**2013** 一模卷

1.宝山卷

**\*( C )**

Discoveries in science and technology are thought by “**untaught minds**” to come in blinding flashes or as the result of dramatic accidents. Sir Alexander Fleming did not, as legend would have it, look at the *mold* ( 霉 ) on a piece of cheese and get the idea for penicillin there and then. He experimented with antibacterial substances for nine years before he made his discovery. Inventions and innovations almost always come out of tough trial and error. Innovation is like soccer; even the best players miss the goal and have their shots blocked much more frequently than they score.

The point is that the players who score most are the ones who take most shots at the goal—and so it goes with innovation in any field of activity. The prime difference between innovation and others is one of approach. Everybody gets ideas, but innovators work consciously on theirs, and they follow them through until they prove practicable or otherwise. What ordinary people see as fanciful abstractions, professional innovators see as solid possibilities.

“Creative thinking may mean simply the realization that there’s no particular goodness in doing things the way they have always been done.” Wrote Rudolph Flesch, a language authority. This accounts for our reaction to seemingly simple innovations like plastic garbage bags and suitcases on wheels that make life more convenient: “How come nobody thought of that before?”

The creative approach begins with the proposal that nothing be as it appears. Innovators will not accept that there is only one way to do anything. Faced with getting from A to B, the average person will automatically set out on the best-known and apparently simplest route. The innovator will search for alternate courses, which may prove easier in the long run and are sure to be more interesting and challenging even if they lead to dead ends. Highly creative individuals really do **march to a different drummer**.

72. What does the author probably mean by “**untaught mind**” in the first paragraph?

A. An individual who often comes up with new ideas by accident.

B. A person who has had no education.

C. A citizen of a society that restricts personal creativity.

D. A person ignorant of the hard work involved in experimentation.

73. According to the author, what differs innovators from non-innovators?

A. The way they present their findings.

B. The way they deal with problems.

C. The intelligence they possess.

D. The variety of ideas they have.

74.The phrase “**march to a different drummer**” (the last line of the passage) suggests that highly creative individuals are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. unwilling to follow common ways of doing things

B. diligent in pursuing their goals

C. concerned about the advance of society

D. devoted to the progress of science

75.The most suitable title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. The Relation Between Creation and Diligence

B. To Be a Creative Expert in the Study of Human Creativity

C. What Are So Special about Creative Individuals

D. Discoveries and Innovation

DBAC

**I. 答案解析**

72．本题答案请参考第一段第一句Discoveries in science and technology are thought by “**untaught minds**” to come in blinding flashes or as the result of dramatic accidents. 本句中，可将”by untaught minds”放到句末，就成了Discoveries in science and technology are thought to come in blinding flashes or as the result of dramatic accidents by “untaught minds”. 说明“科学发现是纯属偶然”的说法是那些“untaught minds”所认为，而根据第一段下半部分举例内容可发现，青霉素并不如传说中那样无意间所发现，而是Sir Alexander Fleming经过九年时间的反复实验才成功。所以这里的“untaught minds”指的是那些对“科学发现需要不懈努力”这个事实十分无知的人群，故选D。

73. 本题答案参考第二段第二句。The prime difference between innovation and others is one of approach. →The main difference between innovation and others is a difference of approach(method/way). 本段第二、第三句也说明了两者间区别。并且，本文第四段全段也进一步说明两者间的对比区别。创新者不走寻常路，不接受既定方法，而非创新者遵循既有的方法，墨守陈规。故答案为B。

74. 介词to有一个含义表示“伴随、随着”，如dance to music随着音乐起舞,那么march to a different drummer字面意思为“随着另一不同鼓手的节奏行进”，这是一个比喻说法，再根据最后一段前几句反复对比的创新者与非创新者区别，可见创新者是不走寻常路，换一种方法另辟蹊径，故答案选A。

75. 本文大意： 科学上的发现并非如一般人认为的灵光一闪之间获得或无意中获得，而是经过反复实验和不懈努力而得。创造性思维者与普通人的区别是前者能够不走寻常路，另辟蹊径，而后者却遵循老路或已知的“最佳方法”行事。故本题选择C。（A选项不妥，本文未涉及创造力与努力之间的关系，B方向完全不对，D这个选项too general！话题范围太大。）

**II. 长难句分析**

1. The point is that the players who score most are the ones who take most shots at the goal—and so it goes with innovation in any field of activity.

→ “so it goes with sb/sth” 类似于 “so it is with sb/sth”

意为：某人的情况也是如此，对某人来说也是如此。

“进球最多的是那些尝试射门次数最多的球员，同样道理，任何领域内的创新活动也都如此（都要反复尝试，不懈努力才能成功）”

1. Creative thinking may mean simply the realization that there’s no particular goodness in doing things the way they have always been done.

1)mean the realization that…→mean realizing that… ／ mean that sb realizes that…

2)there’s no particular goodness in doing… → there is no particular point in doing…

3)doing things the way they have always been done → doing things in the usual/common way

→Creative thinking may mean (that) one realizes (that) there is no point in doing things in the usual way(that is, one realizes that things should be done in a novel/new/creative/different way.)

1. Highly creative individuals really do **march to a different drummer**.

注意介词to的用法 （伴随，伴随着）

dance to music 随着音乐起舞

leave the stage to enthusiastic applause 在热烈的掌声中离开舞台

march to a different drummer随着另一不同鼓手（的节奏）行进

词汇整理：

C篇专项一词汇（课后整理）

1. 作为...的结果 as a result of
2. 创新，革新 n. innovation vi. innovate n. innovator
3. 反复试验 trial and error
4. 重点是... The point is that...
5. 主要的区别 the prime difference
6. approach n. 方式
7. 有意识地 consciously
8. 以...作为开端 begin with e.g. Knowledge begins with practice.
9. 提议，建议 n. proposal

propose that sb (should) do sth e.g. She proposed that the book be banned.

1. 面对... be faced with
2. 寻找(search) search for
3. 从长远看被证明更简单 prove easier in the long run
4. 一定做某事 be sure/certain to do sth e.g. He’s sure to win.
5. ignore vt. 忽视 ignorance n. 无知 be ignorant of ... 不知道...的
6. involve vt. 涉及，牵涉；需要，包括

How many vehicles were involved in the crash? 这次撞车事故涉及多少辆汽车？

Being a great player involves both skill and luck. 做一名了不起的足球运动员既依靠技巧也需要运气。

1. 处理问题的方式 the way they deal/cope with problems//handle problems
2. variety n. 多样性 a variety of = various
3. diligence n. 勤奋 diligent adj.

2.奉贤区

**(C)**

Almost a decade after the hit *Finding Nemo* made clownfish seem totally warm and lovable, environmentalists are now looking for a real-life sequel (续篇): Saving Nemo.

In the United States, a request has been made to extend the protections of the Endangered Species Act to marine species including the clownfish.

But before you start shedding tears for Nemo and his buddies, keep in mind that this request is not based on any his evidence of a decline in the clownfish population. Instead, what has sparked concern is the worsening health of coral reefs, which more than one million aquatic (水生的) species including the clownfish depend on to **thrive**, even survive.

In ways it makes more sense to move to protect a species when its habitat declines rather than its actual population. The most important mission of the Endangered Species Act is the protection of species’ habitats; without their habitats, there’s almost no hope of saving endangered animals, except perhaps in a zoo.

Earlier this year, alarming news came about the world’s largest coral reef system, Australia’s Great Barrier Reef (GBR, 大堡礁). A study has shown the Reef is in sharp decline, with half of its coral cover gone in the past 27 years.

Katharina Fabricius, an Australian coral reef ecologist co-authoring the study, has been diving and working on the GBR since 1988—and has watched the decline. “There are still a lot of fish…but not the same color and variety as in the past,” she said.

The study team used information from more than 2,000 surveys to determine the rate of decline between 1985 and 2012. That overall 50-percent decline, they estimate, is a yearly loss of about 3.4 percent of the Reef. If the trend continued, the coral cover could halve (减半) again by 2022.

Several main factors are responsible for the decline, the study found. Intense Tropical cyclones (热带气旋), believed to be fueled by global warming, have caused massive damage to reefs in the central and southern parts of the Reef. Meanwhile, population explosions of the coral-consuming crown-of-thorns starfish (长棘海星) have affected coral populations along the length of the Reef. Two severe coral bleaching (变白) events, caused by ocean warming, have also had major damaging impacts in northern and central parts of the GBR.

72. A request has been made in the United States to save the clownfish because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is a totally warm and lovable species

B. the health of its habitat is worsening

C. its population has dropped sharply

D. few clownfish can be found in zoos

73. What does the underlined word “thrive” in the third paragraph probably mean?

A. To feed oneself. B. To keep oneself safe.

C. To grow and develop well. D. To attract attention.

74. According to the article, what is the author’s attitude toward the request in U.S.?

A. He/She supports it.

B. He/She finds it ridiculous.

C. He/She thinks it is reasonable but needs revising.

D. There’s no way to tell.

75. According to the article, all of the following factors contribute to the decline of Great Barrier Reef’s coral cover except\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the growing popularity of scuba (水肺) diving around the Reef

B. stronger tropical cyclones fueled by global warming

C. the rapidly growing population of type of coral-eating starfish

D. coral bleaching caused by rising temperatures of the ocean water.

BCAA

**I．答案解析**

72. 本题答案请参考第三段，作者提醒读者，这个request并非基于小丑鱼数量的减少，而是基于珊瑚礁健康状况的恶化，而珊瑚礁是超过百万种水生物种（包括小丑鱼）的栖息地，habitat！故答案选B。

73．本题答案看第三段最后一行，可知，珊瑚礁健康状况在恶化，它们是水生物种（包括小丑鱼）thrive甚至survive之地，而根据第四段when its habitat declines这一表述可推测出珊瑚礁coral reefs正是文中提到的habitat。因此thrive一词就代表生物繁荣生长，故选择C。

74. 由第四段（In ways it makes more sense to move to protect a species when its habitat declines rather than…）以及全文语气可推断作者支持这一请求，故答案为A。

75. 本题可用排除法。BCD分别可在最后一段第二句、第三句和第四句找到，都是珊瑚礁减少的促成因素。因此要选择一个不是促成因素的选项，就选A。

**II．长难句分析**

In ways it makes more sense to move to protect a species when its habitat declines rather than its actual population.

In ways是in a way的复数形式，“从某些意义上说”。

it为形式主语，指的是to move to protect a species

make sense 合乎情理，有意义

when its habitat declines rather than its actual population ＝when its habitat rather than its actual population declines

→从某些意义上说，在某物种的栖息地减少而非其种群数真正减少时就去保护这个物种，要有意义得多。

词汇整理：

environmentalist n. 环保人士

extend v. 延伸

endangered species 濒危物种

act n. 法令

海洋生物 n. marine species

牢记... bear/keep in mind that...

引起担忧 spark concern

水生物种 aquatic species

thrive v. 繁荣

make sense 讲得通，有意义

habitat n. 栖息地

inhabit vt. 居住于 inhabitant//resident

decline v. 下降；减少；衰退 be in sharp decline

responsible adj. 对...负责的；对...有责任的，应受责备的

3.虹口区

**(C)**

Prolonging human life has increased the size of the human population. Many people alive today would have died of childhood diseases if they had been born 100 years ago. Because more people live longer, there are more people around at any given time. In fact, it is a decrease in death rates, not an increase in birthrates, that has led to the population explosion.

Prolonging human life has also increased the dependency load. In all societies, people who are disabled or too young or too old to work are dependent on the rest of society to provide for them. In hunting and gathering cultures, old people who could not keep up might be left behind to die. In times of *famine* (饥荒), infants might be allowed to die because they could not survive if their parents starved, where as if the parents survived they could have another child. In most contemporary societies, people feel a moral *obligation* (责任) to keep people alive whether they can work or not. We have a great many people today who live past the age at which they want to work or are able to work; we also have rules which require people to retire at a certain age. Unless these people were able to save money for their retirement, somebody else must support them. In the United States many retired people live on social security checks which are so little that they must live in near poverty. Older people have more illnesses than young or middle-aged people; unless they have wealth or private or government insurance, they must often “go on welfare” if they have a serious illness.

When older people become *senile* (衰老的) or too weak and ill to care for themselves, they create grave problems for their families. In the past and in some traditional cultures, they would be cared for at home until they died. Today, with most members of a household working or in school, there is often no one at home who can care for a sick or weak person. To meet **this need**, a great many nursing homes and *convalescent* (疗养的) hospitals have been built. These are often profit making organizations, although some are sponsored by religious and other nonprofit groups. While a few of these institutions are good, most of them are simply “*dumping* (倒垃圾的) grounds” for the dying in which “care” is given by poorly paid, overworked, and under skilled *personnel* (员工).

72. The author believes that the increased size of the human population results from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an increase in birthrates B. the industrial development

C. a decrease in death rates D. childhood diseases

73. It can be inferred from the passage that in hunting and gathering cultures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it was a moral responsibility for the families to keep alive the aged people who could not work

B. the survival of infants was less important than that of their parents in times of starvation

C. old people were given the task of *imparting* (传授) the cultural wisdom of the tribe to new generations

D. death was celebrated as a time of rejoicing for an individual *freed of* (免除) the hardships of life

74. The phrase “this need” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. prolonging the dying old people’s lives

B. reducing the problems caused by the retired people

C. making profits through caring for the sick or weak people

D. taking care of the sick or weak people

75. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the old people in the United States is true?

A. Many of them live on social security money which is hardly enough.

B. Minority of them remain in a state of near poverty after their retirement.

C. Many nursing homes are sponsored by religious and nonprofit groups.

D. Older people have wealth or private insurance if they have a serious illness.

CBDA

**I. 答案解析**

72. 本题答案参考第一段最后一句In fact, it is a decrease in death rates, not an increase in birthrates, that has led to the population explosion. 可见是死亡率的下降导致人口激增，故选C。

73. 本题答案参考第二段In times of *famine*, infants might be allowed to die because they could not survive if their parents starved, whereas if the parents survived they could have another child. 可见在狩猎和采集社会中，饥荒时首先要确保父母能活下去（父母死了婴儿也活不下去；反之，父母活下去了，以后还可以要孩子）故答案选B。

74. 一般这样的题目要到紧靠它的前文去找答案。this need出现的之前几句是When older people become *senile* (衰老的) or too weak and ill to care for themselves, they create grave problems for their families. In the past and in some traditional cultures, they would be cared for at home until they died. Today, with most members of a household working or in school, there is often no one at home who can care for a sick or weak person. 这种“需求”就是照顾老弱病残的需求，故答案选D。

75. 本题答案A可参考第二段最后两句In the United States many retired people live on social security checks which are so little that they must live in near poverty. Older people have more illnesses than young or middle-aged people; unless they have wealth or private or government insurance, they must often “go on welfare” if they have a serious illness.

**II. 长难句分析**

1. Many people alive today would have died of childhood diseases if they had been born 100 years ago.

此为虚拟条件句，是对过去情况的虚拟，所以从句用过去完成式，主句用would have done形式。本句也可改成其倒装句形式Many people alive today would have died of childhood diseases had they been born 100 years ago.

2. We have a great many people today who live past the age at which they want to work or are able to work.

定语从句at which they want to work or are able to work修饰先行词the age，全句意为“如今有许多人在过了想工作或能工作的年龄后依旧活着”，即“如今有许多人活得很长寿，在不能工作后依旧活着”。

**4.黄浦区**

**(C)**

Throughout the centuries, various writers have contributed greatly to the literary treasure trove of books lining the shelves of today’s libraries. In addition to writing interesting material, many famous writers, such as Edgar Allan Poe, were larger-than-life characters with personal histories that are as interesting to read as the stories they wrote. Poe’s rocky life included being driven off from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1831 and an ongoing battle with alcohol. Yet, despite heavy gambling debts, poor health, and terrible unemployment, Poe managed to produce a body of popular works, including “The Raven” and “The Murders in the Rue Morgue.”

Herman Melville, author of *Moby Dick*, once lived among the man-eaters in the Marquesas Islands and wrote unusual tales inspired by his years of service in the U.S. Navy. Dublin-born Oscar Wilde was noted for his charismatic personality, his outrageous lifestyle, and creating witty catchphrases such as, “Nothing succeeds like excess.” D.H. Lawrence wrote shameful novels that were often cut, and Anne Rice led a double life writing bestselling horrible novels under her real name and using “A.N. Roquelaure” for the lowbrow unhealthy novels she penned on the side.

Nonconformist(不墨守成规的)author and naturalist Henry David Thoreau once fled to the woods and generated enough interesting material to fill his noted book *Walden*. Thoreau wrote on the issue of passive resistance protest in his essay “Civil Disobedience” and served time in jail for refusing tax payments in protest of the United States government’s policy towards slavery. American short story writer O. Henry’s colorful life was ruined by tragic events, such as being accused and sentenced for stealing money from an Austin, Texas bank. Despite his success selling his short stories, O. Henry struggled financially and was nearly bankrupt when he died.

As diverse as these famous authors’ backgrounds were, they all led unconventional lives while writing great literary works that will endure throughout the ages. The next time you read an interesting book, consider learning more about the author by reading his or her biography so you can learn about the unique life experiences that shaped his or her writing.

72. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about Edgar Allan Poe?

A. He had his own interesting personal history as other famous writers.

B. He graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point in 1831.

C. He once had heavy gambling debts and fell down with illness.

D. He managed to produce popular works no matter how rocky his life was.

73. What can you infer from Para.2?

A. D.H. Lawrence and Anne Rice once wrote similar type of novels.

B. Anne Rice used a pen name because her novels were quite popular.

C. Anne Rice used different names when she wrote bestselling novels.

D. Henry David Thoreau enriched his books by living in the forests.

74. Which statement is **TRUE** according to the passage?

A. Henry David Thoreau was passionately opposed to horrible events.

B. Anne Rice always used a pen name to conceal her true identity.

C. Herman Melville stayed with man-eaters during his naval service.

D. O Henry’s life was colorful though he had lots of difficulties.

75. The passage mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. many famous writers lived nontraditional lives

B. most famous writers were usually troublemakers

C. writers had to lead interesting lives to generate materials

D. the biographies of famous writers are always inspirational

BACA

**I. 答案解析**

72. 由第一段第三句“Poe’s rocky life included being driven off from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1831 and an ongoing battle with alcohol.”可知爱伦坡于1831年被西点军校开除，并未毕业。B选项有悖于事实，故选B。

73. 本题线索参考第二段最后一句“D.H. Lawrence wrote shameful novels that were often cut, and Anne Rice led a double life writing bestselling horrible novels under her real name and using “A.N. Roquelaure” for the lowbrow unhealthy novels she penned on the side.”可见，作者认为Lawrence写的是可耻的小说，而Anne Rice既以真名写畅销恐怖小说，又用另一笔名写不健康的低俗小说。故可得出结论：两个作家写过类似类型的小说，选A。（注意查lowbrow, middlebrow以及highbrow这三个词的含义）

74. 本题答案请参考第二段第一句“Herman Melville, author of *Moby Dick*, once lived among the man-eaters in the Marquesas Islands and wrote unusual tales inspired by his years of service in the U.S. Navy.”选C。

75. 本题答案可参考最后一段第一句“As diverse as these famous authors’ backgrounds were, they all led unconventional lives while writing great literary works that will endure throughout the ages.”故选A。

**II．长难句分析**

As diverse as these famous authors’ backgrounds were, they all led unconventional lives while writing great literary works that will endure throughout the ages.

注意：此处的下划线部分中as diverse as…**并非**“与…一样具有多样性”之意！！！

下划线部分等同于Diverse as these famous authors’ backgrounds were, 是让步状语从句Though these famous authors’ backgrounds were diverse的倒装句结构。虽然这些著名作家的背景千差万别，但他们都同样过着非常规的生活，同时创作了持续多年的伟大文学作品。

更多例子：

Though he was tired, he went to work as usual.

= Tired as/though he was, he went to work as usual.

= As tired as he was, he went to work as usual. （可以理解为，此处第一个as可省略）

词汇整理：

1. be down with a cold 患感冒

2. 向某人隐瞒... conceal/hide sth from sb

3. 可耻的 adj. shameful 感到羞愧的adj. ashamed

4. 过双重的生活 lead a double life

5. generate vt. 产生

6. ruin vt. 摧毁

7. 因...指控某人accuse sb of sth/charge sb with sth

8. sentence vt. 宣判，判决

9. bankrupt adj. 破产的

10. 非常规的，非传统的 adj. unconventional

11. unique adj. 独一无二的

13. shape vt. 决定...的形成，影响...的发展

**5.嘉定区**

**(C)**

As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from curing disease to preventing disease—especially in terms of changing our many unhealthy behavior, such as poor eating habits, smoking, and failure to exercise. The line of thought involved in this shift can be pursued further. Imagine a person who is about the right weight, but does not eat very nutritious foods, who feels OK but exercises only occasionally, who goes to work every day, but is not an outstanding worker, who drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk, and who has no chest pains or abnormal blood counts(血细胞计数), but sleeps a lot and often feels tired. This person is not ill. He may not even be at risk for any particular disease. But we can imagine that this person could be a lot healthier.

The field of medicine has not traditionally distinguished between someone who is merely “not ill” and someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body’s special needs. Both types have simply been called “well.” In recent years, however, some health specialists have begun to apply the terms “well” and “wellness” only to those who are actively striving to maintain and improve their health. People who are well are concerned with nutrition and exercise, and they make a point of monitoring their body’s condition. Most important, perhaps, people who are well take active responsibility for all matters related to their health. Even people who have a physical disease or handicap (缺陷) may be “well,” in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations. “Wellness” may perhaps best be viewed not as a state that people can achieve, but as an ideal that people can strive for. People who are well are likely to be better able to resist disease and to fight disease when it strikes. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

72. Today medical care is placing more stress on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. keeping people in a healthy physical condition

B. monitoring patients’ body functions

C. removing people’s bad living habits

D. ensuring people’s psychological well-being

73. In the first paragraph, people are reminded that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. good health is more than not being ill

B. drinking, even if not to excess, could be harmful

C. regular health checks are essential to keeping fit

D. prevention is more difficult than cure

74. Traditionally, a person is considered “well” if he \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. does not have any unhealthy living habits

B. does not have any physical handicaps

C. is able to handle his daily routines

D. is free from any kind of disease

75. According to the author, the true meaning of “wellness” is for people \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to best satisfy their body’s special needs

B. to strive to maintain the best possible health

C. to meet the strictest standards of bodily health

D. to keep a proper balance between work and leisure

CADB

**I. 答案解析**

72. 本题答案可参考第一段第一句“As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from curing disease to preventing disease—especially in terms of changing our many unhealthy behavior”，可见如今更注重的是预防疾病，尤其是改变许多不健康的行为，选项C中bad living habits最接近unhealthy behavior,故选择C。

73. 题目要求在第一段中找答案，应具体看第一段的举例部分（Imagine a person who…）最后总结说“This person is not ill. He may not even be at risk for any particular disease. But we can imagine that this person could be a lot healthier.”由此可见，这个人没有生病，但是远远不够健康，因为他could be a lot healthier(本可以更健康得多)故真正的健康者不生病还不够（请注意虚拟语气的用法与含义），选A。

74. 本题线索请参考第二段第一、二句。它指出，医学领域在传统上并不能区分“不生病”与“健康极佳”，即两者被混为一谈，都称作“健康”。而本题就是问的传统的健康观，故传统上如果一个人没有病，就被认为很健康。因而选D。（B指的是一个人没有任何生理缺陷，错在生理缺陷太具体，指的是残疾，那么即使一个人没有生理缺陷，还是可能会有一些其他疾病的，只要有病，就不会被认为是“健康的”）

75. 本题请参考第二段第二句“In recent years, however, some health specialists have begun to apply the terms “well” and “wellness” only to those who are actively striving to maintain and improve their health.”有别于传统健康观念，如今的观念是：“健康”一词仅适用于那些努力保持、提升健康的人群，故选择B。

**II．长难句分析**

1. As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from curing disease to preventing disease—especially in terms of changing our many unhealthy behaviors, such as poor eating habits, smoking, and failure to exercise.

注意现在完成进行时的使用；

注意shift from A to B的结构，A和B都是动名词；

in terms of 在…方面；就…而言；根据…

译文：如我们所见，医疗的重点在慢慢地从治疗疾病转向预防疾病，尤其是在改变我们的许多不健康行为方面，如糟糕的饮食习惯，抽烟，不运动等。

1. People who are well are concerned with nutrition and exercise, and they make a point of monitoring their body’s condition.

be concerned with sth: attach importance to sth; consider sth important 认为某事重要

make a point of doing sth: to be or make sure you do sth (because it is important or necessary) （因重要／必要）保证做，必定要做到 。。。

译文：那些健康的人很重视营养和锻炼，并且努力做到时刻留心自己的身体状况。

**6.金山区**

**( C )**

Do you know how it is when you see someone yawn and you start yawning too? Or how hard it is to be among people laughing and not laugh yourself? Well, apparently it's because we have mirror neurons (神经元）in our brains.

Put simply, the existence of mirror neurons suggests that every time we see someone else do something, our brains imitate (模仿)it, whether or not we actually perform the same action. This explains a great deal about how we learn to smile, talk, walk, dance or play sports. But the idea goes further: mirror neurons not only appear to explain physical actions, they also tell us that there is a biological basis for the way we understand other people.

Mirror neurons can undoubtedly be found all over our brains, but especially in the areas which relate to our ability to use languages, and to understand how other people feel. Researchers have found that mirror neurons relate strongly to language. A group of researchers discovered that if they gave people sentences to listen to (for example: "The hand took hold of the ball"), the same mirror neurons were **triggered** as when the action was actually performed (in this example, actually taking hold of a ball).

Any problems with mirror neurons may well result in problems with behavior. Much research suggests that people with social and behavioral problems have mirror neurons which are not fully functioning. However, it is not yet known exactly how these discoveries might help find treatments for social disorders.

Research into mirror neurons seems to provide us with even more information concerning how humans behave and interact (互动). Indeed, it may turn out to be the equivalent (相等物)for neuroscience of what Einstein's theory of relativity was for physics. And the next time you feel the urge to cough in the cinema when someone else does—well, perhaps you'll understand why.

72. Mirror neurons can explain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. why we cry when we are hurt**

**B. why we cough when we suffer from a cold**

**C. why we smile when we see someone else smile**

**D. why we yawn when we see someone else stay up late**

73. The underlined word "**triggered**" in the third paragraph probably means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

**A. set off B. cut off C. built up D. broken up**

74. We can learn from the passage that mirror neurons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A. relate to human behavior and interaction**

**B. control human physical actions and feelings**

**C. result in bad behavior and social disorders**

**D. determine our knowledge and language abilities**

75. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Ways to find mirror neurons. B. Problems of mirror neurons.

C. Existence of mirror neurons. D. Functions of mirror neurons.

CAAD

**I. 答案解析**

72. 本题答案请参考第二段前两句“Put simply, the existence of mirror neurons suggests that every time we see someone else do something, our brains imitate it, whether or not we actually perform the same action. This explains a great deal about how we learn to smile, talk, walk, dance or play sports.”故选C。

73. 本题答案请参考第三段最后一句“A group of researchers discovered that if they gave people sentences to listen to (for example: "The hand took hold of the ball"), the same mirror neurons were triggered as when the action was actually performed (in this example, actually taking hold of a ball).”根据例子，一个人听到“手抓住了球”这个句子与做出“手抓住了球”这个动作，相同的镜像神经元were triggered，由此可见trigger含义是“触发、激发”，故选择A。(C错在神经元本来就是存在的，不是被“建立”，只是被触发，开始发挥功能，所以选A)

74. 本题答案请参考第四段以及第五段的第一句，前者表明镜像神经元与行为有关，此神经元的问题将会导致行为问题；后者表明对镜像神经元的研究提供给我们关于人类行为和互动的更多信息。综上考虑，答案选A。

75. 本文大意是关于镜像神经元的作用，它主要关联着人类的语言使用能力、行为与互动，因此要选择含有关键词“functions”的选项D。

**II．长难句分析**

1. A group of researchers discovered that if they gave people sentences to listen to (for example: "The hand took hold of the ball"), the same mirror neurons were triggered as when the action was actually performed (in this example, actually taking hold of a ball)

本句重点关注从句，主句“A group of researchers discovered”后面的从句结构中，that引导的宾语从句又含有一个条件状语从句和时间状语从句，但这二者是对等的比较关系，比较的是前者的条件下与后者的时间点情况下，有相同的事情发生，即the same mirror neurons were triggered.

分析如下： if they gave people sentences to listen to (for example: "The hand took hold of the ball"), the same mirror neurons were triggered as when the action was actually performed (in this example, actually taking hold of a ball).

译文：一个人听到“手抓住了球”这个句子与做出“手抓住了球”这个动作时，触发的是相同的镜像神经元。

2. Research into mirror neurons seems to provide us with even more information concerning how humans behave and interact. Indeed, it may turn out to be the equivalent (相等物)for neuroscience of what Einstein's theory of relativity was for physics.

sth turn out to do = It turns out that sth...

the equivalent of... ...的等价物

对镜像神经元的研究似乎为我们提供了有关人类行为和互动方式的更多信息。 确实，对于神经科学而言，它在重要性上可能等同于爱因斯坦的相对论对于物理学而言的重要性。

**7.闵行区**

**(C)**

Although websites such as Facebook and MySpace experienced increasing growth during the middle of the first decade of the 21st century, some users fail to realize the fact that the information they post online can come back to trouble them. First, employers can monitor employees who maintain a blog, photo diary, or website. Employers can look for troublesome employees’ opinions, sensitive information disclosures, or wildly inappropriate conduct. For example, a North Carolina newspaper fired one of its features writers after she created a blog on which she anonymously wrote about the characteristics of her job and coworkers.

The second unintended use of information from social networking websites is employers who check on potential employees. A New York Times article reported that many companies recruiting (招募) on college campuses use search engines and social networking websites such as MySpace, Xanga, and Facebook to conduct background checks. Although the use of MySpace or Google to investigate a student’s background is somewhat upsetting to many undergraduates, the Times noted that the use of Facebook is especially shocking to students who believe that Facebook is limited to current students and recent alumni.

Company employers are not the only people interested in college students’ lives. The third unintended use of social networking websites is college administrators who monitor the Internet—especially Facebook—for student misconduct. For example, a college in Boston’s Back Bay expelled (除名) its Student Government Association President for joining a Facebook group highly critical of a campus police sergeant. In addition, fifteen students at a state university in North Carolina faced charges in court for underage drinking because of photos that appeared on Facebook.

Although more users of websites such as Facebook are becoming aware of the potential pitfalls (陷阱) of online identities, many regular users still fail to take three basic security precautions. First, only make your information available to a specific list of individuals whom you approve. Second, regularly search for potentially harmful information about yourself that may have been posted by mistake or by a disgruntled (不满的) former colleague. Third, never post offensive material under your name or on your page as, despite the best precautions, this material will likely make its way to the wider world. By taking these simple steps, members of the digital world can realize the many benefits of e-community without experiencing some of the damaging unintended consequences.

72. The main purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. explain the growth of the digital world through from the aspect of privacy

B. discuss the risks of the digital world and suggest ways to protect yourself

C. propose steps Facebook, MySpace, and Google can take to protect user privacy

D. illustrate potential unintended uses of private information

73. The author implies that users should take all of the following actions to protect their online privacy EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. know to whom you make your online information available

B. avoid uploading information that would be damaging if it were discovered

C. carefully select and limit who can view your electronic profile

D. speak with employers to inform them of any misinformation published about you

74. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the last paragraph and the other paragraphs?

A. It offers detailed examples to support previous points of view.

B. It summarizes the points of view in the previous paragraphs.

C. It provides suggestions to solve the previously mentioned problems.

D. It offers evidence to make the previous points of view clearer.

75. According to the passage, which of following does the writer imply?

A. Information obtained unwillingly from the Internet is permissible in court.

B. It is impossible to protect yourself from unintended uses of information online.

C. Even if you restrict who can view your data, the government may still access it.

D. Done properly, posting offensive information about oneself causes no risk.

BDCA

**I．答案解析**

72. 答案请参考第一段第一句和最后一段，分别讲述了社交网站上发的信息可能带来的麻烦，以及可以采取的安全防范措施。所以本文主要目的就是discuss the risks of the digital world and suggest ways t protect yourself. 选B。

73. 本题线索可在最后一段找到。文中的“First,…Second, … Third, …”涉及到选项ABC的相关措施，为提及的措施就是D，所以选D。

74. 由文章结构可知，第一段第一句讲述了社交网站信息会给用户带来麻烦，其后内容以及第二、三段中就开始详述，从 “First, …… The second unintended use of information …… The third unintended use of social networking websites is ……”可见。而最后一段全段讲述了可以采取的安全防范措施。由此可见首段和末段的关系就如选项C所述“It provides suggestions to solve the previously mentioned problems.”。

75. 本题答案A可以从第三段最后一句推断：In addition, fifteen students at a state university in North Carolina faced charges in court for underage drinking because of photos that appeared on Facebook. 15名大学生在脸书上所发的集体饮酒的照片被作为指控未成年饮酒的证据，因此可推断不是（被告）自愿提供的信息也可作为呈堂证供。

**II．长难句分析**

Although the use of MySpace or Google to investigate a student’s background is somewhat upsetting to many undergraduates, the Times noted that the use of Facebook is especially shocking to students who believe that Facebook is limited to current students and recent alumni.

本复合句不难理解，结构虽复杂却十分清晰易辨，although引导的让步状语从句后，其主句还含有一个that引导的宾语从句作为noted的宾语，此宾语从句中又有who引导的定语从句来修饰先行词students，并且此定语从句中谓语动词believe后又跟了个宾语从句。

翻译：尽管使用MySpace或Google调查学生的背景对许多大学生来说有些不高兴，但《泰晤士报》指出，使用Facebook令那些认为Facebook仅限于在校生和最近的校友的学生感到震惊。

8.浦东

**(C)**

Seligman is leading the research on what might be called Happiness Revolution in psychology. Since World War II, psychologists have focused on fixing what is broken —repairing *psychosis*（精神病）, and *neurosis*（精神衰弱）. Research has piled up steadily when it comes to looking at patients who are neurotic, while the happy or joyful people among us have received little scientific examination.

When Seligman did a search to find academic articles about such ‘positive psychology’ he found only 800 out of 70,000. ‘Psychologists tend to be concerned with taking a negative 8 person, and helping him get to negative 2,’ said Seligman, a psychology professor of the University of Pennsylvania. ‘My aim is to **take a plus 2 person and boost him to a plus 6.**’

In the last 50 years, statistics have shown that we are less happy as a people. ‘While our quality of life has increased dramatically over that time, and we’ve become richer, we’re in an epidemic of depression,’ Seligman said. ‘Depression is 10 times more common now, and life satisfaction rates are down as well.’ Seligman argues that the new science he writes about is shifting psychology’s model away from its narrow-minded focus on mental illness towards positive emotion, virtue and strength that increase people’s happiness. If you want to be happy, forget about winning the *lottery*（抽奖）, getting a nose job, or securing a raise. In his new book, *Authentic Happiness*, psychologist Martin Seligman argues that overall lifetime happiness is not the result of good genes, money, or even luck. Instead, he says we can increase our own happiness by making use of the strengths and virtues that we already have, including kindness, originality, humor, optimism, and generosity. He has named the field ‘Positive Psychology,’ arguing that we would be better off building on our own strengths rather than mourning, and, hence, trying to repair, our weaknesses. By frequently calling upon their strengths, people can build up natural barriers against misfortune and negative emotions, he said.

Science has shown that there are several distinct roads to being a happy person — though happiness might not mean what you think. Material goods — even simple ones like ice cream, and massages — are only stimulating things that rapidly give people a boost.

To cultivate happiness, we must first find out our individual strengths and virtues. Next, apply the qualities in such a way as to enhance your happiness-generating system.

1. The distinctive feature of Seligman’s work lies in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. evaluating the psychological state of people

B. making a study of people who suffer from mental illness

C. focusing the scientific examination on the happy or joyful people

D. figuring out the exact number of the academic articles about ‘positive psychology’

1. What does Seligman mean by saying ‘**take a plus 2 person and boost him to a plus 6**’?

A. We should focus on happy or joyful people.

B. We need more and more happy and joyful people.

C. It’s difficult to make people happy from a plus 2 to plus 6.

D. Happy people also need to improve their level of happiness.

1. According to the passage, which of the statements might Martin Seligman support?

A. Promotion leads to true happiness.

B. We can rely on our strengths for happiness.

C. Intelligent people are usually more satisfied.

D. Mental illness should be the focus of psychology.

1. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. strengths and happiness B. ways to cultivate happiness

C. development of psychology D. effect of positive psychology

CDBB

**I．答案解析**

72. 本题答案请见第一、第二段以及第三段第二句。由以上句子可见，心理学家的研究方向多为如何治愈精神疾病，而Seligman的研究方向是如何令心理健康的人更健康从而具有令人更快乐的积极情感，品德和优点。所以选择C。

73. 由第二段的类比可以得出结论，Seligman致力于使人心理更健康，他的目的是使健康程度等级为＋2的人成为等级为＋6的人（若是负的就代表心理有问题，不健康）。因此选择D。

74. 本题请见第三段倒数第二句He has named the field ‘Positive Psychology,’ arguing that we would be better off building on our own strengths rather than mourning, and, hence, trying to repair, our weaknesses.

75. 本文大意为：心理学家的研究方向多为如何治愈精神疾病，而Seligman的研究方向是如何令心理健康的人更健康，并指出大家要以自己的长处来实现以上目的。因此答案应选B（ways to cultivate happiness）。

**II．长难句分析**

Seligman argues that the new science he writes about is shifting psychology’s model away from its narrow-minded focus on mental illness towards positive emotion, virtue and strength that increase people’s happiness.

本句是个复合句，argue后面的宾语从句中还含有两个定语从句，一个是he writes about 修饰先行词the new science；另一个是that increases people’s happiness修饰先行词positive emotion, virtue and strength. 另请注意句中的focus是个名词而非动词。

**9.青浦区**

**(C)**

At the heart of the debate over illegal immigration lies one key question: are immigrants good or bad for the economy? The American public overwhelmingly thinks they’re bad. Yet the agreement among most economists is that immigration, both legal and illegal, provides a small net boost to the economy. Immigrants provide cheap labor, lower the prices of everything from farm produce to new homes, and leave consumers with a little more money in their pockets. So why is there such a discrepancy between the perception of immigrants’ impact on the economy and the reality?

There are a number of familiar theories. Some argue that people are anxious and feel threatened by an inflow of new workers. Others highlight the stress that undocumented immigrants place on public services, like schools, hospitals, and jails. Still others emphasize the role of race, arguing that foreigners add to the nation's fears and insecurities. There’s some truth to all these explanations, but they aren’t quite sufficient.

To get a better understanding of what’s going on, consider the way immigration’s impact is felt. Though its overall effect may be positive, its costs and benefits are distributed unevenly. David Card, an economist at UC Berkeley, notes that the ones who profit most directly from immigrants’ low-cost labor are businesses and employers — meatpacking plants in Nebraska, for instance, these producers’ savings probably translate into lower prices at the grocery store, but how many consumers make that mental connection at the checkout counter? As for the drawbacks of illegal immigration, these, too, are concentrated. Native low-skilled workers suffer most from the competition of foreign labor. According to a study by George Borjas, a Harvard economist, immigration has reduced the wages of American high-school dropouts by 9%.

Among high-skilled, better-educated employees, however, opposition was strongest in states with both high numbers of immigrants and relatively generous social services. What worried them most, in other words, was the financial burden of immigration. That conclusion was reinforced by another finding: that their opposition appeared to soften when that financial burden decreased, as occurred with welfare reform in the 1990s, which curbed immigrants’ access to certain benefits.

The irony is that for all the overexcited debate, the net effect of immigration is minimal. Even for those most acutely affected — say, low-skilled workers, or California residents — the impact isn’t all that dramatic. “The unpleasant voices have tended to dominate our perceptions,” says Daniel Tichenor, a professor at the University of Oregon. “But when all those factors are put together and the economists calculate the numbers, it ends up being a net positive, but a small one.” Too bad most people don’t realize it.

72. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

A. Whether immigrants are good or bad for the economy has been puzzling economists.

B. The American economy used to thrive on immigration but now it’s a different story.

C. The agreement among economists is that immigration should not be encouraged.

D. The general public thinks differently from most economists on the impact of immigration.

73. What is the chief concern of native high-skilled, better-educated employees about the inflow of immigrants?

A. It may change the existing social structure.

B. It may pose a threat to their economic status.

C. It may decrease .their financial burden.

D. It may place a great pressure on the state budget.

74. What is the irony about the debate over immigration?

A. Even economists can’t reach an agreement about its impact.

B. Those who are opposed to it turn out to benefit most from it.

C. People are making too big a fuss about something of small impact.

D. There is no essential difference between seemingly opposite opinions.

75. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A. A debate about whether to immigrate.

B. A debate about the impact of illegal immigrants.

C. The great impact of immigrants on the economy.

D. Opposition to illegal immigration.

DDCB

**I．答案解析**

72. 本题答案请看第一段前三句。关于移民是好是坏的话题，绝大多数美国公众认为是坏事，而多数经济学家认为，不论是合法还是非法的移民都带来了经济的增长。因此双方意见不一致，答案选D。

73. 本题答案请见第四段前两句。Among high-skilled, better-educated employees, however, opposition was strongest in states with both high numbers of immigrants and relatively generous social services. What worried them most, in other words, was the financial burden of immigration. 在那些移民多且福利较好的州，高级员工尤其反对移民，他们担忧的是移民带来的经济负担。因此选D。

74. 本题见最后一段前两句。The irony is that for all the overexcited debate, the net effect of immigration is minimal. Even for those most acutely affected — say, low-skilled workers, or California residents — the impact isn’t all that dramatic. 上述the irony就是：关于移民的争论那么激烈，但移民的影响其实并不大。C选项中“make a fuss about…”的含义是“大惊小怪，小题大作”，故而选择C。

75. 本文全文围绕着移民问题是福是祸展开讨论，讨论他们对美国经济到底有无影响。最后结论是人们大惊小怪了，其实影响并不大。因此选择B。

**II．长难句分析**

1. At the heart of the debate over illegal immigration lies one key question: are immigrants good or bad for the economy?

本句是个**完全倒装句**，主体部分可还原成One key question lies at the heart of the debate over illegal immigration.

注意介词at和over的使用语境。

1. That conclusion was reinforced by another finding: that their opposition appeared to soften when that financial burden decreased, **as** occurred with welfare reform in the 1990s, which curbed immigrants’ access to certain benefits.

本句请重点关注**as**，在句中作为关系代词，引导非限制性定语从句，意为“正如”。

（这个结论因另一项发现而变得更有说服力，那项发现表明，当经济负担减少的时候，他们的反对声就没那么强烈，正如发生在上世纪90年代的福利改革一样，那次福利改革抑制了移民获得某些福利。）

1. The irony is that for all the overexcited debate, the net effect of immigration is minimal.

注意本句中短语“for all”意为“尽管，虽然”，相当于despite。

10.松江

**(C)**

The new year has come and it is time for those about to graduate to look for jobs. Competition is so tough that job seekers must carefully consider their personal choices for clothes. Whatever they are wearing，their family and friends may accept them, but the workplace may not.

A high school newspaper editor said it is unfair for companies to discourage visible tattoos (纹身), nose rings, or certain dress styles. It is true you can’t judge a book by its cover, yet people do “cover” themselves in order to convey certain messages. What we wear, including tattoos and nose rings, is an expression of who we are. Just as people convey messages about themselves with their appearances, so do companies. Dress standards exist in the business world for a number of reasons, but the main concern is often about what customers accept.

Others may say how to dress is a matter of personal freedom, but for businesses it is more about whether to make or lose money. Most employers do care about the personal appearances of their employees, because those people represent the companies to their customers.

As a hiring manager I am paid to choose the people who would make the best impression on our customers. There are plenty of well-qualified candidates, so it is not wrong to reject someone who might disappoint my customers. Even though I am open-minded, I can’t expect all our customers are.

There is nobody to blame but yourself if your set of choices does not match that of your preferred employer. No company should have to change to satisfy a candidate simply because he or she is unwilling to respect its standards, as long as its standards are legal.

72. The author’s attitude towards strange dress styles in the workplace may best be described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. enthusiastic B. indifferent C. negative D. sympathetic

73. Which of the following is the newspaper editor’s opinion according to Paragraph 2?

A. Strange dress styles should not be encouraged in the workplace.

B. Candidates are supposed to wear whatever they would love to.

C. Candidates with tattoos or nose rings should be fairly treated.

D. People’s carrying tattoos, nose rings are regarded as guilty.

74. What can be inferred from the text?

A. Hiring managers try to make the best impression of themselves on their candidates.

B. What to wear is a matter of personal choice for companies.

C. Companies sometimes have to change to respect their candidates.

D. Candidates have to wear what companies prefer for an interview.

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

A. Reap What You Sow. B. Think Before You Leap.

C. Repair The House Before It Rains. D. Give The Monkey What He Wants.

BADD

**I．答案解析**

72. 本题答案可参考最后两段内容，根据关键句“it is not wrong to reject someone who might disappoint my customers”和“No company should have to change to satisfy a candidate simply because he or she is unwilling to respect its standards, as long as its standards are legal.”可判断作者是反对员工奇装异服的，即持否定态度。故选择C“negative”。

73. 参考第二段第一句“A high school newspaper editor said it is unfair for companies to discourage visible tattoos, nose rings, or certain dress styles.”此编辑认为劝阻奇装异服是不公平的，就是认为那些人应该被公平对待，故选择C。

74. 由最后一段可见，作者认为只要公司的着装规定是合法的，那么员工就该尊重公司规定，公司没有理由改变规则去迁就员工的喜好，故选择D。

75. 本文大意是说员工的奇装异服不能被公司接受（出于顾客价值观的考量），而员工应该遵守公司着装规定，按照公司的要求行事。那么D选项“Give the monkey what he wants( 如猴子所愿给它要的)”比较符合大意。

**II．长难句分析**

Just as people convey messages about themselves with their appearances, so do companies.

句型Just as…so…用以表示两个时间或情况在某方面相似，意为“…也亦然”

也可改为：Just as people convey messages about themselves with their appearances, so companies convey messages about themselves with their appearances.

11.杨浦区

**(C)**

Does solving a math problem give you a headache? Do you feel nervous when you sit a math exam? For most students, math can be tough but scientists have proved that math problems can actually trigger physical pain.

Scientists came to this conclusion with an in-depth experiment, which was published in the Public Library of Science One journal. They began by finding out how much participants fear math. Those involved were asked a series of questions such as how they feel when they receive a math textbook or when they walk into a math lesson.

Based on their answers, participants were divided into groups. One group was made up of people who were particularly afraid of math and participants in the other group were more comfortable with the subject.

Both groups were then given either math tasks or word tasks. When a math task was going to come next, a yellow circle would appear but when a word task was soon to come, a blue square would be shown.

Using a brain-scan machine, scientists noticed that whenever people from Group One saw a yellow circle, their brain would respond in a way similar to when their body is feeling pain. It was like the pain they would feel, for example, if they burnt their hand on a hot stove. But they reacted less strongly when they knew that they would be faced with a word task.

However, scientists saw no strong brain response from people in the second group.

Math can be difficult, and for those with high levels of mathematics-anxiety (HMA), math is associated with tension, apprehension and fear. “When you are really thinking about the math problems, your mind is racing and you are worrying about all the things that could go wrong,” explained Ian Lyons from University of Chicago, US, leader of the study. “The higher a person’s anxiety of a maths task, the more he activated brain regions associated with threat detection, and the experience of pain.”

More interestingly, the brain activity disappeared when participants actually started dealing with the math tasks. “This means that it’s not that math itself hurts; rather, the anticipation of math is painful,” Lyons said.

Based on the study, scientists suggested that things could be done to help students worry less and move past their fear of math, which might mean they perform better in tests.

72. In the first stage, scientists ask participants some questions to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. see whether math hurts B. find out how much they fear math

C. observe how their brain response D. test their endurance of pain

73. The underlined word “the anticipation of math” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the attempt of learning math B. the motivation to work out math problem C. the effort to understand math D. the act of thinking about math

74. Which is the best title for the passage?

A. How to overcome math fear. B. Physical pain affects math performance.

C. Math pain in your brain. D. Unknown truth about pain.

75. What can be concluded from the experiment?

A. The anticipation of math has no relation to students’ confidence in math.

B. Moderate mathematic anxiety promotes students’ academic performance.

C. Effective solutions have been worked out to lower students’ anxiety of math.

D. Physical pain caused by HMA disappears in the process of doing math problem.

BDCD

**I．答案解析**

72. 本题答案参考第二段第二句话“They began by finding out how much participants fear math.”科学家在研究中首先做的是搞清楚参与者有多害怕数学，所以针对题目关键词“in the first stage”, 就应该选B。

73. 由第五段可知害怕数学的人一发现马上要考数学了，大脑反应与烫到手时的疼痛反应如出一辙（第五段），而倒数第二段告诉我们真的开始做数学时他们的这种大脑活动就消失了，所以说参与者们其实是想到要做数学而“有疼痛般的大脑反应”，但真正做数学时没有此反应。那么就要选择D。

74. 本题可用排除法完成。A选项关键词“how to”，讲的是对抗数学恐惧感的方法，而文章并不讲这个；B选项“physical pain”身体上的疼痛影响数学成绩，与文章内容不符；D选项“unknown truth about pain”关于疼痛的真相，也是背道而驰。故选择C，表示“大脑中因数学而导致的疼痛感”。

75. 由倒数第二段“the brain activity disappeared when participants actually started dealing with the math tasks”可知，答案为D。

**II．长难句分析**

The higher a person’s anxiety of a maths task, the more he activated brain regions associated with threat detection, and the experience of pain.

这是The more… the more句型，可发现从句中省略了be动词。补充完整是这样的：

The higher a person’s anxiety of a maths task was, the more he activated brain regions associated with threat detection, and the experience of pain.

这个句型如果前后都出现be动词，有可能前后都省略。如：

The greater the resistance (is), the less the current (is). 电阻越大，电流就越小。

For me, the greater the odds (are), the greater the challenge (will be). 对我来说, 冒险性越大, 挑战越大。

12.闸北

**(C)**

Announcing recently that he would [send proposals on reducing gun violence](http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/obama-launches-gun-violence-task-force/2012/12/19/90ff2d52-49f9-11e2-b6f0-e851e741d196_story.html) in America, President Obama mentioned a number of sensible gun-control measures. But he also paid homage to Washington conventional wisdom about the many and varied causes of shooting cases. He said earlier that gun violence was a complex problem that would require a complex solution and gun control, therefore, was far from the only answer.

Then are the data shielding the politicians’ vague language?

America is a gun heaven. Around 11,000 deaths were caused by guns last year. In contrast, Britain has about 50 gun killings a year. Many people believe that America is simply a more violent, individualistic society. But the only field in which the U.S. rate is surprisingly higher seems to be the gun killings. For all the [other crimes](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime.html) — theft, robbery, attack— the United States is within the range of other advanced countries.

Is America’s popular culture the cause? This is highly unlikely, as largely the same culture exists in other rich countries. Youth in Britain, for example, are exposed to almost the same cultural influences as in the United States. The Japanese are at the cutting edge of the world of video games, most of which touch on violence. Yet the rates of gun shooting in these two countries are a tiny fraction of America’s. At the same time, Britain and Japan both have perhaps the tightest regulations of gun. As for America, the country has far more permissive gun laws. With 5 percent of the world’s population, the United States has 50 percent of the guns.

There are always evil or weak-minded people, who might be influenced by popular culture. But how can government identify the darkest thoughts in people’s minds before they have taken any action? Certainly those who urge all-round democracy would not allow government to monitor thoughts, forbid free expression, and ban the sale of information and entertainment in exchange for bodily safety. Then why not do something much simpler and that has been successful: limit access to guns? America is in desperate need of a real ban, not another toothless ban, full of exceptions, which the gun lovers would use to claim that such bans don’t reduce violence.

72. In the first paragraph President Obama\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. regarded loose gun control as the single reason for gun violence

B. thought many reasons accounted for the gun violence in America

C. believed America’s gun laws had nothing to do with gun violence

D. thought gun violence was far from the only problem America faced

73. Cultural influence is not the main reason for gun violence because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Americans are not influenced by violent video games as Japanese are

B. cultural influences usually cause theft or robbery rather than gun firing

C. nations of similar cultural background have lower rates of gun shooting than the U.S.

D. Americans are rarely influenced by popular culture

74. In the passage, the author mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. President Obama’s lack of courage and poor leadership

B. the crime rates of different countries of similar cultural background

C. the main cause of gun violence in American and the solution

D. the comparison between losing democracy and bodily safety

75. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. Washington conventional wisdom agrees on strict gun control.

B. Identifying evil people in advance can be done with the help of democracy.

C. Controlling access to guns is a good way to solve the gun shooting problem.

D. Some exceptions should be allowed for the gun bans.

BCCC

**I．答案解析**

72. 本题要求看第一段，奥巴马“paid homage to Washington conventional wisdom about the many and varied causes of shooting cases”，此处pay homage to表示“对…表示敬意”，traditional wisdom表示“传统智慧，传统理念”，说明奥巴马也认同美国政府传统观念认为的枪击事件有多种多样的原因。所以选B。

73. 本题参考第四段。文中举例说明英国和日本与美国的文化类似，但是枪击案比例远低于美国，得出结论并非是文化使然促使美国有那么多的枪击案。因此选C。

74. 本文前三段简要介绍美国枪击案的严重程度，第四段开始分析原因，第五段讨论解决措施，由文章结构可见这两段是文章主体，因此选择C。

75. 根据最后一段最后两句“Then why not do something much simpler and that has been successful: limit access to guns? America is in desperate need of a real ban, not another toothless ban, full of exceptions, which the gun lovers would use to claim that such bans don’t reduce violence.”可见作者认为控制枪支才是解决问题的硬道理。故选择C。

**II．长难句分析**

1. But he also paid homage to Washington conventional wisdom about the many and varied causes of shooting cases.

pay homage to…: to show respect for…

conventional wisdom: generally accepted belief, opinion, judgment or prediction about a particular matter

Washington: usually used to refer to the U.S., or the U.S. government.

→He also respected the generally accepted belief (held by the U.S. government) that there were many different causes of shooting cases.

2. America is in desperate need of a real ban, not another toothless ban, full of exceptions, which the gun lovers would use to claim that such bans don’t reduce violence.

toothless: (figurative)lacking genuine force or effectiveness （比喻义）无力的，不起作用的

which作为关系代词指代exceptions

（美国亟需一个真正的枪支禁令，而非一个虚弱无力的充满例外的禁令，因为枪支爱好者会用那些例外做借口来宣布这样的禁令对于减少暴力没有作用。）

13.长宁区

**(C)**

The candidate longing for election to the highest office in the United States must be native-born American citizen who is at least 35 years old and who has lived in the United States for at least 14 years. The election course is complicated, and the road to the Oval Office is long.

Potential candidates must present papers stating their intention to seek their party’s recommendation; delegates then choose from among those running some months later at the national conferences. Before that, however, each state holds a primary election that determines how the state’s voters want the party’s delegates to vote. Methods of choosing the delegates vary from state to state. At the conferences, there are speeches and often heated discussions. It may take several rounds of voting before delegates can agree on a candidate. On the final day of the meeting, the presidential candidate announces his or her choice for vice president.

Election Day, by law, is the Tuesday that follows the first Monday in November. On this day, registered voters may cast their votes for president, vice president, and candidates for other *federal* (联邦), state, and local offices. The popular vote, however, does not determine who will be president. The president is chosen by a vote of the Electoral College, a group of 538 citizens from the 50 states and the District of Columbia who are chosen to cast votes for the president and vice president.

The rules for choosing electors, as with the delegates, vary. Each state also decides whether its electoral votes must reflect the popular vote. The number of electors in each state is determined by the number of representatives and *senators* (议员) that a state sends to Congress and, therefore, may change every 10 years, depending on the results of the United States *census* (人口普查). The winner must get at least 270 of the electoral votes when the Electoral College meets in December of the election year. The election results are not official, however, until the following January, when Congress meets in a joint conference to count the electoral votes.

At the end of the road to the Oval Office is the swearing-in ceremony, at which the new or reelected president takes the *oath* (誓言) of office on January 20.

1. Which of the following is not a requirement for candidates for the presidency of the USA?

|  |
| --- |
| A. Minimum age of thirty-five years old. |
| B. Previous experience in an elective office. |
| C. Native of the United States of America. |
| D. Bottom residency of fourteen years in the States. |

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

|  |
| --- |
| A. Election results are not authorized until the first month of the coming year. |
| B. Ways to select the delegates of each state are very much the same in the USA. |
| C. The successful presidential candidate wins a maximum number of electoral votes. |
| D. A party’s potential candidate is chosen months before its national conference is held. |

1. We can conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |
| --- |
| A. the candidate who wins the popular vote will be the winner of the election |
| B. the electors don’t have the right to vote against their registered voters’ will |
| C. the presidents of the United States are theoretically picked by the citizens directly |
| D. the change of a state’s population barely has effect on the presidential election |

1. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

|  |
| --- |
| A. The Various Ways of Presidential Election in the USA  B. The Qualifications for Being the President of the USA |
| C. The Rules for Choosing Presidential Candidates in the USA |
| D. The Process of the Election for the President of the USA |

BACD

I.内容概括及解析

内容概括：美国总统选举实行选举人团制度（electoral college）。选民在大选日投票时，不仅要在总统候选人中选择人选，而且要选出代表州的选举人（electors）。以组成选举人团。当选的选举人宣誓在选举人团投票时把票投给在该州获胜的候选人。 美国绝大多数州和华盛顿特区均实行“胜者全得”（winner-take-all）的规则，即把本州或特权的选举人的票全部给予在本周或特区获得相对多数选票的总统候选人。 选举人团制度是美国联邦主义特有的制度，是主张全民直选总统和主张国会选举总统的代表之间的一种妥协。总统由选举人团在选举年12月“间接选举”产生。

72. B 根据第一段可知总统候选人需美国出生，35岁以上，美国居住至少14年。 73. A 由第2段delegates then choose （potential candidates）from…months later at the national

conferences 可知。D 应该把months before 改为months later when. 由methods of choosing…vary from state to state.知B 错误。 根据第3段最后一句新总统获得538人选举人团中票数比对手多而胜出，C中的maximum 不对。 倒数第2段最后一句看出A正确。authorized 被核实的，经认可的，授权的，与文中的official呼应。

74. C 根据倒数第二段each state also decides whether its electoral votes（选举人选票）must

reflect the popular vote（选民选票）可知B错误。根据第3段 the popular doesn't determine who will be president. A错误。根据倒数第二段第三句D 错误，因为人口对总统选举有影响。根据选举人制度C 正确，关键词theoretically 很重要。

75. D 见文章内容概括。

II. 长难句分析

The number of electors in each state is determined by the number of representatives and senators that a state sends to Congress and, therefore, may change every 10 years, depending on the results of the United States census.

每个州选举人的数量是由这个州送到议会的参众两议员的人数决定的，因此每十年的人口普查结果可能会影响选举人的数量。

2013二模

14.奉贤

**\*(C)**

Aviaphobia or fear of flying is believed to rank as the second most common fear, next to the fear of speaking in public. According to a recent statistical study in the United States, 44% of the Americans interviewed admitted some fear of flying. What is ironic is that this kind of uncontrolled fear is not only limited to those who have not yet had the experience of flying, but also known to bother people working in airlines, including stewards and stewardesses, and even business people for whom frequent air travel is a necessity.

What causes aviaphobia has caused brilliant minds in the medical and psychological fields. Psychologists explain that fear of flying envelops other fears---- fear of heights, fear of closed-in places, and most importantly, the fear of dying. On top of that, there is the “vicarious factor”, which means one may have had a painful experience associated with flying that has caused the overpowering fear of air travel. What happened to John Smith, an executive with a computer company, is a case in point. In 1979, while he was on the runway at a Chicago airport, another plane blew up, killing 275 people. He witnessed the disaster with his own eyes, and since then, he has occasional nightmares about the tragedy despite more than three decades. That experience has badly influenced him so that even up to now, whenever he boards a plane, he is caught in an uncontrolled feeling of pain.

Actually, about a third of aviaphobes are less afraid of dying in a crash than of losing control of themselves. They are afraid that it may be seen as a sign of weakness, and therefore may threaten their jobs and inter-personal relationships, or even cause their loss of respectability. This explains why overachievers and perfectionist feel it a need to be in control always. Once they are on board, such kind of people will be too much alert. They sometimes spend their entire trip observing the flight attendants or the details of the small world surrounding them. Thus, they become sleepless and tense during their long flights, sometimes lasting for 10 hours or even longer. Consequently, they become physically exhausted and mentally drained before their flight is over.

72. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?

A. 44% of Americans are afraid of flying.

B. fear of flying happens only among people without flying experience.

C. some of the people who need to fly often in their jobs are afraid of flying.

D. stewards and stewardesses don’t fear as soon as they board the plane.

73. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. The fear of speaking in public is the second most common fear next to aviaphobia.

B. Over30% of people afraid of flying are more concerned about losing control of

themselves.

C. The example of John Smith shows that the painful experience related to flying will recover soon.

D. Aviaphobes easily become physically and mentally drained because the flight is long and

exhausting.

74. The reason why aviaphobes feel it a need to conceal their fear of flying is

that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they can’t afford to lose their jobs.

B. they are afraid that it will affect their relationship with friends.

C. it is a big and dark secret.

D. it may be viewed as a sign of timidity that may put their social position at risk.

75. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?

A. The causes of aviaphobia

B. Psychologists’ attitudes toward aviaphobia

C. Some facts about aviaphobia

D. The definition of aviaphobia

CBDC

**I．答案解析**

72.C注意A选项中的Americans 应该为Americans interviewed.

73.B 由第三段第一句话可知。A.应该是first 而不是second；C. 错在soon；D.错在原因并不是the flight is long and exhausting，而是最后一段第四行所提到的那些overachievers and perfectionist feel it a need to be in control always.

74.D 由第三段第2，3句话可知。

75.C 文章三段讲了恐飞基于社会，科学解释，和心理原因三个方面的客观事实。

**II. 长难句分析**

1. 文章第二段：Psychologists explain that fear of flying envelops other fears---fear of heights, fear of closed-in places, and most importantly, the fear of dying.

在这句中，envelop 是动词，意思为包括了，涉及到了。

1. Consequently, they become physically exhausted and mentally drained before their flight is over.

这句话的意思是：结果，在飞行结束之前他们体力不济，精神枯竭。

15.虹口

**(C)**

“To be or not to be.” Outside the Bible, these six words are the most famous in all the literature of the world. They were spoken by Hamlet when he was thinking aloud, and they are the most famous words in Shakespeare because Hamlet was speaking not only for himself but for every thinking man and woman. To be or not to be ---- to live or not to live, to live richly and *abundantly* (丰富地) and eagerly, or to live dully and meanly and scarcely. A philosopher once wanted to know whether he was alive or not, which is a good question for everyone to put to himself occasionally. He answered it by saying, “I think, therefore I am.”

But the best definition of existence I ever saw was one written by another philosopher who said, “To be is to be in relations.” If this is true, then the more relations a living thing has, the more it is alive. To live abundantly means simply to increase the range and *intensity* (强度) of our relations. Unfortunately, we are so *constituted* (组成) that we get to love our routine. But other than our regular occupation, how much are we alive? If you are interested only in your regular occupation, you are alive only to that extent. So far as other things are concerned ---- poetry and prose, music, pictures, sports,unselfish friendships, politics, international affairs ---- you are dead.

On the contrary, it is true that every time you acquire a new interest ---- even more, a new accomplishment ---- you increase your power of life. No one who is deeply interested in different kinds of subjects can remain unhappy. The real pessimist is the person who has lost interest.

Bacon said that a man dies as often as he loses a friend. But we gain new life by contacts with new friends, and new ideas and thoughts, too. Where your thoughts are, there will be your life also. If your thoughts are limited only to your business, only to your physical welfare, only to your narrow circle of the town in which you live, then you live in a narrow restricted life. But if you are interested in the characters of a good novel, then you are living with those highly interested people; if you listen *intently* (专注地) to fine music, you are always away from immediate surroundings and living in a world of passion and imagination.

To be or not to be ---- to live intensely and richly, or merely to exist, depends on ourselves. Let us widen and *intensify* (增强) our relations. While we live, let us live.

72. What does the author mainly want to do by this passage?

A. The author wants to argue against an idea.

B. The author wants to put forward an idea.

C. The author wants to introduce some famous sayings.

D. The author wants to explain some famous sayings.

73. What does the underlined word “pessimist” most probably mean?

A. It means somebody who always expects the worst to happen.

B. It means somebody who is always interested in making new friends.

C. It means somebody who always lives in a world of passion and imagination.

D. It means somebody who likes to live a rich and abundant life.

74. Which of the following behaviors is probably encouraged by the author?

A. Limiting our thoughts to our business and physical welfare

B. Exposing ourselves to new friends, ideas and thoughts.

C. Getting along with those highly interested people.

D. Living in a world of passion and imagination.

75. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. To be or not to be, that is a question.

B. I think, therefore I am.

C. To be is to be in relations.

D. A man dies as often as he loses a friend.

BABC

72. B 第二段第一句提出观点，接下来几段具体解释说明此观点（to be is to be in relations，存在即是存在于各种关系中）。

74. B 由倒数第二段前三句话可知。

75. C 这篇文章在第二段一开始就提到了主题 “To be is to be in relations”，在最后一段中再次呼吁了 “Let us widen and intensify our relations”。

**II. 长难句分析**

To live abundantly means simply to increase the range and intensity of our relation. Unfortunately, we’re so constituted(组成）that we get to love our routine. But other than our regular occupation, how much are we alive.

想要使生活丰满，就是要扩大我们其中的各种关系的范围，增加关系之间的密切强度（intensity）。可是，不幸的事，我们总是慢慢习惯于并喜欢上我们生活中现有的组成，除了我们常规职业带给我们的关系存在，我们在多大程度上是活着的呢？

16.黄浦

**(C)**

Humans have sewn by hand for thousands of years. It was said that the first thread was made from animal muscle and sinew. And the earliest needles were made from bones. Since those early days, many people have been involved in the process of developing a machine that could do the same thing more quickly and with greater efficiency.

Charles Wiesenthal, who was born in Germany, designed and received a patent on a double-pointed needle that eliminated the need to turn the needle around with each stitch(缝合) in England in 1755. Other inventors of that time tried to develop a functional sewing machine, but each design had at least one serious imperfection.

Frenchman Barthelemy Thimonnier finally engineered a machine that really worked. However, he was nearly killed by a group of angry tailors when they burned down his garment factory. They feared that they would lose their jobs to the machine.

American inventor Elias Howe, born on July 9, 1819, was awarded a patent for a method of sewing that used thread from two different sources. Howe’s machine had a needle with an eye at the point, and it used the two threads to make a special stitch called a lockstitch. However, Howe faced difficulty in finding buyers for his machines in America. In frustration, he traveled to England to try to sell his invention there. When he finally returned home, he found that dozens of manufacturers were adapting his discovery for use in their own sewing machines.

Isaac Singer, another American inventor, was also a manufacturer who made improvements to the design of sewing machines. He invented an up-and-down-motion mechanism that replaced the side-to-side machines. He also developed a foot treadle(脚踏板) to power his machine. This improvement left the sewer’s hands free. Undoubtedly, it was a huge improvement of the hand-cranked machine of the past. Soon the Singer sewing machine achieved more fame than the others for it was more practical, it could be adapted to home use and it could be bought on hire-purchase. The Singer sewing machine became the first home appliance, and the Singer company became one of the first American multinationals.

However, Singer used the same method to create a lockstitch that Howe had already patented. As a result, Howe accused him of patent infringement（侵犯）. Of course, Elias Howe won the court case, and Singer was ordered to pay Howe royalties（版税）. In the end, Howe became a millionaire, not by manufacturing the sewing machine, but by receiving royalty payments for his invention.

72. Barthelemy Thimonnier’s garment factory was burned down because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people did not know how to put out the fire

B. Elias Howe thought Thimonnier had stolen his invention

C. the sewing machines was couldn’t work finally

D. workers who feared the loss of their jobs to a machine set fire

73. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?

A. Singer is an American inventor and manufacturer.

B. The Singer sewing company became more practical.

C. The foot treadle helped to make the sewer’s hands free.

D. Singer made improvements to the design of sewing machines.

74. Why did the court force Isaac Singer to pay Elisa Howe a lifetime of royalties?

A. Because the judge was against Singer for his surly attitude.

B. Because Howe had already patented the lockstitch used by Singer.

C. Because Singer had borrowed money from Howe and never repaid it.

D. Because Singer and Howe had both invented the same machine.

75. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

A. A Stitch in Time Saves Nine

B. The Case between Howe and Singer

C. Patent Laws on the Sewing Machine

D. The Early History of the Sewing Machine

DBBD

**I．答案解析**

72.D 由第三段可知。lose a job to sb 被sb抢了工作。

73.B 由倒数第2段可知。 The Singer sewing machine was more practical. The Singer company became one of the multinationals（跨国公司）.

74.B 由最后一段前2句可知

17.闵行

**(C)**

Television is a relatively stable advertising medium. In many ways, the television ads today are almost the same to those two decades ago. Most television ads still feature actors, still run 30 or 60 seconds, and still show a product. However, the different medium of the Internet causes unique challenges to advertisers, forcing them to adapt their practices and techniques.

In the early days of Internet marketing, online advertisers used *banner* (框式广告) and *pop-up* *ads* (弹出式广告) to attract customers. These techniques reached large audiences, led to many sales leads, and came at a low cost. However, a small number of Internet users began to consider these advertising techniques annoying. Yet because marketing strategies relying heavily on banners and pop-ups produced results, companies invested growing amounts of money into purchasing these ad types. As consumers became more complicated, frustration with these online advertising techniques grew. Independent programmers began to develop tools that blocked banner and pop-up ads.

A major development in online marketing came with the introduction of pay-per-click ads. Unlike banner or pop-up ads, which originally required companies to pay every time a website visitor saw an ad, pay-per-click ads allowed companies to pay only when an interested potential customer clicked on an ad. More importantly, however, these ads are not affected by the pop-up and banner blockers. As a result of these advantages and the incredible growth in the use of search engines, which provide excellent places for pay-per-click advertising, a great number of companies began turning to pay-per-click marketing. However, as with the banner and pop-up ads, pay-per-click ads came with their shortcomings. When companies began pouring billions of dollars into this emerging medium, online advertising specialists started to notice the presence of what would later be called click *fraud* (欺诈): representatives of a company with no interest in the product advertised by a competitor click on the competitor’s ads simply to increase the marketing cost of the competitor. Click fraud grew so rapidly that marketers sought to *diversify* (摆脱) their online positions away from pay-per-click marketing through new mediums.

Although pay-per-click advertising remains a common and effective advertising tool, marketers adapted yet again to the changing elements of the Internet by adopting new techniques such as pay-per-performance advertising. As the pace of the Internet’s evolution increases, it seems all the more likely that advertising successfully on the Internet will require a strategy that avoids *constancy* (持续性) and welcomes change.

72. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The pace of the Internet’s evolution is increasing and will only increase in the future.

B. Internet advertising fails to reach Internet users, causing ads to be blocked.

C. The Internet has experienced dramatic changes in short periods of time.

D. Rapid development of the Internet calls for new advertising strategies and mediums.

73. As an advertising medium, the television and the Internet mainly differ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the type of individual each medium reaches

B. whether the medium is interactive

C. the pace at which the medium develops

D. the cost of advertising with each medium

74. According to the passage, which of the following is a typical click fraud?

A. Using software to block competitors’ advertisements.

B. Clicking on the pay-per-click ads of competitors.

C. Clicking on the banner advertisements of opponent companies.

D. Using search engine to attack the pages of competitors.

75. What does the author imply about the future of pay-per-performance advertising?

A. It will eventually become less popular just like other forms of Internet advertising.

B. It will not face shortcomings due to its differing approach to online marketing.

C. Internet users will develop free software to block its effectiveness.

D. Although it improves on pay-per-click advertising, it still suffers from click fraud.

DCBA

72.D 第1段最后一句internet medium causes challenges to advertisers，进一步解释说forcing them to adapt practices and teniques，要调整做法和技巧。call for sth 需要。

73.C 第一段可知TV is stable medium，TV ads are the same to 20 years ago.而网络广告需要不断调整策略，二者节奏发展快慢不同。

74. B 见难句解析。

75. A 由最后一段最后一句可知，这种广告模式也要avoids constancy and welcomes change.

II. 长难句分析

Online advertising specialists started to notice the presence of what would be called click fraud（欺诈）: representatives of a company with no interest in the product advertised by a competitor click on the competitor’s ads simply to increase the marketing cost of the competitors .

本句中：后面部分解释了what would be called click fraud的典型做法，即representatives of……click on the competitor’s ads simply （in order）to increase their cost. of之后click on 之前的部分都是representatives的定语。 有些公司对竞争对手的产品不感兴趣，但它们派代表去点击鼠标以增加他们的广告成本。

18.浦东

**(C)**

What are feelings for? Most nonscientists will find it a strange question. Feelings justify themselves. Emotions give meaning and depth to life. They exist without serving any other purposes. On the other hand, many evolutionary biologists acknowledge some emotions primarily for their survival function. For both animals and humans, fear motivates the avoidance of danger, love is necessary to care for the young, and anger prepares one to hold ground. But the fact that a behavior functions to serve survival need not mean that. Other scientists have regarded the same behavior as conditioning and learned responses. Certainly *reflexes*(反射) and fixed action patterns can occur without feeling or conscious thought. A baby seagull *pecks*(啄) at a red spot on the *bill*(喙) of its parent. The seagull parent feeds its baby when pecked on the bill and the baby gets fed. The interaction need have no emotional content.

At the same time, there is no reason why such actions cannot have emotional content. In mammals that have given birth including humans, milk is often released automatically when a new baby cries. This is not under intended control but it is reflex. Yet this does not mean that feeding a new baby is exclusively reflex and expresses no feeling like love. Humans have feelings about their behavior even if it is conditioned or reflexive. Yet since reflexes exist and conditioned behavior is widespread, measurable, and observable, most scientists try to explain animal behavior by using only these concepts. It is simpler.

Preferring to explain behavior in ways that fit science's methods most easily, scientists have refused to consider any causes for animal behavior other than reflexive and conditioned ones. Scientific *orthodoxy* (正统) holds that what cannot be readily measured or tested cannot exist, or is unworthy of serious attention. But emotional explanations for animal behavior need not be impossibly complex or unstable. They are just more difficult for the scientific method to check on in the usual ways, so cleverer and more skillful approaches are called for. Most branches of science are more willing to make successive evaluation of what may prove ultimately unknowable, rather than ignoring it altogether.

72. The example of the baby seagull pecking the parent’s bill is used to support that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is an inborn ability for adults to look after the young

B. behaviors can be learned and involve no emotions

C. emotions are of great importance for survival

D. it takes time for animals to be conditioned

73. Which of the following can be learned from the passage?

A. Breast-feeding a baby is conditioned or reflective but have no emotional connection.

B. Reflexes and conditioning will lead to a better understanding of animal emotions.

C. Scientists usually apply reflexes and conditioning in explaining animal behaviors.

D. Many evolutionary biologists believe that emotions are to some degree for survival.

74. To study animal emotions, scientists should \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. analyze human emotions

B. distinguish what is emotional

C. set up improved experiments

D. learn from animal behaviorists

75. What is the author’s main purpose of writing this passage?

A. To illustrate that emotions are worth our attention.

B. To compare human emotions with animal emotions.

C. To discuss the importance and usefulness of emotions.

D. To explain what reflexive and conditioned behaviors are.

BCCA

72. B根据第一段 certainly reflexes and fixed action patterns can occur without feeling or conscious thought.可知选B reflexes and fixed action 与上句中的conditioning and learned responses 意思相近，都是指后天学会的反应动作。

73. C 第2段最后一句Yet since reflexes… 可知。

74.C 最后一段They（指emotional explanations）are more difficult for scientific method to…， so cleverer and more skilled approaches are called for. 其中cleverer and more skilled approaches（方法）和选项中的scientific method 意思相呼应。

75. A 第一段开始部分开门见山说明主题内容，后两段说明了科学家们用reflexes和conditioned behavior 来解释只是更方便的一种方式，也更符合科学方法。最后一段倒数第二句提到了They are just more difficult for the scientific method to check on in the usual ways, so cleverer and more skillful approaches are called for. They指的就是emotional explanations.用emotion 来解释的话，无法用常用的方法，需要更聪明和更有技巧的方法。最后一句提到了许多公司更愿意做出连续的评估，而不愿意完全忽视它。It指的是emotion。

19.闸北

**(C)**

In Britain, the English middle classes had and have no limits: they were and are the recruiting(招募的) ground of talent. Professor Burn used to compare the social and economic structure of Britain to the moving stairs: some are higher than others, but all are moving slowly up and there is always room above for the able to improve their positions. The class structure stabilizes the society with order and inner force, providing a pattern where the standards gradually fall from higher class to the lower. The most able individuals of the below are also expected to rise into positions of responsibility and influence.

While it has always been possible to enter the middle class, it is also possible to rise out of them. The moment a man rises into them, influences are at work to civilize and fit him to new purposes—for service to the community as a whole. A new middle-class man who wants social recognition is almost forced to “do good”. Therefore he usually does it **with his tongue in the cheek**. His children, who were born into middle-class family, “do good” because they think it is the right thing for the society, necessary to the character of a gentleman. In moral sense, they exceed their father who turned middle-class halfway.

The British middle class are what they are today, not of property but of character; not of power but of order; not of what they want but of what they want to be. The negative elements about “middle class” are always there. But fortunately something else is also there, firmly fighting against the ill forces of the society though with varying success. “What shall we do to be received?” the new middle classes have cried, and in every generation the reply has come —from above and below—“Learn to behave like gentlemen.”

72. The social structure is stable because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. there are no barriers strictly separating the classes

B. economic ability simply decides a person’s social class

C. the lower classes quickly learn the standards of the upper classes

D. the higher classes enjoy the force to select people to enter their classes

73. The underlined phrase **with his tongue in the cheek** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. forcefully B. pretendedly C. sincerely D. silently

74. The principle to behave like a gentleman has \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. been followed by the upper and lower classes

B. been destroyed by the ill forces in society

C. enabled middle class people to climb to higher classes

D. helped the middle class to keep moral

75. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?

A. Lucky people from lower classes randomly climb into higher classes.

B. New middle-class men are forced to learn the history of British civilization

C. New middle class men and their children “do good” for different purposes.

D. The middle class have made complete success in defeating ill forces in society.

ABDC

**I 答案解析**

72. A细节题。本题需要借助排除法来理解。文章第一段提到了“Professor Burn used to compare the social and economic structure of Britain to the moving stairs”，教授常常将英国的社会和经济结构比作一组动态的阶梯，而B选项直接表示一个人的经济实力就能决定他的社会阶层，这与原文意思不符。C选项意为“较低的社会阶层能很快地学会上层社会的标准”，而第一段只提到了“The class structure stabilizes the society with order and inner force, providing a pattern where the standards gradually fall from higher class to the lower.”，意为“阶级结构用秩序以及结构内部自身的力量制约并稳定着社会，也为人们提供了一套模式，在这个模式中，标准逐渐从上层下移至较低阶层”，句意与C选项不符。D选项属于原文未提及信息。A选项意思是没有隔绝阶层与阶层之间的障碍，而第一段整段较多篇幅所表达出来的意思是，阶级是没有边界限制的，能者可实现社会阶级的升级，故而从选项自身所表达的信息来看是没有问题的。

73. B 词汇题。“A new middle-class man who wants social recognition is almost forced to‘do good’.” “forced”是关键，一个刚进入中产阶级的人，为了获得社会的认可，被迫行善。而他的孩子，行善的动机则不同: because they think it is the right thing for the society, necessary to the character of a gentleman. 故而本段末尾说了，这对于他们的父辈来说是一种“exceed”，超越。所以父辈是被迫的，假装的，表面功夫的，孩子们才是真正为了行善而行善。

74. D细节题。定位末段，借助排除法。A选项错在upper class, 文章只是说这是中产阶级被社会接受所必须信守的原则，而未提上层社会。B选项曲解了原文意思，原文是说中产阶级一直在与社会的恶势力抗争(firmly fighting against the ill forces of the society though with varying success)，而B选项说这个原则被社会恶势力所毁，完全不符。C选项说该原则使得中产阶级能够攀至更高阶层，而原文说该原则仅仅是使得中产阶级能够被接受。

75. C细节题。选项说中产阶级与他们的孩子的行善目的不同，该题参照73题答案解析。

**II长难句分析**

1. The British middle class are what they are today, not of property but of character; not of power but of order; not of what they want but of what they want to be.

现如今的英国中产阶级的样貌取决于性格而不是财产，取决于秩序而不是权力，取决于他们想成为怎样的人而不是他们想要什么东西。

2. “What shall we do to be received?” the new middle classes have cried, and in every generation the reply has come —from above and below—“Learn to behave like gentlemen.”

新兴中产阶级在呐喊“我们要做些什么才能被接受？”，每一个时代从上到下所有的阶级所给的答复都是“向绅士学习”。

20.杨浦

**(C)**

Barack Obama urged congressional leaders on Monday to act quickly to pass a huge stimulus package for the U.S. economy. He met with a *bipartisan* (concerning or involving two different political parties) group of lawmakers on Capitol Hill. Later he met individually with Democratic and Republican House and Senate leaders and spoke to a bipartisan leadership gathering. In comments to reporters early on Monday, he emphasized the urgency of finalizing economic *legislation* (立法). “We have got an extraordinary economic challenge ahead of us,” he said, “We are expecting a sobering job report at the end of the week. Nancy Pelosi and her staff have been extraordinarily helpful in working with our team so that we can shape an economic recovery and reinvestment plan that starts putting people back to work.”

Mr. Obama wants tax cuts for individual Americans and businesses to make up a significant portion of expected legislation. This could involve as much as $300 billion of a bill that is likely to go beyond $700 billion and include aid to cash-poor U.S. states, and money for alternative energy and a range of *infrastructure* (基础设施) projects. Later, Mr. Obama said he expects to be able to sign legislation as soon as the end of this month, adding that quick action is necessary to “break the drive of the U.S. economic depression”.

Emerging later from bipartisan talks with Mr. Obama, Nancy Pelosi said lawmakers discussed with the president how to pass a stimulus package as quickly as possible. “An economic recovery package that will create jobs immediately and will grow the economy and that is what we talked about today,” said Nancy Pelosi. “How we could do this fast, deliberatively and to act upon it soon.” Just how soon that would be, Pelosi would not say.

How much support Democrats can obtain from Republicans will depend on the details. But the severity of the U.S. economic depression has created considerable bipartisan backing for quick action. Senate Majority Leader, Harry Reid said: “There are investments that we need to make on behalf of the American people to turn around this economy. We felt very good about the meeting; we are confident that we can do this and we have to do this.”

“I think the best thing I can do is to decline to comment on what they are going to do going forward,” said Dana Perino. “Obviously, we think that tax cuts were the right way to help our economy get out of the economic depression that this president inherited and we know that tax cuts can stimulate innovation.” Asked by reporters how large the economic stimulus package might be, Senate Majority Leader Reid said Obama indicated that all but one of some 28 economists advising him had said it should range from $800 billion to $1.3 trillion.

72. Barack Obama urged congressional leaders and met with bipartisan leaders to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. take over the White House B. end economic decline

C. understand each other better D. negotiate political issues

73. If the stimulus package is passed quickly and successfully, it can \_\_\_\_\_.

A. obtain support from Republicans B. finalize economic legislation

C. enhance America’s international position D. provide job opportunities

74. What is the bipartisan leaders’ attitude towards this meeting?

A. Uncertain. B. Hopeful. C. Disappointed. D. Indifferent.

75. What can we infer from the passage?

A. The best way out of the economic depression is tax cuts.

B. The Republic Party plays the key role in coping with the economic depression.

C. Democrats and Republicans will team up in the economic depression.

D. When the stimulus package will be passed is known to the lawmakers.

BDBC

**I 答案解析**

72. B 细节题。参考第一段末尾双引号内容，注意关键信息“an extraordinary economic challenge”、“shape an economic recovery”以及“putting people back to work”，从这些信息，可以看出这些敦促和会晤的行为主要是针对当下萧条的经济形势在采取行动，此外，文章其余段落也不断重复提到解决经济难题的紧迫性。

73. D 细节题。参考文章第三段双引号内容“an economic recovery package that will create jobs immediately”。

74. B 态度题。参考文章倒数第二段末尾双引号内容“We felt very good about the meeting; we are confident that we can do this and we have to do this”。

75. C 推理题。C选项参照倒数第二段第一句话“How much support Democrats can obtain from Republicans will depend on the details.”。A选项参考最后一段第二句“we think that tax cuts were the right way to help our economy get out of the economic depression that this president inherited and we know that tax cuts can stimulate innovation.”，意思是我们认为减税是帮助我们走出经济萧条的好方法，但不能绝对化地理解成A选项的内容“减税是最佳办法”。B选项是原文未提及内容。D选项的相关信息在第三段末句，“Just how soon that would be, Pelosi would not say”，具体什么时候通过这项stimulus package, Pelosi不愿意说，所以这个日期有可能是确定的，有可能根本没确定，故无法推理出D。

**II长难句分析**

1. “Mr. Obama wants tax cuts for individual Americans and businesses to make up a significant portion of expected legislation.” 奥巴马想让这项对美国个人和商家的减税政策成为新出台法案的重要内容。

2. “Asked by reporters how large the economic stimulus package might be, Senate Majority Leader Reid said Obama indicated that all but one of some 28 economists advising him had said it should range from $800 billion to $1.3 trillion.”被记者问及这个经济刺激套餐有多大时，多数党领导人Reid说，奥巴马表示，给他做咨询的28位经济学家中除了一位其余所有人都说这个套餐应该在八千亿到1.3万亿之间。