

Part I Listening Comprehension

(略)

Part II Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: Read the following passages carefully and then select the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Passage One

It's navel gazing time again, that stretch of the year when many of us turn our attention inward and think about how we can improve the way we live our lives. But as we embark on this annual ritual of introspection, we would do well to ask ourselves a simple question: Does it really do any good?

The poet Theodore Roethke had some insight into the matter: "Self-contemplation is a curse that makes an old confusion worse." As a psychologist, I think Roethke had a point, one that's supported by a growing body of controlled psychological studies.

In a study I conducted with Dolores Kraft, a clinical psychologist, and Dana Dunn, a social psychologist, people in one group were asked to list the reasons their relationship with a romantic partner was going the way it was, and then rate how satisfied they were with the relationship. People in another group were asked to rate their satisfaction without any analysis; they just gave their gut reactions.

It might seem that the people who thought about the specifics would be best at figuring out how they really felt, and that their satisfaction ratings would thus do the best job of predicting the out-come of their relationships.

In fact, we found the reverse. It was the people in the "gut feeling" group whose ratings predicted whether they were still dating their partner several months later. As for the navel gazers, their satisfaction ratings did not predict the outcome of their relationships at all. Rather, too much analysis can confuse people about how they really feel.

Self-reflection is especially problematic when we are feeling down. Research by Susan Nolen-Hoeksema, a clinical psychologist at Yale University, shows that when people are depressed, ruminating on their problems makes things worse.

For years it was believed that emergency workers like police officers and firefighters should undergo a debriefing process to focus on and relive their experiences; the idea was that this would make them feel better and prevent mental health problems down the road. But did it do any good? In an extensive review of the research, a team led by Richard McNally, a clinical psychologist at Harvard, concluded that debriefing procedures have little benefit and might even hurt by interrupting the normal healing process. People often distract themselves from

thinking about painful events right after they occur, and this may be better than mentally reliving the events.

16. According to the author, why do people tend to look inward at the end of a year?
 - A. They want to know if they get prepared for the future.
 - B. They consider it beneficial to their future lives.
 - C. They pay too much attention to their self-improvement.
 - D. They overemphasize their progress in the past year.
17. The author agrees with Theodore Roethke on that _____.
 - A. people need self-reflection when they feel blue
 - B. people are reluctant to confide in romantic partners
 - C. people may be more depressed by recalling the painful past
 - D. people would become sober when clearing up the confusions
18. The findings of the study on the satisfaction ratings in romantic relationship reveal that _____.
 - A. meditation can keep the relationship at its peak
 - B. retrospection helps people feel satisfied with the partner
 - C. specific analysis can foretell the future of the relationship
 - D. thinking about details makes one uncertain about the relationship
19. The phrase "the navel gazers" in Paragraph 5 refers to people who _____.
 - A. boast of their own success
 - B. hesitate in romantic relationships
 - C. worry about their future
 - D. focus on their past
20. Which of the following is the best way to help firefighters relieve their trauma?
 - A. Leave them alone to adjust their emotions.
 - B. Provide them with consultation about their jobs.
 - C. Help them figure out what has happened.
 - D. Discuss with them how to do it better next time.

Passage Two

Public speaking fills most people with dread. Humiliation is the greatest fear; self-exposure and failing to appeal to the audience come a close second. Women hate it most, since girls are pressurized from an early age to be concerned with appearances of all kinds.

Most people have plenty of insecurities, and this seems like a situation that will bring them out. If parents, teachers or peers mocked your foibles as a child, you fear a repeat. If you are under pressure to be perfect, you are terrified of failing in the most public of ways.

While extroverts will feel less fear before the ordeal, it does not mean they will necessarily do it better. Some very shy people manage to shine. In fact, personality is not the best predictor of who does it well. Regardless of what you are like in real life, the key seems to be to act yourself.

Actual acting, as in performing the scripted lines of a character other than yourself, does not do the job. While politicians may limit damage by having carefully-rehearsed, written screeds to speak from, there is always a hidden awareness among the audience that the words might not be true.

Although, as Earl Spencer proved at his sister Princess Diana's funeral, it is possible but

prepare every word and to act naturally. In script rarely works and it is used as a crutch by most people. But, being yourself doesn't work either. If you spoke as if you were in your own kitchen, it would be too authentic, too unaware of the need to communicate with an audience.

I remember going to see British psychiatrist RD Laing speak in public. He behaved like a seriously odd person, talking off the top of his head. Although he was talking about madness and he wrote on mental illness, he seemed to be exhibiting rather than explaining it.

The best psychological place from which to speak is an unselfconscious self-consciousness, providing the illusion of being natural. Studies suggest that this state of "flow", as psychologists call it, is very satisfying. Whether in normal life or making speeches, the key is to remind yourself that, contrary to what your teachers or parents may have implied, your best is good enough. In the zone, a strange place of authentic falsehood and shallow depth, play is possible.

21. For most people the biggest fear for public speaking is _____.
 A. looking foolish
 B. failing in words
 C. not attracting attention
 D. appearing pressurized
22. According to the passage shy people _____.
 A. have greater difficulty than extrovert ones
 B. are not good at acting
 C. may well do a good job in a speech
 D. are better speakers in the public eye
23. A successful speech maker is usually one who _____.
 A. can act naturally
 B. makes careful preparations
 C. rehearses adequately
 D. can get across easily
24. The example of the British psychiatrist in Paragraph 6 shows a failure in _____.
 A. showing modesty in public
 B. talking about one's own trade
 C. presenting the topic logically
 D. communicating with the audience
25. "Shallow depth" in the last paragraph implies _____.
 A. being yourself in the performance
 B. trying to look serious
 C. pretending to be well-prepared
 D. being seemingly knowledgeable

Passage Three

Granted, it's a pretty serious time to be living on this planet. Insane terrorists, political fingerprinting, a string of awful hurricanes, you name it, all filling the headlines with grim reminders that life aren't so peachy. Even reading the smaller stories in national publications seems to indicate that the world is run by grown-ups, and they're busy taking the fun out of everything.

The other day I was browsing through one of those magazines that explain serious science news to us dumbbells, and came across an item which announced that two different companies have perfected a pill that contains all the good-for-you stuff found in a glass of red wine and is completely non-alcoholic.

Now I'm sure there are other adults out there who, like me, were pleasantly surprised to learn that a little tipple of pinot noir with the roast duckling might not turn one into a slobbering drunk but may actually be beneficial to your health. The news was a single candle, lit in a world of darkness, easing a tiny part of that big rock of guilt we constantly lug uphill.

Of course, the minute the news got around, some Italian scientists began putting that age-old innocent beverage through a freeze-drying process that preserved the benefits while removing the alcohol along with all that unnecessary enjoyment. Swell news for teetotalers, but just another indication that our main focus is on getting through each grim day without a moment of relief.

Sound far-fetched? Even comic books (a main source of amusement, when I was a tad) have become literary vehicles for philosophical messages. I figure it's all a big plot. Something probably cooked up by mommies and dictators and insurance companies and people who play their boom boxes too loudly. Just to make sure that you and I are prevented from squeezing a dollop of guilt-free enjoyment from a modest amount of fermented grape juice.

Mark my words, the next great leap in science won't be in the field of cloning or DNA research or rocket science. What they'll do is develop a way to turn a big juicy standing rib roast into a pinch of tasteless grey protein-packed powder you can sprinkle on a piece of white bread and have for dinner. Remember: just because we're paranoid don't mean they ain't out to get us.

26. When the author says, "the world is run by grown-ups, and they're busy taking the fun out of everything," he means to say _____.
 A. they are busy making fun to their people
 B. they have become more and more friendly to their people
 C. they are doing things disregard of the ways things develop themselves
 D. they are occupied everyday with trivial instead of key issues of the world
27. In Paragraphs 2 and 3 the author wants to say that _____.
 A. people nowadays become more interested in science matters
 B. the researchers nowadays are more interested in developing all the good-for-you stuff
 C. some people want to find things which are beneficial to their health
 D. people nowadays tend to overstate and publicize what they have done
28. The word "cooked up" (in Paragraph 5) probably is used in the context means _____.
 A. food-prepared B. falsely-prepared C. concocted D. carefully done
29. Which of the following can be a proper summary of the last paragraph of the passage?
 A. The world will soon be made unbelievable by the groundless cooked-up miracles and wonders.
 B. There will be more and more people in the world who will become cheaters.
 C. There will be more and more people who will be able to create what seemed impossible years ago.
 D. Nobody knows what the future world would be like with the fast development of modern science and technology.
30. The tone of the author in this passage sounds about what he says _____.
 A. fully confident B. highly positive
 C. fully suspicious D. emotionally discriminative

Passage Four

I was introduced to the concept of literacy animator in Oladumi Arigbede's (1994) article

on high illiteracy rates among women and school dropout rates among girls. According to Arigbede, literacy animators view their role as assisting in the self-liberating development of people in the world who are struggling for a more meaningful life. Animators are a family of deeply concerned and committed people whose gut-level rejection of mass human pauperization compels them to intervene on the side of the marginalized. Their motivation is not derived from a love of literacy as merely another technical life skill, and they accept that literacy is never culturally or ideologically neutral.

Arigbede writes from her experiences as an animator working with women and men in Nigeria. She believes that literacy animators have to make a clear choice about whose culture and whose ideology will be fostered among those with whom they work. Do literacy educators in the United States consider whether the instruction they pursue conflicts with their students' traditional cultures or community, or fosters illiteracies in learners' first or home languages or dialects and in their morality?

Some approaches to literacy instruction represent an ideology of individualism, control, and competition. Consider, for example, the difference in values conveyed and represented when students engage in choral reading versus the practice of having one student read out loud to the group. To identify as a literacy animator is to choose the ideology of "sharing, solidarity, love, equity, co-operation with and respect of both nature and other human beings". Literacy pedagogy that matches the animator ideology works on maintaining the languages and cultures of millions of minority children who at present are being forced to accept the language and culture of the dominant group. It might lead to assessment that examines the performance outcomes of a community of literacy learners and the social significance of their uses of literacy, as opposed to measuring what an individual can do as a reader and writer on a standardized test. Shor (1993) describes literacy animators as problem-posing, community-based, dialogic educators. Do our teacher-education textbooks on reading and language arts promote the idea that teachers should explore problems from a community based dialogic perspective?

31. A literacy animator is one who _____.
 - A. struggles for a more meaningful life
 - B. frees people from poverty and illiteracy
 - C. is committed to marginalize the illiterate
 - D. is concerned with what is behind illiteracy
32. The author suggests that literacy educators in the U.S. in a way _____.
 - A. promote students' home languages
 - B. force students to accept their culture
 - C. teach nothing but reading and writing
 - D. consider literacy as of non-neutral nature
33. Arigbede worked with Nigerians probably to _____.
 - A. teach American customs and ideology
 - B. make a choice of culture to be fostered
 - C. reject the values of the dominant class
 - D. help maintain Nigerian language and culture
34. According to the author, "choral reading" may represent _____.

- A. individualism B. collectivism C. competition D. immersion
35. Animator ideology emphasizes more on _____.
- A. the social function of literacy B. students' performance in tests
C. the dominant group's language D. the attainment of life skills

Passage Five

According to one survey of 12,000 people, about 30 percent of those making New Year's resolutions say they don't even keep them into February. And only about 1 in 5 actually stays on track for six months or more, reports *eDiets. Com*, a consumer diet and fitness Web site.

But don't let those odds make you reach for the nearest bag of potato chips. Experts say you can keep those resolutions long term, even if you're struggling now.

"The motivation comes from within, and so when you find that you're declining in your healthy eating program, and then just ask yourself, 'Is this going to get me the results that I want?'" says Leslie Stewart, a registered dietitian and licensed nutritionist.

"And if you're doing something every day to eat healthy, then that's going to pay off in the long run."

Stewart advises to use what she calls the 90-10 eating rule.

"If you're eating healthy 90 percent of the time, then 10 percent of the time, you can cut yourself some slack and eat pleausurably."

She says she believes that "healthy eating is evolution instead of resolution."

The same principle can be applied to a lagging exercise resolution, too.

Staying motivated is key to long-term success, and reviewing original goals can help strengthen a weakening workout program.

Adding variety to a fitness regime also can prevent you from hanging up those exercise shoes. After a few weeks of well-intentioned workouts, boredom may be creeping into your routine.

Setting goals too high is another common mistake, "If you're not running a marathon at the end of the month, don't worry," say Mayo Clinic experts. A too intense workout—and the resulting pain and stiffness—is discouraging and may force most to abandon a program. Starting slowly is key.

But if your goals already have fallen by the wayside, Uria says to start up again immediately.

"A little setback is OK; get back on the horse and ride... Drive toward that goal," he says.

36. According to the author, only about 20% people keeping their resolutions does not necessarily mean that _____.
- A. the figure is rather depressing and unexpected as well
B. those who have made their resolution should give up their effort
C. whoever keep their resolutions should start eating potato chips
D. long-term resolutions are not important for those facing troubles
37. What is the idea behind the 90-10 eating rule according to the passage?
- A. You should keep eating healthy 90% of the time.
B. You should feel to eat 10% of the time.
C. You should learn to eat healthy gradually.
D. Sudden change will be more efficient and effective.

38. Which of the following you should avoid keeping yourself interested in exercise?
- A. Hanging up your exercise shoes if you feel tired.
 - B. Keeping boredom away from your daily activity.
 - C. Making a schedule with too high goals in it.
 - D. Running a marathon at the beginning of the month.
39. How many suggestions at least have been introduced concerning the exercise resolution?
- A. Four.
 - B. Five.
 - C. Six.
 - D. Seven.
40. What is critically important in making long-term resolutions successful?
- A. You should be struggling with yourself all the time.
 - B. You should constantly evaluate the results you want.
 - C. You should try to keep yourself motivated.
 - D. You should try your best to diversify your fitness practice.

Passage Six

Many things make people think artists are weird—the odd hours, the nonconformity, the clove cigarettes. However, the weirdest may be this: artists' only jobs are to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel lousy. This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere in the 19th century, more artists began seeing happiness as insipid, phony or, worst of all, boring. In the 20th century, classical music became more atonal, visual art more unsettling.

Sure, there have been exceptions, but it would not be a stretch to say that for the past century or so, serious art has been at war with happiness. In 1824, Beethoven completed his "Ode to Joy". In 1962, novelist Anthoy Burgess used it in *A Clockwork Orange* as the favorite music of his ultra-violent antihero.

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen such misery. But the reason may actually be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in peril and that they would someday be meat for worms. Today the messages that the average Westerner is bombarded with are not religious but commercial, and relentlessly happy. Since these messages have an agenda—to pry our wallets from our pockets—they make the very idea of happiness seem bogus(假的). "Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attack.

What we forget—what our economy depends on us forgetting—is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need someone to tell us that it is OK not to be happy, that sadness makes happiness deeper. As the wine-connoisseur movie *Sideways* tells us, it is the kiss of decay and mortality that makes grape juice into Pinot Norway need art to tell us, as religion once did, that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, is a breath of fresh air.

41. What is most strange about artists?
A. They wear special clothes. B. They rarely work in the daytime.
C. They mainly depict distressing things. D. They are liable to take illegal drugs.
42. What does the author mean by "a stretch"?
A. A terrible thing. B. An exaggeration.
C. A continuous period of time. D. An exception.
43. The example that "Ode to Joy" was used in Burgess's novel is meant to illustrate that _____.
A. musicians and novelists share similar artistic taste
B. violent people have a strong desire to be happy
C. serious art is often contradictory with happiness
D. music is enjoyed by good and bad people alike
44. The word "Celebrix" in the advertisement _____.
A. misleads people into buying dangerous drugs
B. reminds people of a cheerful feeling
C. boasts of the effectiveness of a drug
D. comes from a religious term
45. How could the economy depend on our forgetting things?
A. The economy would not be boosted if everybody were satisfied
B. There are many new products designed for the forgetful
C. People will spend more money if we believe in easy happiness
D. We pay heavily for forgetting things easily

Part III Translation and Writing (55%)

Section A Translation (40%)

Translate the following into Chinese:

(1) Academic circles had long recognized that regulatory agencies were often "captured" by a regulated industry. The public would become aroused by the revelation of an abuse in a certain industry and a regulatory agency would be created, staffed initially by people responsive to the public interest, or at least highly critical of the industry. But eventually, public attention would turn to other problems, and only the regulated industry itself would maintain an interest in who was appointed to the agency and what decisions it rendered. In the long run, people sympathetic to the regulated industry would be appointed to the regulatory agency, and rulings would be made in the interest of the industry rather than in the interest of the public.

(2) In recent years there has been considerable discussion of the relation between science and the humanities. The differences in attitudes are related in part to the different objectives of science and the humanities. In gross terms, one objective of science is to achieve precise and parsimonious statements about the structure and processes of the animate and inanimate world. Ideally, these statements allow us to describe, understand, and predict something about that world. As stated earlier, elegance or aesthetic appeal have their place in the world of the scientist, but these qualities can be expressed in terms of precision and parsimony. A primary objective of the humanities is to enrich the life of the beholder by arousing some sensual experience, emotion, or feeling. Some of

these feelings are quite complex and intricate, and need developing an activity that requires a great deal of talent. There are a number of ways in which the humanities and sciences are alike. One of the principal likenesses is/the motivations for both groups.

Translate the following into English:

筷子是中餐桌上最有特色的用餐工具。几千年来我们中国人一直视筷子为一种可以将饭从碗中逐口送入口中的最简单同时也是最有效的工具。全国各地的筷子大小基本一样, 而用材的种类则各有不同, 选材包括竹子、木材、象牙、塑料、铝、银、金等。特长的竹筷通常为厨房用筷。过去人们用嵌有银器的木筷来测试是否有人在餐中下毒, 因为银器碰到一些有毒品会起变色反应。

Section B Writing (15%)

Read the following passage carefully and then write a summary of it in English in about 120 words.

A tool is an implement or device used directly upon a piece of material to shape it into a desired form. The date of the earliest tools is extremely remote. Tools, found in northern Kenya in 1969 have been estimated to be about 2,600,000 years old, and their state of development suggests that even older tools remain to be discovered.

The present array of tools has as common ancestors the sharpened stones that were the keys to early human survival. Rudely fractured stones, first “found” and later “made” by hunters who needed a general-purpose tool were a “knife” of sorts that could also be used to hack, to pound, and to grub. In the course of a vast interval of time, a variety of single-purpose tools came into being. With the twin developments of agriculture and animal domestication, roughly 10,000 years ago, the many demands of a settled way of life led to a higher degree of tool specialization; the identities of the ax, adz, chisel, and saw were clearly established more than 4,000 years ago.

The common denominator of these tools is removal of material from a workpiece, usually by some forms of cutting. The presence of a cutting edge is therefore characteristic of most tools, and the principal concern of toolmakers has been the pursuit and creation of improved cutting edges. Tool effectiveness was enhanced enormously by hafting—the fitting of a handle to a piece of sharp stone, which endowed the tool with better control, more energy, or both.

It is helpful to draw the distinction between hand and machine tools. Hand tools are those used by craftsmen in manual operations, such as chopping, chiseling, sawing, filing, or forging. Complementary tools, often needed as auxiliaries to the shaping tools, include such implements as the hammer for nailing and the vise for holding. A craftsman may also use instruments that facilitate accurate measurements: the rule, divider, square and others. Power tools—usually hand-held, motor-powered implements such as the electric drill or electric saw—perform many of the old manual operations and as such may be considered hand tools. Machine tools are analogous to hand tools in their function as shaping implements, but they require stationary, mounting and mechanical drive for the working of strong materials, primarily metal, and the mass processing of precision parts.

During the evolution of tools over more than 2,000,000 years, using as principal materials. Successively stone, bronze, and iron, humans developed a number of particular tools. Taken together, these specialized tools form an inverted pyramid resting upon the first general-purpose tool, the nearly formless chopper. With the discovery of metals and the support of numerous inventions allowing their exploitation, the first approximations to the

modern forms of the basic tools of the craftsman established themselves, with the main thrust further development directed at improving the cutting edges.

The earliest tools were multipurpose; specialized tools were latecomers. A multipurpose tool, although able to do a number of things, does none of them as well as a tool designed proportioned for one job and one material.

参考答案与解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

(略)

Part II Reading Comprehension (30%)

Passage One

16. B. 细节题。第1段第1句提到每年的一段特定时间里我们中有许多人都要将注意力转到我的内心世界,主要目的就是思考如何提高我们的生活。
17. C. 推断题。作者在第2段提到诗人 Theodore Roethke 对内省有其独到的见解,他认为:“内省是使原有心理状态更为混乱的祸根。”。作者作为一名心理学家,十分同意 Roethke 的观点,这个观点也得到了大量的心理学研究的验证。
18. D. 推理判断题。文章第5段谈到了作者与其他两位心理学家的研究结果。作者提到,些对自己恋情作出本能的情感反应的人最终预测到了他们几个月后是否还能与其恋人续交往。
19. D. 词汇理解题。文章第5段提到了作为 Theodore Roethke 被测试的两组人,一组是 the “feeling” people; 另一组人是 the navel gazer。文章第1段一开始就提到过类似的词 navel gazing time,即“自我反省思考的时间”,根据上下文的理解,可推断出该词就是对 navel gazing 的同义转述。所以选项 D “着眼于过去的人”与原文的意思最为贴切。
20. A. 推断题。文章最后一段提到消防队员都要进行一系列的压力缓解过程,这样做可以让他们心情好些,可以阻止精神疾病的发生。最后作者强调:人们经常把注意力从刚刚发过的痛苦的事情中分散出来,这样比一味地去重温这段经历好得多。选项 A 最贴近文章意思。

Passage Two

21. A. 细节题。文章第1段开篇就提到演讲使大多数人都深感恐惧。人们最怕的就是丢面子。选项 A “看上去很愚蠢”为正确答案。
22. C. 推断题。文章第3段提到,虽然性格外向的人面对考验能稍显轻松,但这并非表明一定会做得更好。有些性格腼腆的人在演讲中往往能够发挥出色。性格无法预示演讲的成败。
23. A. 细节题。文章第3段最后一句话提到无论你在现实生活中是什么样子,关键是表现自然不要矫揉造作。
24. B. 推断题。文章中的例子都是用来证明作者的某个观点,所以考生需要联系文章的上文来

解和判断。文章第 5 段最后一句话, 第 6 段中谈到的英国心理学家 RD:Laing 的例子其实就是来说明这个观点的。文章提到这位心理学家总是发表一些即兴的讲话, 完全不顾及观众的感受, 就好像在表现而并非在向观众解释一样。

25. A. 词汇理解题。文章主要讲了两种演讲的方式是不可取的: 一是准备的过于认真仔细, 使得演讲太像表演, 以至于观众怀疑其真实性; 二是太过真实了, 太自然, 太不留心于观众交流的需求了。而真正成功的演讲应该是介于这两者之间的, 即文章最后一段提到的演讲中要保持一种自然的自我意识状态。

Passage Three

26. C. 本题可从第 3 段作者的 putting that age-old innocent beverage 等词可以判断作者觉得这些人 disregard of the ways things develop themselves。
27. D. 从第 2、3 段作者叙述时用的词语 contains all the good-for-you stuff 和 pleasantly surprised to learn that, 可以看出作者认为人们有些夸大和宣扬他们所做的事。
28. C. cook up 编造, 捏造; concoct 捏造, 编造, 虚构。
29. A. 作者在上一段已经讲到他们 cook up something, 最后一段又举了 turn rib roast into a pinch of powder 的例子说明 groundless cooked-up miracles。选项 A 正确。
30. D. 从文中作者的用词可以看出: 作者对这些所谓的新科学发明持消极态度, 甚至从感情上比较轻视。

Passage Four

31. B. 文章第 1 段提到, 从事 literacy animator 的人都是 deeply concerned and committed people ... the marginalized, 即他们由于反对贫穷而将自己投身于帮助这群处于社会边缘的文盲的事业中。他们的目的是: 帮助那些想过有意义生活的人实现自我教育。因此选项 B 正确。
32. B. 文章第 2 段首先提到 Arigbede 认为 literacy animators 必须针对不同的工作对象审慎地选择培养他们什么样的文化和思想意识。随后作者又提出疑问: 美国的文化教育工作者是否考虑过教授的内容与学生的 traditional cultures or community 相冲突。因此我们可以推测在美国 literacy animators 并没有考虑到这方面的因素, 只是一味地传授自己的文化。
33. D. 作者首先在第 2 段, 然后在第 3 段中又着重论述到: 文化教育应该帮助那些被迫接受主流文化的少数群体保持自己特有的语言和文化。
34. B. 文章第 3 段中主要是把 choral reading 和 the practice of having one student read out loud to the group 作对比, 由后面的个人表演我们可以推测 choral reading 应该是选项 B (集体主义)。
35. D. 由第 1 题题解可知, literacy animator 主要目的是想帮人摆脱贫困, 而第 1 段中又指出他们并不是出于对文化的热爱, 而只是把其看作实际的生存技能。

Passage Five

36. B. 文章第 1 段首先用数字说明只有很少的人能够坚持自己的计划, 但第 2 段笔锋一转提出专家认为 you can keep those resolutions long term, even if you're struggling now, 再结合下文的论述可知, 作者认为不应该放弃自己的决心。
37. A. The 90-10 eating rule 是说如果你 90% 的时间都吃得很健康, 那么另外的 10% 的时间你就可以随便吃, 也就是说, 你必须有 90% 的时间是健康饮食的, 而另外 10% 的时间没有特别的限制。

38. C. 文章后半部分在谈到保持运动的动力时提到 *setting goals too high is another common mistake*, 同时指出 *Starting slowly is key*. 故选项 C 为答案。
39. A. 这 4 项包括: *reviewing original goals, adding variety to a fitness regime, starting slowly and start up again immediately*.
40. C. 文章无论是谈论饮食方面还是运动方面都是从 *motivation* 的角度出发。故答案为选项 C。

Passage Six

41. C. 本题是一道细节事实题。原文的第 1 句话就说, 很多事情让人们觉得艺术家很古怪, 而最古怪的可能是: 他们唯一的工作就是探究各种情感, 而且他们偏偏着重的是那些令人痛苦的感觉。这一道题考查的其实就是对词汇 *lousy* 的认识。这个词的意思是 *very painful or unpleasant* “非常痛苦的或不愉快的”。因此, 正确答案应该是选项 C。
42. B. 本题是一道词汇题。这句话说: 当然也有过例外, 但在过去的一个多世纪里, 说严肃艺术与快乐的感觉格格不入, 这话并不是一种 *stretch*. 使语句通顺而且符合语境的只有 B. 再有原文说 *serious art has been at war with happiness, at war* 这个短语字面含义是“处于战争状态”, 引申的意思是“格格不入”或“过不去”, 用的很夸张。
43. C. 本题是一道例证题。我们知道, 给出一个例子的目的不是说明一个事实, 而是通过这个例子来说明某种观点。“欢乐颂”出现在第 2 段只有一句话, 第 1 句就是本段的观点: 严肃艺术与欢乐的感觉格格不入。接下来用伯格小说的这个实例来说明这个观点。考例证题的关键是能否找到例子说明的观点或者支持此观点的例子, 而非能否看懂例子本身。
44. B. 本题是一道推理题。说到广告, 人们大致会想到吹捧、误导一类的可能, 这是选项 A 和 C 的干扰性所在。第 4 段末尾提到这种叫作 *Celebrix* 的药物时, 确实提到了这种药的副作用, 说“我们发现它(这种药物)可能会提高患心脏病风险”。本文的主题又是讨论关于欢乐和痛苦的问题, 因此选项 B 为正确答案。
45. C. 原文最后一段的第 1 句话讲到: 我们所忘记的——我们的经济正是依赖于我们对此的忘记——是快乐并非仅仅就是没有痛苦的愉悦。言下之意, 人们认为快乐是没有痛苦的, 是可以轻易地获得的, 即快乐可以轻易地买到, 而我们的经济正依赖于此。

Part III Translation and Writing (55%)

Section A Translation (40%)

Translate the following into Chinese:

- (1) 学术界很早就认识到调节机构经常会被管制行业所俘虏。人们通常会意识到某一行业的弊端, 这时就会建立一个调节机构, 这种机构是由公众利益负责人或者至少是该行业的重要人物组成。但最终, 公众注意会转移到其他问题上, 那时就只有管制行业自身会对诸如谁被指派到机构工作, 机构会作出什么样的决策之类的问题感兴趣。从长远来看, 赞同调节机构的人通常会被委派到机构, 规则则会从行业的利益而不是从公众的利益出发来制定。
- (2) 近年来, 人们对于自然科学与人文科学之间的关系的讨论相当多。某种程度上讲, 态度的不同与自然和人文科学的目标不同有关。总体而言, 自然科学的一个目标是对生命世界和无生命世界构造和进化的精确简洁陈述。理想化地讲, 这些陈述能使我们描述、理解和预测一些事情。早些时候人们提到, 科学家们呼吁幽雅和美学, 但是这些特性能够精确和简洁地表达出来。人文科学的首要目标是通过引起一些感觉、情感, 或者知觉来丰富人们的生活。有些感觉相当复杂难解, 需要进行一项要求才智比较高的活动。自然科学和人文科学在很多方面还是相像的。两者的主要相似点之一是它们的研究动机。

Translate the following into English:

Chopsticks are the most distinctive eating tool at the Chinese dining table. For thousands of years we Chinese have always regarded chopsticks as the simplest possible and the most efficient tool for transporting food from a bowl to the mouth. Chopsticks, which are roughly uniform in size throughout China, can be made of a variety of materials, including bamboo, wood, ivory, plastic, aluminum, silver and gold. Special long bamboo chopsticks are generally used in the kitchen. In the past, wooden chopsticks inlaid with silver thread were used to test whether poison was put in a meal, since silver reacts to a number of poisonous substances by changing its color.

Section B

Writing (15%)

The version is open.