. doctors and nurses don't necessarily have healthy behaviors.
13. The underlined words “susceptible to” in Paragraph 4 probably mean \_\_\_\_\_
- A. easily influenced by                  B. closely connected with  
C. highly sensitive to                  D. very doubtful about
14. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. nurses need more professional training  
B. nurses need some help to control weight  
C. doctors don't have obesity problems  
D. doctors often give useless advice
15. What might be helpful to solve the problem of high obesity among nurses?
- A. More sleep                              B. Tighter schedule  
C. Higher income                        D. More exercise

#### **Passage Four**

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:**

A new study shows an astonishing number of people are using their cellphones on the john(盥洗室). From web browsing and texting to conference calls and online shopping ,it seems this technology-driven word leaves no time

for bathroom breaks.

11 mark , an integrated marketing agency, surveyed 1 ,000 American mobile users in October. Seventy-five percent of them admitted they used their phones while on the toilet--leaving no mystery as to what happens behind closed stalls.

And this doesn't just account for the technology-addicted youth. Forty-seven percent of mobile users from the Silent Generation (born 1946 or before), 65 percent of Baby Boomers(1946-1964) and 80 percent of Gen X-ers(1965-1976) use their cell phones in the bathroom.

But as expected , Generation Y has the highest percentage of multitaskers ,using their phones and the john at the same time.

Did the same percentage of Gen Y wash their hands afterward? Ninety-two percent of those surveyed reported they washed their hands after using the restroom (perhaps all those “You must wash your hands before returning to work” signs have started to pay off).

But unfortunately the same cannot be said for their mobile devices--only 14 percent wash their phones after using the bathroom .Maybe this calls for a new-age health initiative , requiring public restaurants to change their signs to “You must wash your hands---and your phone—before returning to work.”

And for many , toilet talking and texting was not a just one-time thing , used only in the most dire(急迫的)circumstances.Twenty-four percent of mobile users reported they actually don't go to the bathroom without their phones.

In a world where you can 't even have a moment of solitude(独处)on the toilet, one is forced to wonder, isn't anything sacred anymore?

16. The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a survey on how people use their mobile phones
- B. the different ages and percentages of mobile users
- C. whether people wash their hands and phones after using the bathroom
- D. how technology-driven world influences bathroom breaks

17.We can learn from the passage that what happens in the bathroom used to be regarded as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. funny
- B. enjoyable
- C. ridiculous
- D. Mysterious

18.It can be inferred from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the older people are more addicted to technology
- B. the younger people are better multitaskers
- C. technology has the same influence on different people
- D. technology has a destructive power

19.The underlined words “pay off” in Paragraph 5 probably means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. deserve nothing
- B. cost much
- C. influence people
- D. go unnoticed

20. What is the tone of this passage?

- A. ironic                      B. humorous                      C. optimistic                      D. Doubtful

### Format II

**Directions:** In the following passage, some sentences have been removed. For questions 21—25, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into any of the gaps. Mark your answers on **Answer Sheet**. (10 marks)

This year the world's population ticked over to 7 billion. 21)\_\_\_\_\_ They forecast dramatic changes unless significant steps are taken to control population growth. Here are some challenges a population of 7 billion must confront.

Water is probably going to be the first real threat that we bump into. Access to fresh water becomes incredibly difficult. We're seeing the impacts of overuse of water resources and that sort of pressure mounts as the world population increases. 22)\_\_\_\_\_

What we're putting into the atmosphere is going to lead to changes that haven't been seen in millions of years. As the whole world warms up, a lot of places become very unpleasant to live in. 23)\_\_\_\_\_ We have to find less polluting sources of energy and be much more careful in the way that we make use of the remaining non-renewable fuels we've got. If we continue to tap the resources to meet the immediate economic demands, the supplies will run out in time. We still can't imagine that one day we have to run the world from renewable energy resources.

24) \_\_\_\_\_ We've got some major health problems with the medical services to actually attack the diseases of old age. But the real problem is that the world population is growing fastest in the developing countries. How can we cope with a double of the population when they're already dirt poor and only just getting enough to live on? 25) \_\_\_\_\_ Is it all doom and gloom (前景暗淡) as the experts suggest, or do we have a brighter future?

- A. Challenges range from water shortages to rising sea levels.
- B. Experts have painted a depressing future for life on Earth.
- C. All countries in the world will face the challenge of population aging.
- D. Agriculture, a main consumer of water, may have to change its whole structure.
- E. If we hang on to them for a little bit, they'll get more and more valuable in the future.
- F. The challenge of meeting the food needs of its ever-growing population is enormous.

G. There will be much hotter temperatures, summer-time heat stress and rising sea levels.

**Section B** (每小题 1 分)

**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. Please blacken the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet**. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once. (10 marks)

A good deal of fascinating research has been done about the reading patterns of young people, and it is surprising to discover at what an early age children start expressing preferences for particular kind of books. A recent report, which 26 in detail the reading habits of primary-school children, showed that even seven-year-old boys and girls have 27 views about what they want to read. Girls, in general, read more, and 28 more girls than boys preferred reading stories. Boys were showing a 29 for the more instant appeal of picture stories, or else books about their hobbies.

These tastes continue 30 until the children are teenagers. Apparently girls read more in general, but more fiction in particular. You could say that there are more 31 for girls to read fiction: magazines 32 the fiction habit in girls in their early teens, and by their late teens they have probably moved on to the adult women's magazines. Teenage boys 33 to buy magazines about their hobbies: motorcycles, heavy transport and so on.

Adult reading tastes are also the 34 of research. Again the number of women who read for pleasure is 35 higher than the number of men. It seems that the majority of women still want love stories. There has also been some analysis of what men actually read. Apparently only 38 per cent of men read anything, but 50 per cent of what they read is fiction in the form of action-packed stories of space or gunmen.

A. cautiously  
B. examined  
C. discovered  
D. considerably  
E. unchanged

F. far  
G. taste  
H. claim  
I. tend  
J. clear

K. encourage  
L. circumstances  
M. subject  
N. opportunities  
O. equivalent



**Part II Integrated Testing (30 marks, 30 minutes)**

**Section A Cloze** (每小题 1 分)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet.**(20 marks)

It's lunch time at a popular restaurant in Hong Kong and the place is quite buzzing. The 36 from the 50 or more diners makes 37 hard to have a conversation. When customers are asked if they find it noisy, the most 38 response is "Sorry, what did you say?"

And it's 39 wonder. Five minutes inside the restaurant is 40 eating in a factory and 41 dining at a live rock concert—a noise level that can cause permanent harm 42 less than ten minutes.

"OK, yes, it's noisy," says a waitress, who has to lean in close to hear us ask 43 she can work in this noisy place eight hours each day, "but I'm so 44 to it I don't even notice it any more."

From restaurants to public transport, shopping malls to schoolyards, we all live, work and play 45 by noise loud enough to cause hearing loss. 46 like the restaurant waitress, most of us are not 47 about the harm noise pollution is doing to us 48.

So to raise the 49 about just how loud it is out there, we 50 the noise level with a certified sound level meter in various public spaces. 51 we found was deafening. Everywhere the noise was well above what the World Health Organization considers the 52 limit of 70 decibels — and some places were loud enough to cause severe hearing and 53 health problems after just a few minutes. 54 the noise around you seems less bothersome, it's 55 because you are slowly losing your hearing.

- |                |             |               |               |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A.speech   | B.scream    | C.noise       | D. talk       |
| 37. A.that     | B. it       | C.those       | D them        |
| 38. A.doubtful | B. regular  | C.exceptional | D.common      |
| 39. A. no      | B. any      | C. a          | D.so          |
| 40. A.as       | B. like     | C. beyond     | D.between     |
| 41. A.already  | B. always   | C.at once     | D. at times   |
| 42. A.on       | B. for      | C. in         | D. from       |
| 43. A. how     | B. that     | C. whether    | D. who        |
| 44. A.related  | B. alert    | C. used       | D.prone       |
| 45. A.replaced | B. reserved | C.modified    | D. surrounded |
| 46. A. Thus    | B. And      | C.But         | D. Otherwise  |

- |                 |               |              |                  |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 47. A. prepared | B. touched    | C. concerned | D. obliged       |
| 48. A. all      | B. altogether | C. at least  | D. as well       |
| 49. A. level    | B. suspicion  | C. point     | D. alarm         |
| 50. A. obtain   | B. measure    | C. discover  | D. control       |
| 51. A. Where    | B. When       | C. What      | D. Which         |
| 52. A. expected | B. safe       | C. required  | D. proper        |
| 53. A. further  | B. little     | C. other     | D. another       |
| 54. A. If       | B. Until      | C. Though    | D. Unless        |
| 55. A. hardly   | B. simply     | C. Carefully | D. unconsciously |

### 非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上, 不能答在试题卷上。

#### **Section B Short Answer Questions** (每小题 2 分)

**Directions:** In this part there is a short passage followed by five questions. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions with no more than 10 words. Please write your answers on **Answer Sheet**. (10 marks)

Lifestyle is the way a person lives; it includes work, leisure time, hobbies, other interests, and personal philosophy. One person's lifestyle may be dominated by work with few social activities. Another's may involve hobbies, recreational activities or personal philosophy.

There is little doubt that lifestyles are changing and that these changes will have an impact on the way business operates in the years ahead. Several cases are causing lifestyle changes in some developed countries.

First, there is more leisure time than ever before. The workweek is now less than forty hours, as compared with seventy hours a century ago. Some experts believe it will be twenty-five hours or less in a few decades. Several firms have adopted four-day workweeks with more hours per day. Others have cut down on the number of working hours each week. Reduced work schedules mean increased leisure time.

Second, families have fewer children than before—and young couples are postponing childbirth instead of having children early in the marriage. This trend has forced many businesses to modify their competitive strategies. Gerber Products Company used to advertise “babies are our business — our only business”. Now Gerber products include infant and toddler clothing, stuffed animals and accessories such as bottles, baby powder and so on..

Third, people are better educated and more prosperous now than they were earlier. These advantages bring with them the freedom to question current

lifestyles and examine new ones. Inquiries of this nature have sometimes led to personal lifestyle changes. Today's youth, for example, are not only better educated but more independent and individualistic (我行我素的) than past generations.

The business world is only beginning to realize how people's lifestyles can influence their behavior as employees, consumers and members of society.

56. How many hours did people work a century ago according to the passage?

57. Why have some businesses dealing with baby items changed their promotion strategies?

58. Why are the people in some developed countries more critical about their lifestyles?

59. What does the writer say about today's young people?

60. Why is it important for the business world to realize the changes in people's lifestyles?

### Part III Translation (30 marks, 30 minutes) (每小题 3 分)

#### Section A From Chinese to English

**Directions:** Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets. Please write your translation on **Answer Sheet**. (15 marks)

61. While people may refer to the Internet for up-to-the-minute news,

(网络完全替代报纸是不可能的) .

62. \_\_\_\_\_ (过去认为不可能的事) has now become a reality.

63. The teacher asked a difficult question, but finally Ted \_\_\_\_\_ (想出了一个好的答案).

64. I can't afford to rent a house like that, \_\_\_\_\_ (更不用说买了) .

65. Hurry up, or \_\_\_\_\_ (我们到那儿时票都卖完了) .

#### Section B From English to Chinese

**Directions:** Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the following passage. Write your translation on **Answer Sheet**. (15 marks)

Have you ever been bitten? Of course you have. You are surrounded by creatures that might, or do, bite. Even as you rest your head on your pillow, bedbugs are probably nibbling (啃) away at you. They live happily inside most pillows.

Take a walk outside and you are a target for “man’s best friend.” 66) Hundreds of dog-bite victims visit US emergency rooms daily. Many bites are terrible. A vicious attack on a young woman in France led to the first face transplant. 67) To avoid the dogs in your neighborhood, you might want to hike into the desert or the woods. There, you run the risk of bites from rattlesnakes, scorpions, and blood-sucking ticks. Not to mention bears, wolves, and mountain lions. Even as they are becoming a threatened species, mountain lions are a growing threat in southern California as man continues to reduce their hunting areas by building housing tract after housing tract.

68) Speaking of housing, watch where you go in your house or garage. Shy but deadly, the black widow spider and the brown recluse spider make themselves comfortable in quiet areas of your closets or garage. One bite from either of them can make you very sick; occasionally, people die from such bites. 69) Unfortunately, many people fear all spiders, not just the few dangerous ones. They squash them or run from them at first sight, not realizing that most spiders are actually beneficial to man.

If you’re concerned about bites, don’t forget about rabid animal bites. Any warm-blooded animal can get infected with rabies (狂犬病). Although humans in the US rarely get attacked by rabid animals, the disease is painful and dangerous. 70) You will most likely die if you are not treated properly within 48 hours of being bitten.

66. 在美国，每天都有许多被恶狗咬伤的人去看急诊。

67. 除非躲得远远的，躲到荒漠或森林里去，否则就有可能成为社区的恶狗的攻击目标。

68. 再来说说室内的情况。无论你在家里还是车库里走动，都得留意可能的危险。

69. 悲哀的是，许多人惧怕所有的蜘蛛，而不仅仅局限于有威胁的那几种。

70. 万一被动物咬伤，得在 48 小时内及时得到治疗，否则很有可能因此丧命。

#### **Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)**

**Directions** : For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic

**Traditional Schools or Online Schools.** You should write about 120 words following the Chinese outline given below.

(1) 有人喜欢传统学校……

(2) 有人喜欢网络学校……

(3) 我的选择及理由

## 2013 年浙江“专升本”考试英语真题详细解析

## Part I Reading Comprehension (60 marks, 60 minutes)

## Section A (每小题 2 分)

## Format I

## Passage one

1. B 【解析】推断题。由文章第一段的 “It can free people from poverty(它能让人们摆脱贫困)”可知选项 B “making people become wealthy(让人变得富有)”是此句的同义替换,也是本题的正确答案。选项 C “giving people more power and freedom”最具干扰性,但请注意,此选项中的 “power” 和 “freedom”两个词虽是文章第一段出现的原词或同源词,却是对原文信息的张冠李戴。因此,在这里也要提醒考生注意,选项中若出现与原文中一模一样的词语的时候,一定要认真比对信息,防止上出题人的圈套。一般人的思维模式都觉得出现文中原词的选项容易给人以 “安全感”,殊不知以这种方式出的题很多情况下都为圈套。

2. A 【解析】细节题。根据第一段最后一句 “For this reason, the international community has committed itself to getting all the world's children into primary school by 2015, a commitment known as Education for All.”可知正确答案为 A。“commit oneself to...”是一个词组,意思是 “承担起.....的责任”。题干中的 “goal”意为 “目标”,“确定.....为目标”意思与 “以...为责任”大致接近。

3. B 【解析】细节题。根据第二段第二行 “If we now measure the goal in terms of children successfully completing a minimum of five years of primary school, instead of just enrolling for classes, which used to be the measuring stick for education,...”一句,可知定语从句 “which used to be the measuring stick for education,”修饰的是就近的 “enrolling for classes”,因此 B 为正确选项。

4. C 【解析】细节题。根据第二段最后一句 “But this is attainable with creative solutions, including the use of information technologies,..”可知 C 为正确答案。选项 A 在文中没有涉及。选项 B 是对第二段 “59 of the 88 countries at risk can reach universal primary completion by 2015 if they bring the efficiency and quality of their education systems into line with standards observed in higher-performing systems.”一句中 “bring the efficiency and quality of their education systems into line with standards observed in higher-performing systems.”这一部分的错误解读。而选项 D 中的 “the national financing”偷换了第二段倒数第四行 “They also need significant increases in external(外部的)financing and technical support.”一句中的 “external financing”,一字之差,谬以千里,所以还是要强调,细节题一定要认真比对选项和原文信息。

5. A 【解析】细节题。由文章末段首句 “A key lesson of experience about what makes development effective is that a country's capacity to use aid well

depends heavily on its policies, institutions and management.” 不难得出答案 A。

### Passage Two

6. B 【解析】 细节题。 根据文中首段 “An increasing number of extended families across the USA are under the same roof living together. These arrangements are multigenerational...” 不难得出 B 为正确答案。

7. B 【解析】 细节题。 由第二段 “High rates of multigenerational family living had been a norm until after World War II, when the emphasis shifted to the nuclear family...” 一句可知， 二战之前， 几世同堂现象一直都是美国社会的 norm (规范， 常态)； 一直到二战以后， 社会才向 nuclear family (小家庭) 方向转变。 因此 B 为正确答案。

8. D 【解析】 推断题。 由第一段可知前两句 “This thanksgiving, many families are closer than they've been in years. An increasing number of extended families across the USA are under the same roof living together.” 可知美国有越来越多的家庭几代人都住在同一屋檐下， 也就是几世同堂， 因此家人之间的距离近了。 D 为正确答案。

9. C 【解析】 语义题。 从文中第二段可知， 上世纪 70 年代， 社会上有这样的一种风气， 不论是 seniors (老年人) 还是离婚的父母都不愿意和晚辈或祖辈一起住， 年轻人也一样， 不想再依赖父母， 那自然就是 “想开始独立的生活” 了， 因此不难猜测 C 为正确选项。

10. B 【解析】 推断题。 定位到倒数第二段 “I was stuck there. We were all brought up with the cultural expectation that once you leave the nest, you are not supposed to return. I feel part of the time like a burden,” 和 “I try to contribute to the house when I can. I try to stay out of their way as much as possible. It's home, but not the home I'd be building for myself if I had my way.” 两句， 可知 Patrick Beatty 感觉住在父母家里是 “stuck there (很尴尬)”， 因为这一代美国年轻人从小在 “一旦离巢就不应回巢” 的文化理念下长大， 感觉父母家虽好， 毕竟是父母家， 不是自己奋斗出来的， 不是没办法的话还是不会回巢的。 B 选项 “helpless (无助)” 最能描述这种心情。

### Passage Three

11. B 【解析】 细节题。 由文章首段可知导致护士的 obesity rate (肥胖率) 很高的原因主要是两个: “job stress” (工作压力) 和 the effect on sleep of long, irregular work hours (不规律、长时间的工作对睡眠造成的影响)， 因此选项 B “nursing schedules (护理工作安排) 符合题意， 为正确答案。 而 “nursing schedules” 在第二段亦有复现， 说它影响到了护士的健康， 这里的健康显然指的是上段说到的肥胖现象。

12. D 【解析】 推断题。 根据第三段 “Health care professionals are often

involved in providing advice or care to patients that relates to things that aren't totally under control in their own lives. It's not uniform for health care professionals to eat well or avoid tobacco.”这两句可知,“健康护理专业人士常会给病人提供一些忠告或护理,而与这些忠告或护理有关的一些东西在他们自己的生活中却并没有很好地加以节制。并不是所有健康护理专业人士都吃得健康,也不是每个健康护理专业人士都不吸烟。”根据语法可知“uniform”一词在句中充当形容词,意为“一致”,并不是名词“统一着装”之意。因此C为干扰项,正确答案为D。

13. A【解析】短语语义题。结合第12题提到的那个句子,我们可大致推断健康护理人士和社会上其他人并没有两样,也有一些不好的生活习惯,也经常会受到疾病的干扰,因此“nurses are just as susceptible to health problems as the rest of society”意为“护理专业人士与社会上其他人一样容易受到疾病的困扰”,因此正确答案为A。 阅读理解的判断语义题有时会考“susceptible”这样的超纲词,要求考生根据上下文猜测词义,所以考生一定要根据语境来猜测,万不可孤立于上下文之外。还有就是,考的若是字面简单的短语,万不可望文生义,因为短语的意思可能会与我们熟悉的某些词的字面意思相去甚远,一定要根据语境来猜测!切记切记!!!

14. B【解析】推断题。此题最大的干扰项是A,但A意为“护理专业人士需要更多的专业培训”,弦外之意是他们都不能胜任自己的工作,这显然是对正确选项B“nurses need some help to control weight (护理专业人士需要得到帮助以便可以控制自己的体重)”的曲解。从此题可知,推断题中的限定词(如此题中的to control weight)非常重要,忽略这些限定词,就容易受到那些泛化、曲解、缩小、转移语义的选项的干扰。

15. A【解析】细节题。从文中末句“*She also called for napping at work to relieve sleep deprivation(睡眠不足), reduce fatigue and increase energy.*”可知,“napping at work (上班时间忙里偷闲打个盹)”也许有助于解决肥胖问题,因此正确答案为A。

#### Passage Four

16. D【解析】主旨题。本题较难。最大的干扰项A错在没有关键的限定词“在洗手间”,其主题被扩大泛化了。而选项B和C却又被缩小了,因此只有D符合题意,意为“如今这个由技术推动的时代是如何影响到人们在洗手间的习惯的”。在这里要提醒一下更为考生:要答好主旨题,务必要认真琢磨每个选项的侧重点,尤其是一些限定词。千万要注意选项和原文中信息量的对等。

17. D【解析】推断题。根据第二段“*Seventy-five percent of them admitted they used their phones while on the toilet--leaving no mystery as to what happens behind closed stalls.*”一句可知,75%的受访者承认自己在上厕所时会

用手机,因此人们在厕位隔间里都在做些什么这件事再无秘密可言。D选项显然是原文中 *mystery* 一词的同源词,为本题的正确答案。

18. B 【解析】推断题。根据文章的三、四两段,不难发现作者在列举不同年龄段的人的手机使用情况时,采用的是按照他们出生年代先后的逻辑顺序,因此可以推断 Generation Y 是最年轻的,也是使用手机的 multitaskers (能同时做好几件事的人),因此 B 为正确答案。在这里,顺便提一点小小的解题技巧,选项中有三个同类(如此题的 A, B, C),而另一个显然不同类的(如此题的 D),不同类的选项一般说来不会是正确答案,可及时排除,增加正确率。

19. C 【解析】短语语义题。语义题考的若是常见词构成的短语,其含义往往与字面意思相去甚远,因此做这类题目万不可望文生义,一定要联系上下文。本题中的“pay off”也是一样,与钱款支付没有任何的关系。由前一句可知,92% 受访的 Gen Y 年轻人上完厕所会洗手,因此可以推断“You must wash your hands before returning to work”的提示语应该是起了作用的,是肯定的语气,而四个选项中 ABD 三个选项都是否定的意思,都需要排除,因此正确答案是 C。

20. B 【解析】态度题。纵观全篇,不难发现作者的笔调是诙谐幽默的,把上洗手间使用手机这样一个本是禁忌的话题说得非常轻松有趣,因此正确答案是 B。

## Format II

21. B 【解析】根据后一句的主谓“*They forecast (他们预测) ...*”可知,空格处所选句子应包含一个可以用 *they* 来指代的词语,且必须是人而且很容易发现备选的句子中只有 B 选项中“*Experts*”一词同时符合上述两个条件,因此 B 为正确答案。另外请各位考生注意,空格处的前后句含代词的,往往和此空格处待选的句子有信息相关联,请特别留意,这也往往是个突破口。

22. D 【解析】第二段主要是讲水资源缺乏问题,与此直接相关的是选项 D,意为“作为水资源的主要消费者,农业也许要考虑改变其整体结构。”

23. G 前一句说到随着全球气候变暖,很多地方已经变得不适合居住。本空格所选的信息应跟全球气候变暖现象直接相关,因此正确答案是 G。hotter temperature(气温升高), summer-time heat stress (夏日酷热带来的压力)以及 rising sea level (上升的海平面)都是与全球变暖密切相关的。

24. C 【解析】由于二三四各段分述一个具体的问题,因此作为第四段的段首句,前面找不到任何有用信息,只能从后一句子寻找信息。后一句“*We've got some major health problems with the medical services to actually attack the diseases of old age*”大致意思是“要应对各种老年疾病,我们需要一个健全的医疗体系,可现在的体系还有很多尚未解决的大问题。”选项中与老年人有关联的只有 C,“*All countries in the world will face the challenge of*



population aging (全世界各国都将面对人口老龄化带来的挑战)”, 因此 C 为正确答案。

25.F【解析】前一句大致是说, 现在的发展中国家的人们都已经是 dirt poor(赤贫), 所得食物仅能果腹, 若是人口再翻番, 真的不知如何应对。根据相关性原则, 不难发现 F 是正确答案, 该选项意为“要满足人口日益增长的食物需求, 任务是非常艰巨的”。

### Section B (每小题 1 分)

26.B【解析】此句的意思是“一份对小学生阅读习惯的详细调查的报告显示……”。因此“examined(调查, 研究)”符合题意。此题容易错选 C.discovered, 但此词与后面的“showed”一词语义重复, 我们不会说“一份对小学生阅读习惯的详细揭示的报告显示……”。

27.J【解析】空格处显然应填一个形容词来修饰后面的“views”一词, 符合题意的只有“clear”一词。“even seven-year-old boys and girls have clear views about what they want to read”的意思是“连七岁的男孩和女孩都很清楚地知道自己阅读的偏好”。

28.F【解析】根据语法, 不难判断此处应填一个副词来修饰其后具有形容词功能的限定词“more”, 基本符合要求的有 A、D、F 三个选择, 其中“far more”是常见的惯用法, 意为“多得多的...”符合题意。而“cautiously(谨慎地)”在语义上不能与“more”一词连用。“considerably(很、非常、相当地)”符合语义, 但语法上一般直接修饰实义形容词而不可与限定词“more”连用。

29.G【解析】前一句说到女孩子偏爱读故事书, 这一句则说到男孩子的偏好, 因此答案是 G, “taste”意为“喜好”, 符合题意。

30.E【解析】这句的意思是“男孩子这样的读书喜好一直会持续到十几岁。”“unchanged”一词意为“未曾改变”, 符合题意。请注意, “unchanged”是过去分词, 充当形容词的功能, 它修饰的不是前面的动词“continued”, 而是修饰主语“These tastes”, 描述的是一种状态。

31.N【解析】“opportunities”意思是“机会”, 符合题意。“there are more opportunities for girls to read fiction”意思是“女孩子有更多的机会读到故事书。”

32.K【解析】这一句的意思是“杂志有助于女孩子在十多岁就养成了读故事的习惯”, “encourage”意为“促进, 有助于”, 符合题意。

33.I【解析】这一句的意思是“十几岁的男孩子往往根据自己的喜好选择杂志”。“tend to do something.”是一个动词短语, 意思是“倾向于...”。

34.M【解析】文章前两段说的是青少年的阅读习惯, 接下来说到成年人的阅读喜好。也就是说, 成年人的阅读喜好也是调查的内容之一。”“subject”意思是“研究或调查对象”, 符合题意。

35. D 【解析】根据语法，这里需填一个副词来修饰后面的形容词比较级 higher。单就本题而言，D、F 两个选项均符合题意，但“far”一词上文已选，这样一来，剩下的唯一的选择就是 D “considerably (很、非常、相当地)”了。这句话的意思是“读书以消遣为目的的女性数量比男性数量要高得多。”

## Part II Integrated Testing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

### Section A Cloze (每小题 1 分)

36. C 【解析】语境题。此题考查的是上下文同源词的复现。下一句有“noisy”一词照应。

37. B 【解析】语法题。“make it+形容词+不定式”是一个常见也是常考的语法点。“it”是动词“make”的形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的不定式。

38. D 【解析】词汇题。“When customers are asked if they find it noisy, the most common response is ...”意思是“当顾客被问及是否觉得环境嘈杂时，他们最常见的回答是……”。“common”一词意思是“常见的”，在这里符合题意。

39. A 【解析】固定搭配题。“It’s no wonder...”意思是“难怪……”，“……不足为奇”，是常考句型。类似意思的表达法还有“It’s small wonder...”、“It’s little wonder...”、There’s small wonder...”“There’s little wonder...”等等。

40. B 【解析】固定搭配题。这里只有“like”一词可用于“be \_\_\_\_\_ doing sth.”的结构，意为“好像在做某事”。整句话的意思是“在这里呆上五分钟就会觉得是在嘈杂的工厂里就餐……”。

41. D 【解析】语境题。此题与 40 题密不可分，与“Five minutes inside the restaurant is like eating in a factory...”这半句是并列关系。人在这家嘈杂的餐厅吃饭，有时候会感觉自己在工厂里就餐，时而又感觉自己是在摇滚音乐会的现场吃饭。“at times”意为“有时候”，符合题意。

42. C 【解析】固定搭配题。“in less than ten minutes”意为“不需十分钟就……”。

43. A 【解析】根据本段可知，侍者回答了自己是如何在这个嘈杂的餐厅里长时间工作这个问题，因此选项“how”符合题意。

44. C 【解析】固定搭配题。侍者说，这地方式挺吵了，不过她已经习惯了。“be used to”是常考词组，意为“习惯于……”。

45. D 【解析】词汇题。这句话的意思是，无论我们在什么地方居住、生活或玩耍，噪音总是无处不在。“surrounded by noise loud enough to cause hearing loss”意为“被足以让我们听力受损的噪音所包围”。

46. C 【解析】上下文逻辑题。我们生活在非常嘈杂的环境里，可是就像这家餐馆的那名侍者一样，大家似乎都不是太重视噪音对我们的危害。前后两句是明显的转折关系，因此选“but”。

47. C 【解析】固定搭配题。“be concerned about...”意为“关心……”。

整句话的翻译见上句。

48. B 【解析】固定搭配题。本句是否定句，因此此处要选一个与之搭配的表达方式。“not... altogether”意为“不是太...;不是十分...”，符合题意。“But like the restaurant waitress, most of us are not concerned about the harm noise pollution is doing to us altogether.”意思是“但就像这位餐馆的服务员一样，我们中的大多数人并不是太在意噪音污染给我们带来的危害。”需要注意的是，“not all”意为“不是所有”，显然与前面的主语“most of us (我们中的大多数)”题意不符。如果有“at all”这个选项，倒是可以和前面的否定词“not”连用，意为“根本不”，还算符合题意，可是没有这样的选项。还有一种误解，以为这里要选“all”一词修饰前面的“us”，构成一个强调成分“我们所有人”。可联系上文，我们知道，这两句的强调点根本不在这个局部，而应该是前后语义上的转折，只有选“altogether”一词与前面的“not”一词连用，才可以更好地体现整体的逻辑性。一定要记住：小细节要服从篇章整体大局。仅仅看似符合某个单句的选项在全文整体层面上看就不一定妥当了。

49. D 【解析】上下文逻辑题。前面几段讲到噪音污染的严重程度，因此需要测量音量的真实数据来“raise the alarm(引起人们的警觉)”。

50. B 【解析】语境题。既然是用了“sound level meter(测音量的仪器)”，目的肯定是“measure(测量)”。不过请注意，这里的“meter”不是长度单位“米”的意思，而是“仪器”的意思。类似的表达还有“mile-meter(里程计)”“thermometer(温度计)”“barometer(压力表)”等。

51. C 【解析】语法题。这句话的意思是“我们测到的音量达到了震耳欲聋的程度。”“what”引导的名词从句作主语。这里最大的干扰项是A。但请注意，在这里，“where”一词不能与前面的“places”构成定语从句，因为定语从句的先行词与关系副(代)词是不能用句号分开的，而是用逗号隔断(如非限制性定语从句)或者不加标点(如限制性定语从句)。

52. B 【解析】语境题。因为与“consider”一词连用，此处要填一个具有定性意思的词，“safe”一词符合题意。整句的意思是“我们随处测到的音量都远远超过世界卫生组织认为安全的限值—70分贝”。

53. C 【解析】语境题。这句意为“有些地方的音量大到足以在数分钟内引起我们的听力及其它健康问题”。“other health problems”与“hearing problems”是并列关系。

54. A 【解析】上下文逻辑题。这句意为“如果你感到周围的噪音不像原来那么烦扰了，没有其它的原因，而仅仅是因为你的听力在逐渐受损。”

55. B 【解析】上下文逻辑题。解释见上句。

## Section B Short Answer Questions(每小题 2 分)

56. 答案: Seventy hours a/per week.

【解析】细节题。根据第三段前两句很容易找到答案。

57.答案: Because childbirth rate is getting lower.

或 Because families have fewer children than before.

【解析】概括细节题。根据题目的关键词“promotion strategies”定位到第四段的第二句“This trend has forced many businesses to modify their competitive strategies.”,并由信号词“This trend”可知答案应在前一句中概括。另外还请考生注意,以“Why”提问的题目要以“Because”开头的句子回答。

58.答案: Because they are better educated and richer.

【解析】概括细节题。根据问题中的关键词“critical about their lifestyles”定位到倒数第二段含有“question current lifestyles”的这句话,并由信号词“These advantages”可知答案应在前一句中概括。此题答案不难。

59.答案: They are better educated, more independent and individualistic.

【解析】细节题。根据问题中的关键词 today's young people 可迅速定位到倒数第二段的最后一句,此句中的“youth”一词即是“young people”的同义替换。此题答案也不难。

60.答案: Because people's lifestyles can influence their behavior.

【解析】概括细节题。答案在最后一段。

### Part III Translation (30 marks, 30 minutes) (每小题 3 分)

#### Section A From Chinese to English

61.答案: it is impossible for Web to take the full place of newspaper 或  
it is impossible for Web to replace/ substitute newspaper completely.

【解析】考查 it 作形式主语指代不定式的用法及“替代”一词在英语中的表达法。

62.答案: What used to be considered impossible

【解析】考查用“used to”表达“过去”及用“what”引导从句虚指“……的事”的用法。

63.答案: came up with a good answer 或 worked/figured out a good answer

【解析】主要考查“想出”一词的英文短语表达法。

64.答案: let alone buy it

【解析】考查“更不用说”的否定含义表达法。请考生注意:“let alone”后可接名词、名词性的短语,也可接动词,动词的表达形式和前面对照的动词一致。

65.答案: the tickets will have been sold out by the time (when) we reach/get there

【解析】考查将来完成时态及“卖光”一词的英文表达法。

### **Section B From English to Chinese**

66. 在美国, 每天都有许多被恶狗咬伤的人去看急诊。

67. 除非躲得远远的, 躲到荒漠或森林里去, 否则就有可能成为社区的恶狗的攻击目标。

68. 再来说说室内的情况。无论你在家里还是车库里走动, 都得留意可能的危险。

69. 悲哀的是, 许多人惧怕所有的蜘蛛, 而不仅仅局限于有威胁的那几种。

70. 万一被动物咬伤, 得在 48 小时内及时得到治疗, 否则很有可能会因此丧命。

### **Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)**

参考范文:

As the inevitable result of the ever-accelerating development of IT industry, online schools have gained their growing popularity across China. They have, to some extent, become a heated public concern at present.

People vary in their viewpoints towards online schools. Some people still prefer traditional schools to online ones. As they see it, compared with traditional schools, online ones have their inherent weakness in providing an interactive atmosphere which is indispensable to the effectiveness of the learning process. Others, on the contrary, argue that with oceans of useful information available on the Internet, online schools are far more informative than traditional ones. Moreover, online schools are not limited by factors like space and time, therefore online schools render it possible for students from different corners to share excellent teaching resources right at home.

From my perspective, both traditional schools and online ones have their pros and cons and will coexist in harmony for a long time in the future. Traditional schools will surely undergo some changes to better adapt to the mainstream social needs, while online schools will offer wide variety of choices for those who want to get access to tailored training or services.