

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

3. A) Serena Williams won a tennis champion.
B) Serena Williams was pronounced Sportsperson of the year.
C) Serena Williams decided to work in a sports magazine.
D) Serena Williams was facing a lot of challenges.
4. A) They challenged Serena Williams's ethnicity.
B) They followed the role model of Serena Williams.
C) They raised a number of complaints.
D) They warmly welcomed the announcement.

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

5. A) It would improve job market. C) It would damage economy.
B) It would cause too much inflation. D) It would keep prices steady.
6. A) Less than 11%. C) Less than 1%.
B) Above 11%. D) Above 1%.
7. A) The economy would react badly. C) The inflation would be too serious.
B) It would delay any rate increase. D) Foreign markets' share would decrease.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.*

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) He is late for classes too often. C) He has failed in the exam again.
B) He has missed too many classes. D) He is a trouble-maker at school.
9. A) He has a part-time job. C) He isn't ready for class.
B) He often oversleeps. D) He is busy preparing exams.
10. A) Students are going to take the final exam today.
B) It's the last day Steve can drop the class with a full refund.
C) Students have to hand in their reports today.
D) It's the final day Steve can apply for a loan.
11. A) Drop the class. C) Stop taking part-time job.
B) Make up the missed lessons. D) Transfer to another school.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) The quality of goods and services has improved.
B) Most people are reducing their consumption.
C) Complaint channels are too limited.
D) Many people don't bother to complain.
13. A) Electrical appliances. C) Photographic and sound equipment.
B) Travel agencies. D) Clothing.
14. A) They account for the largest proportion. C) Most of them are for delayed air tickets.
B) 90 per cent of them are reasonable. D) Few of them are for poor accommodation.

15. A) Two weeks.
 B) Less than two weeks.
 C) Two to three weeks.
 D) More than three weeks.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.*

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) It is an international organization.
 B) It only exists in poor countries.
 C) People always think highly of it.
 D) Anyone can join the group easily.
17. A) To try to stop the war in Italy.
 B) To help the wounded in the battle.
 C) To form an international treaty.
 D) To aid the injured in the earthquake.
18. A) Protecting the prisoners of war.
 B) Teaching first aid to the public.
 C) Raising money for public fund.
 D) Publicizing the idea of charity.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) They are offered for those with an interest in the courses.
 B) Employers and employees in a company are both welcome.
 C) People who will retire in a few years are the target students.
 D) Students from a normal university can attend the courses.
20. A) Specialist speakers. B) Retired people. C) Employers. D) Senior citizens.
21. A) They can attend any courses for free.
 B) They arrange discussion groups for people.
 C) They learn how to communicate with others.
 D) They want to be carpenters or craftsmen.
22. A) It charges at a reduced rate.
 B) It is available every day.
 C) It is open to all people.
 D) It is provided only in the evening.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) They have to learn basics of English.
 B) They know clearly what they want to learn.
 C) It is good for them to learn general English skills.
 D) They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.
24. A) The knowledge of teachers.
 B) The behaviors of students.
 C) The principles of schools.
 D) The introduction of books.
25. A) English for doctors.
 B) English for lawyers.
 C) English for reporters.
 D) English for businessman.

Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the*

passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Think before you post. You might not be aware of how much information you're 26.

That's the message from the founders of Please Rob Me, a website launched last week that 27 just how easy it is to rob people blind on the basis of the information they're posting on the Web. The site uses streams of data from Foursquare, a(n) 28 popular location-based social network that is based on a game-like *premise* (前提). Players use smart phones or laptops to "check in" to a location, 29 their position on a map for friends using the service to see. The more often you check in, the better your chances of being declared the mayor of a 30 location, be it a restaurant, bar, office or even your own home.

The problem comes when users also post these locations to Twitter, says Boy van Amstel, one of the founders of Please Rob Me. Then the information becomes 31 available, making it possible for a robber to keep a close watch on when you say you're in your home or not.

So how can you keep yourself off Please Rob Me and, more important, keep your home out of the police notebook? A little foresight goes a long way. Sites like Foursquare and its competitors don't post your location unless you give it to them, nor is it posted to Twitter without your 32. It's always up to the user to 33 what to post. Are you going to get robbed because you're oversharing? It's 34. But Please Rob Me shows that sometimes a little 35 online can go a long way.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

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|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A) illustrates | E) decide | I) typical | M) means |
| B) likely | F) excessively | J) increasingly | N) consent |
| C) publicly | G) realize | K) revealing | O) recording |
| D) particular | H) caution | L) unlikely | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

Low-carbon Future: We Can Afford to Go Green

- [A] Tackling climate change will cost consumers the earth. Those who campaign for a green revolution are out to destroy our western lifestyles. Such are the cries of opponents of emissions cuts, and their message has political impact: a number of surveys have found that the enthusiasm of voters for policies to reduce climate change falls off as the price tag increases. However, a new *modelling* (模型化) exercise suggests that these fears are largely unfounded. It projects that radical cuts to the UK's emissions will cause barely noticeable increases in the price of food, drink and most other goods by 2050. Electricity and petrol costs will rise significantly, but with the right policies in place, say the modellers, this need not lead to big changes in our lifestyle.
- [B] "These results show that the global project to fight climate change is feasible," says Alex Bowen, a climate policy expert at the London School of Economics. "It's not such a big ask as people are making out." Although it is impossible to precisely predict prices four decades from now, the exercise is

one of the most detailed examinations yet of the impact of climate change policies on UK consumers. It provides a useful rough guide to our economic future.

- [C] Though its results speak directly to the UK consumer, previous research has come to similar conclusions for the US. In June, one study found that if the US were to cut emissions by 50 per cent by 2050, prices of most consumer goods would increase by less than 5 per cent. The findings are also consistent with analyses by the Pew Center on Global Climate Change in Washington DC. "Even cutting emissions by 80 per cent over four decades has a very small effect on consumers in most areas," says Manik Roy of the Pew Center. "The challenge is now to convince consumers and policy-makers that this is the case."
- [D] The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change recommends that wealthy nations cut their emissions to between 80 and 95 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050 in order to avoid the worst effects of climate change. The UK government aims to reduce its contribution by 80 per cent and leaders of the other G8 nations have discussed following suit. To meet this goal, industries will have to cut down fossil fuel consumption, and low-carbon power sources will have to massively expand. Companies will have to pay increasingly higher prices for the right to emit greenhouse gases.
- [E] How will this affect the average citizen's wallet? To measure the impact of the 80 per cent target on the UK population, *New Scientist* approached Cambridge Econometrics, a firm known for its modelling of the European economy. The firm used historic economic data to predict the impact of emissions reductions on prices in over 40 categories of goods and services. It compared the impact of the 80 per cent cut with a baseline situation in which the government takes no action other than the limited emissions restrictions already in place as a result of the *Kyoto protocol* (京都议定书).
- [F] Most of the price increases are a consequence of rising energy costs, in part because coal and gas are replaced by more expensive low-carbon sources. The price of electricity is projected to be 15 per cent higher in 2050 compared with the baseline. In today's prices, that would add around £5 onto typical monthly household electricity bills. It will also result in higher prices elsewhere, as every industrial sector uses electricity. But electricity and other forms of energy make up only a small part of the price of most goods. Other factors—raw materials, labour and taxes—are far more important. The energy that goes into producing food, alcoholic drinks and tobacco, for example, makes up just 2 per cent of the consumer price. For motor vehicle purchases and hotel stays, the figure is 1 per cent. Only for energy-intensive industries does the contribution climb above 3 per cent.
- [G] As a result, most products cost just a few per cent more by 2050. At current prices, going low-carbon is forecast to add around 5 pence to the price of a slice of bread or a pint of beer. The price of household appliances such as washing machines rises by a few pounds. There is one major exception to the pattern. Airlines do not currently have a low-carbon alternative to jet fuel. Unless one is found, they will bear the full burden of carbon pricing, and average fares will rise by at least 140 per cent—raising the cost of a typical London to New York return trip from around £350 to £840.
- [H] Achieving the overall picture of low prices does require government action. The model forecasts that by 2050 natural gas and petrol will cost 160 per cent and 32 per cent more respectively. To avoid large price rises in home heating and road transport while still hitting the 80 per cent target, the Cambridge researchers had to build two major policies into their analysis. They assumed that future governments will provide grants to help switch all domestic heating and cooking to electricity, and invest in the basic facilities needed for electric cars to almost completely replace petroleum-fuelled vehicles. Both policies have been discussed in recent UK government strategy documents, though the detail of how they would be implemented still needs further discussion. Firm policies must follow if ambitious emissions cuts are going to be made, says Chris Thoun of Cambridge Econometrics.
- [I] So is tackling climate change going to be easier than expected, in terms of consumer costs? While the

Cambridge Econometrics model is widely respected and regularly used by the UK government's climate change advisers, any attempt to forecast four decades ahead can be diverted from its intended course by unforeseen events. That leads some economists to question the model's results.

[J] For example, companies could move to countries with less strict carbon regulations, points out Richard Tol of the Economic and Social Research Institute in Dublin, Ireland. Incomes in the UK would fall, making goods relatively more expensive. Tol also questions whether it is reasonable to use historical prices as a basis for projecting beyond 2020. Despite this, the Cambridge Econometrics results, together with other recent studies, do provide a useful guide for governments, says Michael Grubb of the University of Cambridge. They suggest that the overall challenge is conquerable, even if many of the details will only become clear in years to come.

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36. Cambridge Econometrics predicted the impact of emissions reductions on prices from past economic data.
37. Richard Tol points out that UK companies could find other locations with less strict carbon regulations, which would affect the future price.
38. The air fares are predicted to rise dramatically because no clean energy can replace the jet fuel.
39. Some economists doubt the model's results because the prediction may be diverted by unforeseen events.
40. As the cost of a green revolution rises, the enthusiasm of the policy-makers to lessen climate change decreases.
41. The Cambridge Econometrics results provide a useful guide for policy-makers, with a suggestion that the government can conquer the challenge.
42. The two major policies built by the Cambridge researchers include the electrification of residential heating and cooking system.
43. To reduce 80 per cent of the emission, the UK industries have to cut down fossil fuel consumption and use low-carbon power sources instead.
44. According to the modellers, emission cuts won't change the lifestyle much, provided that appropriate policies are carried out.
45. A study showed that cutting emissions by eighty per cent in the coming four decades has little effect on the price.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Pregnancy mothers are getting a new tool to help keep themselves and their babies healthy: pregnancy tips sent directly to their cell phones.

The so-called text4baby campaign is the first free, health education program in the U.S. to harness the reach of mobile phones, according to its sponsors. Organizers say texting is an effective means of delivering wellness tips because 90 percent of people in the U.S. have cell phones.

"Especially if you start talking about low-income people, cell phones are the indispensable tool for reaching them and engaging them about their health," said Paul Meyer, president of Voxiva, a company which operates health texting programs in Africa, Latin America and India.

Studies in those countries have shown that periodic texts can reduce smoking and other unhealthy behaviors in pregnant mothers.

Meyer said the U.S. program, run by Voxiva, will be the largest health-related texting program ever undertaken.

Under the new service, mothers-to-be who text "BABY" to a specified number will receive weekly text messages, timed to their due date or their baby's birth date. The messages, which have been scanned by government and nonprofit health experts, deal with nutrition, immunization and birth defect prevention, among other topics. The messages will continue through the baby's first birthday.

Text4baby is expected to be announced Thursday morning by officials from the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy. Government officials will be publicizing the campaign in speeches and promotional materials.

Organizers hope the effort can curb *premature* (早产的) births, which can be caused by poor nutrition, excessive stress, smoking and drinking alcohol. About 500,000 babies are born prematurely in the U.S. each year. The nonprofit is among the sponsors of the campaign.

"The real scary thing is that we're an industrialized nation and we're not doing very well on infant death rate, and we know prematurity is a big part of that," said the group's director, Judy Meehan.

Currently the U.S. ranks 30th worldwide for infant death rate, according to Meehan, behind most Western European nations.

Researchers at the George Washington University have agreed to evaluate the effectiveness of text4baby by measuring health trends for mothers and newborns.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. The word "harness" in Paragraph 2 can be replaced by "_____".
- A) take advantage of B) be independent of C) produce an effect on D) expand the range of
47. What do we know about Africa, Latin America and India?
- A) They are among the profitable markets. C) People there are relatively poor.
B) Women seldom care about their health. D) Cell phones are popular there.
48. The Text4baby program is aimed at helping pregnancy women _____.
- A) in the U.S. C) all over the world
B) in poor countries D) in Western European nations
49. What is the purpose of the Text4baby program?
- A) To warn women against bad habits. C) To improve babies' nutrition.
B) To let people care about prematurity. D) To reduce infant death rate.
50. Compared with the U.S., most Western European nations _____.
- A) have higher infant death rates C) do more studies on Text4baby
B) do better on infant death rates D) pay less attention to Text4baby

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

As a group of young African immigrants struggles to adapt to life in the United States, an after-school drama program at White Oak Middle School aims to make their lives easier by first making them a little harder.

Project X is a program that uses drama, dance, poetry and other creative outlets to help students discuss the tough and sometimes painful problems they face as pre-teen immigrants with significant language barriers. A final unveiling of their creation will be performed for friends and family at the end of the year at Imagination Stage.

Wanjiru Kamau, coordinator of White Oak's African Club said it's important to give troubles to group

