

哈尔滨工业大学 (深圳) 2024 学年秋季学期

2024 级大学英语 A 期末综合考试

## 参考答案 (详版)

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注意事项:

0. 编辑: Alan

1. 详版答案从不同教辅、网站摘编汇总而成, 部分题号与回忆版有出入。内容一致。

2. 仅供参考。如有错漏请联系: [2488117166@qq.com](mailto:2488117166@qq.com)。

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**Part I Listening Comprehension (35 points)****Section A [7×1'=7 points]**

**Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.**

The police released the first video images yesterday of the two men believed to have been involved in robbing a jewelry shop in the city seven days ago. But the video pictures taken a week ago were not very clear. The camera which filmed the men was about 200 meters away from a parked lorry which the robbers later used as a getaway vehicle. The men were also filmed wearing hoods as they ran towards the lorry after the robbery. The pictures are timed at 9:05 a. m. Last Saturday-just half an hour before the robbery occurred. Witnesses have confirmed that at some time during this half-hour, they saw the two men, without hoods, leave the lorry separately. Despite the quality of the video, the police believe the robbers are distinct enough to be identified.

1. Where were the two men filmed?
2. What did witnesses see the two men do?

1. C     2. B

**Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.**

A few months ago, millions of people in London heard alarms all over the city. The emergency services, the Fire Departments, the police, hospitals, and ambulances stood by, ready to go into action. In railway and underground stations, people read notices and maps which told them where to go and what to do in the emergency. This was Exercise Flood Call, to prepare people for a flood emergency. London wasn't flooded yet, but it is possible that it will be. Though a flood wall was built in the 1960s, Londoners still must be prepared for a possible disaster. If one happens, 50 underground stations will be under water. Electricity, gas and phone services will be out of action. Roads will be drowned. It will be impossible to cross any of the bridges between north and south London.

3. What happened in London a few months ago?
4. What measure was taken against floods in London in the 1960s?

3. B     4. A

**Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.**

5. D     6. D     7. A

Washington University in Saint Louis, Missouri, is a medium-sized university. It has eleven thousand students. 12% of them were international students, mostly graduate students.

The University has schools for law, medicine, and social work. It also has a Business School, a School of Design and Visual Arts, and a School of Engineering and Applied Science. But more than 60% of courses are taught through the Arts and Sciences program.

The new school year that begins this fall will cost about 50,000 dollars for undergraduates. That includes twelve months of living expenses estimated at 20,000 dollars.

Graduate tuition differs by program. Tuition for the Master of Social Work program, for example, will cost 37,000 dollars in the coming year. The Master of Business Administration program will cost about 38,000 dollars.

The university offers financial assistance to international students, including first-year students, but says its resources are limited.

Scholarships are available. The university also offers a monthly payment plan to spread out the cost of tuition.

It offers loan programs. International students in the United States generally cannot receive federal student loans. But they may be able to take out private loans, as many American students do.

5. How are about two-thirds of the courses taught?
6. What is the annual total cost for undergraduates?
7. What would an international student be unable to receive?

**Section B [8×1'=8 points]**

M: Good morning, Butner. [8] Good to have you here.

W: Thank you. Good morning.

M: [8] And let me start with you, because this clearly was a labor of love for you, I believe, [9] as you have spent the last seven years of your life documenting the lives of these more than 400 teenagers

that you connected with in such a real way. Why did you want to do this?

W: You know, I always say this project found me; I didn't go looking for it. And I think I just have a real sensitivity towards teenagers. [10] And I think that kids are misrepresented in society. There's a lot of suspicion about teenagers. I think that society doesn't really know who they are. And I'm always rooting for the underdog.

M: Is that the common thread that you found? Did you find that they are, for the most part, the underdogs? I mean that they are really living such complicated lives at such young ages.

W: Oh, absolutely! I think that life is moving really fast these days, and I think that these kids are forced to grow up. And [11] I think a lot of kids are facing very big issues in life, you know, much bigger than we had ever, or at least I had ever faced.

M: Alright, well, that's a good message to end on. So much more we'd love to talk with you about. Thank you.

**8. What is the most probable relationship between the man and woman?**

**D)。**解析 对话一开始,男士就对女士表示欢迎,并接着说“让我们先从您自身谈起吧”,然后问了女士几个问题,四个选项中只有D项“主持

人和嘉宾”最符合二人之间的关系,故为正确答案。

**9. What has the woman been doing in the past seven years?**

**B)。**解析 对话一开始男士就说,女士花了七年的时间真实地记录了所接触到的四百多名青少年的生活,故可知B项正确。

**10. According to the woman, what kind of position are teenagers in?**

**B)。**解析 对话中女士说,社会对青少年并不了解,对他们存在怀疑,而自己对青少年问题一直很敏感,一直都支持弱者。可见在女士看来,青少年属于弱势群体,故B项正确。

**11. Why does the woman assume that teenagers are living complicated lives?**

**A)。**解析 对话中男士问女士是否觉得青少年中的大部分人都是弱势群体,因为他们的生活状况很复杂,女士回答“当然”,并说现在的生活节奏越来越快,青少年被迫长大,很多人面临着生活中的重大问题,故可知A项“青少年正在面对生活中的重大问题”是他们生活变复杂的原因。B项只是描述目前生活的现状,不是导致青少年生活复杂的直接原因;C项文中未提及;文中说青少年被迫长大,而不是陈述他们迅速成长,故D项也错误。

M: Hello.  
 W: Hello, this is Emily Wood. May I speak to Robert Gilbank please?  
 M: Hi, Emily, it's Robert. What can I do for you?  
 W: Well, I'm calling about the theater group I belong to, the Princeton Players. We are looking for more people to join us, especially men. [12] **And I thought you might be interested.**  
 M: Oh, gosh, [12] **you know how much I love acting, [14] but I'm taking some very hard courses. I might be able to learn my part, but I would hardly have time to come to the rehearsals.**  
 W: Well, actually, [13] **we rehearse only one night a week, Thursdays from seven to ten,** though we would have to put in extra time before performance.  
 M: Only once a week, you say. Well, could you give me some time to think it over?  
 W: Sure, but look, [15] **why don't you come and watch our rehearsal next Thursday? I think you will like the way we work. When you see how much fun it is, you will want to join right away.**  
 M: [15] **Okay, I'll come to a rehearsal, but I can't promise more than that.**  
 W: Great. I'll give you a call on Wednesday to remind you. Talk to you then, bye now.  
 M: Bye, Emily.

12. Why does Emily invite Robert to join in the theater group?  
 13. How often does the group rehearse?  
 14. Why does Robert ask for time to think about whether he will join the group?  
 15. What does Emily expect Robert to do?

#### 12. C

##### 【听前预测】

1. 三项含有 he, 一项含有 his。
2. 三项含有与表演有关的词汇 (actors, acting, acting job)。

结论: 对话可能与男士及表演有关。

【解析】女士给男士打电话, 邀请他加入剧团, 因为女士觉得男士可能会比较感兴趣。对此男士的回答是“*Oh, gosh, you know how much I love acting.* (哦, 天哪, 你知道我有多喜欢表演。)”可见, 埃米莉邀请罗伯特加入剧团正是因为她知道罗伯特喜欢表演。

#### 13. A

##### 【听前预测】

1. 两项以 every 开头。
2. 两项以 a week 结尾。
3. 四项都是表示频率的短语。

结论: 本题可能与某件事发生的频率有关。

【解析】动词 rehearse 意为“排练”, 其名词形式为 rehearsal。本题问的是埃米莉所在的剧团多久会进行一次排练。对话中明确提到, 她们每周只在周四晚 7 点到 10 点排练一次, 可见选项 A 所说的“one night a week (每周一次)”是正确的。选项 C 具有一定的迷惑性, 因为对话中的确提到了 Thursday, 但该选项所说的 every other Thursday 意思是“每隔一周的周四”, 故表述不正确。

#### 14. B

##### 【听前预测】

1. 三项以 he 开头, 一项以 his 开头。
2. 三项含有与时间有关的词汇 (schedule, time)。

结论: 本题可能考查与男士的时间安排有关的内容。

【解析】在女士邀请男士的时候, 男士回答说他的确很喜欢表演, 但之后又提到“*but I'm taking some very hard courses.* (我选了一些非常难的课程。)”可见男士由于学业繁重无法分太多的精力给剧团活动, 故选 B。

#### 15. C

##### 【听前预测】

1. 四项均以动词原形开头 (see, learn, enjoy, pick)。
2. 两项以时间结尾 (Wednesday, Thursday)。
3. 两项含有与表演有关的词汇 (part, rehearsal)。

结论: 本题可能考查在未来某一时间要做的事情。

【解析】男士无法立即做出决定, 于是女士建议男士周四先去看看她们排练, 当他发现其中的乐趣之后, 自然会决定加入。可见, 女士希望男士会喜欢剧团的排练, 从而成为剧团的一员, 故本题选 C。

## Section C [10×1'=10 points]

## 【听力原文】

Good afternoon. I'm Celia Kim, housing director here at the university. [16] I'm visiting all the dormitories this week to inform students about check-out procedures. I know you have a lot on your minds with finals coming up, but there are a few things you need to be aware of as you prepare to leave for vacation. This dormitory will be closed during the summer months and will reopen on September 1st. You must vacate your room by June 3rd. Even if you're registered for classes during the summer, you must leave this dorm by June 3rd. If this poses a problem for you, you should contact my office as soon as possible. You should remember to turn in your room key before you leave. Failure to return your key can result in a 20-dollar fine. [17] You must also make sure that all of your personal property has been cleared out of your room. [18] I'll be passing out a form for you to fill out concerning the condition of your room. You should report on the form any damage to your room which has occurred over the last year, such as holes in the room's walls, doors, windows or cabinets. That way, our summer maintenance crew will know where to make repairs before the next school year starts. If you have any questions during the next few days, please ask your resident advisors or call my office. Now please take one of the forms as they are passed around.

16. What does the speaker mainly discuss?  
17. Before leaving their dorm rooms, what must the students do?  
18. What must students report on the forms?

## 16. D

【解题思路】四项均为名词短语，相互之间关联度不高，且该题目为此段短文的第一题，因此很可能考查短文的主旨。

【解析】讲话者在开头就进行了自我介绍，表明自己是“housing director here at the university(大学的住宿主管)”，其讲话内容也围绕学生宿舍在暑期的各项管理规定展开，可见该短文的主旨是暑期前的各项退房手续，故选D。check-out意为“离开房间；退房结账”，其反义短语为“check-in(办理入住；登记，报到)”。

## 17. C

## 【解题思路】

1. 四项均以动词原形开头(register, repair, remove, call)。
2. 三项属于学生可能需要做的事情(register for summer school, remove personal property, call the housing office)。

结论：本题可能考查学生需要做的事情，应留意与动作有关的信息。

【解析】本题是问学生在离开宿舍前必须要做的事情。housing director重点强调了三件事情：一是学生必须在6月3日之前搬离宿舍，如有困难，需与宿管部门联系；二是学生在离校之前要交出钥匙；三是要确保将自己的个人财物带出自己的房间。没有选项提及搬离或交钥匙的事情，故正确答案只能是C。

## 18. B

## 【解题思路】

1. 四项均为名词性短语。
2. 两项含有与假期有关的词汇(summer addresses, leave)，分别涉及地点和时间。

结论：应注意听与假期有关的名词，可能是需要听众提供某种信息。

【解析】本题是问学生在表格里应该填写什么信息。讲话者提到，学生需要填写一个关于房间状况的表格，写明在过去的一年当中房屋设施有哪些损坏，比如墙、门、窗、柜子等等。故选B。

## 【听力原文】

Good evening. I am doctor Winkle, saying hello to you from the school radio station. Do you have trouble sleeping at night? Tossing and turning in your bed can be a very painful experience. Then maybe this is for you. [19] When you worry about needing sleep and twisting around, trying to find a comfortable position, you're probably only making matters worse. What happens is that your heart rate actually increases, making it more difficult to relax. You may also have some bad habits that contribute to the problem. [20] Do you rest frequently during the day? Do you get virtually no exercise, or do you exercise strenuously late in the day? Do you think about sleeping a lot or sleeping late on weekends? Any or all of these factors might be leading to your insomnia by disrupting your body's natural rhythm. What should you do then on those sleepless nights? [21] Don't bother with sleeping pills. They can actually cause worse insomnia later. The best thing to do is to drink milk or eat cheese or tuna fish. They are all rich in the amino acid that helps produce in the brain a neurotransmitter that induces sleep. This neurotransmitter will help you relax, and you'll be on the way to get a good night's sleep. Until tomorrow's broadcast, this has been another in the series "Hints for Good Health" by Doctor Winkle.

19. What happens when you turn and twist to get comfortable?  
 20. What sometimes causes people to have trouble sleeping?  
 21. What does the speaker say about sleeping pills?

## 19. B

## 【解题思路】

1. 四项均为句子。
2. 三项含有与睡眠、休息有关的词汇(relax, sleep, sleeping)。
3. 四项均提及第二人称(your, you)。

结论: 本题可能考查对睡眠情况的描述, 从句式来看, 可能是谈到某种影响。

【解析】短文在开始部分提到, 如果担心自己难以入睡, 一直辗转反侧试图找一个舒服的姿势的话, 你很可能只会使情况更糟, 因为这时候心率会加快, 从而使人更难以放松、入睡, 故选 B。

## 20. C

## 【解题思路】

1. 四项均为名词短语。
2. 两项含有与缺少有关的词汇(failure, lack)。
3. 三项含有与睡眠、休息有关的词汇(rest, sleep, going to bed)。

结论: 本题可能是问什么因素会导致失眠。

【解析】短文提到, “可能还有其他一些不好的习惯会导致失眠。你白天是不是经常休息? 你是不是一点都不锻炼? 抑或是你很晚的时候还做剧烈运动? 你周末的时候是不是想多睡一会或睡懒觉? 其中任何一个因素或者所有这些因素都可能导致失眠, 因为它们会打乱你身体的自然节奏。”将各选项中的叙述与短文提及的内容比对即可得出正确选项为 C。D(睡前吃奶酪)在后文中虽有提及, 但却属于有助于睡眠的做法。

## 21. A

## 【解题思路】

1. 三项以 they 开头, 需先判定 they 的指代对象。
2. 三项含有与产生影响有关的动词(cause, help, make)。

结论: 本题可能考查某种东西会产生何种影响。

【解析】题干问讲话者(即温克尔博士)对于安眠药持怎样的观点。温克尔博士提到: “当晚上失眠的时候, 你应该做些什么呢? 不要吃安眠药, 因为安眠药会引起以后更糟糕的失眠。最好是喝点牛奶, 吃些奶酪或者金枪鱼。” 故选 A。

## 【听力原文】

[22] We've just discussed how most snakes move, but there are some notable exceptions. One is the snake called the "American side-winder". From its name, you can probably guess that it moves sideways rather than in a straight line. This is because it lives in the desert where the sand slips and slides. [23] With nothing firm to push against for traction, the side-winder has had to adapt its way of movement to the shifting sand. It pushes against the sand with the entire side of its body, and then move sideways or sidesteps. Think about how a skier climbs a slope on skies. The skier places the skies at an angle of approximately 90 degrees to the direction of movement. The skier then moves each ski by taking a step to the side up the slope. The side-winder snake moves in much the same manner. It lays its body at about 60 degree angle to the direction in which it wants to go. By doing this, the snake has more sand to push against. Then it points its head in the direction it wants to go and leaps to a parallel spot. Contractions down the length of the snake's body force the remainder of the body to follow. [24] If you see the tracks left by a side-winder in loose sand, you'll see a series of paralleled lines. [25] An added advantage gained from this method of moving may be that the snake's body is kept cooler by the breaking of contact with the hot sand during its leaps.

22. What is the main topic of the talk?  
 23. Why does the side-winder move the way it does?  
 24. What do the side-winder's tracks look like?  
 25. What may be a special advantage of the side-winder's method of moving?

## 22. C

## 【解题思路】

1. 四项均为名词性短语,且相互之间关联度不高。
2. 两项含有与沙漠有关的词汇(sand, desert)。

结论: 本题可能考查短文的主旨。

【解析】讲话者在开头处就提到:“刚刚我们已经讲了大多数蛇的移动方式,但是还有一些明显的特例, American side-winder(北美斜行蛇)就是其中的一种。”接下来,讲话者详细介绍了这种蛇的移动方式。故选 C。

## 23. B

【解题思路】四项均为以 to 开头的不定式短语,而不定式短语通常可以表示目的。因此本题很可能考查某种做法的目的是什么。

【解析】题干问这种斜行蛇为什么要这样移动。短文中提到:“With nothing firm to push against for traction, the side-winder has had to adapt its way of movement to the shifting sand. (由于找不到坚硬的东西来提供支撑摩擦力,斜行蛇只能使其移动的方式适应松软的细沙环境。)”接着,讲话者将这种蛇的移动方式与滑雪者的行进路线进行了类比,故选 B。

## 24. D

## 【解题思路】

1. 四项均以 lines 结尾。
2. 修饰 lines 的均为表示形状的形容词(wavy, circular, perpendicular, parallel)。

结论: 本题可能考查这种蛇移动路线的具体形状,需重点关注与 lines 有关的内容。

【解析】短文中明确提到,如果你观察斜行蛇在细沙中留下的痕迹,就会发现它的行迹是平行线的形状,故选 D。其他三项 wavy(波浪形)、circular(圆形)、perpendicular(垂直线形)均未提及,可以排除。

## 25. A

## 【解题思路】

1. 四项均为名词短语。
2. 三项以比较级开头(lower, greater, wider)。
3. 四项均含有与动物的生理状态有关的词或短语(body temperatures, energy consumption, conceal itself, vision)。

结论: 本题可能考查斜行蛇特殊的移动方式对于其在沙漠中的生存有什么好处。

【解析】讲话者在结尾处指出,这种移动方式在行进的过程中有短时离开地面的时候,因此能够使斜行蛇在灼热的沙漠里保持较低的体温,故选 A。

**Section D [10×1=10']**

26. The students in Akira Miyake's study were all majoring in

- A. physics.
- B. psychology or physics.
- C. science, technology, engineering or mathematics.

答案: C

题干翻译: Akira Miyake 研究中涉及到的学生都是什么专业的?

解题思路: 本题考查的是参加某项研究的学生的专业。本题需要注意的是专业名称相关的信息。

答案原文:

LISA: I got a little confused at first about which students the study was based on. They weren't actually majoring in physics - they were majoring in what's known as the STEM disciplines. That's science, technology, engineering and ...

答案解析: 当听到 They weren't actually majoring in physics 可排除 A 选项与 B 选项, 随后根据 they were majoring in what's known as the STEM disciplines. That's science, technology, engineering and... 可确认 C 选项为正确选项。

27. The aim of Miyake's study was to investigate

- A. what kind of women choose to study physics.
- B. a way of improving women's performance in physics.
- C. whether fewer women than men study physics at college.

答案: B

题干翻译: Miyake 的研究的主要目的是为了调查什么?

解析思路: 本题考查的是某项研究的主要内容。

答案原文:

GREG: But what the researchers wanted to find out was basically what they could do about the relatively low level of the women's results.

答案解析: 当考查某个主题的具体内容时, 听力原文与选项内容可能是表意相同, 但用词与句式都有相当大的差别, 因此大家在预先阅读选项信息时, 注意记得记住选项的大致含义, 从而在听到对应信息时, 可快速选择出正确答案。这道题中关键点在于 what they could do about the relatively low level of women's results, 据此可知正确答案为 B 选项。

28. The female physics students were wrong to believe that

- A. the teachers marked them in an unfair way.
- B. the male students expected them to do badly.
- C. their test results were lower than the male students'.

答案: B

题干翻译: 物理系的女性学生都错误地相信下列哪一项观点?

解题思路： 本题考查的是某个观点。

答案原文： LISA: Right - now let's see if I can remember ... it was that in the physics class, the female students thought the male students all assumed that women weren't any good at physics ... was that it? And they thought that the men expected them to get poor results in their tests.

GREG: That's what the women thought, and that made them nervous, so they did get poor results. But actually they were wrong ... No one was making any assumptions about the female students at all.

答案解析： 根据 the female students thought 可知，此处开始讨论物理系女性学生的观点。当听到 the female students thought the male students all assumed that women weren't any good at physics 时，可记下该信息。随后当听到 That's what the women thought 以及 But actually they were wrong 时，即可确认该信息是题目考查的信息，据此可知 B 选项正确。

29. Miyake's team asked the students to write about

- A. what they enjoyed about studying physics.
- B. the successful experiences of other people.
- C. something that was important to them personally.

答案： C

题干翻译： Miyake 的团队要求学生去写什么内容？

解题思路： 本题考查的是书写的某项具体内容。

答案原文： LISA: Anyway, what Miyake's team did was quite simple - getting the students to do some writing before they went into the physics class. What did they call it?

GREG: Values-affirmation - they had to write an essay focusing on things that were significant to them, not particularly to do with the subject they were studying, but more general things like music, or people who mattered to them.

答案解析： 根据 what Miyake's team did was quite simple - getting the students to do some writing 可知，此处开始讨论 Miyake 团队要求学生写的具体内容。随后根据听到的 they had to write an essay focusing on that were significant to them 与 not particularly to do with the subject they were studying 可排除 A 选项。随后根据 general things like music, or people who mattered to them 可确定 C 选项为正确选项。这道题需要注意的是 B 选项与听力原文中提到的 people who mattered to them 的信息对应，此处 people who mattered to them 是作为例子来解释说明 significant to them 。因此本题考查的不仅是信息的抓取能力，还有信息重要程度的辨别能力。

30. What was the aim of the writing exercise done by the subjects?

- A. to reduce stress
- B. to strengthen verbal ability
- C. to encourage logical thinking

答案： A

题干翻译： 研究主体所进行的写作练习的目的是什么？

解题思路： 本文考查的是所采用的研究方法的目的是什么。

答案原文:

LISA: Right. So the idea of doing the writing is that this gets the students thinking in a positive way.

GREG: And putting these thoughts into words can relax them and help them overcome the psychological factors that lead to poor performance.

答案解析: 当听到 the idea of doing the writing 时可知此处的开始讨论让研究主体进行写作练习的目的。之后提及的 putting these thoughts into words 实际上是 writing exercise 的同义表达, 因此当听到 can relax them 和 help them overcome... 时即可判断出 A 选项为正确选项。

31. What surprised the researchers about the study?

- A. how few students managed to get A grades
- B. the positive impact it had on physics results for women
- C. the difference between male and female performance

答案: B

题干翻译: 关于研究内容, 让研究者感到惊讶的是什么?

解题思路: 本题考查的是让研究者感到惊讶的内容。

答案原文:

LISA: But what the researchers in the study hadn't expected was that this one activity raised the women's physics grades from the C to the B range.

答案解析: 当听到 hadn't expected 时, 应迅速反应出此处与 surprised 同义, 此处开始讨论让研究者感到惊讶的内容。当听到 raised the women's physics grades from the C to the B range 时, 应迅速归纳这句话显示的是一种积极的影响, 从而可判定 B 选项为正确选项。

32. Greg and Lisa think Miyake's results could have been affected by

- A. the length of the writing task.
- B. the number of students who took part.
- C. the information the students were given.

答案: C

题干翻译: Greg 和 Lisa 认为 Miyake 的研究结果会受什么影响?

解题思路: 本题考查的是影响 Miyake 的研究结果的某种因素。

答案原文: GREG: Mind you, Miyake's article left out a lot of details. Like, did the students do the writing just once, or several times? And had they been told why they were doing the writing? That might have affected the results.

答案解析:

这道题问的是可能影响 Miyake 的研究结果的某些因素, 题目中的隐含前提即为 Miyake 的研究结果有存疑的地方。因此当听到 Miyake's article left out a lot of details 时, 应意识到此处会继续分析影响研究结果的因素。随后当听到 students do the writing just once or several times 和 had they been told why they were doing the writing 时, 可排除 A 选项与 B 选项。尽管 C 选项在听力原文中没有直接给出, 但是所有选项中与原文最相关的选项, 因此 C 选项为正确选项。

33. Greg and Lisa decide that in their own project, they will compare the effects of

- A. two different writing tasks.
- B. a writing task with an oral task.
- C. two different oral tasks.

答案: A

题干翻译: Greg 和 Lisa 决定在他们自己的项目中, 他们将会将什么影响因素进行比较?

解题思路: 本题考查的是 Greg 和 Lisa 在自己的项目中将影响因素进行比较的内容。

答案原文: GREG: So anyway, I thought for our project we could do a similar study, but investigate whether it really was the writing activity that had that result.

LISA: OK. So we could ask them to do a writing task about something completely different... something more factual? Like a general knowledge topic.

GREG: Maybe ... or we could have half the students doing a writing task and half doing something else, like an oral task.

LISA: Or even, half do the same writing task as in the original research and half do a factual writing task. Then we'd see if it really is the topic that made the difference, or something else.

GREG: That's it. Good.

答案解析: 这道题中可将 project 作为信息定位词。当听到 for our project 时, 应立即反应出此处开始讨论 Greg 与 Lisa 的项目。当听到 ask them to do a writing task about something completely different 时, 注意不要将其对应到选项 A, 因为此处听力原文中的 different 是指与 Miyake 的研究中的写作训练的区别, 而非 Greg 与 Lisa 的项目中提供两种不同的写作任务。随后当听到 have half the students doing a writing 与 half doing something else, like an oral task 时, 可对应到 B 选项, 但根据随后的 Or even 可知, B 选项被否定。随后听到 half do the same writing task in the original research 与 half do a factual writing task 时, 可知这里讨论的是两种不同的写作内容, 因此可对应到 A 选项, 然后根据后文中的 That's it. Good 可确认 A 选项为正确选项。

34. The main finding of Smolinsky's research was that class teamwork activities

- A. were most effective when done by all-women groups.
- B. had no effect on the performance of men or women.
- C. improved the results of men more than of women.

答案: B

题干翻译: Smolinsky 研究的主要发现是指班级团队活动应以下列哪项方式进行?

解题思路: 本题考查的是 Smolinsky 研究的主要发现。可将 Smolinsky 作为定位词。

答案原文:

LISA: And there was another article I read, by Smolinsky. It was about her research on how women and men perform in mixed teams in class, compared with single-sex teams and on their own.

GREG: Let me guess ...the women were better at teamwork.

LISA: That's what I expected, but actually the men and the women got the same results whether they were working in teams or on their own.

答案解析：当听到 by Smolinsky 时可知，此处开始讨论 Smolinsky 的研究内容。随后当听到 Let me guess 时要注意这里表述的内容并非 Smolinsky 研究的实际内容，而是说话者的猜测。当听到 the men and the women got the same results whether they were working in teams or on their own 时即可选出 B 选项。

35. What will Lisa and Greg do next?

- A. talk to a professor
- B. observe a science class
- C. look at the science timetable

答案：A

题干翻译：Lisa 和 Greg 下一步将会做什么？

解题思路：本题考查的是 Lisa 和 Greg 下一步的计划。此处可将 next 作为定位词。

答案原文：LISA: That shouldn't be difficult. Right, what do we need to do next? We could have a look at the timetable for the science classes ...or perhaps we should just make an appointment to see one of the science professors. That'd be better.

答案解析：当听到 what do we need to do next 时，即可反应出此处开始讨论 Lisa 和 Greg 下一步的计划。随后听到的 look at the timetable for the science classes 时，可对应到 C 选项；当听到 or perhaps we should just make an appointment to see one of the science professors 时可对应到 A 选项。随后根据 That'd be better 可知，A 选项为正确选项。

**Part II Banked Cloze (10 points) [1×10'=10 points]****Section A**

该短文从“词汇”的角度述及语言和思维的关系。

26. I (represent) 我们知道,语词(vocabulary, word)和思想(thought, idea)互为表里,语词是思想的外在体现和代表(represent),所以此处选择 I (represent) 最为贴切。

27. O (complex) 词汇量丰富的人能更好地表达和

理解复杂(complex)的想法。(这一点在第三段的例子中也有体现:词汇量狭窄的话,连简单的思想表达也会有欠缺)。

28. F (reflect) 第二段第二句的后半部分意为:“(语词)还可以帮助思想成形”,由此推断,该句的前半部分很可能是:“语词不仅仅被动地反映(reflect)思想”。

29. L (separate) 承接第二段前两句所述,作者以一个美洲部落为例,说明语言如何影响思维。由于他们的语言中没有单独表示 yellow 和 orange 的词,结果……(请见第 30 题)。separate 在这里是形容词,表示“单独的;不同的”。

30. E (distinguish) 结果他们便无法区分(distinguish) yellow 和 orange 这两种颜色。

31. C (mechanic) 第三段举了另一个例子——修车,说明语词是思维的构成要素。修车时,如果没有专门的词汇,就说明不明白车子出了什么毛病。修车时自然是与 mechanic (机械修理工)对话。

32. A (mature) 第四段出现了转折,作者想要说明,语词和思想并非简单的一一对应关系:说话用词简单并不等于头脑简单。第三、四句说:“(成年人)表达思想会混乱不清、太简单,这是由于他们的词汇量太少”。成年人表达简单并不等于他们思想简单。由此可见,第 32 题需要填的单词应和 simple 意思相反,故答案为 mature。

33. M (shades) 有些成人由于词汇量小,无法表达出(不同思想之间的)细微差别。shade 意为“颜色;色度”,例如:several shades of blue 几种色度的蓝色。shades of sth. 意为“(某方面的)细微差别”,the shades of meaning 即为“意思上的细微差别”。

34. K (insight) 作者认为,他们(词汇量小的人)也许同那些善于辞令的朋友一样有深度、有见识——insight 意为“洞察力;顿悟”。

35. H (link) 在结尾段作者说:你的词汇量决定了你可以或不可以和谁交谈、你可以阅读什么书籍、你可以理解哪些想法。言下之意,你的词汇是你和其他人的连接纽带和交流渠道。此处 link 一词显然最符合上下文的含义。

**Part III Reading Comprehension(40 points)**

46 Almost all companies trying to develop new products and creating new jobs have to \_\_\_\_\_. 几乎所有想要开发新产品和创造新工作岗位的公司都不得不\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) persuade the banks to provide long-term finance
- B) rely on their own financial resources
- C) borrow large sums of money from friends and relatives
- D) depend on the population as a whole for finance

- A) 说服银行提供长期贷款
- B) 依靠他们自己的财政资源
- C) 从亲戚朋友那里借大笔的钱
- D) 依靠广大民众来筹款

【解析】 D。细节题。根据题干关键词“develop new products and create new jobs”定位到第一段第三句,从朋友及熟人那里筹款的可能性是很小的,而银行只愿提供短期贷款,不愿提供长期贷款,所以 A 项和 C 项错误。接下来的一句提到公司要发展生产,不得不依靠广大民众,从而得出 B 项错误。故答案是 D 项。

47 The money, which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects, is \_\_\_\_\_ 使这些公司能够继续进行他们的项目的钱是\_\_\_\_\_。

- A) raised by the selling of shares in the companies
- B) repaid to its original owners as soon as possible
- C) raised by putting into circulation of the savings of individual overseas
- D) invested in different companies on the Stock Exchange

- A) 通过销售本公司的股票筹集的
- B) 尽快偿还给它原来的主人
- C) 通过把海外的个人存款投入流通而筹集的
- D) 投资到证券交易所上不同的公司

【解析】 A。细节题。此题没有明显的关键词,但可以根据题意倒推出,问的是所需资金的来源。文章第一段倒数第二句提到:公司通过股票交易所发行本公司的股票来筹集资金,所以 A 项符合题意。此段最后一句“be that home and overseas”说明 B 项只提到一部分 overseas,是不全面的。第二段第一句说明这些钱不可能尽快回到当初买股票的人手中,而是通过股票经纪人把他手中的股票卖给正准备投资的其他股东,故 C 也不正确。D 中的 different companies 也与文意相反。故 A 项为答案。

48 The Stock Exchange makes it possible for the government, local authorities and nationalized industries \_\_\_\_\_ 证券交易所让政府、地方机构和国有企业可以\_\_\_\_\_。

- A) to make certain everybody saves money
- B) to borrow as much money as they wish
- C) to raise money to finance new developments
- D) to make certain everybody lends money to them

- A) 确定每个人都存钱
- B) 想借多少钱都可以
- C) 筹钱来投资新的发展
- D) 确定每个人都借钱给他们

【解析】 C。细节题。根据题干关键词“government, local authorities and nationalized industries”定位第三段最后一句:“因此,政府、地方机构和国有企业常常需要借钱来支持重大开支,他们也需要去证券交易所。”A、B、D 项都不正确,故选 C 项。

49 All the essential services on which we depend are \_\_\_\_\_. 我们依赖的所有的重要服务\_\_\_\_\_。

- A) run by the Government or our local authorities
- B) in constant need of financial support
- C) unable to meet the needs of the populations
- D) financed wholly by rates and taxes

A)是由政府和我们的地方机构经营的

B)需要持续的财政支持

C)不能满足人们的需要

D)完全由利率和税收支持

【解析】 B。推理题。根据题干关键词“services”定位第三段首句“Many of the services needed both by in, dusty and by each of US are provided by the Government or by local authorities”用的是 many 而不是 all, 故 A 项错误。第三段第三句的前半句“require continuous spendin9”则证明 8 项 constant need 正确, 后半句“requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone”说明 D 项 wholly 是错误的。原文并未对 C 项做出任何说明。故选 B 项。

50 When the savers want their money back they \_\_\_\_\_ 当股东想要收回资金时, 他们\_\_\_\_\_。

- A) transfer their money to a more successful company
- B) have to borrow money from other people
- C) put their shares in the company back on the market
- D) go to the company to take it back

A)把他们的钱转移到更成功的公司

B)不得不去向其他人借钱

C)把他们持有的公司股票放回市场

D)去公司把钱要回来

【解析】 C。推理题。根据题干关键词“savers want their money back”定位到文章第二段, 可知当股东需要收回投资时, 不是到公司要钱, 而是把股票放回市场, 通过股票经纪人把它卖掉。A、B、D 项为混淆项, 所以答案选 C。

51 [D] 词义理解题。在第 1 段第 4 句中, 逗号后面的 regulating moods 是对 emotional thermostat 的功能进行解释说明, 因此可以推断出选项 D 正确。

52 [C] 事实细节题。最具干扰的是选项 A, 因为其陈述与第 2 段第 2 句的陈述有点相似,但是, 此长句说的是大多数人上半夜做噩梦, 之后都会做好梦, 而不是像选项 A 中所说大多数噩梦之后是好梦。而且, 根据本段第 1 句, 很明显, 选项 C 是这一句的近义替换。

53 [C] 推理判断题。本题考查对代词的理解。在第 3 段的最后一句中, 代词 it 应指上文说到的控制噩梦, 及时醒来等做法, 因此只有选项 C 涉及了其中一个做法。选项 A 太泛了, 选项 B 和 D 在文中并无提及。

54 [B] 事实细节题。本题考查根据构词法猜测词义的能力。解题关键是推断最后一段第 3 句中 therapist 的意义, 在考纲词汇表中, therapy 是“治疗”的意思, 因此, therapist 应该是专门负责某种治疗的医生, 由此可见, 选项 B 是对原文 seek help from a therapist 的近义替换。

55 [D] 观点态度题。根据最后一句可以推断作者认为如无必要, 梦还是不要控制的好。做梦会让你早上感觉舒服一些, 因此本题应选 D。

- 56 [A] 事实细节题。选项 A 与文章第 1 段第 2 句所述一致, 为正确答案。此类题可采用排除法。根据第 2 段第 2 句的内容可以知道选项 B 所指的只是地壳中的一种, 而不是所有地壳。选项 C 与文章第 1 句的内容不符。选项 D 的主语应该是地壳和上层的地幔, 不仅仅是地壳。
- 57 [C] 推理判断题。此题可定位到第 1 段倒数第 3 句。题干中的 15 plates 是原文该句中的宾语, 且该句的谓语中心词是 consist of(由.....组成), 题干的谓语是 are formed from, 这意思一致, 但题目用的是被动语态。表明答案可从原文该句的主语得到。主语中的 top 和 solid 并列修饰 part of the mantle。选项 C 为该句的同义替换, 故正确。
- 58 [C] 事实细节题。选项 C 是对第 1 段最后一句的同义改写。文章中没有提到选项 A 中 the crusts move over mantle 这种现象; 选项 B 提到的现象在第 2 段第 1 句才讨论到, 与题干无关; 文中也没有提到严重变形的地区是地球的主要地形特征, 因此选项 D 不正确。
- 59 [A] 事实细节题。第 2 段主要分成两部分: 第一部分谈板块活动的三种形式, 第二部分分别举例说明其中在说明 spreading contacts 时, 引用了大西洋的例子: "The Atlantic Ocean formed like this...", 所以答案为 A。
- 60 [C] 主旨大意题。由本文的语言风格和描述内容可以判定这篇文章既不是商业性的, 也不是文学性的同时文中叙述的内容具有科普性质, 不可能是太前沿性的, 因此 A、B、D 三项都不正确, 选项 C 为此题答案。
- 61 定位词: exchange of expertise, between different sports/collaborate, across a number of sports  
文中对应点: B 段: ...and collaborates with scores of others in universities and research centres. AIS scientists work across a number of sports...  
题干中讲到不同体育领域的专业知识交流正好跟原文中跨不同体育专家之间的合作相对应, 理解意思即可容易找到正确答案。
- 62 定位词: visual imaging/3D, image  
文中对应点: C 段:...shows off the prototype of a 3D analysis tool for studying swimmers./It collects images from digital cameras...  
通过题干中的视频成像可以很容易找到原文中对应的 3D 和成像。
- 63 定位词: a reason for narrowing/can't waste time  
文中对应点: B 段: We can't waste our time looking at ethereal scientific questions that don't help the coach work with an athlete...  
需要细读原文, 发现此句话所要表达的意思是不在一些飘渺的、不切实际的科学问题上浪费时间, 也就是说要缩小研究的范围。此处不容易找到对应, 需要对于句子和题目的准确理解。  
TIPS: 还可以通过题目中的 research activity 研究活动和原文中的 scientific questions 科学问题确认所定位的位置。
- 64 定位词: AIS ideas reproduce/copying  
文中对应点: F 段: Of course, there's nothing to stop other countries copying...  
找到 AIS ideas 定位到最后一段, 题干中的 reproduce 是复制的意思, 之后从文章中发现句子有复制 copying, 即可以直接定位。

65 定位词: Obstacle, investigated/ impact, monitor

文中对应点: D 段: ...to monitor heart rate, sweating, heat production or any other fact or that might have an impact on an athlete's ability to run.

题干提到理想成绩的障碍是如何被调查研究的, 而读到对应句子之后看到正好是 sensors(传感器)对于运动员跑步的 impact(影响)进行研究的仪器, 而且 obstacles 和 impact 对应。

66 定位词: Overview, funded support/finance

文中对应点: A 段: ...finances programmes of excellence in a total of 96 sports for thousands of sportsmen and women.

finances 是解题关键, 意思为资助, 正好跟题干中 funded support 表达了相同的义项, 直接对应。而且之后一句话提及以上项目所提供的服务和建议, 可以确信答案。

TIPS: 看到 overview 就从文章开头和结尾去找。

67 定位词: Calculated before an event/using data, well before a championship

文中对应点: F 段: Using data is a complex business. Well before a championship, ...

首先通过 well before a championship 和文章中 before an event 定位到 F 段, 之后发现后面提及的“竞争模型”作用就是计算时间和速率, 因此内容对应上 calculate, 此时可断定答案的位置。

TIPS:

这是一道典型的段落搭配相关信息型 MATCHING 题目。

有效的解题方法是:

- 1.浏览所有信息, 找出关键字。
- 2.精读各段首末句, 泛读其他语句。
- 3.对应相关信息。

建议各位考生先做完这种题目, 再完成其他题目。

类别	不同点
A	单单只有澳大利亚人目前使用的(currently, exclusively)
B	澳大利亚人将要在未来使用的(in the future)
C	澳大利亚人和他们的竞争者都正在使用的(currently/both Australians and their rivals)

68 答案: A

文章对应点: C 段, ...SWAN system now used in Australian national competitions. It collects images from digital cameras.

解析: digital cameras 是对应词。而前一句已经提到该系统已广泛应用于澳大利亚各项全国赛事之中, 而没有提到其他国家, 因此可以判断应该只有澳大利亚人在使用。

69 答案: B

文章对应点: D 段, ...With the Cooperative Research Centre for Micro Technology in Melbourne, they are developing unobtrusive sensors that will be embedded in an athlete's clothes...

解析: 找到相同对应词 sensor, 读其前后的句子, 发现有 Melbourne, 断定是澳大利亚人的发明。之后要特别留心动词 develop 运用现在进行时, 表示正在开发; 而且注意之后的定语从句采用了将来时, 所以可以断定此发明还没有完成, 应该属于将来的成果。因此选择 B。

70 答案: A

文章对应点: D 段: ...AIS and the University of Newcastle in New South Wales developed a test that measures how much of the immune-system protein immunoglobulin A.../Since the tests were introduced, AIS athletes in all sports have been...

解析: 非常容易在前面第一句话中找到跟题目 protein tests 所对应的词语 a test...protein。之后细读前后句, 发现后面一句话对于此项科技成果的受益者文章中只提到 AIS 运动员, 即澳大利亚体育学院运动员, 隶属于澳大利亚, 所以应该选择 A。