**合肥工业大学英语六级模拟考试答案**

**Part I Writing**

Nowadays many classics are being adapted in many ways, which has aroused great concern. In those adapted works, all plots are changed and all characters become somewhat watered down. In addition, some familiar characters in the classics have been distorted. There are many reasons accounting for this phenomenon.

Among all these reasons, reader’s preference plays a critical role. Moreover, the concept of creativity is prevailing in every aspect. Besides, the improved living standard enables people to pursue and enjoy more choices of entertainments including the adaptations of the classics. All these above reasons contribute to the adaptation of the classics.

As far as I am concerned, the adaptation of the classics does more harm than good. For one thing, since the classical literature is the representation of the outstanding art of China, the act of adapting may ruin its charm. For another, those adapted works may confuse with history. Therefore, the real classics should be presented on the bookshelves to lead people to appreciate the real art. (167)

**Part II Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**W**: So, have you found a job yet?

**M**: No, but I have a few interviews next week, so things are looking up.

**W**: What kind of job are you looking for?

**M**: Actually, I want to work for a Web hosting company.

**W**: What would you do there exactly?

**M**: Well, generally speaking, Web hosting companies provide space for people to store and run their Websites. Can you follow me?

**W**: Oh, yeah, sort of.

**M**: Well, they allow people to without having to buy and maintain their own servers, and I’d like to work in technical support, you know, helping customers resolve computer-related problems with their sites.

**W**: So, how’s the pay for that sort of job?

**M:** Well, most people I know start out with a very reasonable salary; you can earn pay increases depending on your performance.

**W**: So, what about benefits?

**M**: Oh, the benefits are pretty good. They often provide health insurance, two weeks of paid vacation a year, and opportunities for advancement.

W: Well, is there long-term job security in a job like that?

**M**: That’s hard to tell. I mean, the Internet is booming, and these kinds of companies are sprouting up everywhere, which is a good thing, but you never know how long things will last.

**W**: Well, have you ever thought about going back to school to improve your job skills? You know, you did drop out of college; more training might help you land a better job.

**M**: Well, I don’t have the resources at the moment to do that; however, the job I’m looking at will pay for some classes after I have been with the company for six months.

**W**: Well, it looks like you have things planned out this time.

**Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. **In which field is the man looking for a job?**

**A.** 对话中女士问男士要找什么类型的工作，男士回答说，Actually, I want to work for a Web hosting company（我想在网站托管公司工作），由此可知，男士想在 IT 行业找工作，故答案为A. 解答本题要听清对话中提及的与工作领域相关的名词（词组.

1. **What are the benefits the company provides?**

**D.** 选项表明，本题可能考查工作职位的待遇。对话中女士问道 what about benefits? （工作待遇怎样？）男士回答 They often provide health insurance...paid vacation...opportunities for advancement，故答案为 D. D中的 promotion 与对话中的 advancement 同义。

1. **What does the future hold for the industry that the man is considering?**

**C.** 选项中的 Expanding 和 shrinking 表明，本题可能考查某事物的发展状况。对话中女士问这个职位有没有long-term job security，男士表示 That’s hard to tell，并补充说 the Internet is booming...but you never know how long things will last，由此可知，男士很清楚这个行业目前处于快速增长期，但对其未来不肯定，故答案为C. C.中的Growing 与对话中的booming同义，uncertain是对never know how long things will last的同义转述。

1. **What do we know about the man’s educational background according to the conversation?**

**B.** 选项均以 He 开头以及其中的 degree，finish the college 和 studying 表明，本题考查男士的教育 情况。对话中女士提到 you did drop out of college（你从大学辍学了），B. 中 didn’t finish the college 是对 did drop out of college 的同义转述，故为答案。听清问题中的 man’s educational background 是解答本题的关键。

**Conversation Two**

**W**: Jones, have you chosen a physical education class yet for this semester?

**M**: No. Why?

**W**: You’ve got to take rock-climbing. We just had the first class and it looks like it’s gonna be great.

**M**: You think I should take rock-climbing? You’ve got to be kidding. Besides, how can they teach rock-climbing when it’s completely flat around here?

**W**: That’s not important. You can’t just start climbing without any training. You have to get in shape, learn how to use the ropes, the belts, the buckles. There’s a lot of preparation first.

**M**: You don’t think it’s just a little bit dangerous?

**W**: Not if you know how to use the safety equipment, which is, by the way, pretty hi-tech. The ropes are made of elastic fabrics that stretch a little, the shoes have special grips on the bottom and the helmets are made of some kind of special plastic. You have to learn how to use all these before you do any real climbing.

**M**: Well, what’s the appeal? We’ll spend the whole semester studying something we don’t actually get to do.

**W**: We will take a climbing trip during spring break. But that’s not the point. Climbing is not the only goal. In preparing to climb you learn patience, mental discipline and you gain fantastic physical strength, especially in your hands. For the first few weeks we’re going to concentrate entirely on hand and upper body exercises.

**M**: All that in one sport? Maybe you are right. Since it’s not too late to join the class, maybe I will.

**Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. **What is the woman trying to do?**

**C.** A和C都提到了a rock-climbing course，这表明，此题可能与攀岩课程有关。对话中提到男士最初不想选攀岩课，而女士一直在给他讲做攀岩运动的常识和好处，直到最终男士很想选这门课，故答案为C. C中的Convince sb. to do意为:（成功）劝服某人做某事” 。

1. **What does the man imply about rock-climbing at their college?**

**B.** 对话中男士的话 how can they teach rock-climbing when it’s completely flat around here? 表明答案为 B. 听到 flat 不难选出答案。

1. **What is it about rock-climbing that attracts the woman?**

**D.** 对话中的 Climbing is not the only goal 及 you gain fantastic physical strength, especially in your hands 表明，女士认为攀岩不是唯一的目标，在做攀岩运动的准备活动时可以学到很多有用的技能，这才是女士感兴趣的内容，故答案为 D.

1. **What will the first few classes focus on?**

**A.** 对话中的For the first few weeks we’re going to concentrate entirely on hand and upper body exercises 表明，最初的几堂课主要是手和上肢的锻炼，即增加上肢的力量，故答案为 A. 问题中的 focus on 对应对话中的 concentrate…on.

**Section B**

**Passage One**

An idea that started in Seattle’s public library has spread throughout America and beyond. The concept is simple: help to build a sense of community in a city by getting everyone to read the same book at the same time.

In addition to encouraging reading as a pursuit to be enjoyed by all, the program allows strangers to communicate by discussing the book on the bus, as well as promoting reading as an experience to be shared in families and schools. The idea came from Seattle librarian Nancy Pearl who launched the “If All of Seattle Read the Same Book” project in 1998. Her original program used author visits, study guides and book discussion groups to bring people together with a book, but the idea has since expanded to many other American cities, and even to Hong Kong.

In Chicago, the mayor appeared on television to announce the choice of To Kill a Mockingbird as the first book in the “One Book, One Chicago” programme. As a result, reading clubs and neighborhood groups sprang up around the city. Across the US, stories emerged of parents and children reading to each other at night and strangers chatting away on the bus about plot and character.

The only problem arose in New York, where local readers could not decide on one book to represent the huge and diverse population. This may show that the idea works best in medium-sized cities or large towns, where a greater sense of unity can be achieved.

Ultimately, as Nancy points out, the level of success is not measured by how many people read a book, but by how many people are enriched by the process.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

1. **What is the purpose of the project launched by Nancy?**

**B.** 由选项均以动词不定式开头以及 A（邀请作者引导读者）、B（鼓励人们读书和分享）、 C（使人们参与社区服务）、D（促进城市间友谊）推测，本题可能考查某种活动的目的或原因。由 短文中提到的In addition to encouraging reading…, the program allows strangers to communicate … on the bus, … to be shared in families and schools. The idea came from … Nancy Pearl who launched the … project in 1998 可知，Nancy 启动此项目是为了鼓励人们读书和分享，故答案为 B. In addition to 表递进关系处设为考点。听音时应留意。

1. **According to the passage, where would the project be more easily carried out?**

**C.** 由 A（他们对读书没什么兴趣）、B（他们没时间看书）、C（他们背景不同）、D（他们得不到当地政府的支持）推测，本题可能考查他们做某事的原因。短文中提到，Nancy 启动的项目 跟 “One Book, One Chicago” 一样，即一个城市的人们阅读、分享一本书，但是纽约拥有巨大而且多样化的人口，因此，很难通过某一本书将他们团结起来，故答案为 C.

1. **Why was it difficult for New Yorkers to carry out the project?**

**D.** 选项中的 in large communities，in large cities，in medium-sized cities 和 in large towns 表明，本题可能考查某项活动的举办地。短文拿 Chicago 和 New York 作比较，指出在 Chicago，这个项目可以很顺利地进行，但是由于 New York 巨大而且多样化的人口，该项目在此很难施行，故答案为 D. 选项中 出现 in 等介词，那么本题很可能考查地点。听音时应边听边注意介词后的信息词，对号入座。

1. **According to Nancy, by what is the degree of success of the project judged?**

**D.** 选项均为名词性短语且概括性较强表明，本题可能考查短文的主旨或短文中涉及的某个主题。 由短文中提到的…, as Nancy points out, … success is not measured by how many people read a book, but by how many people are enriched by the process 可知，Nancy 认为成功的标准是该项目丰富了多少人的阅历， 故答案为 D. D. The number of people who benefit from reading 是对短文中的 how many people are enriched by the process 的同义转述。

**Passage Two**

In today’s throw-away society, dealing with the city’s growing mountain of waste is an increasing challenge for the city council.

Recently, Edinburgh is faced with the problem of disposing of about 250,000 tons of waste a year. Despite different ways to dispose of much of it in a green manner — largely through encouraging recycling.

The European Union (EU) has issued a new policy, regulating how such mountains of waste are to be disposed of. The five councils face fines around ￡18 million a year from 2013 if they don’t increase recycling levels and rely

less on landfill. With this in mind, the councils got together with the idea of building a large plant for burning waste to burn half of the waste produced in their districts. But this plan fell apart after the change of target levels by a new UK government waste policy.

After the plan was abandoned, a private company offered an alternative solution when it suggested opening a huge waste site near Portobello.

Since Powderhall landfill site is supposed to close in 2015, it seemed necessary for the Edinburgh Council to accept the suggestion. But soon they turned it down — after 700 local objections reached them — because it would have meant hundreds of lorries a day making loud noise through heavily populated areas.

That still leaves the council with a problem. By 2015, only 50% of 1995 levels of waste will be allowed to be sent to landfill. Even if recycling targets are met, there will still be a large amount of rubbish to be burnt up. Due to this, Edinburgh and Midlothian councils have now decided to work together to build a burning plant as time to find a solution is fast running out.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

1. **What is the main way of handling waste in a green manner in Edinburgh?**

**D.** 选项均为表示方式方法的介词短语表明，本题可能考查垃圾回收的方式。由短文中提到的Despite different ways to dispose of much of it in a green manner — largely through encouraging recycling 可知，在 Edinburgh 用环保方式处理垃圾的最主要方法就是回收，故答案为 D. despite 表转折处常设为考点。听 音时应留意。

1. **What was the purpose of the five councils working out a plan to build a plant for burning waste?**

**C.** 选项均以动词不定式开头以及其中的 speed up waste recycling 和 reduce the cost of burying waste 表明，本题考查与垃圾处理有关的行为目的。短文中提到欧盟发布了一项新政策，规定垃圾的处理量，这五个委员会如果不能增加回收水平，减少对垃圾填埋的依赖，将会被罚款，为此他们决定新建一个焚烧工厂，由此可知，五个委员会建焚烧工厂是为达到欧盟的要求，故答案为 C.

1. **What is the final decision of Edinburgh and Midlothian councils?**

**B.** 选项中的 open a new landfill，set up a plant for burning waste 和 close … landfill 表明，本题考查与垃圾处理有关的行为动作。短文中提到，Edinburgh and Midlothian councils have now decided to work together to build a burning plant …，B正是对该决定的同义转述，其中的 set up a plant for burning waste 与 build a burning plant 对应，故答案为 B.

**Section C**

**Lecture One**

One of the most significant movements in modern architecture and design took place in Germany in the nineteen-twenties and -thirties. It was called the “Bauhaus Movement”. “Bauhaus” just means ‘Building School’, and the Bauhaus was an art school, started in 1919. The Bauhaus School was the first model for our contemporary art schools, as we know them today. Its program was the first attempt to integrate the artist with the crafter, and its philosophy was heavily influenced by William Morris, the great nineteenth-century English designer.

Bauhaus designs were pure and simple. They emphasized straight edges and slim, smooth shapes, and a modern freshness. Let’s look at four very original designs created at the Bauhaus -- the Wassily chair, Le Corbusier’s “Lounge Chair Number Four”, the cantilever chair, and the Barcelona chair.

The “Wassily chair” was designed by a Hungarian designer, Marcel Breuer, who was the director of the Bauhaus carpentry shop. It’s made of a simple, cubical tube-like steel frame, with canvas straps for the seat and back, and it has been in continuous mass production since the early 1950s.

Le Corbusier’s “LC4 Lounge Chair” is probably the most popular and comfortable lounge chair ever built. Le Corbusier’s idea was that “a chair is a machine for sitting on”, and this chair, which is gently curved to fit all the curves of the body, is still a popular design in spas and living rooms.

The “cantilever chair” was designed by Breuer and Mart Stamm, a Dutch designer. It has no rear legs, but is supported by the strength of the “S” curve of its steel-tubing frame. This little chair is still an extremely common design for kitchens and restaurants.

And Mies van der Rohe’s “Barcelona chair” uses leather or cloth straps to suspend its seat cushion on a folding, “X”-shaped steel tube frame. His design became a symbol of the elegance of fashionable living.

The Bauhaus movement is not really important for its chairs, though. It’s important because it came along at the right time in history to popularize many key modern concepts of design. Many outstanding artists of that period lectured at the school.

Unfortunately, the rise of Adolph Hitler cut short the Bauhaus’s exciting experiments. It was closed down by the Nazis after only 14 years of existence, in 1933. Hitler accused it of being a front for Jews, communists, and “UnGerman” social liberals. However, their ideas on contemporary architecture and design spread even faster throughout the world.

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.**

1. **What do we know about the Bauhaus School?**

**B.** 选项均以 it 开始，其中的 the first model，attempts to combine 和 greatly influenced the theory 表明，it 可能指某个事物，本题可能考查该事物的地位或影响。本段录音中提到， “包豪斯” 意指 “建筑学派” ，而特指的包豪斯则是创办于 1919 年的一所艺术学院。包豪斯学院是我们当代各种艺术学校的第一个典范（The Bauhaus School was the first model for our contemporary art schools），正如我们今日所了解的。 选项B是对录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

1. **Who designed the Wassily chair?**

**A.** 选项均为人名表明，本题可能考查与某事物相关的人物。本段录音中提到，“瓦西里椅子”（the Wassily chair）是匈牙利设计师马塞尔·布罗伊尔（Marcel Breuer）设计的，他曾是包豪斯学院木工工艺车间的主任，故答案为 A.

1. **What is the main significance of the Bauhaus Movement?**

**D.** 选项均以 it 开始，其中的 designed four famous pieces of furniture, the first economically competitive movement 和 opened a modern art school 表明，it 可能指某个运动，本题可能考查与该运动相关的事实或该运动的意义。本段录音中提到，包豪斯运动的重要之处并不在于其设计的椅子is not really important for its chairs. 它之所以重要，是因为它出现在恰当的历史时刻，普及了许多关键的现代设计理念It’s important because it came along at the right time in history to popularize many key modern concepts of design. 选项 D是对录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

1. **How long was the Bauhaus School in operation?**

**B.** 选项均为表示时间长度的词组表明，本题可能考查某事物持续的时长，听音时需留意与时间长度相关的内容。本段录音中提到，不幸的是，阿道夫·希特勒的崛起打断了包豪斯学院那些激动人心的实验。1933 年，它在存在了短短 14 年之后被纳粹关闭了（closed down by the Nazis after only 14 years of existence, in 1933. 选项 B）是对录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

**Lecture Two**

**Moderator:**

Hello, class! It’s my pleasure to introduce our speaker for today’s session, Dr. Sommer, professor of American History. Dr. Sommer:

**Dr. Sommer:**

One of the most interesting events in Afro-American history, was the development of the Underground Railroad in the years before the Civil War. You know that the Underground Railroad wasn’t a real railroad -- it just got that name, in about 1831, because at that time the new steam engines, the new steam railways, were becoming important in the US economy.

So, the Underground Railroad wasn’t a railroad — it was a network of people who helped slaves in the South escape to the North, to the northern states and to Canada, mostly, but also to the West, to Mexico, and to the Caribbean as well. These people were black and white, abolitionists and free Blacks and various religious groups, and they helped slaves escape from their masters, hid them in their houses, and secretly conveyed them -- by wagon, by boat, and on foot — to places where human slavery was illegal.

It’s believed that the system was started by a Quaker, Isaac Hopper, near the end of the 18th century, because he had begun organizing ways to assist runaway slaves at that time. It’s documented that, in 1786, George Washington complained that one of his slaves was helped to escape by, quote, “a society of Quakers, formed for such purposes”, unquote.

The participants in the Underground Railroad used a kind of code, based on railway terms. The various hiding locations were called “stations”, so the people who hid the runaways were called “stationmasters”, and the people who guided them along the route, who transported them from meeting place to meeting place, were called “conductors”. And the escaped slaves themselves were referred to as “passengers” or “cargo”.

The Underground Railroad had many brave participants, including Harriet Tubman, a free Black who risked her own freedom nineteen times in nineteen trips into the South. But she succeeded in escorting some 300 slaves out of slavery. There was Levi Coffin, a Quaker, who helped more than 3000 slaves escape. And Thomas Garrett, a Delaware stationmaster, paid more than 8000 dollars in government fines for his violations of the Fugitive Slave Act. Just to name a few.

Of course, as we all know, the Underground Railroad suddenly became unnecessary, and it came to an abrupt end, with the start of the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation. Black troops joined in the war for freedom, and in 1865 slavery was at last gone from America.

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.**

1. **When was this system first called “the Underground Railroad”?**

**B.** 选项均为时间状语表明，本题可能考查某个事件发生的时间。听音时需留意与时间相关的内容。 “地下铁路”并不是真正的铁路，它只是在 1831 年左右获得这个名字（it just got that name, in about 1831），因为那时候，新的蒸汽机、蒸汽机车在美国经济中日益重要。选项是 B是对录音中信息的再现，故为答案。

1. **Based on this lecture, who are included as members of the Underground Railroad?**

**B**. 选项均为表示某几类人的并列名词表明，本题可能考查与某事物相关的人。本段录音中提到， “地下铁路” 并非一条铁路线，它是一个由那些帮助奴隶的形成的网络；接着提到，这些人是黑人和白人、 废奴主义者（abolitionists）、自由黑人（free blacks）以及各种宗教团体，他们帮助奴隶从其主人手中逃脱。然后还提到，人们认为这个体系（指“地下铁路”）是由教友派信徒（Quaker）艾萨克·霍珀发起的，并引乔治·华盛顿的话“一个为这些目的而形成的教友派社团”（a society of Quakers, formed for such purposes）为证。选项 B是录音中信息的概括总结 故答案为 B.

1. **What did the code word “conductor” mean?**

**C.** 选项均为表示某一类人或事物的名词表明，本题可能考查与某事物相关的人或事物。本段录音中提到， “地下铁路” 的参与者使用一种密码，一种以铁路术语为基础的密码。各种藏身地称为 “车站”， 因此那些掩藏逃亡者的人被称为“站长”，而为逃亡者沿路指引（the people who guide them along the route）， 把他们从一个据点运送到另一个据点的人被称为“售票员”（conductor），由此可知，“售票员”（conductor） 就是指“向导”（guide），故答案为 C.

**Lecture Three**

Now, as a part of our study of biological evolution and evolutionary processes, let’s look for a few minutes at an extraordinary group of bird species, the Birds of Paradise. The male Birds of Paradise are incredibly beautiful creatures. They have extremely long and elaborate sets of many-coloured feathers arising from their head and tail and wings, and when the males display for the females, they can erect and manipulate these feather tracts, waving or shaking or revolving these feathers. And at the same time they often assume very odd postures -- so they put on quite incredible performances to attract females.

In fact, the male feather is so gorgeous that Bird of Paradise skins have been highly valued trade items for hundreds of years. The Birds of Paradise are restricted almost entirely to the tropical jungles of the New Guinea islands, to the large island of Papua-New Guinea and its surrounding islands. Not only have the Papuan men traditionally decorated themselves with their feathers since before history, but these feathers appeared as rare and valuable trade goods in other parts of Asia as long as two thousand years ago.

However, they weren’t discovered by the Western world until the sixteenth century. And the beauty of the feathers resulted, of course, in their becoming fashionable decorations for ladies’ hats. By the end of the nineteenth century, thousands of trade skins had been exported from New Guinea. Through London alone, between the years 1904 and 1908, 155,000 skins were imported.

Luckily, it was about this time that groups like the Audubon Society and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds were becoming active defenders of wildlife, and from 1908, laws banning the import of bird feathers were beginning to be passed in many countries. In 1955, the government of Nepal was having difficulty getting new Bird of Paradise feathers for the Royal Nepali crown for the ceremony of their new King... At last, in 1990, Indonesia itself passed a law banning the trade in Bird of Paradise skins. Today, only sustainable hunting for ceremonial purposes is permitted to the local native tribes.

There’s about forty species of Birds of Paradise, and they’re really outstanding examples of the evolutionary phenomenon of species radiation from a single ancestor. And the Birds are all very closely related, but each species has evolved in isolation into something that looks and behaves very different from its relatives on the next mountain or in the next valley. In fact, altitude is probably the single most important ecological sorting mechanism for the adaptive radiation of these birds into so many different, unique forms.

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.**

1. **According to the lecturer, why do Birds of Paradise have amazing feathers?**

**D.** 选项均为表示目的的不定式结构，结合其中的 habitats，species 和 attract females 可知，本题可能考查某个物种具有某种特征或作出某种动作的目的。本段录音中提到，雄性天堂鸟（Birds of Paradise）是极为美丽的生物。它们的头部、尾部和翅膀上生出极长而精美的色彩艳丽的羽毛（extremely long and elaborate sets of many-coloured feathers），而当向雌鸟展示时，这些雄鸟会竖起并操控这些羽翅，或挥舞，或抖动，或翻转这些羽毛（these feathers. 同时，它们通常会摆出奇异的造型——所以，它们上演十分惊艳的演出来吸引雌鸟（so they put on quite incredible performances to attract females. 由此可知，天堂鸟的惊艳的羽毛（amazing feathers）是为了吸引雌鸟，故答案为 D.

1. **When did Indonesia ban trade in Bird of Paradise feathers?**

**D.** 选项均为表示时间的短语，表明本题可能考查某个具体事件发生的时间。听音时应留意与时间有关的内容。本段录音中提到，1990 年（in 1990），印度尼西亚通过了一项法律，禁止天堂鸟羽毛的交易。题干和答案是对录音中内容的同义转述，其中 ban 对应录音中 banning，feathers 是录音中 skins 的同义词，故答案为 D.

1. **Which factor was the main cause of the differences among Bird of Paradise species?**

**A.** 选项为表示特定事物的名词或词组表明，本题可能考查与某事物相关的因素。本段录音中提到，实际上，海拔高度（altitude）可能是使这些鸟儿适应辐射成许多不同的独特形式的最重要的生态分类机制the single most important ecological sorting mechanism for the adaptive radiation of these birds into so many different, unique forms. 题干结合选项 A是对录音中信息的同义转述，其中 the main cause 对应录音中的 the single most important ecological sorting mechanism，the differences among Bird of Paradise species 是对录音中 so many different, unique forms 的同义转述，选项 A是对录音中 altitude 的原词复现，故答案为 A. adaptive radiation 意为“适应辐射”，在进化生物学中指的是从原始的一般种类演变至多种多样、 各自适应于独特生活方式的专门物种（不包括亚物种，就是说它们相互之间不能交配的物种）的过程。

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

1. **J.** 此处应填形容词，修饰名词society文章第一句就说The typical pre-industrial family..工业化之前的典型家庭模式..，即extended family存在于工业化之前的社会，故选J。
2. **A.** 由be hard to do 可知此处应填动词原形。They are immobile这样的家庭很难流动，选项中transplant和transport两个动词原形，前者是迁居迁移，后者是运输。不难推断前者符合，故选A。
3. **C.** 因为这句话的句子结构完整，固此处应填副词。选项中的副词有gradually和continually，原文中所谓的核心家庭便出现了，emerge的意思是浮现，强调经过一个过程后出现的。由此可以判断，这句话说明核心家庭从无到有逐渐出现，而不是连续不断的出现，故选C。
4. **O.** 该句可拆分理解一个家庭单元……父母和不多的孩子，由此可以推断这里要填的词表示包含，由……组成的。选项中的including和consisting均表示此意，但是原文中的of可排除including，故选O。
5. **H.** 从原文可知，此处应填形容词，构成形容词的比较级结构。由第一段最后一句新型家庭模式比旧的应更具有流动性，故选H。
6. **M.** 此处应填动词做这句话的谓语。超级工业化……更具流动性的家庭。可推知空格处应表示需要，故选M。
7. **E.** 此处应填形容词，用来修饰名词components。文中说明家庭被减缩到最……的成员，即由男人和女人组成，男人和女人是一个家庭最基本的成员。选项中的E是基本的，本质的，而N是主要的，故选E更符合原文意思。
8. **L.** 此处应填名词。上段说两人家庭的优点，本句提到rather than childlessness，说明晚 要孩子是解决工作和孩子的折中的办法，故选项L妥协，折中符合文意。而solution虽 然也表示解决方法，但不能表达夫妇们无可奈何的心情，排除。
9. **F.** 上题中已经提到工作和要孩子存在矛盾即conflict。
10. **I.** 这段一直在说一个家庭里男人和女人因为工作和要孩子的事情发生争吵，那么将来 要解决这个问题的仍然是家庭中的夫妻两人，故选I。

**Section B**

**Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

**36.**  **E.** 本段讲述了十九世纪灯泡电能利用率不高的问题。所以[E]是正确答案。

**37.** **O.** 从本段The most powerful incentives, of course, will come from the market itself.可以看出。所以[O]是正确答案。

**38. K.** 38题从本段最后一句they’d cut global residential power consumption (and their utility bills) by 43 percent. 可以找到答案。所以[K]是正确答案。

**39.** **A.** A段总述节能的好处和现今生活中的节能，说明节能是最好的生活方式。所以[A是正确答案。

**40.**  **H.** 本题关键词jump-start。为所以[H是正确答案。

**41.**  **I.** 从本段At the Ludwigshafen site alone, such recycling of heat and energy saves the company €200 million a year and almost half its CO2 emissions.可以得出答案。所以[I]是正确答案。

**42.**  **D.** 从本段的最后一句话Studies have shown that green workplaces (ones that don’t constantly need to have the heat or air-conditioner running) have higher worker productivity and lower sick rates.

中可以看出空调是可以不要的。所以[D是正确答案。

**43.**  **M.** 本段讲述了为什么我们不能做到节能，源自于我们内心的自我否定self-denial。所以[M]是正确答案。

**44. L.** 44题说能源服务承包商从客户每年节省的公用事业账单中获利，L段给我们讲述了一个承包商的例子。所以[L]是正确答案。

**45. C.** 从这句话On Jan. 10, the European Union unveiled a plan to cut energy use across the continent by 20 percent by 2020.可以得到答案。所以[C]是正确答案。

**Section C**

**Questions 46 to 50 are based the following passage.**

46.C

解析：

What is the advantage of the newly-developed system over previous research?

与之前的研究相比，新开发系统的优势是什么?

1. In tests it identifies a person，S emotion mote correctly.

在实验中它辨识情绪的准确率更高。

B. It uses Microsoft，S Kinect in a better way.

它更好地利用了微软体感游戏机。

C. It does not require a fixed position in front of a camera.

它不需要在摄像机前有一个固定的位置。

D. It represents a person in a more detailed and vivid way.

它能更具体生动地呈现一个人。

47.D

解析：What body movements would the system probably interpret as sadness?

该系统很可能将什么身体动作诠释为悲伤?

1. Bowed head and drooping shoulders.

低着头，肩膀下垂。

1. Energetic movements and a tendency to raise arms.

充满活力的动作和举胳膊的倾向。

1. Bowed head and fast movements.

低着头，动作迅速。

1. Drooping shoulders and slow movements.

肩膀下垂，动作缓慢。

48.C

解析：What benefit can the serious games probably bring to children with autism?

严肃游戏很可能给自闭症儿童带来什么好处？

1. They call learn how to move their bodies.

他们能学会怎么移动身体。

1. They call grow into an actor or actress.

他们能长大成为演员。

1. They Can be better understood by people.

他们能被人们更好地理解。

1. They Can separate happiness from joy.

他们能把幸福和快乐区分开。

49.A

解析：What does the plan of Camurri’s team imply?

卡姆里团队的计划意味着什么?

1. The way a person’s head moves suggests his attitude toward the speaker.

一个人的头的运动方式表明了他对说话者的态度。

1. The system call improves the relationship between leaders and group members.

该系统能够改善领导者和成员之间的关系。

1. A speaker should look for the signals given by the audience.

说话者应该寻找听众给出的信号。

1. Listeners should pay attention to the tune of the speaker.

听者应该关注说话者的语调。

50.B

解析：What does Pollick think about this system?

波利克是如何看待该系统的?

1. It enables shops to better monitor customers.

它让商店能更好地监视顾客。

1. It has a wide range of potential applications.

它有广泛的应用前景。

1. It is more useful than previous researches.

它比之前的研究更有用。

1. It can divide emotion states into different types.

它能把情绪状态分成不同类型。

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

51.C解析：

　　What are ordinary workers more likely to do，according to Pew‘s survey?根据皮尤的调查，普通员工更可能做什么?

1. To view their work as a career.

把工作看作事业。

B. To be satisfied with other aspects of life.

对生活的其他方面感到满意。

To think the pay is less than it should be.

认为薪酬比应得到的低。

To consider children a motive to their advancement.

认为孩子是晋升的动力。

52.D

解析：What does the author think about the finding that managers have more job satisfaction?

作者如何看待管理者工作满意度高这一调查结果?

1. It is surprising given the headaches that come with being a boss.

考虑到当老板的麻烦事，这让人惊讶。

1. It is reasonable since managers are easier to be satisfied.

由于管理者更容易满足，所以是有道理的。

1. It is surprising given the long working hours.

考虑到较长工作时间，这让人惊讶。

1. It is reasonable since managers tend to be older.

由于管理者年龄较大，所以这是有道理的。

53.D

　　解析：which of the following things are valued from most to least when workers consider a job? 员工在考虑工作时，会从重到轻地看重哪些事情?

1. Enjoyable work，income，promotion opportunity.

工作舒心、收入、晋升机会。

1. Job security, enjoyable work, promotion opportunity.

工作保障、工作舒心、晋升机会。

1. Enjoyable work, promotion opportunity, job security.

工作舒心、晋升机会、工作保障。

1. Job security, more time to care for family, income.

工作保障、更多时间照顾家庭、收入。

54.B

解析：what Can we learn about Pew’s finding on gender inequality in the workplace?

我们可以从Pew关于职场中性别不平等的调查结果中得出什么?

1. The country has made little effort to solve this problem.

国家一直没有努力解决这个问题。

1. Bosses and workers had been expected to differ in their attitudes toward this issue.

老板和员工原本被认为在这个问题上有不同的态度。

1. Bosses and workers had been expected to think alike on some unimportant issues.

老板和员工原本被认为在不重要的问题上会想法一致。

1. Bad bosses tend to exploit male workers rather than female workers.

坏老板会剥削男员工而不是女员工。

55..A

解析：What can we learn from the last paragraph?

我们可以从最后一段得出什么？

A. The stress associated with being in charge is overestimated做主管的压力被高估了。

B. Workers are more likely to feel confused about their work.

员工更容易对工作感到困惑。

C. More control and money can lead to trouble.

更多的控制力和金钱能带来麻烦。

D. Managers tend to be in dangerous situations.

管理者总处于危险境地。

**Part IV Translation**

(1)The Development of the Western region (China 's Western Development Policy) is a fast in the government of the People's Republic of China Policy, aim is "the east coast of the remaining economic Development capacity (surplus capacity of economic Development), to improve the level of economic and social Development in Western China, consolidate national defence." Accelerating the development of western China is the essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics to narrow regional gap and realize common prosperity. It is an objective requirement for further expanding domestic demand and maintaining sustained, rapid and healthy development of the national economy. It is an urgent requirement to improve the national ecological environment and realize sustainable development. It is also an urgent requirement for maintaining social stability, ethnic unity and border security.

(2)China's Western Development Policy is a policy made by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. It aims at enhancing the economic and social development in the western region and consolidating the national defense by using surplus capacity of economic development in the east coast of China. Accelerating development in the western region is the essential requirement of the socialism with Chinese characteristics, the goal of which is to narrow the gap between different regions and to achieve the collective prosperity. At the same time, accelerating development in the western region is the objective requirement of expanding domestic demands and maintaining sustainable, rapid and sound development of our national economy. It is also the urgent request of improving ecological environment nationwide and achieving sustainable development. At last, it is the pressing claim for maintaining social stability, national unity and security in the border region.

1. 西部大开发是中华人民共和国中央人民政府的一项政策：即“是中国政府制定的一项政策”，此处可处理为定语从句，译为China's Western Development Policy is a policy made by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.其中过去分词短语made by...作policy的后置定语。
2. 剩余经济发展能力：其中“剩余能力”可译为surplus capacity。
3. 提高...经济和社会发展水平：可译为enhancing the economic and social development。因enhance前面是介词at,故此处用其现在分词形式。
4. 缩小地区差距：可译为narrow the gap between different regions。narrow作形容词意为“狭窄的”，作动词则意为“使变窄”，引申为“缩小”。
5. 共同富裕：可译为名词短语collective prosperity。
6. 扩大国内需求：可译为expanding domestic demands。