

浙江省 2014 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	一	二	三	四	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.

Have you ever wondered where the first doughnut(炸面圈)was made? Who thought up the idea of a fried cake with a hole in the center?

No one knows for sure who made the first doughnut. Some people think that doughnut probably began in the 1800s as Dutch “ olykoeks ” or “oily cakes.” In those days, a cook would not want to waste any scraps of food. Leftover pieces of bread dough (生面团) were put into hot oil and fried. Olykoeks were tasty on the outside, but soft and uncooked in the center.

Some people say that the mother of a New England sea captain invented the first real doughnut. Her name was Elizabeth Gregory. She replaced the soft center with spices and nuts. But, Elizabeth’s son, Captain Gregory, did not like nuts. He punched out the center, and the **consequence** was the first hole in a doughnut.

Others say the real story is that Captain Gregory had difficulty steering his ship while trying to eat doughnut. He asked the ship's cook to make his doughnuts with holes so he could hang them on the steering wheel! Others think that Captain Gregory saw holed cakes in Europe and brought the idea back to America with him.

During world war I, homesick American soldiers in Europe were served doughnuts by the Salvation Army. These brave women volunteering for the job were called "Doughnut Girls." They often worked in dangerous conditions near the soldiers, so the Doughnut Girls wore helmets and uniforms. The women made doughnut cutters out of a large can with a smaller can inside it to cut out the hole. They could set up a kettle of hot oil to fry the dough almost anywhere.

In the 1920s, doughnut machines were invented. Doughnuts were produced faster and easier than ever before. Still, many people preferred to make their favorite doughnuts at home.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. the popularity of doughnuts
 - B. the history of doughnuts
 - C. the inventors of doughnuts
 - D. the types of doughnuts
2. The first Dutch "olykoek" came into being probably because _____.
 - A. people did not like to eat fried food
 - B. cooks did not like to waste leftover food
 - C. Dutchmen liked oil cakes very much
 - D. cooks liked the soft center of cakes
3. What was used to replace the uncooked center to improve doughnuts?
 - A. Scraps of food
 - B. Jelly filling
 - C. Spices and nuts
 - D. Leftover bread dough
4. In paragraph 3, the word "**consequence**" probably means _____.
 - A. action
 - B. damage
 - C. problem
 - D. result
5. What can be inferred about the Doughnut Girls during world war I?
 - A. They worked aboard a ship .
 - B. They worked near battlefields
 - C. They used untested machines
 - D. They used helmets to cook doughnuts

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

It is a blow for the Ugly Bettys and Plain Janes —— research shows that good looks lead to better pay. A study of 4,000 young men and women found that beauty boosted pay checks more than intelligence. Those judged to be the more attractive earned up to 10 percent more than their less attractive friends and colleagues. Applied to the average salary of £ 25,000 a year, the " plainness

penalty(处罚)” would make a difference of £2,500 a year —— or around £50 a week.

It is unclear what is behind the phenomenon but it may be that beauty creates confidence. The self-confident may appear to be doing better than they are and will not hesitate about asking for a pay rise.

Researcher Jason Fletcher, of Yale University in the U.S., rated the attractiveness of the 4,000 men and women. Just over half were judged average, while 7 percent were felt to be very attractive and 8 percent were judged unattractive or very unattractive. The volunteers also sat an IQ test and reported their salary. It became clear that pay scales were far from fair. For instance, a 14-point increase on the IQ score was associated with a 3 to 6 percent increase in wage. But being of above-average looks increased pay by 5 to 10 percent.

For a plain person to be paid the same as a very attractive one, they would have to be 40 percent brighter, the journal *Economics Letters* reports.

Dr Fletcher said: “The results do show that people’s looks have an impact on their wages and it can be very important.”

6. What is the “plainness penalty”?
- A. To be paid less for being ordinarily-looking.
 - B. To be laughed at for being ordinarily-looking.
 - C. To be fired for being ordinarily-looking.
 - D. To be questioned for being ordinarily-looking.
7. What’s the average annual salary of a good-looking person?
- A. £2,500
 - B. £25,000
 - C. £22,500
 - D. £27,500
8. Good-looking people are usually paid more probably because ____.
- A. they look smarter
 - B. they have higher degrees
 - C. they are better at pleasing others
 - D. they are more confident
9. How many people were rated as very attractive in Jason Fletcher’s study?
- A. About 280
 - B. About 4,000
 - C. About 2,000
 - D. About 320
10. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- A. IQ is less important than appearance.
 - B. Confidence makes people prettier.
 - C. Good looks earn an extra penny.
 - D. How Plain Janes get a higher salary.

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Were you constantly bored as a child? Maybe that helped you to develop your ability to be creative.

Boredom can be a good thing for children, according to Dr Teresa Belton, researcher at the University of East Anglia's School of Education and Lifelong Learning. After interviewing authors, artists and scientists in Britain, she's reached the conclusion that cultural expectations that children should be constantly active could block the development of their imagination.

British actress and writer Meera Syal grew up in a small mining village with few distractions. The researcher said: "Lack of things to do urged her to talk to people she wouldn't otherwise have engaged with and try activities she wouldn't, under other circumstances, have experienced, such as talking to elderly neighbors and learning to bake cakes."

Belton added: "Boredom made her write. Meera Syal kept a diary from a young age, filling it with observations, short stories, poems."

The researcher didn't ignore the old saying the devil finds work for idle hands, though. Belton pointed out that young people who don't have the interior resources to deal with boredom creatively may end up smashing up bus shelters or taking cars out for a joyride.

How about watching TV and videos on the computer? The researcher believes that nothing replaces standing and staring at things and observing your surroundings.

It's the sort of thing that stimulates the imagination, she said, while the screen "tends to short circuit that process and the development of creative capacity."

Dr Belton concluded: "For the sake of creativity, perhaps we need to slow down and stay offline from time to time."

11. Dr Teresa Belton did her research by _____.

- A. studying cultural differences
- B. interviewing professionals
- C. keeping a diary
- D. observing the surroundings

12. Which of the following best describes the village where Meera Syal grew up?

- A. Modern and open
- B. Tiny and unexciting
- C. Poor and underdevelopment
- D. Remote and violent

13. The expression "the devil finds work for idle hands" probably means that people are more likely to _____?

- A. do what they should not do if they meet devils.
- B. achieve nothing if they work with devils
- C. do more work if they didn't work hard when they were young.
- D. get involved in trouble if they have nothing to do with their time.

14. What is Dr Belton's advice for youngsters ?
- A. Observe the world around them.
 - B. Get information online from time to time.
 - C. Remain constantly active.
 - D. Read as many books as possible.
15. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. Deal with boredom wisely.
 - B. Learn from a young age.
 - C. Enjoy village life.
 - D. Forget old sayings.

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

During her junior year of high school, Candice Backus's teacher handed her a sheet and instructed the 17-year-old to map out her future financial life. Backus pretended to buy a car, rent an apartment, and apply for a credit card. Then, she and her classmates played the "stock market game," investing the hypothetical(假设的) earnings from their hypothetical jobs in the market in the fateful fall of 2008. "Our pretend investments crashed," Backus says, still horrified. "We felt what actual shareholders were feeling."

That pain of earning and losing money is a feeling that public school increasingly want to teach. Forty states now offer some types of financial instruction at the elementary or high-school level, including lessons in balancing checkbooks(支票本) and buying stock in math and social-studies classes. The interest in personal-finance classes has risen since 2007 when bank failures became a regular occurrence.

Rather than teach investment strategies, these courses offer a basic approach to handling money: Don't spend what you don't have. Put part of your monthly salary into a saving account, and invest in the stock market for the long-term rather than short-term gains. For Backus, this means dividing her earnings from her part-time job at a fast-food restaurant into separate envelopes for paying bills, spending, and saving. "Money is so hard to make but so easy to spend," she says one weekday after school.

After Backus finished her financial classes, she opened up a savings account at her local bank and started to think more about how she and her family would pay for college. "She just has a better understanding of money and how it affects the world," says her mother, Darleen. All of this talk of money can make Backus worry, she says, but luckily, she feels prepared to face it.

16. The purpose of the high school class's "stock market game" is to _____.
- A. introduce a new course B. encourage personal savings
C. learn about investment D. teach credit card hazards
17. Student interest in taking classes on finance has increased because of _____.
- A. the state of the economy B. the need for employment
C. the rate of graduation D. the desire to purchase cars
18. According to the passage, taking money management courses will help to _____.
- A. get accepted by colleges B. become very wealthy
C. take more vacations D. prevent from going into debt
19. After Candice Backus completed the class about money, she _____.
- A. is debt free B. manages the family income
C. will graduate early D. feels more competent
20. The author's attitude toward financial classes in public school is _____.
- A. positive B. critical C. objective D. worried

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)

Now put on sunscreen(防晒霜)

Some sunscreens prevent sunburn but not other types of skin damage. Make sure yours offers a broad range of protection.

21. _____ Anything higher than SPF 50+ can tempt you to stay in the sun too long. Even if you don't burn, your skin may be damaged. Stick to SPFs between 15 and 50+. Pick a product based on your own skin color, time outside, shade and cloud cover.

News about vitamin A. Eating vitamin A-rich vegetables is good for you, but spreading vitamin A on your skin may not be. Government data shows that cancers develop sooner on skin coated with creams with vitamin A. 22. _____

Pick a good sunscreen. EWG's sunscreen database rates the safety and effect of about 1,400 SPF-rated products, including about 750 sunscreens for beaches and sports use. We give high ratings to brands that provide broad-range, long-lasting protection with ingredients that pose fewer health concerns when

absorbed by the body.

23. _____ Cream, because sprays cloud the air with tiny particles that may not be safe to breathe. Reapply cream often. Sunscreen chemicals sometimes degrade in the sun, wash off or rub off on towels and clothing.

24. _____ The FDA treats powdered sunscreens as unapproved new drugs and may take enforcement action against companies that sell them—except for small businesses, which can sell powders until December 2013.

25. _____ Wear sunscreen. In 2009, nearly twice as many American men died from skin cancers as women. Surveys show that 34 percent of men wear sunscreens, compared to 78 percent of women.

Got your vitamin D? Many people don't get enough vitamin D, a hormone manufactured by the skin in the presence of sunlight. Your doctor can test your level and recommend supplements if you are low in this vital nutrient.

- A. No powder!
- B. Avoid midday sun.
- C. Message for men:
- D. Cream or spray?
- E. Don't fall for high SPF labels.
- F. Take special precautions with infants and children.
- G. Avoid any sun product whose label says vitamin A.

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 survey of English schoolchildren shows boys and girls are worrying about the way they look. The 26 found that over half of male schoolchildren lacked confidence because of their body 27. The figure for girls was slightly 28, at 59 percent. Researchers questioned 693 teachers about how their students 29 about their bodies. All the children had taken lessons on body image and self-esteem. Teachers said many children were very 30 if others said bad things about their appearances. Around 55 percent of teachers reported that girls were extremely sensitive to comment 31 their looks; the figure for boys being easily hurt by teasing(取笑)was 27 percent.

Teachers gave a number of 32 why children as young as four years old were stressing out about their shapes. Over 90 percent of teachers 33 the

Internet and television. Children see images of “perfect” bodies every day and they feel they have to look that way too. Many children are on diets to make themselves 34 to the opposite sex. One elementary school teacher said: “I work with four to five-year-olds and some say things like, ‘I can’t eat cheese, it will make me 35’”, A teachers’ spokeswoman warned that children trying to look like “celebrities in the media only lead to misery”.

A. about	F. fat	K. questions
B. attractive	G. felt	L. reasons
C. blame	H. for	M. shape
D. complete	I. higher	N. study
E. discover	J. lazy	O. upset

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)

To stay economically competitive on a global scale, the United States needs 8 million more college graduates 36 2020. That may sound impossible, 37 according to Education at a Glance 2013, the 38 international report on the state of education 39 Tuesday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the 40 is still the world leader in producing college graduates. 41, OECD data 42 that almost half of the world’s university graduates come from three countries—the United States, China and Japan.

43 the 34 OECD countries, 44 26 percent of the total 255 million college-educated 45 between the ages of 25 and 64 come from the United States. China comes in a distant second at 12.1 percent and Japan is a 46 third at 11.4 percent.

Global prosperity(繁荣) won’t increase if only three nations 47 higher education output, so it’s exciting to see that the number of students 48 to college increased 25 percent across all OECD countries 49 1995 and 2012. If that 50 continues, 59 percent of young adults in those countries will go on to college, 51 19 percent will enter vocational programs over their lifetimes.

The number of students who actually graduate 52 college has increased as well. In 2012, an average of 39 percent of students in OECD nations 53 college, up from 20 percent in 1995. Since college dropouts 54 the U.S. economy billions of dollars every year, an international increase in graduation 55 is good news for the entire planet.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. at | B. since | C. from | D. by |
| 37. A. if | B. so | C. but | D. for |
| 38. A. annual | B. average | C. advanced | D. available |
| 39. A. recovered | B. released | C. recommended | D. required |
| 40. A. university | B. organization | C. nation | D. continent |
| 41. A. However | B. Otherwise | C. In fact | D. By the way |
| 42. A. appeals | B. exposes | C. emerges | D. shows |
| 43. A. Above | B. Among | C. Beyond | D. Beneath |
| 44. A. nearly | B. really | C. rarely | D. necessarily |
| 45. A. objects | B. individuals | C. subjects | D. targets |
| 46. A. close | B. counter | C. further | D. forward |
| 47. A. demonstrate | B. occupy | C. dominate | D. reach |
| 48. A. confronting | B. encountering | C. longing | D. heading |
| 49. A. including | B. between | C. excluding | D. toward |
| 50. A. trend | B. currency | C. direction | D. distinction |
| 51. A. so | B. while | C. before | D. because |
| 52. A. for | B. against | C. from | D. in |
| 53. A. tried | B. hunted | C. left | D. completed |
| 54. A. give | B. cost | C. bring | D. plan |
| 55. A. fee | B. benefits | C. rates | D. advantages |

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 or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with no more than 10 words. Please write your answers on **Answer Sheet**. (10 marks)

How would you feel if the letter you penned carefully and posted to your favorite star ended up in the recycling bin? That's where unopened fan mail sent to singer Taylor Swift was found.

Swift's management said it was an accident, but dealing with piles of letters is a burden for most public figures. According to the BBC reporter Jon Kelly, at the height of his fame, Johnny Depp was said to receive up to 10,000 letters a week.

Some celebrities don't want letters. In 2008, Beatles drummer Ringo Starr announced openly that he would throw them out because he was too busy. Others do attempt to get through it themselves. Robert Pattinson, star of the Twilight films, claims that he reads "tones and tones" of letters from fans.

Many artists, however, outsource(外包) the tasks of opening, reading and replying. Sylvia Taylor, 58, has run a service in California that does just that since 1987. She and her staff deal with up to 20,000 items of mail a month on behalf of 26 celebrities.

Most letters are simply declarations of affection and admiration, she says. A few ask for money. A small number contain threats which require her to contact the celebrity's security team and the police.

The biggest problem for Taylor is working out how to deal with the correspondence. Presents such as soft toys are sent to local hospitals, and the letters: most of them just get recycled.

Typically, correspondence is acknowledged by a photo with a printed "autograph(亲笔签名)". For some, this is enough, according to Lynn Zubernis, an expert at West Chester University. She says that the relationship between fans and celebrity may exist only in the mind of the former but it comes from a deeply-rooted human need for community.

56. Where were the unopened letters to singer Taylor Swift found?

57. Who told fans not to send any letters?

58. What will Sylvia Taylor do if fans are threatening her celebrity clients?

59. Which word in the passage is the closest in meaning to "public figure"?

60. What do fans usually get in return if they write letters to celebrities?

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. Compared with people lacking relationships, those who can name several intimate friends are _____ (更健康、不容易早逝、更加快乐).

62. I understand the two factors that contributed to my downfall: _____ (缺乏职业目标和缺乏自信).

63. My parents taught me not to take what's not mine. I've always tried to _____ (教育我的子女同样的价值观).

64. I don't know why you're so concerned. _____ (这毕竟不是你的问题).

65. For such a big house the price is fairly low. But you've got to _____ (考虑维修所需要的钱).

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)

Mary was very fond of television, so when she met a young man who worked for a television company, she was very interested and asked him a lot of questions. She discovered that he had also worked for a film company, 66. so she asked him whether there was any difference between film work and television work.

“Well,” answered the young man, “there is one very big difference. 67. If someone makes a mistake while a film is being made, it is possible to stop and do the scene again. In fact, one can do it over and over again a lot of times. Mistakes waste time, money and film, but the audience who see the film when it is finished don't know that anything went wrong. In a live television show, on the other hand, the audience can see any mistakes that are made.”

“I can tell you a story about that, 68. One day, a live television show was going on, and one of the actors was supposed to have been shot. He fell to the ground, and the camera moved somewhere else to allow time for me to run out with a bottle of tomato sauce to pour on to him to look like blood. But unfortunately the camera turned back to him before I had finished, 69. and the people saw me pouring the sauce on to the man.”

“Oh, how terrible!” Mary said. “And what did you do?”

“Well”, answered the young man, “our television director is a very strict man. 70. If anyone makes a mistake, he fires him at once. So I just had to pretend that this was part of the story and eat the man.”

Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **The Most Important Influence on Young Adults**. You should write about 120 words following the Chinese outline given below.

(1) 有些人认为父母对年轻人的影响较大, 也有些人认为朋友对年轻人的影响较大

(2) 我的看法

2014 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】主旨题。此题解题技巧是：文章以问题开头，往往可从其后紧跟的句子中概括出主旨题的答案。本文开头的问句有两个，涉及 where 与 who, 因此可以排除最大的干扰项 C, 而更有概括性的选项 B 为正确答案。

2. B【解析】细节题。细节题常用的一个出题套路是正确选项不是照抄原文，而是对原文进行同义替换。本题 B 选项的 leftover food 就同义替换了原文第二段中的 scraps of food。

3.C【解析】细节题。此题不难，定位到第三段“*She replaced the soft center with spices and nuts.*”一句，很容易得出正确答案 C。

4. D【解析】词汇语义题。对词汇量较小的考生来说，代入法是针对这类题目较为实用的解题技巧。即用四个选项逐项替代原词，看看哪个选项最符合上下文的逻辑。定位到第三段最后一句，根据常识，用拳头击打炸面圈的中间，很可能中间会被打出一个洞来。因此，选项 D: “result(后果)”一词最合题意。

5.B【解析】推断题。倒数第二段说到，这些“Doughnut Girls (炸面圈女孩)”都在靠近士兵的危险地方工作，这里的“dangerous conditions near the soldiers (靠近士兵的危险地方)”玩的是文字游戏，显然指的就是靠近前线战场的地方，因此 B 为正确选项。

Passage Two

6. A【解析】短语语义题。这题可采用强化班讲义“常见猜词技巧举隅”中 G 大类的“利用对照关系猜测词义”来解题，而且高效不容易出错。本文的前两句很容易利用对照关系确定 plain 是 gook look 的反义，即长相平凡之意。而且本文围绕着长相与收入的关系展开，因此，可确定 A 为正确答案。

7.D【解析】细节题中的数字题。首先要提醒各位考生，凡是数字题正确答案一般都要经过简单的计算，涉及原文数字的选项则多为陷阱。根据第一段第三、四句可知，“Those judged to be the more attractive earned up to 10 percent more than their less attractive friends and colleagues. (公认长得非常养眼的那些人的收入比长相一般的人多得 10%)，而“平均工资是 £ 25,000”，因此不难计算长相好看的人的年收入为 £ 25,000 + £ 25,000 * 10%，不难计算出结果是 £ 27,500, 因此 D 为正确选项。

8.D【解析】推断题。根据第二段可知长相出众的人往往比较自信，因而给人感觉他们的工作表现比实际更为出色，而且他们往往会比较大胆地去申请加薪。所以可以推断，他们收入较高的根本原因是较为自信，因此 D 为

正确答案。

9. A【解析】细节题的数字题。这是一道简单的计算题。根据第三段，4000 人中有 7% 被认为很有魅力，因此他们的人数是 $4000 \times 7\% = 280$ ，A 为正确答案。

10. C【解析】主旨题。综观全文不难得知本文主要讲述长相与收入的关系，因此 C 为正确答案。

Passage Three

11. B【解析】细节题。根据第二段 “After interviewing authors, artists and scientists in Britain, she’s reached the conclusion that...” 一句可知，她做研究的主要方式是 interviewing(访谈)，而访谈的对象是 authors(作家)，artists(艺术家) and scientists(科学家)，这些人可概括为 professionals(专业或职业人士)，因此 B 为正确答案。

12. B【解析】细节题。此题正确选项 B 也用了同义替换的命题方式。B 项中的 “tiny” 替代了第二段第一句中的 “small” 一词，“unexciting(平淡单调的)” 替代了 “with few distractions(鲜有消遣娱乐)”。

13. D【解析】句子语义题。判断一句较为抽象的话是何意思，往往须要特别注意紧跟其后的那句话，这一句往往会通俗易懂，用以复述阐释前面那句高度抽象概括的话，只要把握此句就非常容易选择正确答案。第五段紧跟 “the devil finds work for idle hands” 的是 “...young people who don’t have the interior resources to deal with boredom creatively may end up smashing up bus shelters or taking cars out for a joyride.” 这一句，大意是说，“若没有创造性的心理途径打发无聊的时光，年轻人往往会打砸公交候车亭或偷车去兜风”。选项 D “不知如何打发时间的人往往会惹是生非” 能很好地概括原文这一句的意思。

14. A【解析】细节题。根据倒数第三段最后一句 “The researcher believes that nothing replaces standing and staring at things and observing your surroundings.” 可知，对年轻人来说，“没有什么可以替代静立并细察周围事物的了”，因此 A 为正确选项。请注意，选项 A 是对原文的反话正说，这也是常用的命题手段之一。

15. A【解析】主旨题。这题不难，综观全文可知本文主要想说，只要正确对待，无聊也可能是创造力的源泉。因此 A “正确对待无聊” 为正确答案。

Passage Four

16. B【解析】推断题。第三段 “Rather than teach investment strategies, these courses offer a basic approach to handling money: Don’t spend what you don’t have. Put part of your monthly salary into a saving account, and invest in the

stock market for the long-term rather than short-term gains.”这几句话说,“这些课程的目的不是教投资策略,而是教给学生最起码的理财方法:不要寅吃卯粮,而是要把每月的薪水存到银行账户,或者投资股市,以求长期利益,而不要太注重短期收入。”因此 B 选项“鼓励个人储蓄”最合题意。

17.A 【解析】推断题。根据第二段最后一句“The interest in personal-finance classes has risen since 2007 when bank failures became a regular occurrence.”可知,学生对个人理财课程兴趣越来越浓,主要是因为自 2007 年以来,时有银行由于经营不善而倒闭。选项 A “the state of the economy (经济状况)”是对原文中具体事例的抽象概括。原文中的“bank failures became a regular occurrence (时有银行倒闭)”是事例,是具体的,选项 A 的“the state of the economy (经济状况)”是虚的,是抽象的概括,是实转虚的典型例题。

18. D 【解析】推断题。与本试卷第二题类似,正确选项是对原文的同义替换。D 选项中“prevent from going into debt (防止欠债)”是对原文第二段中“lessons in balancing checkbooks (平衡支票本)”及第三段中“Don't spent what you don't have. Put part of your monthly salary into a saving account (不要欠债花钱,每月把部分薪水存入储蓄账户)...”的同义替换。

19..D 【解析】推断题。还是与本试卷第 2 题类似,此题正确选项也是对原文的同义替换。正确选项 D 用“more competent (更有能力应对)”同义替换了原文最后一句中的“feels prepared to face it (觉得已经做好了准备)”,属典型的文字游戏题。

20.C 【解析】观点态度题。判断作者对于某事物的态度时,一定要区分是作者本人的观点,还是客观引用别人的观点。如果涉及观点时基本上是引用别人的观点,其余部分都是客观的陈述,则基本可以判断作者的观点是客观的。本文就属于这种情况,因此 C “客观的”为正确答案。

Format II

21.E 【解析】本段的关键词 SPF50+复现了好几次,由此可见本段主要是讲防晒指数的,后面选项中跟防晒指数有关的只有 E,因此可以确定 E 必是正确选项。

22.G 【解析】本段的关键词是 vitamin A,复现了好几次,由此可见本段主要讲防晒霜含 vitamin A 到底好不好,因此可以确定 G 是正确选项。

23. D 【解析】由段首是空格,后一句接单词的情形,可推断段首必是问句。且 Cream 一词与问句的内容契合,由此可以肯定 D 必为正确选项。

24.A 【解析】空格后一句意思是“FAD 认为防晒粉剂是未经批准的新药,可能会出台政策限制大公司出售,小公司也只能出售到 2013 年底”,由这一句可知,防晒粉剂很可能有风险,因此选项 A “不要用粉剂来防晒”符合题意。

25.C【解析】本段说到，“2009年死于皮肤癌的男性是女性的两倍。调查数据显示只有34%的男性使用防晒霜，而使用防晒霜的女性则有78%”，此消息对男性来说应该具有借鉴意义，因此C为正确答案。

Section B (每小题1分)

26.N【解析】考点：上下文近义词复现。此处的 study(研究)与上句的 survey(调查)近义。两句是并列结构，都是揭示调查的结果。

27.M【解析】考点：也是上下文同义复现。这句话的意思是“调查发现，超过一半的在校男生因为体型不佳而缺乏自信”。此处的 their body shape(他们的体型)是上句中“the way they look”的同义复现。

28.I【解析】考点：语法+搭配。be 动词后的 slightly 只能修饰形容词，且主语 figure(数字)是不能和其它几个形容词搭配的。

29.G【解析】考点：搭配。所有的动词里只有 felt 一词能接 about。这句话的意思是“研究者询问了693名老师，以了解他们的学生对于自己外形的看法”。“feel about...”的意思是“对...的看法或感想”，符合题意。

30.O【解析】考点：上下文逻辑。在别人眼里印象不佳自然很 upset(不安)。

31.A【解析】考点：搭配。comment 后接 on/upon 或 about。只有这里 about 符合搭配要求。

32.L【解析】考点：语法。只有 reasons 后接 why 引导的定语从句。

33.C【解析】考点：上下文逻辑。超过90%的父母“blame(责怪)”因特网和电视，因为孩子们正是从这些渠道得知所谓的“完美体型”，并纷纷效仿。

34.B【解析】考点：上下文逻辑。很多孩子减肥就是为了在异性面前有吸引力。

35.F【解析】考点：常识。吃奶酪容易发胖是常识。

Part II Integrated Testing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

Section A Cloze (每小题1分)

36.D【解析】这句话的意思是“为了保持在全球的经济竞争力，美国到2020年之前还需培训八百万大学毕业生。”“by 2020”意为“到2020年”，符合题意。

37.C【解析】这句话的意思是“这也许听起来很难实现，_____根据OECD与周二发布的报告，美国依然在培养大学生方面走在前列”。此处空格前后显然是转折关系，因此正确答案是C。

38.A【解析】前面冠以年代2013，因此可以肯定这是一个年度报告。“the annual international report”意为“年度国际报告”。

39.B【解析】“the annual international report on... released by ...”意为“由...发布的有关...的年度国际报告”。

40. C【解析】这里的“nation”一词指代上句中的 the United States。整句的译文参见 37 题。

41. C【解析】这句顺接前一句，对前一句“美国在培养大学毕业生的领先地位”这一情况进行详述。“In fact”意为“事实上”，符合题意。

42. D【解析】这题考的是搭配。四个动词中只有“shows”一词能跟“data”连用，“OECD data shows that...”意为“OECD 的数据表明...”。

43. B【解析】答案：B. Among 这句讲在所有的 34 个 OECD 成员国中，美国培养的大学毕业生所占的比例。“Among”意为“在...之中”，符合题意。

44. A【解析】“nearly 26 percent”意为“将近 26%”，符合题意。

45. B【解析】“college-educated individuals”意为“大学毕业生”。本题最大的干扰项是“subjects”，但该词指人时，意为“实验对象，接受实验的人”，而这里显然不是指大学毕业生都成了实验的对象，因此可以排除该选项。

46. A【解析】比较中国和日本大学毕业生所占比例就知道，12.1%与 11.4 差距很小，因此“close”符合题意。“a close third”意为“紧跟其后的第三位”。

47. C【解析】“dominate”意为“占统治地位，支配”。这句是说，“如果只有三个国家主导着大学毕业生的培养，世界经济就不能继续繁荣下去。”

48. D【解析】“it’s exciting to see that the number of students heading to college increased 25 percent ...”这句意为“看到上大学的人数增长了 25%，这是令人兴奋的一件事。”“head to someplace”是一个短语，意思是“去...地方”。“head to college” = “go to college”。

49. B【解析】“between 1995 and 2012”意为“从 1995 到 2012 年”。指一段时间时，我们一般用“between A and B”或“from A to B”，介词搭配一定要记清楚。

50. A【解析】前一句说到，从 1995 到 2012 年，OECD 的成员国大学生的数量在增长，这是一种趋势因此这里选“trend（潮流、趋势）”一词符合题意。

51. B【解析】“while”一词在这里意思是“而...”，引导前后的并列，比较或对照。这句的大致意思是“59%的刚成年的人将接受大学教育，而 19%将在一生中陆陆续续地接受职业教育”。

52. C【解析】“graduate from ...”是固定搭配，该短语的意思是“从...毕业”。

53. D【解析】这一句顺接上一句，进一步详述大学毕业生的增长情况。“complete college”是上一句“graduate from college”的同义复现。这里最大的干扰项是 C，但请注意，“leave college”意思是“辍学”，不是“大学毕业”之意。

54. B【解析】根据常识，大学生辍学给国家带来的是损失，因此“cost”一词符合题意。“cost”在这里的意思是“使...付出代价，给...带来损失”。

55.C【解析】这句的意思是“大学毕业率的增加对全球来说都是好消息”。“graduation rates”意为“毕业率”，符合题意。

Section B Short Answer Questions (每小题 2 分)

56. In the recycling bin.
57. (Beatles drummer) Ringo Starr.
58. She'll contact their security team and the police.
59. Celebrity / Celebrities.
60. A photo with a printed "autograph".

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

Section A From Chinese to English

61. healthier, happier and less likely to die young

【解析】本题考查形容词比较级，“be likely to do something”及“早逝”一词的英文表达。注意，“早逝”一词不可译成“die early”，这是典型的中文式表达，是容易失分的地方。

62. Lacking a career objective/aim/goal and lacking self-confidence 或 (a) lack of a career objective and (a) lack of self-confidence

【解析】本题考查“缺乏”一词及“职业目标”短语的英文表达。在这里要提醒考生，“lack”一词作动词使用时，是及物动词，万不可在其后再加任何介词；作名词使用时，一般用“(a/the) lack of”的用法，注意此处的介词用“of”。

63. teach my children the same value

【解析】本题考查“teach”后接双宾语的用法及“价值观”一词的英文表达。

64. After all, this/it is not your fault/problem

【解析】本题主要考查“毕竟”一词的英文表达。

65. take into account/consideration the money needed to repair/maintain it

【解析】本题较难，考查了“将...考虑在内”、“维修”的英译及过去分词的用法。

Section B From English to Chinese

于是，她向他打听拍电影和拍电视是否不太一样。

演员在拍电影时出错，可以立即中断重拍。

有一天，某个电视节目正在现场直播，有位演员要演一场被枪击的戏。

这样一来，我往他身上倒番茄汁这一幕被观众逮个正着。

任何人出错都会立刻被他解雇。

Part IV Writing (30 marks, 30 minutes)

参考范文:

It is universally accepted that people are under constant influence of those who play a significant role in their life. Some hold that parents have a decisive effect on them. Others, in contrast, maintain that friends, especially close ones, exert a more profound impact upon all walks of their daily life.

From my perspective, there are some truths in both arguments, and it is by no means a simple task to rule which wins. At different stages of life we are influenced by different people. When we are children, parents' influence is primary and decisive. It is our parents that cultivate our sense of security and belonging as we grow up. When we reach adulthood, we are more likely to be influenced by our peers and friends. It is friends who help us pursue our success in career and build up our interpersonal relationship.