

2013 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on

ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by 2 factors. But Dr. Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big 3 was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. 4, he theorised that a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

To 8 this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process. In theory, the 9 of an applicant should not depend on the few others 10 randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr. Simonsoho suspected the truth was 11.

He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews 12 by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had 13 applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale 14 numerous factors into consideration. The scores were 15 used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardized exam which is 16 out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr. Simonsoho found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one 17 that, then the score for the next applicant would 18 by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to 19 the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been 20.

1.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| [A] grants | [B] submits | [C] transmits | [D] delivers |
| 2.[A] minor | [B] external | [C] crucial | [D] objective |
| 3.[A] issue | [B] vision | [C] picture | [D] moment |
| 4.[A] Above all | [B] On average | [C] In principle | [D] For example |
| 5.[A] fond | [B] fearful | [C] capable | [D] thoughtless |
| 6.[A] in | [B] for | [C] to | [D] on |
| 7.[A] if | [B] until | [C] though | [D] unless |
| 8.[A] test | [B] emphasize | [C] share | [D] promote |
| 9.[A] decision | [B] quality | [C] status | [D] success |
| 10.[A] found | [B] studied | [C] chosen | [D] identified |
| 11.[A] otherwise | [B] defensible | [C] replaceable | [D] exceptional |
| 12.[A] inspired | [B] expressed | [C] conducted | [D] secured |

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- 13.[A] assigned [B] rated [C] matched [D] arranged
14.[A] put [B] got [C] took [D] gave
15.[A] instead [B] then [C] ever [D] rather
16.[A] selected [B] passed [C] marked [D] introduced
17.[A] below [B] after [C] above [D] before
18.[A] jump [B] float [C] fluctuate [D] drop
19.[A] achieve [B] undo [C] maintain [D] disregard
20.[A] necessary [B] possible [C] promising [D] helpful

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals. *Overdressed* is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her _____.

- [A] lack of imagination
- [B] poor bargaining skill
- [C] obsession with high fashion
- [D] insensitivity to fashion

22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to _____.

- [A] combat unnecessary waste
- [B] shop for their garments more frequently
- [C] resist the influence of advertisements
- [D] shut out the feverish fashion world

23. The word “indictment” (Line 3, Para.2) is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] accusation
- [B] enthusiasm
- [C] indifference
- [D] tolerance

24. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- [A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.
- [B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.
- [C] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.
- [D] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.

25. What is the subject of the text?

- [A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.
- [B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.
- [C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.
- [D] Exposure of a mass-market secret

Text 2

An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half. In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim “behavioral” ads at those most likely to buy.

In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioral ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

In December 2010 America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a “do not track” (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed.

Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Apple's Safari both offer DNT; Google's Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

On May 31st Microsoft set off the row: It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

Advertisers are horrified. Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings. Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. People will not get fewer ads, he says, "they'll get less meaningful, less targeted ads."

It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioral ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: There is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favorably with Google's on that count before. Brendon Lynch, Microsoft's chief privacy officer, blogged: "we believe consumers should have more control." Could it really be that simple?

26. It is suggested in paragraph 1 that "behavioral" ads help advertisers to _____.

- [A] lower their operational costs
- [B] ease competition among themselves
- [C] avoid complaints from consumers
- [D] provide better online services

27. "The industry" (Line 5, Para.3) refers to _____.

- [A] online advertisers
- [B] e-commerce conductors
- [C] digital information analysis
- [D] internet browser developers

28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default _____.

- [A] goes against human nature
- [B] fails to affect the ad industry
- [C] will not benefit consumers
- [D] many cut the number of junk ads

29. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?

- [A] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioral ads
- [B] DNT may not serve its intended purpose

[C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers

[D] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT

30. The author's attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of _____.

[A] appreciation

[B] understanding

[C] indulgence

[D] skepticism

Text 3

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely—though by no means uniformly—glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all.

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu to climate change. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years—so why shouldn't we? Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. Look up *Homo sapiens* in the "Red List" of threatened species of the international Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organizations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science-fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched *Arc*, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all rosy. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by _____.

[A] our desire for lives of fulfillment.

[B] our faith in science and technology.

[C] our awareness of potential risks.

[D] our belief in equal opportunity.

32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human beings are _____.

[A] a misplaced race.

[B] a sustained species.

[C] the world's dominant power.

[D] a threat to the environment.

33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?

[A] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.

[B] Arc helps limit the scope of futurological studies.

[C] Technology offers solutions to social problems.

[D] Our immediate future is hard to conceive.

34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to _____.

[A] draw on our experience from the past.

[B] adopt an optimistic view of the world.

[C] explore our planet's abundant resources.

[D] curb our ambition to reshape history.

35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Uncertainty about Our Future

[B] Evolution of the Human Species

[C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind.

[D] Science, Technology and Humanity.

Text 4

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization" and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. On the overturned provisions the majority held that Congress had deliberately "occupied the field", and Arizona has thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

Two of the three objecting Justices—Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as “a shocking assertion of federal executive power”. The White House argued that Arizona’s laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so. The Administration was in essence asserting that because it didn’t want to carry out Congress’s immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

36. Three provisions of Arizona’s plan were overturned because they _____.

- [A] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law
- [B] disturbed the power balance between different states
- [C] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers
- [D] contradicted both the federal and state policies

37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?

- [A] States’ independence from federal immigration law.
- [B] Federal officers’ duty to withhold immigrants’ information.
- [C] States’ legitimate role in immigration enforcement.
- [D] Congress’s intervention in immigration enforcement.

38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts _____.

- [A] violated the Constitution
- [B] stood in favor of the states
- [C] supported the federal statute
- [D] undermined the states’ interests

39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement _____.

- [A] outweighs that held by the states
- [B] is established by federal statutes
- [C] is dependent on the states’ support
- [D] rarely goes against state laws

40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

-
- [A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.
[B] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.
[C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.
[D] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the *World Social Science Report 2010*, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000.

Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges, including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41) _____. Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

(42) _____. This is a shame—the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact. Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords “environmental change” or “climate change” have increased rapidly since 2004. (43)

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium for example. And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. (44) _____. This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today's economic climate.

The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that the system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45) _____. That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

[A] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.

[B] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.

[C] Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.

[D] During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds—including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate—varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.

[E] The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy, clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

[F] The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.

[G] These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46) yet when one looks at the photographs of the garden created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a “still point of the turning world,” to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardens, the former becomes all the more urgent.

Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one’s relation to one’s environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn’t exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49) most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia—a yearning for contact with nonhuman life—assuming uncanny representational forms.

Section IV Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write an e-mail of about 100 words to a foreign teacher in your college, inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the e-mail. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



2013 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）答案详解

Section I Use of English

一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2012 年 6 月 16 日 The Economist 《经济学人》，原文标题是 *A question of judgment* (《判断上的一个问题》) 的文章。

本文对“作决定时不考虑背景因素是优势”这一传统观点提出异议。文章第一段先扬后抑，由 Dr. Uri Simonsohn 指出，这种优势有可能是劣势。他认为不考虑外界因素容易受片面信息影响，无法做出客观判断，并通过法官判案这个例子来支撑这一观点。第二段 Dr. Simonsohn 进一步通过大学招生程序，来验证自己的观点。针对当前面试者不受其他面试者影响这一观点，提出怀疑。第三段具体介绍了面试过程的安排。第四段 Dr. Simonsohn 分析了面试的结果，他指出面试官给面试者打分的时候，容易受到之前面试者的分数影响，验证了自己的观点。

二、试题解析

1.

[A] grants 赋予，授予

[B] submits 服从，提交

[C] transmits 传输，发射

[D] delivers 传递

【答案】A

【考点】动词搭配

【解析】第一句提到“总体而言，当人们自己做决定时，并不擅长考虑背景信息。”第二句顺接上文，“乍一看这是一种优势”，that 引导定语从句，这种优势使人们具有一种能力，即能够做出不受外界因素影响的不带偏见的决定。B 选项 submit “服从，提交”，不能与 ability 连用，C 选项 transmit “传输，发射”，也不能与 ability 搭配，D 选项 deliver “传递”，同样不能与 ability 搭配。A, C, D 无论从搭配上还是意思上都不合适。A 选项 grant 本身具有赋予，授予的意思。故答案选 A。

2.

[A] minor 次要的

[B] external 外部的

[C] crucial 残酷的

[D] objective 客观的

【答案】B

【考点】上下文语义衔接+形容词辨析

【解析】external 外部因素和上文的 background information 同义复现，不考虑背景信息，不受外界因素影响。A 选项 minor 次要的，B 选项 external 外部的，C 选项 crucial 残酷的，D 选项 objective 客观的，故答案选 B。

3.

[A] issue 问题

[B] vision 想象力，美景

[C] picture 行为；做法；行动

[D] moment 瞬间，重要时刻

【答案】C

【考点】上下文语义衔接+名词辨析

【解析】第三题本句 but 引起句意转折。“但是 Simonsohn 推测不考虑大局会导致决策者被日常接触的信息影响而带有偏见。”首先注意到空前有定冠词 the，指代上文信息，即不考虑背景信息、不考虑大环境。而大局，大环境的表达，此处选择 picture 是最贴切的。A 选项 issue 问题，B 选项 vision 想象力，美景都不合适，故答案选 C。

4.

[A] Above all 首先

[B] On average 平均，通常

[C] In principle 大体上，原则上

[D] For example 例如

【答案】D

【考点】上下文语义衔接+短语辨析

【解析】通读后面的句子，提到了法官与被告，这明显是生活其中的一个具体的实例，故答案选 D。而 A 选项 above all“首先”是用来列举条目；B 选项 on average “平均，通常”，出现的话，周围往往应该要出现数字。C 选项 in principle“大体上，原则上”，后面需要出现的是总结性的话语，将 A,B,C 排除。

5.

[A] fond 喜欢的

[B] fearful 惧怕的

[C] capable 有能力的

[D] thoughtless 考虑不周的

【答案】B

【考点】上下文语义衔接+短语辨析

【解析】从句意上来看“例如，他们提出理论，认为法官不敢在罪行面前表现得太软弱，如果当天已经宣判五六名被告执行缓刑，那么他很有可能将下一个人送入监狱。A 选项 fond of 喜欢，B 选项 fear of 惧怕，C 选项 capable of 有能力，D 选项 thoughtless of 考虑不周，故答案选 B。

6.

[A] in 在……里

[B] for 为了，因为

[C] to 表方向

[D] on 在……上

【答案】D

【考点】句间逻辑关系+固定结构

【解析】根据句内的逻辑关系，在对待犯罪行为方面害怕表现出太软弱，在……方面，关于……的表达应该用介词 on，故答案为 D。

7.

- [A] if 如果
[B] until 直到
[C] though 尽管
[D] unless 除非

【答案】A

【考点】上下文语义衔接+固定短语

【解析】A 选项 if 表条件。B 选项 until 表时间，往往跟 not 连用，直接排除。C 选项 though 表让步，D 选项 unless 相当于 if...not。通读空格所在的前后句子，得出这两句之间的逻辑关系是表示条件的。

8.

- [A] test 检验
[B] emphasize 强调
[C] share 分享
[D] promote 促进

【答案】A

【考点】上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】首先注意到 idea 前面有指示代词 this，很明显指代上文提出的观点。而且跟上文以法官为例一样，下文“他们把注意力转向大学录取过程”也是上文观点的例证，目的是对上文的观点进行检验，而不是 A 选项“促进”，B 选项“强调”或 C 选项“分享”，故答案选 D。

9.

- [A] decision 决定
[B] quality 质量，品质
[C] status 地位
[D] success 成功

【答案】D

【考点】上下文语义衔接+名词辨析

【解析】A 选项 decision“决定”，B 选项 quality“质量，品质”，C 选项 status“地位”，D 选项 success“成功”。申请者的___不应该取决于同一天随机选到的其他几名申请者。接着下文讲到面试官面试 MBA 申请者的结果 results，因此第 9 题应该也有结果的意思，与下文结合是达到正面的结果，因此答案是即“申请者的成功”。其它选项带入原文重叠答案，与原义不符合。

10.

- [A] found 找到的
[B] studied 研究过的
[C] chosen 精选的
[D] identified 经鉴定的

【答案】C

【考点】上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】空格后面有一个副词为 randomly，随机地，既然是随机，那么 A 选项 found“找到的”，选项 B 选项 studied“研究过的”，D 选项 identified“经鉴定的”就与 randomly 是相矛盾的，全部排除。

11.

[A] otherwise 另外的

[B] defensible 可辩护的，可拥护的

[C] replaceable 可替换的

[D] exceptional 异常的，例外的

【答案】A

【考点】形容词辨析

【解析】本题解题关键在于 but，通过 suspect 可以看出 Dr. Simonsohn 与前文意思相反，因此 otherwise 正好符合题意。

12.

[A] inspired 激发

[B] expressed 表达

[C] conducted 执行

[D] secured 担保，保卫

【答案】C

【考点】句内关系+动词辨析

【解析】此外明显缺一个过去分词作 interviews 的定语，再看 by 后面的 officers，只有 conducted（执行），符合语境，故为正确答案。

13.

[A] assigned 分配，指定

[B] rated 划分等级

[C] matched 匹配

[D] arranged 安排

【答案】B

【考点】上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】本题末尾 one to five（从一到五），前面又有一个 on a scale（...的范围），A 分配，D 排列语义上说不通，再综合后面的 factor（因素），对比一下，只有 B（划分等级），整合起来，即划分成一到五个等级，合情合理 C match 看似与 to 搭配，但也不符合文意，故正确答案为 B。

14.

[A] put 放

[B] got 得到

[C] took 拿

[D] gave 给

【答案】C

【考点】固定搭配

【解析】本题需联系整句话，take...into consideration（考虑，涉及），从形式上来说没有问题，再从意义上来看，说“这个等级考虑了几种因素……”，是对上文评级的进一步解释，也没有问题。

15.

- [A] instead 代替，反而
[B] then 那么，然后
[C] ever 曾经，究竟
[D] rather 宁可，宁愿

【答案】B

【考点】上下文逻辑衔接

【解析】还是承接上文讲到的评级得分，后半句讲到的是（平时学校等级）考试得分，再结合中间 conjunction 一词（联接），可以推断为 then（具有承接之意），因此为正确答案，而 A 和 D 为同一意义和用法（代替），与 conjunction 相冲突，C 说不通，故也为错误选项。

16.

- [A] selected 选择
[B] passed 通过
[C] marked 标记，打分数
[D] introduced 介绍，采用

【答案】C

【考点】句内逻辑衔接+动词辨析

【解析】本题出在一个非限定性定语从句上，先行词为 a standardized exam, 后半句是 800 分，考试和分数之间首选 marked，选项 B “通过”具有一定的干扰性，但注意主语是考试，所以正确选项为 C。A 为无关选项。

17.

- [A] below 在下面
[B] after 之后
[C] above 在上面
[D] before 之前

【答案】D

【考点】句内逻辑关系+介词辨析

【解析】本句属于比较级，对比的是几个面试者的分数，A 和 C 是空间上的上下，而这里缺的时间上的先后，故排除 A 和 C，B 是“之后”，不符合语言先后逻辑，故正确答案为 A。

18.

- [A] jump 跳跃，暴涨
[B] float 浮动，摇摆
[C] fluctuate 波动，涨落
[D] drop 下降

【答案】D

【考点】上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】解本题需往下看，to...the effects of such a decrease,由此可以判断接下来那个应聘者的分数是出现了下降，故直击正确选项 D。

19.

[A] achieve 达到

[B] undo 消除

[C] maintain 保持

[D] disregard 忽视，漠视

【答案】B

【考点】句内语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】该句为不定式作主语，“（面试考官可能给）更低的分数”所带来的影响，可以推断，是消除或是抵消这种不利结果，应聘者需要在 GMAT 中多拿 30 分，A “达到”，C “保持”D “漠视”明显不符，故 A “消除”为正确答案。

20.

[A] necessary 必须的

[B] possible 可能的

[C] promising 有前途的

[D] helpful 有帮助的

【答案】A

【考点】上下文语义衔接+形容词辨析

【解析】该题难度较大，需把句意看懂，也就是“这 30 分是比……所多的”建议把四个选项分别代入空格处，A “必须的”，B “可能的”，C “有前途的”，D “有帮助的”，对比之后，只有 A 最合逻辑，也就是说“这 30 分是比原本该考试所必须要求的多出来的，即另外多拿本不需要的 30 分才能平衡前面的更低的分数”，故 A 为正确选项。

三、全文翻译

从总体上看，人们在做个人决定的时候是不怎么考虑背景信息的。乍一看，这貌似是一优点，这个有点让你能够不受外界因素的影响做出无偏见的判断。但是 Dr. Uri Simonsohn 推测，没有能力掌握大局，就会导致决策者不能客观地做出判断，反而被日常生活中所接触的片面信息所影响。举个例子，Dr. Simonsohn 认为：一位害怕对罪犯心慈手软的法官，如果那天他已经连续判了五六个缓刑，那么接下来的那一个很有可能会被判关押。

为了验证这一想法，他把目光对准大学招生程序。理论上讲，申请人是否能成功，这跟同一天里随机选择的其他面试者是没有关系的，但是 Dr. Simonsohn 觉得，事实可能相反。

他研究了由 31 位招生负责人进行的 9323 场 MBA 面试结果。面试官把参加面试的人从 1 到 5 分为 5 个等级。等级的划分考虑各种因素。该等级成绩，加上面试者的 GMAT 考试的成绩（GMAT 即管理研究生入学考试，这是一种满分为 800 的标准考试），决定是否录用该面试者。

Dr. Simonsohn 发现每天面试一批人时，如果说这个被面试者的分数比前一个的分数高那么个 0.75 个点或是更多的话，下一个应征者的分数平均要降 0.075。听起来这分值可能很小，但是想要弥补这个很小的分值，应征者在 GMAT 上的分数就要再多考 30 分。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

一、文章题材结构分析

本文属于文化范畴，是一篇书评，摘自《Business Week》(商业周刊)2012年6月21日。由 Elizabeth L. Cline 写的 *Overdressed*，介绍了 Cline 写的一本批判当下“快时尚”服装品牌的书，认为 H&M、Zara 和优衣库等便宜的“快时尚”品牌对时装界、消费者本身乃至环境和社会都有不良影响。

本文总体结构是属于问题——解决模式。以电影 *The Devil Wears Prada* 中 Priestly 对其助手的批评开头，引出一种过时的时尚理念——top-down conception，然后在第二段引出文章话题中心——当下的快速时尚概念(fast fashion)，并分析了快速时尚破坏了时尚周期，动摇了时尚产业(hijack fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace)。第三段接着以 H&M 为例，说明这种变革(revolution，即 fast fashion 的流行)对服装公司的冲击和对自然资源的破坏。第四段指出快速时尚导致服装行业大量生产服装“快餐”，引起追求时尚者的过度消费和浪费。针对快速时尚的负面影响，作者在第五段举例提及一个理想化的应对措施，最后一段分析指出改变时尚的快速趋势除了需要生产商和消费者对可持续性意识的倡导，还需要通过其他外部因素来控制消费虚荣心。

二、试题解析

21. 普瑞斯特利批评她的助手是因为其。

- [A] 缺乏想象力
- [B] 贫乏的讨价还价的技巧
- [C] 对高档时尚的热衷
- [D] 对时尚不敏感

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干，首先定位到首段。由文章第一句后半句“...scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her.”(“.....批评她没有魅力的助理，因为助理认为高级时尚对她的生活影响不大”。)可知 criticize 是对 scolds 的同义替换，D 项中的“insensitivity to fashion”是“imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her.”的同义替换。所以 D 项为正确答案。

A 项在文中并未提及，属于无中生有。B 项和 C 项是对文章第一句的曲解。

22. 根据克莱恩的说法，大规模市场品牌督促消费者们。

- [A] 对抗不必要的浪费
- [B] 购买衣服更频繁
- [C] 抵制广告的影响
- [D] 排斥狂热的时尚界

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干，首先定位到第二段。由倒数第二句“these labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable,, and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks.”(“这些商标(畅销商标)促使有时尚意识的消费者将服装看成是用完就可以丢弃的，.....，并且每周更新他们的衣橱。”)可以看出 B 选项“shop for their garments more frequently”的意思是“更加频繁地购买服装”，正好是“renew their wardrobe every few weeks”的同义替换。A，C，D 项均属于无中生有项。

23. 单词“indictment”(第二段，第三行)的意思最接近。

- [A] 控诉
[B] 热情
[C] 冷漠
[D] 忍受

【答案】A

【考点】词义题

【解析】题干中需要猜测词义的单词出现在第二段的第一句“.....the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline’s three-year indictment of ‘fast fashion’”。再结合选项可知，“indictment”是 Elizabeth Cline 对“快时尚”的一种态度。因此，解答此题的关键在于联系上下文语境，找到 Elizabeth Cline 对“快时尚”的态度，即第二段最后一句“By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.”（“Cline 说，通过以特别低的价格销售潮流物品，这些品牌破坏了潮流周期，动摇了这个长久以来习惯于季节周期的产业”。）由“hijack”和“shaking”可知，Cline 对“快时尚”应该是持否定态度的，所以选项 A 选项“accusation（谴责）”是正确答案。

24. 从文章最后一段可以得出下面哪一个说法？

- [A] 虚荣心更常在理想主义者身上发现
[B] 快速时尚也忽视了可持续性
[C] 定价对于环境友好购买很重要
[D] 人们对支付不起的服装更感兴趣

【答案】C

【考点】推理判断

【解析】根据题干，可定位到最后一段。解题关键在于“Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can’t afford not to”，意思是“每个人都很虚荣，这很常见。但消费者付不起太多东西的时候，他们才会以更加可持续的方式去购物。”这句的关键词是“afford”和“shop more sustainably”，对应于 C 项中的“pricing”和“environmental-friendly purchasing”。A 项对于本段的曲解。B 项说的是“忽视环境的可持续发展”，与文中“several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment...”（一些时尚服饰公司已经做出努力减少对劳动力和环境）意思相悖。D 项文中未提及。

25. 这篇文章的主题是什么？

- [A] 对于铺张生活方式的讽刺
[B] 对高档时尚神话的挑战
[C] 对于快速时尚业的批评
[D] 对于大规模市场秘密的揭示

【答案】C

【考点】主旨大意

【解析】此题考查对全文主旨大意的准确归纳。从整个文章脉络来看，文章的第一段用事例引入，第二段讲到文章的主题“快时尚”，并指出它破坏了时尚周期，动摇了时尚产业。第三四段指出“快时尚”这种变革的弊端，比如：给自然资源造成压力、使用大量有害的化学物质、浪费现象。最后两段提到

针对“快时尚”的不良影响，可以采取的解决办法。由此可知，C项统领全文，为正确答案。A, B, D项都不是文章所论述的中心主题。

三、长难句分析

1. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

【解析】该长难句的句法结构分析如下：Priestly 是句子的主语，explains 是谓语动词，后面由 how 引导的名词性从句做宾语。整体来说，这个句子的句法结构比较简单，在 how 引导的宾语从句中，the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater 是主语，在这个 of 短语中，她助手的毛衣不是表达的重点，of 前的“深蓝色”才是真正的主语。descended 谓语动词，可以翻译为“消失了，落伍了”over the years 时间状语，后面 from...to...结构中又出现了一个 which 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 the bargain bin，doubtless 是无疑地，确信地，从句的意思是指穷女生毫无疑问会从折扣筐中挑选衣服。

【译文】Priestly 解释了这些年来，助理毛衫的那种深蓝色是如何从时尚秀场走向百货商店，又走向廉价服装店的，无疑，这个穷女孩的衣服就是在那儿买的。

2. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks.

【解析】该句中谓语动词 encourage 后面接的是 to see...和 to renew...这两个短语做宾语补足语，此句话的主干是：These labels encourage consumers to see clothes as disposable and to renew their wardrobe. 中间破折号部分是一个插入语，用来补充说明 disposable“一次性的”的意思，这里标志语就是“meant”，although 引导的让步状语中，that 在这里是代词，指代前面提到的情况“衣服仅仅洗一两次就丢掉”，在阅读中，插入语部分一般不是重点信息，不会作为出题的关键，也是大家在阅读中可以不用深刻理解的地方。

【译文】这些品牌鼓励那些有时尚意识的顾客们将服装视作是一次性的——也就是只洗一两次就不要了，尽管这些品牌并未宣传这一点——并且鼓励他们每隔几周就买新衣服更新自己的衣柜。

3. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

【解析】在此句话中，common to many advocates of sustainability 是形容词短语用来修饰 idealism 的，sustainability 意思是“可持续性”。be it in food or in energy, 这里是一个省略了 if 的条件句。Constant 本意是“常数”“恒量”，这里引申为“时尚界永恒的主题”。后面这个分句中出现了双重否定，afford to, 买得起，供得起，can't afford not to, 这里双重否定表示肯定，不得不意思就是“必须”。也即是说，人们将不断地持续地开始添置衣物当他们必须那样做时。

【译文】无论在食物还是能源方面，她都表现出许多可持续发展的倡导者常有的理想主义。虚荣是永恒的；只有消费不起的时候，人们才可能开始可持续性消费。

四、核心词与超纲词

1. unattractive adj. 不吸引人注意的；没有魅力的；不美丽的
2. assistant n. 助手，助理，助教
3. descend vi. 由...传下来，相传；起源于(from)
4. bargain bin 廉价商品处理区
5. doubtless adv. 无疑地；确定地；大概，多半

-
6. garment n. 衣服, 服装; 外表, 外观
7. feverish adj. 发热的; 极度兴奋的; 狂躁不安的
8. be at odds with 与...不和; 差异
9. indictment n. 控诉; 谴责
10. turnaround n. 周转时间
11. anticipate vt. 预先考虑并满足(需要、请求、希望等)
12. disposable adj. 可任意处理的; 可自由使用的; 用完即可丢弃的
13. wardrobe n. 衣柜; 行头; 全部戏装
14. dirt-cheap adj. 毫无价值的; 贱如粪土的; 非常便宜的
15. accustomed adj. 习惯的; 通常的; 独有的
16. victim n. 受害人; 牺牲品; 牺牲者
17. durable adj. 耐用的, 持久的
18. craft n. 工艺; 手艺; 太空船
19. knock off 击倒; 停工; 中断
20. curb vt. 控制; 勒住
21. vanity n. 虚荣心; 空虚; 浮华; 无价值的东西
22. advocate n. 提倡者; 支持者; 律师
23. sustainability n. 持续性; 永续性; 能维持性
24. constant n. [数] 常数, 恒量; 不变的状态

五、全文翻译

在 2006 年的电影《穿普拉达的女魔头》中, 梅丽尔·斯特里普扮演的米兰达·普瑞斯特利指责她那毫无吸引力的助理认为高级时装并未感染到她。Priestly 解释了这些年来, 助理毛衫的那种深蓝色是如何从时尚秀场走向百货商店, 又走向廉价服装店的, 无疑, 这个穷女孩的衣服就是在那儿买的。

时尚业这种自上而下的概念已经过时了, 与伊丽莎白·克莱恩在《过分打扮》一书中所描绘的狂热世界存在着差异。这本书是她长达三年对“快速时尚”的控诉。近十年的时间中, 技术进步使得大规模市场品牌, 如 Zara, H&M 和优衣库等对于潮流趋势的反应更加速度, 并且能更精确预测市场需求。快速的转变意味着浪费的库存减少了, 新品发布更加频繁, 并且能获得更大的利润。这些品牌鼓励那些有时尚意识的顾客们将服装视作是一次性的——也就是只洗一两次就不要了, 尽管这些品牌并未宣传这一点——并且鼓励他们每隔几周就更新自己的衣柜。通过提供非常便宜的时尚单品, 克莱恩认为, 这些品牌掠夺了时尚圈, 撼动了这个早就适应了季节性周期的行业。

这次革新的受害者们, 当然, 不仅仅限于设计师们。对 H&M 来说, 要在全球 2300 多家店里销售价格 5.95 美元的针织迷你裙, 它必须依赖于低廉的海外劳动力, 必须成批大量订购, 而这使得自然资源紧张, 并且使用数量众多的有害化学品。

《过分打扮》是时尚界对和迈克尔·波伦《杂食者的困境》一书一样, 维护消费者权益积极分子的畅销书所作出的最好回应。“批量生产的服装, 就像快餐一样, 能够满足饥饿与需求, 然而不是持久的而且非常浪费。”克莱恩认为。她发现, 美国人每年约购买 200 亿服装——平均每人 64 件——无论有多少衣服被他们送出去, 这种过度购买还是会导致浪费。

《过分打扮》接近尾声的时候，克莱恩介绍了一位典范：一个叫莎拉·凯特·博蒙特的布鲁克林女性。博蒙特自 2008 年起，所有衣服都是自己缝制的——并且都很漂亮。但也正如克莱恩一开始提到的：博蒙特花费了 10 年时间去完善自己的工艺，她的案例是无法被打败的。

尽管几家快速时尚公司都努力抑制他们对于劳动力和环境产生的影响——比如 H&M 有环保自觉行动生产线——克莱恩相信，只有消费者才能实现持续性的变化。无论在食物还是能源方面，她都表现出许多可持续发展的倡导者常有的理想主义。虚荣是永恒的；只有消费不起的时候，人们才可能开始可持续性消费。

Text 2

一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 *The Economist* 《经济学家》2012 年 6 月 9 号一篇题为 *Change of Track* 的文章。文章第一二段提到广告公司通过网络追踪收集用户数据，可以使广告的投放更加精准。第三四段提到微软响应美国联邦贸易委员会要求在浏览器中加入了禁止用户浏览数据被追踪的这一选项。第五、六段指出广告商对此举的恐慌及其反应。最后一段指出作者所持有的怀疑态度。

二、试题解析

26. 第一段中暗示了“行为主义”广告帮助广告商。

- [A] 缓解广告商之间的竞争
- [B] 减少他们的操作成本
- [C] 避免消费者的抱怨
- [D] 提供更好的在线服务

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干，首先定位到首段中的句子 *companies can aim “behavioral” ads at those most likely to buy*. 这段的大意是：在互联网时代，通过观察用户在线的搜索、点击和评论行为，公司能够向那些最可能买账的用户投放“behavioral”广告，使得广告更有针对性，从而降低预算成本，也就是“*this fraction can be much reduced*”，与答案 B “*lower their operational costs*”是同意替换，故选答案 B。A、C 和 D 选项文中并未提及，属于无中生有，故不选。

27. 第三段第六行的“The industry”指的是。

- [A] 在线广告商
- [B] 电子商务导体
- [C] 数字信息分析
- [D] 互联网浏览器开发商

【答案】D

【考点】词义句意

【解析】根据题干，首先回文定位到第三段第六行的“*the FTC and Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests*”，*industry* 这个词前面有定冠词 *the*，说明它在语篇中指代前面句子中提到的内容，而前面出现的 *Microsoft Internet Explorer*，*Apple’s Safari* 和 *Google’s Chrome* 都是互联网浏览器的开发商，D 选项中的“*Internet browser developers*”正好符

合此意。B 和 C 选项文中并未提及，属于无中生有。A 选项尽管在文中提到过，但是其并非本段中谈论的核心。

28. 鲍勃认为设置 DNT 作为默认系统。

- [A] 能够减少垃圾广告的数量
- [B] 无法影响广告产业
- [C] 无法让顾客获益
- [D] 违背了人性

【答案】A

【考点】推理判断

【解析】根据题干信息中的专有名词“Bob Liodice”，我们可以直接定位到文章第五段第四句话“... consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences”，这句话的意思是“当浏览器开发者不能收集消费者网上购物倾向时，消费者并不能从中受益”。由此可以判断 A 项正确。B、C 和 D 选项在文中并未提及，属于无中生有，故不选。

29. 根据文章第六段以下哪个选项是正确的？

- [A] DNT 可能不会达到预定的目标
- [B] 广告商愿意安装 DNT 系统
- [C] DNT 在消费者中正在失去受欢迎的程度
- [D] 广告商不得不提供行为广告

【答案】A

【考点】推理判断

【解析】根据题干，可以定位到第六段。解题关键在于理解本段的行文逻辑，即“unable to tell whether...or whether, some may ignore...”。也就是说“由于不能辨别有些主体是真正反对行为广告，也不能辨别它们支持微软的做法，有些人甚至忽视 DNT，继续先前的做法。”由此可以判断，如果设置了默认项，那 DNT 就失去了效果，即无法完成其应用的功能。所以 A 项符合题意。B、C 和 D 选项内容在本段中均没有提及，属于无中生有，故不选。

30. 作者对于 Brendon Lynch 在其微博中说的内容所持态度是。

- [A] 迁就，宽容；放纵；
- [B] 谅解；理解
- [C] 欣赏
- [D] 怀疑态度

【答案】D

【考点】观点态度

【解析】根据题干，可以定位到文章最后一段倒数第二句，Brendon Lynch, Microsoft's chief privacy officer, blogged: “we believe consumers should have more control.”这句话的意思是 Brendon Lynch 在博客中评论道：“我们认为消费者应该有更大的自主权（或掌控权）”。而对于此题，解题关键在于紧跟的最后一句“Could it be really that simple?”，这是个反问句，从中我们可以明显看出作者所持有的怀疑态度，故 D 选项正确。

三、长难句解析

1. In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads?

【解析】句子主干：A quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information.冒号后面是对 quarrel 的具体内容的补充说明。

【译文】在过去的几周里，人们对于广告商获取如此精细的信息存在一些争论，其价值在于：广告商们认为人们应该乐于被跟踪并发送行为广告吗？

2. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

【解析】句子主干：Some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway. “whether...or...”用来引导两个状语从句。

【译文】由于不能辨别有些主体是真的反对行为广告，还是它们默认微软的做法，有些人甚至忽视DNT，继续先前的做法。

3. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for windows 8-though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google's on that count before.

【解析】句子主干：DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for windows 8.破折号起补充说明的，其后 though 引导让步状语从句。

【译文】对于 windows 8，DNT 似乎没有明显的大卖点，尽管在此计算之前，该公司的其他产品与谷歌的相比毫不逊色。

四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

1. fraction n. [数]分数；一小部分；片段
2. behavioural adj.行为的，行为学的
3. illustrate vt.说明；表明；给……加插图；（用示例、图画等）说明
4. fine-grained adj. 纹理致密的
5. explicit adj. 明确的；清楚的；直言的；详述的；不隐瞒的
6. due adj. 预定；适当的；应有的；由于
7. get cracking on 尽快行动，着手行动
8. set off the row 率先行动
9. default n.未履行，拖欠；[法]未到庭；弃权；[计] 缺省，默认
10. oblige vt.强制，强迫；使负债务；使感激；施惠于
11. sticking with 坚持（做...）
12. press on 坚定的继续，继续向前
13. comply with 服从，遵从；应；顺应；照办
14. norm n.标准；规范；准则
15. on that count 就这一点

五、全文翻译

老话说得好，砸向广告的投资中，一半都打了水漂——问题是，无人知晓打水漂的到底是哪一半。在互联网时代，这一比例至少在理论上可被大幅压缩。通过观察用户在线的搜索、点击和评论行为，公司能够向那些最可能购买的用户投放“行为”广告。

在过去的几周，一席争吵道出了这种广告信息精准投放方式对广告商的价值问题。广告商可以认为用户乐于接受跟踪并接受行为广告吗？或者他们需要事先明确得到用户的授权？

在 2010 年 12 月，美国联邦贸易委员会建议将“禁止跟踪”（DNT）选项加入到互联网浏览器中，这样用户能够告诉广告商他们不想被跟踪。微软的 IE 浏览器以及苹果的 Safari 浏览器都提供了 DNT 选项；谷歌的 Chrome 浏览器在今年也将提供同样的功能。二月份，联邦贸易委员会与数字广告联盟（DAA）达成共识：该行业将开始应对 DNT 请求。

5 月 31 日，微软率先做出了行动。据称，将随该公司操作系统 Windows 8 一起面世的 Internet Explorer 10 浏览器将把 DNT 作为默认选项。

广告商们一阵恐慌。“保持原样”是人类本能，很多用户都坚持使用默认设置。没有几人现在将 DNT 选项打开，但跟踪一旦被关闭它就将保持关闭状态。国家广告联盟（Association of National Advertisers）主席 Bob Liodice 说：“如果广告行业不能收集消费者的偏好信息，他们的情况将更糟。他说用户看到的广告数量不会减少，但是他们收到的广告将更没有意义，更缺少针对性。”

现在还不清楚广告商将作何反应。尽管一些企业已经承诺会在收到该选项后停止追踪，但是获得 DNT 信号并没有义务停止跟踪。由于无法判断用户是真的反对行为广告还是没有更改微软提供的默认选项，有些广告商会忽略 DNT 信号，不管不顾地追踪信息。

同样不清晰的是，为何微软一枝独秀地采取了行动。毕竟它也有广告业务，据称这些业务也将响应 DNT 请求，尽管该公司正在研究如何做到这一点。如果它想激怒几乎全靠广告业务运营的谷歌公司的话，那么它选择了一个间接的方法：没人保证 DNT 将成为规范。而且 DNT 看起来也不会成为 Windows 8 的巨大卖点——尽管微软在这点上将旗下的其他产品与谷歌的产品做了有利比较。微软的首席隐私官 Brendon Lynch 在博客中写到：“我们坚信消费者应该有更多的控制权”。事情能这么简单吗？

Text 3

一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2012 年 3 月 5 日的 *New Scientists* 《新科学家》，原文名为 *The future is bright for humanity* 《人类的未来是光明的》。文章先是阐述了由于对科学的信任，人们越来越积极地预测未来，转而谈到目前出现的各种各样人类威胁，包括禽流感、气候变暖等。现状似乎并不乐观，但作者话锋一转，又指出这种悲观情绪错了。纵观人类种族在宇宙的地位，人类已存活数以千年。所以依赖于过去的历史，因此从长远的角度来看，人类无需悲观，而是可以积极乐观地减少目前的威胁。

二、试题解析

31. 我们对于未来的想象过去常被 所鼓舞。

- [A] 我们对于富足生活的憧憬
- [B] 我们对科学和技术的信赖
- [C] 我们对潜在危险的察觉
- [D] 我们对公平机会的信仰

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干信息，our vision of the future used to 定位为文章第一段。该段落共计两句话。第一句总体交代了过去人们对未来的畅想总体是积极，正面的（were largely positive）。本题的正确答案就隐含在第二句话中。第二个句子实际上紧接着第一句话，交代了积极畅想的原因在于“科学和技术能治愈

人类的一切疾病”，由此可确定本题的正确答案为 B。选项 A、D 都错在因果倒置，“lives of fulfillment”以及“opportunity for all”都是科学、技术带来的结果，并非原因。另外 D 选项“equal opportunity”为“opportunity for all”所有人都有平等的机会的曲解。选项 C 属于无中生有，本段并没有提及任何与“potential risks”相关内容，故排除。该题充分体现了出题的顺序性原则，另其实第一段只是引子，第二段现在才是作者真正想要讲述的主题。

32. IUCN 的“濒危物种名单 (Red List)”意味着人类是。

- [A] 一种错位的种群
- [B] 一种可以持久生存的物种
- [C] 世界的主导力量
- [D] 一种对环境的威胁

【答案】B

【考点】推理判断

【解析】题干问的是“濒危物种名单 (Red List)”意味着人类怎么样了？我们根据“IUCN”和“Red List”很容易定位到第三段。首段说的是几十年前至今人们对未来所持的态度，第二段出现转折，表明目前人们对于未来的危机意识加重。第三段再次转折，表示第二段中人们所持态度是错误的，即“人类未来不会有太大的生存危机”，并且在此段首句表明观点后，用各种信息去论证和支持这一观点。“Red List”很显然也是用来说明这个观点的，并且指出人类这个物种是 widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing，说的都是人类进化积极的一面。B 选项说：濒危物种名单意味着人类是一种可以持久生存的物种，显然是正确选项。

33. 根据第五段，下面哪个选项是正确的？

- [A] 对科幻小说的兴趣在与日俱增
- [B] Arc 帮助缩小了未来学研究的范围
- [C] 技术提供了社会问题的解决方案
- [D] 我们很难去设想眼前的未来

【答案】D

【考点】推理判断

【解析】由本题的题干可以锁定本题的答案在文章的第五段。该段首句为段落中心句，“与思考眼前的未来相比，对如此之长的时间跨度进行思考似乎更为容易”，反过来思考也就是说，眼前的未来更难思考，符合 D 选项含义“我们眼前的未来很难去设想”。B 选项“Arc 帮助缩小了未来学研究的范围”，该选项在文中出现在该段的最后一句话“这就是为什么我们可以发行 Arc 这样一个致力于研究近期未来的全新出版物”，和题目含义有很大出入，故排除。C 选项“技术为社会问题提供了解决方法”，段中并未提到。A 选项“对科幻小说的兴趣与日俱增”，该段中虽在第二句提到科幻小说家，但并未提及对科幻小说的兴趣，故排除。正确答案为 D 项。

34. 为了确定人类的未来，很重要的一点是。

- [A] 利用我们过去的经验
- [B] 对世界抱有积极的态度
- [C] 开采地球上丰富的资源

[D] 抑制我们重塑历史的志向

【答案】A

【考点】事实细节

【解析】由本题的题干可以锁定本题的答案在倒数第二自然段第二句，“As so often , the past holds the key to the future:...”此题就是考查对这句话的理解，“未来是掌握过去的关键。”由此确定正确答案为A。选项B、C、D与题干无关，在原文中无直接体现，也不能归纳得出，故排除。冒号之后，句号之前是对前文的解释。

35. 下列哪个选项是这篇文章最好的标题？

[A] 我们未来的不确定性

[B] 人类种族的演变

[C] 人类光明的未来

[D] 科学，技术和人性

【答案】C

【考点】主旨大意

【解析】考查考生对全文主题的把握。通观全文，我们可发现作者对未来是十分看好的，尤其在文章最后一段最后一句“But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.”作者直接借助这句话重申主题。由此，本题正确答案应既包含“未来”，也应能体现出作者对未来的态度。确定选项C为正确答案。选项A错在无中生有，全文当中对于未来，并无体现出对于其的不确定；本文讲的是人类对于未来的看法，而不是讲人类的进化史，因此B错误；D选项过于笼统，并未体现出作者的乐观态度，因此不对。文中重复出现的就是future，重复次数最多的单词往往是这篇文章的主旨，首先排除选项B和D。再看作者明显对未来充满信心，选择选项C。

三、长难句分析

1. Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years.

【解析】并列句。是由and连接的两个并列分句。第一个分句是祈使句；第二个分句中，it为形式主语，由that引导的主语从句做句子真正的主语，if引导的短语在第二个分句中做让步状语。

【译文】放眼望去人类在宇宙中的分布，我们会发现即便我人类不会继续存在成千上万年，但是我们继续生存几百年是完全没有问题的。

2. For example, the Long Now Foundation, based in San Francisco, has created a forum where thinkers and scientists are invited to project the implications of their ideas over very long timescales.

【解析】复合句。句子的主干：the Long Now Foundation... has created a forum。其中based in San Francisco是过去分词短语在句中做the Long Now Foundation的后置定语；where引导的定语从句是修饰限制forum。

【译文】例如，位于美国旧金山的今日永存基金会创立了一个论坛，该论坛会邀请学者和科学家去表达他们对于未来很长一段时间的看法。

3. Then there are scientists who are giving serious consideration to the idea that we should recognise a new geological era: the Anthropocene.

【解析】复合句。句子的主干是：there are scientists。其中 who 引导的定语从句修饰限定 scientists，在由 who 引导的定语从句中有出现了一个由 that 引导的修饰 idea 的同位语从句。

【译文】现在一些科学家对于我们是否应该认识到一个新的地质时代，既对人类纪的到来这一问题而进行了深刻的思考。

四、核心词与超纲词

1. gloomy adj. 阴暗的，幽暗的；令人沮丧的，阴郁的
2. fossil n. 化石，顽固不化（头脑僵化）的人；adj. 化石的，远古生物形成的
3. flu n. [U] 流行性感
4. dazzle vt. 使眼花，使目眩，耀眼；使眼花缭乱；n. 耀眼的光；
5. complicated adj. 复杂的，难懂的，结构复杂的
6. assurance n. [U] 自信，把握；保证，担保；[U] 人寿保险
7. evaluate vt. 评价，评估，估计
8. descendant v. 子孙，后代，后裔
9. perspective vt. [U] 透视（画）法；[C；U]（对事物的）正确判断，洞察力，视角；
10. pessimistic adj. 悲观的，悲观主义的
11. threaten vt. 威胁，扬言要；预示（不好的事）；vi. 威胁；恫

五、全文翻译

直到几十年前，人类对于未来的期待，即使不完全绝对，也是十分积极的。科学和技术能够治愈人类所有的疾病，为人们提供种种机会，带来富有成就感的生活。

然而从小行星撞击到普遍性的流感甚至到气候的变化，我们对人类所面临的威胁有了更深刻的理解，所以现在人们对美好社会的期待已经不在流行了。也许你甚至会认为人类几乎已经没有什么值得期待的未来了。

但是这样的悲观是错位了的。化石记载表明，许多的物种已经存活了数百万年了——所以为什么人类不可以呢？放眼望去人类在宇宙中的分布，我们会发现即便人类不会继续存在成千上万年，但是我们继续生存几百年是完全没有问题的。如果你在世界自然保护联盟（IUCN）“濒危物种红色名单”中输入人类，你会发现：“人类是最不需要担心的，因为人类分布广泛，适应能力强，目前正处于上升趋势，并且目前也并没有什么重大威胁来导致人类人口的总体下降”。

所以我们到底应该如何看待我们的未来呢？越来越多的学者和组织正认真的思索这一问题。例如，“今日永存基金会”把一个机械钟作为其旗舰项目，该钟的设计目的是为了数千年以后仍然可以报时。

或许我们会想当然地认为，思考如此漫长的过程要比思考更近的未来来得容易些。现代技术的潜在发展和它可能产生的社会影响是极其复杂的。所以最好是把它们留给科幻小说家和未来学家去发掘我们所能想象到的许许多多的可能性。因此，我们推出了 Arc，一本致力于不久的将来研究的新刊物。

但是从长远来看，有许多事情我们还是非常确定的。通常情况下，过去掌握着通往未来的钥匙：现在我们已经对于塑造地球历史的长期模式和人类自身有了足够的认识，所以我们能够对子孙后代所要居住的环境做出有根据的预测。

这种长期的视角似乎使得对于人类未来的悲观看法变得更加靠不住。当然，未来一定不是一帆风顺的。但是我们现在已经有足够的智慧去减少那些曾经威胁早期人类生存的危险，也能改进这些曾经的威胁，为我们所用。

Text 4

一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2012 年 6 月 25 日的《华尔街日报》，是一篇议论说明文。本文主要讨论了最高法院对亚利桑那州移民法的态度问题。文章的前三段说的是对亚利桑那州移民法表示不赞成的态度，而从第四段开始态度发生明显的变化，转而对该移民法表示赞成。

二、试题解析

36. 亚利桑那州法案中的三个条款遭到否定，原因在于他们。

- [A] 使联邦政策不具备宪法权利
- [B] 使不同的州具有平等的权利
- [C] 越过了联邦移民法的权利
- [D] 反驳联邦及州政策

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节

【解析】本题我们利用正确选项对原文同义替换这一原则得出答案。根据 Arizona's 定位到句子 principles that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial are noncontroversial. 说明联邦法律高于州的法律是无可争辩的。答案选项 they “overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.” 他们（亚利桑那州的法案）逾越了联邦法案。就是对文中这句话的反义改写。选项中 overstep 为同义替换原文中的 intrude, authority 同义替换了 privileged powers.

37. 根据第四段，下面哪个选项是司法部门赞同的？

- [A] 联邦官员的职责隐瞒移民信息
- [B] 州政府不采用联邦移民法
- [C] 州政府在移民法案实施中的合法地位
- [D] 国会对移民法的干涉

【答案】C

【考点】推理判断

【解析】该题定位至第四段。第四段主要说了，州警察依然可以核实移民的法律地位。国会设想 joint federal-state immigration enforcement 联合实施移民法案。同时，国会 “encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues. 鼓励州警察与联邦同事分享信息以及相互合作”。

[A] withhold [B] independence [D] intervention. 这些词在第四段中都没有提到。属于过度推断。

38. 从第五段中，我们可以推断 Alien 和 Sedition 法案。

- [A] 违背了宪法。
- [B] 削减了州政府的利益
- [C] 支持联邦法规
- [D] 支持州政府

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【解析】根据第五段最后一句来推断。通过 going back, 我们就可以得知, 唯一的最主要的反对来自法官 Antonino Scalia, 这个法官“defense”是支持州的权利的。以为 state privileges“going back to”可追溯到 Alien and Sedition Acts, going 是现在分词, 表示主动追溯到法案, 所以这个法案是支持州特权的。证明这个法案是支持州的权利的。[A]violated [B] undermined [C] supported 在文章中并未提到。

39. 白宫声称, 实施权利。

[A] 联邦政府的权利大过州的实施权利

[B] 无法得到州政府的支持

[C] 得到联邦法规支持

[D] 几乎不会违反州法规

【答案】A

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干 power of enforcement 定位到第六段。the White House 认为亚利桑那州的法律跟白宫的法律实施权利冲突。In effect 后面表达的是重点: 如果这些州的法律跟它有冲突的话, 白宫声明它有权利宣布其它州的法律无效。而且, 在文章的第二段, 作者也明确的指出: ...that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial, 联邦法律应该超越州法律, 这是无可争议的。所以, 答案应选[A]。

40. 从最后一段, 我们可以获得什么?

[A] 移民问题通常有国会来决定。

[B] 司法打算检查行政机构的权力。

[C] 司法部门想加强与国会的合作。

[D] 行政机构负责移民问题。

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【解析】本段主要讨论了法官开始拒绝执行那些政府过分的要求, 所以法官代表的司法部门就可能对政府的行政机构有所质疑。本题紧扣全文中心及本文最后一段末句可得出答案。[B]为正确答案。根据文章中 Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status. 国会想阻止州政府利用私权检查移民者的身份。[A] 选项“由国会来决定”, 不是最后一段讨论的中心。所以是错误的。[C] 选项 coordination 是文章根本没有提到司法部门与国会的合作问题。[D]选项也属于无中生有, 文章没有提到行政机构与移民问题的关系。

三、核心词与超纲词

1. the Supreme Court 最高法院

2. overturn v. (使) 翻倒, 推翻 n. 推翻, 垮台

3. provision n. 准备; 规定, 条款; 供应, (一批) 供应品 v 提供

4. enforce v. 实施, 执行

5. precede v. 先于, 优于

6. naturalization n. (外国人的) 归化, 同化

7. fashion n. 时尚; 方式, 方法 v. 塑造, 使适应

-
8. intrude v. 侵入, 侵扰
9. privilege n. 特权 v. 给与……特权
10. verify v. 核实; 证明; 判定
11. envision v. 想像, 预见, 展望
12. statute n. 法令, 法规
13. alien a. 外国的; 相异的 n. 外国人, 外侨 v. 疏远, 离间
14. invalidate v. 使无效; 使作废; 证明……错误

四、长难句分析

1. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

【解析】句子主干: the decision was an ... defeat. For...是 defeat 的逻辑主语, to upset... 不定式做后置定语修饰 the Administration's effort。

【译文】但在更为重要的事情关于宪法上面, 对于政府来说, 投票结果却是以 8 比 0 惨败, 粉碎了其旨在打破联邦政府和各州之间权力平衡的努力。

2. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to "establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization" and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial.

【解析】句子主干: The constitutional principles... are noncontroversial. Principle 后面带两个并列的由 that 所引导的同位语从句。

【译文】宪法当中有关华盛顿拥有“建立统一的移民法规”的权利, 并且联邦法律优于州的法律是无可辩驳的。

3. The administration was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out Congress's immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either.

【解析】句子主干: The administration was ... asserting that...。That 后面是宾语从句, 里面嵌套了一个原因状语从句。

【译文】实际上, 白宫认为只要其他合法的州所指定的法律与它相悖, 那么白宫有权将其废除。

五、全文翻译

周一, 在最高法院的投票选举中, 奥巴马政府以 5 比 3 击败了亚利桑那州的移民法, 这对于奥巴马政府来说是一场小小的政治上的胜利。但在更为重要的事情关于宪法上面, 对于政府来说, 投票结果却是以 8 比 0 惨败, 粉碎了其旨在打破联邦政府和各州之间权力平衡的努力。

在这次投票中, 四项有争议的亚利桑那州移民计划中有三项被撤销, 计划中要求州和地方警力强制执行联邦移民法。宪法当中有关华盛顿拥有“建立统一的移民法规”的权利, 并且联邦法律优于州的法律是无可辩驳的。亚利桑那州还曾试图改造与现行联邦法律同时实行的州法律。

大法官安东尼·肯尼迪与首席大法官约翰·罗伯茨以及法院的自由派意见一致, 裁定该州政府权力越界。在被撤销的条款中, 多数意见认为国会故意“占据了阵地”, 导致亚利桑那州逾越了联邦政府优越的特权。

然而, 法官们认为, 亚利桑那州的警察将拥有权力来验证与法律执行相关人员的合法地位。这是因为美国国会一直期望联邦政府和州政府在移民问题上相互合作, 并明确鼓励州政府工作人员与联邦政府的同事们分享信息并密切合作。

三位持反对意见法官中的两位——塞缪尔·阿利托和克拉伦斯·托马斯，同意宪法的意见但是不同意亚利桑那州的法律中与联邦法律之间有冲突的部分。最主要的反对来自于安东宁·斯卡利亚法官。他更为坚定地维护州的权力，支持该州制定的《关于制止外国人反美及制止煽动叛乱行为的法律》。

奥巴马政府以 8-0 惨败的结果证明了阿利托法官在其反对声明中所描述的观点，“联邦政府执政的权限简直令人震惊”。白宫认为，即使州的政策在字面上与联邦法规一致，亚利桑那州的法律也与其执政权力相冲突。实际上，白宫认为只要其他合法的州所指定的法律与它相悖，那么白宫有权将其废除。的确，一些权力只属于联邦政府，对于公民身份的控制和边界问题也忝列其中。但是，如果国会要防止各州利用自己的资源来检查移民身份，还是可以办得到的。但是国会却从来没有这样做过。事实上，政府声称，由于政府不愿执行国会的移民意愿，那么就不允许任何一州这样做。每一位法官都明确得拒绝了这一过分的要求。

Part B

一、试题解析

41 .

【答案】G (These issues all have root causes in human behavior...)

【考点】上下文衔接+指示代词

【解析】本段空格前一句谈到“这种巨大的能源不是当今全球问题的主要影响因素，这些全球问题包括气候变化、安全、可持续发展和健康问题”，空后谈到“人类有必要的农业技术工具来消除饥饿”，空格处应该填入的选项可以连接前后句的内容，既包括谈及到全球问题，又谈及到解决问题的选项只有 G 项。该项首句提到的 these issues 即指代空前所提及的全球问题，以及该项第二句的 climate change 举例说明即是空前所列出的问题之一，并且该项提及解决气候变化的问题，很好的启示了下文。

42 .

【答案】C (Despite these factors...)

【考点】连贯性原则+指示代词

【解析】本题可以通过连贯性原则和代词指代来确定答案。上段末句提到“问题也带有社会因素：对食物的组织和分配，财产和财富”，空格后谈到“这是一种耻辱，社会应该抓住机会提升它在真实世界中的影响”，并且应用了社会科学家的话语来表明应该采取行动，即：上段末句提到的问题，空前谈到存在问题，那么接下来应该解决问题，但是空后谈到这是一种耻辱，然后纠正应该解决问题，所以空格处应该承上启下，表达没有解决问题这个含义，因此 C 项“尽管存在这些因素，很多社会科学家不愿意解决此问题”即为正确选项，该项中 these factors 指代上段末句提到的社会因素，而“很多科学家不愿意解决此问题”就是下文提及的 this。

43 .

【答案】B (However, the numbers are still small...)

【考点】原词复现+逻辑关系

【解析】本题可以通过原词复现和逻辑关系来确定答案。空前一句讲到“the number of papers including.....have increased rapidly ...”，紧接着在选项 B 中也出现了“the number”，属于原词复现。从逻辑关系的角度来看，选项 B 有一个明显的转折词“however”，这说明其表达的含义与空前信息相反，该选项提到“the numbers are still small”（数量非常小），空前信息是“the number ... increased rapidly”（数量增长非常迅速），两者在语意上构成了明显的转折关系。所以正确答案为 B。

44 .

【答案】D (During the late 1990s...)

【考点】指示代词

【解析】本题设在段落中间，可以通过段落一致性代词指代来确定答案。该段第一句提到：“The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding”，其表达的含义是：事情的问题不是可用资金的数目。那接下来要讲的内容一定和资金有关系。空后出现了代词“this is an adequate amount”其含义是：这个资金数目是足够的。那么 this 指代的内容一定和 adequate amount 相关，而选项 D 的题干是“national spending varied from 4% to 25%”，其表述的内容正是资金的总量。因此选项 D 为正确答案。

45 .

【答案】E (The idea is to force social to integrate...)

【考点】连贯性原则

【解析】本题设空在段落中间，应瞻前顾后地依据连贯性原则确定答案。空前的信息是指欧盟提议取消了之前设定的专门投资支持社会科学家的专栏项目，其目的不是为了忽略社会科学家，而是完全相反，即文章中的“complete opposite”，根据语意衔接，接下来会说明欧盟这一做法的真正目的，并且这一目的对于社会科学家一定是积极的。选项 E 中的 the idea 指代空前出现的“it was proposed that...”，即欧盟的提案。除此之外，空后提到了 collaborative endeavors，与选项 E 中的短语 integrate with 构成了同义替换。空后信息中的 global problems 与选项 E 中的 health and demographic change, food security, ... and secure societies 构成上下义的关系，这也是解题的一道线索，因此，正确答案为选项 E。

二、全文翻译

社会科学正在繁荣发展。到 2005 年，全世界来自各行各业的专业社会科学家的人数达到了几乎五十万，这些科学家既有学术圈内的，也有学术圈外的。根据《2010 世界社会科学报告》的统计，自 2000 年以来，全世界社会科学专业的学生每年增长大约 10%。

然而，这一丰富的资源并没有对如今的全球挑战，包括气候变化，安全性，可持续发展和健康等问题，做出足够的贡献。41) 这些问题的根本原因都在于人类行为：所有的行为都要求行为变革，社会创新以及技术发展。比如，像发展清洁能源一样，阻止气候变化更多关注的是改变消费模式和提高税收接受程度。人文科学具有用于解决饥饿问题的必要的农业技术工具，从转基因作物到人工合成肥料等。但这同样也带来了一些社会问题：食品的组织与分配，财富和繁荣发展。

42) 尽管存在这些影响因素，很多社会科学家都很不愿解决这些问题。在欧洲，一些科学家极力反对削减用于社会科研的财政资助，也反对将财政资助融入到可持续发展的项目中去。这是一个耻辱，社会科学家这个团体本应抓住这次机会来提升它在社会中的影响力。可以用伟大的社会学家约瑟夫·熊彼特的一句话来解释这一状况：没有创造性的破坏就没有彻底的创新。

如今，社会科学将大量的精力集中在学科问题和内部学术争论上，而不是具有外部影响的话题上。有分析显示，自 2004 年以来含有“环境变化”和“气候变化”这两个关键词的期刊文章数量增加很快。⁴³⁾但是，整体数量还是很小，在 2010 年，全球范围内发表的十万篇科学社会类文章中只有大约 1600 篇文章中包含这些关键词。

当社会科学家真正的处理一些实际性问题的時候，他们的范围通常仅仅局限于当地问题，比如说，比利时的社会科学家将主要的兴趣放在了贫困对比利时人的影响上。然而令人值得怀疑的是，这一团体的工作是否能够对整体知识的积累做出贡献。

问题不在于可用资金的总量。⁴⁴⁾在二十世纪九十年代后期，国家用于社会科学和人文科学（包括政府、高等教育机构、非盈利机构和企业）研究和发展的经费占有所有经费的 4%到 25%；在大多数欧洲国家，这个比例是 15%。这一手段的目的是为了这些资金得到更好的利用。在欧盟框架下早就存在专门针对社会科学家的资金项目。今年，欧盟提议这一系统将要得到改革：2014 年要实施的新项目——界限 2020 中，这一资金项目将不存在。这已经引起了来自社会科学家的强烈抗议。但是这一项目的目的不是为了忽略社会科学研究，而是完全相反的目的。⁴⁵⁾这一想法迫使社会科学家将他们的工作与其它领域相结合，这些领域包括人类健康，人口统计学，食品安全，海洋研究和生态经济，清洁能源以及具有包容性、创新性和安全性的社会。这应该需要更多的集体努力和帮助去开发直接针对全球问题的项目。

Part C

一、试题解析

46) yet, when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

【考点】时间状语从句，过去分词，宾语从句

【解析】句子主干为 it strikes one that..., that 引导宾语从句的主干为 these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, 其后的介词短语 beyond that of decoration and creative expression 中的 that 指代的是 urges。when 引导时间状语从句主干为 one looks at the photographs, 介词短语 of the gardens 修饰 photographs, 过去分词短语 created by the homeless 修饰 gardens.

【词汇】strike 突然想到，猛然意识到；for all 尽管，虽然；diversity 多样性；fundamental 基础的，基本的；urge 冲动，强烈要求；decoration 装饰

【译文】然而，看着无家可归者绘制出的花园图片时，人们会突然想到，尽管这些花园风格多样，它们都显示了人类除了装饰和创造性表达之外的其他各种基本诉求。

47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need.

【考点】让步状语从句，插入语，定语从句

【解析】句子主干为 A sacred place of peace is a distinctly human need as opposed to shelter; 让步状语从句 however crude it maybe 做插入语；which 引导的非限定性定语从句 which is a distinctly animal need 修饰 shelter

【词汇】sacred 神圣的，庄严的；distinctly 清楚地，清晰地，确实地；as opposed to 与.....相对比；shelter 遮盖物，避难所

【译文】无论地方是多么简陋不堪，寻求一片静谧圣土是人类特有的需求，而动物需要的仅是仅是避难栖息之地。

48) The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such.

【考点】定语从句

【解析】句子主干为 The gardens of the homeless introduce form into an urban environment, which 引导的定语从句 which are in effect homeless gardens 修饰限定 the gardens of homeless。where 引导的定语从句 where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such 修饰 environment。

【词汇】in effect 实际上，事实上；form 形式；urban 都市的；discernible 可辨别的

【译文】无家可归者描绘的花园实质上是无所依附的，这些花园把一种形式引入城市环境中，而这样的城市环境中，形式要么根本不存在，要么就完全不是以这种明显的方式存在。

49) most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic.

【考点】定语从句，时间状语从句

【解析】句子主干为 most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit, which 引导的定语从句 which usually blame on some psychological conditions 修饰 a demoralization of spirit, until 引导时间状语从句的主干为 we find...and feel...

【词汇】give in to 屈服于，迁就，接受；demoralization 士气低落，筋疲力尽，情绪消沉；blame on 归咎于，把责任推给……；psychological 心理的；vanish 消失

【译文】我们大多数人会深陷于精神萎靡的状态，并常常将此归咎于某种心理原因，直到某天我们发现自己置身花园中，感到如魔法般烦闷尽消。

50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions.

【考点】强调句，不定式短语

【解析】句子主干为 It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of..., 为 it is+ 被强调部分+that 的强调句型。不定式短语 to describe...表示目的，though in a “liberated” sense 为插入语，表示让步。

【词汇】implicit 含蓄的，暗含的；explicit 清楚的，明确的；reference 提及，参考，关联；justify 证明……正当；liberated 解放地，自由地；synthetic 人造的，虚构的，人工的；construction: 建筑

【译文】正是对自然的这种或隐晦含蓄或清晰直白的关联，充分证明了用“花园”一词来描述这些人造建筑是合乎情理的，即使是从毫无拘泥的意义来讲的。

二、全文翻译

据推断，花园的源于创造它的人的基本需求，即对创造性表达的需求。毫无疑问，花园证明了人类有一种不可思议的创造，表达，改变和美化的需求，同时也证明自我表达是人类的基本需求；46) 然而，看着无家可归者绘制出的花园图片时，人们会突然想到，尽管这些花园风格多样，它们都显示了人类除了装饰和创造性表达之外的其他各种基本诉求。

其中一项需求就是在喧闹中创造一丝平静，借用 T.S.艾略特的话来说就是：创造一个闹中求静的世界。

47) 无论地方是多么简陋不堪，寻求一片静谧圣土是人类特有的需求，而不仅仅是一个避难栖息之地，

那是动物的需求。这种差异是如此之大，以至于动物性的需求越少，人性的需求就越大，正如这些难以名状的花园一样。平静是一种心态，构建于人与环境间的关系。48) 无家可归者描绘的花园实质上 是无所依附的,这些花园把一种形式引入城市环境中,而这样的城市环境中,形式要么根本不存在,要么 就不是以这种明显的方式存在。

花园好像还反映了或者说源于另一种需求，它是人类固有的，我们几乎未曾意识到它的存在。当我们没有了绿色，失去各色植物和种种树木，49) 我们大多数人会深陷于精神萎靡的状态，并常常将此归咎为一些心理原因，直到某天我们发现自己置身花园中，感到如魔法般烦闷尽消。纽约大部分的无所依附的花园中实际都不适合栽种植物，即便如此，花园的布局常看起来给人一种精心雕琢安排修饰的感觉：物品摆放，色彩搭配，水塘位置，花团锦簇，绿意融融，乃至饱食饜足的动物们。各种奇特的元素呈现于此，从根本上讲，它们都是代表了自然界。50) 正是对自然的这种或隐晦含蓄或清晰直白的关联，充分证明了用“花园”一词来描述这些人造建筑是合乎情理的，即使是从毫无拘泥的意义来讲的。在他们身上我们可以看到人们热爱生命的天性（即渴望与人类外其它生物接触的本能）呈现出一种奇异的具象表现形式。

Section III Writing

Part A

一、审题谋篇

本次小作文要求考生给外国专家写一封邀请信，信件要求邀请外国老师担任英语演讲比赛的评委。邀请信是热情邀请收信人参加某项活动的书信，有正式和非正式之分，本题为正式邀请信，因此要求格式工整，语言正式，逻辑严谨。信中要说明关于活动的详细信息，包括活动时间、地点、内容，也可涉及到参加活动的人员，语气要热情真挚，但不要强人所难。

二、参考范文

【参考范文】

Dear Professor William,

I am writing on behalf of our college to invite you to be a judge for the English speech contest which will be held next week.

We know that you are admired by all the students. As college students, we would like to improve our abilities in spoken English as well as written English. We would be grateful if you could be the judge for this contest to be held in Room 102, the Teaching Building on Saturday, June 4th, at 7p.m.

We trust you will be disengaged and able to give us the pleasure of your company. We are looking forward to seeing you.

Yours sincerely, Li Ming

三、万能句型

1. I am writing on behalf of
2. We would be grateful if you could ...
3. We trust you will be disengaged and able to give us the pleasure of your company.
4. We are looking forward to seeing you.

Part B

一、审题谋篇

本题为连续第 14 年考查的图画作文，一群毕业生毕业之际，面临“求职、考研、出国、创业”等多条人生道路，文字说明为：选择。这道题目属于考研写作必考话题之“人生哲理”类，主题即“选择”。提纲包括三点，一是描述图片，二是解释含义，三是对此现象做出评论。文章也遵循三段式，第一段描述图片中的各类元素。第二段点题，阐释图画的含义，最好在段首设置主题句，然后围绕主题句展开，最后再稍作总结，也就是用总分总的结构。第三段对此现象进行评论，可以提出建议，也可以讲选择的重要性，或者讲不仅应重视选择而且应重视选择之后的努力。

二、参考范文

Emerging from the cartoon is an eye-catching scene that a mass of graduates are at a critical turning point on the way to the future. A variety of choices, such as finding a job, going further education or abroad, and doing pioneering work, lie in front of them.

The implication echoed by this cartoon can be summarized as a philosophic topic in our daily life: the success of a man is directly related to the choice made by himself. Nevertheless, I cherish a belief that we cannot tell whether the selection is good or not, and as long as we adhere to our decision, success will be realized step by step. Although making choice is essential to helping determine the direction of our way, judged from the personal aspect, persistence functions as an indispensable driving force to keep up our spirit and to assist us to fulfill our study and work. However, some people, pacing up and down, are not industrious and try to find a short-cut success. In fact, only those who are hard-working and brave enough to encounter obstacles of all sorts are most likely to reach the summit of success.

It occurs to many that the most fundamental thing to success is making a good choice. But I recommend that graduates as well as all the citizens should struggle to make their choice be a reality.

三、万能句型

1. Emerging from the cartoon is an eye-catching scene that ...
2. The implication echoed by this cartoon can be summarized as a philosophic topic in our daily life: ...
3. I cherish a belief that ...
4. It occurs to many that the most fundamental thing to ...
5. I recommend that ...