

考研英语阅读手译本

(英语一 10-23)

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考研英语阅读题型总结——技巧篇

一、例证题

1. 常见题干标志: example, case, illustrate, demonstrate, to show, by citing (为了)
2. 解题方法:
 - (1) 例子本身不重要, 重要的是例子所支持的观点
 - (2) 先定位到例子出现的位置, 然后再找观点, 观点往往在例子前(假设定位点在第二段第三行, 答案往往在定位点之前找), 不过有时也在例子后, 也可以在不同的段落
3. 干扰选项:
 - (1) 就事论事, 谈论例子本身, 而不是例子所支持的观点
4. 例证题小技巧:
 - (1) 互为相反的选项往往有一个正确答案
 - (2) 文章中若出现情态动词: must, can, could, may, might, should, would, ought to, 往往表达了作者观点或者态度

二、词汇题

1. 常见题干标志: “_____”、“”(Line .paragraph)、most probably means
2. 解题方法:
 - (1) 逻辑关系——通过定位好的句子, 根据逻辑关系找同义词或反义词
 - ① 句子1=句子2, 找近义词——分号 (;) 表示前后两句话表达意思相同
 - ② 句子1, but 句子2, 找反义词
 - ③ 根据感情色彩判断, 感情色彩代表作者态度大方向
 - (2) 简单词, 考查熟词僻义, 排除表面含义, 不断提炼内涵
 - (3) 反复强调的是重点
3. 干扰选项特征: 字面意思理解

三、推理题

1. 常见题干标志: infer, learn from, imply, suggest, conclude
2. 解题方法:
 - (1) 不要过分主观推测, 原文可以找到的内容往往即是正确答案
 - (2) 推理题的答案多在转折处
 - (3) 排除绝对化, 选择语气缓和的, 比如 may
 - (4) 注意同义改写——常出细节题、中心思想题、推理题

四、态度题

1. 常见题干标志: attitude, deem, consider, tone
2. 解题方法:
 - (1) 选项词归纳
 - ① 正面态度: positive, optimistic, approval, supportive
 - ② 负面态度: negative(消极的), pessimistic(悲观的), disapproval, critical(重要的, 批评的), doubtful(怀疑的), suspicious, skeptical, questionable
 - ③ 中立态度: neutral, objective, impartial, disinterested(中立的)
 - (2) 当作者的态度没有明确提出时:
 - ① 首尾句串读法, 梳理文章的框架, 来推测作者态度
 - ② 文章中的 adj (表示评价) \ adv 往往是作者的态度
 - ③ 转折处
 - ④ 情态动词之后

3.态度题小技巧之小墓碑选项——看到直接排除

- (1) 漠不关心的: uninterested, indifferent, unconcerned
- (2) 偏见的: contemptuous, prejudice, biased
- (3) 困惑的: subjective, puzzled, confused

五、细节题

1.常见题干标志: What /how/why/ because/ in that/as等+具体信息,即为什么? 怎么样? 是什么?

2.解题方法:

(1) 定位! 细节题的关键在于定位, 题干的相关信息可能直接在文章中出现(也可能进行某种程度上的改写), 这种情况下, 细节题定位到的地方, 往往就是题目对应的答案, 不过有时也得需要结合定位地方的上下句。

(2) 细节服从主旨!, 与中心主旨越接近的选项, 往往越有可能是正确的

3.细节题中的因果题

(1) 常见因果关系词——because,since,for,as

(2) 方法—— 前后相同的逻辑, 优先考虑因果关系

当一个现象具有多个成因, 考察主要原因时, 那么次要原因就是干扰选项

六、中心思想题(主旨题)

1.常见题干标志: mainly about, discuss, the best title/subject, appropriate title, main idea

2.解题方法:

(1) 首尾句串读法——将各段首末句串联成一个整体, 注意转折处, 此方法较普遍使用

(2) 中心句法

①开头问句——一般在回答中包含着文章的重点信息, 也就是中心思想

②独句段——即一句话单独构成一个段落, 独句段通常与全文的主旨密切相关

(3) 中心词法

①注意文章反复出现的高频词, 以及对该高频词的同义改写

②可以在全文范围找, 也可在首尾句中找

③一篇文章的中心词可能不止一个, 中心思想题的答案应该包括全部的中心词, 而不是仅包含一个, 这样的选项比较片面

3.常见干扰项

(1) 某个答案范围过大, 或者范围过小——可能只是文章某段的主旨

(2) 做题要客观, 路见不平一定不要拔刀相助! 文章怎样就怎样!

(3) 少数派原则, 作者往往站在少数人观点的一方, 因为作者关注的方面往往是多数人没有关注到的。

附录1: 阅读题解题的大方向技巧与思想

(1) 串联题干信息, 把握文章主题。明确

(2) 注意句子与句子(好与坏), 段落之间的联系

(3) 少数派——写作目的(众人皆醉我独醒)

(4) 写过去与现在, 一好一坏。

(5) 细节服从主旨。

(6) 反复强调的是重点, 重点往往是考点

附录2: 阅读题做题顺序

先看题目后看文章, 题目只看题干(若四个选项都含有的信息就是正确信息, 通常判定为文章主旨), 阅读本质是逻辑关系!!

手译本使用方法

关于阅读手译，下面学长以以一问一答的形式和大家讲解关于如何做考研英语手译的。在文章之前先和大家说明几点，第一，由于考研试卷反作弊的“花卷”处理机制，即考生前后左右座位分发的试卷的选项顺序都是不同的，也就是说存在多个版本的真题，它们选项内容一样，但是顺序被打乱了。如果这份资料的题目选项顺序和别的版本试卷的题目选项顺序不一样，这是正常现象，不必担心。第二，千万要记得在分析真题的时候，动脑最重要！任何事情都无法替代思考本身！

一.英语阅读真题需要手译吗？

先直接说回答：需要！原因如下

（1）首先是阅读部分的分值占比很大，无论是英一还是英二，足足都有40分，而阅读水平的提高也必将带动其他题型的提高，“得阅读者得天下”这句话不是白讲的，所以前中期花大量精力在阅读上是必须的。

（2）而备考阅读，最重要的不是做（即反复的看文章、做题目），而是分析和总结阅读，将文章内的单词、长难句、题型设置原则等搞清楚。而手译则正是分析和总结阅读的过程，很多人关于手译存在这么一种看法：他们认为手译就是单纯的把文章翻译一遍，其实这种观点是错误的。科学的手译绝对不是简简单单的翻译文章，而是一种分析和总结阅读的过程和工具，在这个过程中，手译会显著的提高你的英语能力。

（3）笔者在考研的时候，曾经花了三个月时间把近20年的阅读真题都手译了一遍，确实，过程很痛苦，但是手译完了之后，我可以很明显发现我的英语能力有了显著的提高，在手译最后的半个月，整个手译过程会变得越来越轻松。

二、分析阅读真题要分析哪些内容？

对于一篇阅读真题来说，可以简单的分为两大部分：正文、题目，我们需要庖丁解牛似的对这两部分进行拆解

1.对正文的分析和总结——可以提高英语基础能力

（1）单词、短语：找出句子中不认识的单词（以及熟词僻义等）、短语并记录

（2）句子（长难句）：学会去拆分句子、分析句子成分，判断相近句子之间的逻辑关系

（3）文章结构：分析文章整体的行文思路、段落结构，以一个统筹的视角，可以有效提高把握文章的能力，这部分黄皮书、考研真相每篇真题前都有相关的文章结构解读，大家可以参考。

2.对题目的分析和总结——可以提高技巧解题能力

（1）首先要学会判断题目所属的题型，每种题型的解题套路都是不一样的

（2）学会定位到题干信息（注意题干的同义替换形式）在原文中的位置，找出答案。题目设置一般都很有规律，比如第二题答案在原文中的位置一定是在第一题答案原文位置之后，而且一般一段出一个题目，所以阅读真题多为5段5题。

（3）分析错误选项，学会大致分析每一个错误选项的干扰方式

拓展：要不要要唐迟老师的阅读技巧视频？

我认为在打好单词基础的前提下，可以看唐迟老师的阅读技巧课，而基础差的同学应该先解决单词、长难句这一句，也就上面所讲的对正文的分析，英语阅读复习一般分为三轮，手译的过程是第一轮，推荐在打好第一轮的基础上，第二轮再看唐老师的技巧课。

四、整个手译的练习流程？

结合我的复习经验以及手译本的排版，制定了如下的手译训练流程，经过去年很多21届考

生的亲身使用，效果很好。（注意：电子版和纸质版排版有局部差别，更适合平板复习）

步骤1：做题——给自己15分钟的时间，模拟在考试状态下做题的状态

（1）建议先看题干（不要看选项，不然易干扰思维、浪费时间）了解文章大致主旨，然后再看文章，最后做题

（2）过程中一定不要查单词，文章再难，也一定要忍住！！！目的就是习惯这种考试感觉。

步骤2：全文逐句手译

（1）遇到结构简单、句内单词都认识、一眼可以看懂的句子——直接过掉

（2）遇到复杂句子，长难句

①圈出不认识的单词、短语——记录在单词本上，并查词典，做笔记，吃透！！

②解析句子——学会划分句子主干，基础比较差的，前期可以参考解析书将一个句子细致按照主谓宾定状补来分割，理解句子成分，打下基础

③翻译全文——不要追求翻译多么得体，多么精确，翻译到自己可以理解的程度就可以了，这是阅读题，不是翻译题，翻译题有自己的训练方法

④修订翻译——对翻译的内容进行核对与修订，并进行反思

步骤3：重做题目

（1）在解析过全文之后，重做题目，这时候的准确率会大幅度上升

①判断题目所属的题型

②定位到题干信息（注意题干的同义替换形式）在原文中的位置，如此题可定位到第xxx段第xxx句，可同义替换为 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 。

（2）分析总结

①对错误选项的干扰形式进行总结分析，如无中生有、反向干扰、偷换概念，可以参考黄皮书等参考资料

②将同一题型的题目放在一起，总结考研命题人的出题思路与风格。

做手译之前 请一定要看前面的使用方法!!!

2010年 Text1

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

【第二段】

(1) ★ It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.

(2) Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews.

(3) To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

【第三段】

(1) ★ We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared.

(2) In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered.

(3) ★ Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about.

(4) These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press.

(5) “So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism,” Newman wrote, “that I am tempted to define ‘journalism’ as ‘a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are’.”

【第四段】

(1) Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten.

(2) Neville Cardus, who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket.

(3) During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England’s foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller.

(4) He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored.

(5) Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

【第五段】

(1) Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival?

(2) The prospect seems remote.

(3) Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized.

(4) Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

【题目】

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that ____.

[A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.

[B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.

[C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.

[D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项	A						
分析	B						

	C	
	D	

22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by ____.

[A] free themes.

[B] casual style.

[C] elaborate layout.

[D] radical viewpoints.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

[A] It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.

[B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.

[C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.

[D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?

[A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.

[B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.

[C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.

[D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项	A						

分析	B	
	C	
	D	

25.What would be the best title for the text?

[A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days

[B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers

[C] Mournful Decline of Journalism

[D] Prominent Critics in Memory

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2010年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods.

(2) Amazon.com received one for its “one-click” online payment system.

(3) Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy.

(4) One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

【第二段】

(1) ★Now the nation’s top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago.

(2) In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents.

(3) *In re Bilski*, as the case is known, is “a very big deal,” says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law.

(4) It “has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents.”

【第三段】

(1) ★Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets.

(2) That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions.

(3) Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch.

(4) In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them.

(5) Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

【第四段】

(1) The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market.

(2) ★The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court ’ s judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should “reconsider” its State Street Bank ruling.

【第五段】

(1) The Federal Circuit’s action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders.

(2) Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for “inventions” that are obvious.

(3) The judges on the Federal Circuit are “reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court,” says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

【题目】

26.Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of ____.

- [A] their limited value to businesses
[B] their connection with asset allocation
[C] the possible restriction on their granting
[D] the controversy over their authorization

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27.Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?

- [A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions
[B] It involves a very big business transaction
[C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit
[D] It may change the legal practices in the U.S.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

28.The word “about-face” (Line 1, Para 3) most probably means ____.

- [A] loss of goodwill
[B] increase of hostility
[C] change of attitude
[D] enhancement of dignity

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项	A						

分析	B	
	C	
	D	

29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents_____.

- [A] are immune to legal challenges
 [B] are often unnecessarily issued
 [C] lower the esteem for patent holders
 [D] increase the incidence of risks

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?

- [A] A looming threat to business-method patents
 [B] Protection for business-method patent holders
 [C] A legal case regarding business-method patents
 [D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2010年 Text3

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that “social epidemics” are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected.

(2) The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

【第二段】

(1) The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory called the “two-step flow of communication” : Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else.

(2) Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those select people will do most of the work for them.

(3) The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods.

(4) In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention.

(5) Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

【第三段】

(1) In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed.

(2) In fact, they don't seem to be required at all.

【第四段】

(1) The researchers' argument stems from a simple observation about social influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey—whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence—even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others.

(2) Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly.

(3) ★For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential.

(4) If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people.

【第五段】

(1) Building on this basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of social influence by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people's ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced.

(2) ★ They found that the principal requirement for what is called “global cascades” —the widespread propagation of influence through networks—is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

【题目】

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to ____.

- [A] analyze the consequences of social epidemics
- [B] discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas
- [C] exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics
- [D] describe the essential characteristics of influentials.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32.The author suggests that the “two-step-flow theory” ____.

[A] serves as a solution to marketing problems

[B] has helped explain certain prevalent trends

[C] has won support from influentials

[D] requires solid evidence for its validity

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

33.What the researchers have observed recently shows that ____.

[A] the power of influence goes with social interactions

[B] interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media

[C] influentials have more channels to reach the public

[D] most celebrities enjoy wide media attention

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

34.The underlined phrase “these people” in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who ____.

[A] stay outside the network of social influence

[B] have little contact with the source of influence

[C] are influenced and then influence others

[D] are influenced by the initial influential

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

35.What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?

[A] The eagerness to be accepted

[B] The impulse to influence others

[C] The readiness to be influenced

[D] The inclination to rely on others

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2010年 Text4

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public.

(2) Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else the accounting standard-setters.

(3) Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair.

(4) These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

【第二段】

(1) Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working.

(2) The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised.

(3) And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

【第三段】

(1) After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes.

(2) These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements.

(3) Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who question our motives.

(4) Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use of judgment by management."

【第四段】

(1) European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise.

(2) The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong.

(3) Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did not live in a political vacuum but in the real world and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

【第五段】

(1) It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets.

(2) Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts.

(3) The truth will not be known for years.

(4) But banks' shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical.

(5) And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

【第六段】

(1) To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with.

(2) America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive.

(3) Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters.

(4) The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests.

(5) But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

【题目】

36. Bankers complained that they were forced to_____.

[A] follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules

[B] collect payments from third parties

[C] cooperate with the price managers

[D] reevaluate some of their assets.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

37. According to the author , the rule changes of the FASB may result in_____.

[A] the diminishing role of management

[B] the revival of the banking system

[C] the banks' long-term asset losses

[D] the weakening of its independence

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

38. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to_____.

[A] keep away from political influences.

[B] evade the pressure from their peers.

[C] act on their own in rule-setting.

[D] take gradual measures in reform.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

39. The author thinks the banks were “on the wrong planet” in that they_____.

[A] misinterpreted market price indicators

[B] exaggerated the real value of their assets

[C] neglected the likely existence of bad debts.

[D] denied booking losses in their sale of assets.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of_____.

[A] satisfaction.

[B] skepticism.

[C] objectiveness

[D] sympathy

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2011年 Text1

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★

【第一段】

(1) The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009.

(2) For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least.

(3) “Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

【第二段】

(1) One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known.

(2) Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert’s appointment in the Times, calls him “an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him.”

(3) ★ As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some Times readers as faint praise.

【第三段】

(1) For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one.

(2) To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music.

(3) All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

【第四段】

(1) Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point.

(2) For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century.

(3) These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing.

(4) The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

【第五段】

(1) One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record.

(2) Gilbert's own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different, more vibrant organization."

(3) But what will be the nature of that difference?

(4) Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough.

(5) If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

【题目】

21. We learn from Paragraph 1 that Gilbert's appointment has_____.

[A] incurred criticism

[B] raised suspicion

[C] received acclaim

[D] aroused curiosity

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

22.Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is_____.

[A] influential

[B] modest

[C] respectable

[D] talented

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

23.The author believes that the devoted concertgoers_____.

[A] ignore the expenses of live performances

[B] reject most kinds of recorded performances

[C] exaggerate the variety of live performances

[D] overestimate the value of live performances

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24.According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?

[A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality

[B] They are easily accessible to the general public

[C] They help improve the quality of music

[D] They have only covered masterpieces

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25.Regarding Gilbert’s role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels_____.

[A] doubtful

[B] enthusiastic

[C] confident

[D] puzzled

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2011年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up.

(2) Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company.”

(3) Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says.

(4) Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

【第二段】

(1) McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run.

(2) It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations.

(3) And McGee isn't alone.

(4) In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post.

(5) As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on.

(6) A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

【第三段】

(1) As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net.

(2) In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research.

(3) As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

【第四段】

(1) The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional.

(2) For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached.

(3) Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: “I can’t think of a single search I’ve done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.”

【第五段】

(1) Those who jumped without a job haven’t always landed in top positions quickly.

(2) Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO.

(3) It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange.

(4) Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO.

(5) He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

【第六段】

(1) Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers.

(2) The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one.

(3) “The traditional rule was it’s safer to stay where you are, but that’s been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter.

(4) “The people who’ve been hurt the worst are those who’ve stayed too long.”

【题目】

26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being_____.

[A] arrogant

[B] frank

[C] self-centered

[D] impulsive

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives’ quitting may be spurred by _____.

[A] their expectation of better financial status

[B] their need to reflect on their private life

[C] their strained relations with the boards

[D] their pursuit of new career goals

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

28.The word “poached” (Line3, Paragraph 4) most probably means_____.

[A] approved of

[B] attended to

[C] hunted for

[D] guarded against

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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29.It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____.

[A] top performers used to cling to their posts

[B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated

[C] top performers care more about reputations

[D] it's safer to stick to the traditional rules.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

30.Which of the following is the best title for the text?

[A] CEOs: where to Go?

[B] CEOs: All the Way Up?

[C] Top Managers Jump without a Net

[D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2011年 Text3

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★

【第一段】

(1) The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for.

(2) No longer.

(3) While traditional “paid” media—such as television commercials and print advertisements—still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media.

(4) Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site.

(5) The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing’s impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

【第二段】

(1) Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products.

(2) For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses.

(3) But in some cases, one marketer's owned media become another marketer's paid media—for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site.

(4) We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment.

(5) This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further.

(6) Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created Baby- Center, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products.

(7) Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

【第三段】

(1) The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways.

(2) ★Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product.

(3) Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

【第四段】

(1) If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk.

(2) In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep.

(3) ★Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

【题目】

31. Consumers may create “earned” media when they are ____.

[A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites

[B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them

[C] eager to help their friends promote quality products

[D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature ____.

[A] a safe business environment

[B] random competition

[C] strong user traffic

[D] flexibility in organization

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media ____.

[A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers

[B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing

[C] may be responsible for fiercer competition

[D] deserve all the negative comments about them

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of_____.

- [A] responding effectively to hijacked media
 [B] persuading customers into boycotting products
 [C] cooperating with supportive consumers
 [D] taking advantage of hijacked media

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?

- [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media
 [C] Dominance of hijacked media [D] Popularity of owned media

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2011年 Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) ★ It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I Love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter—nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience.

(2) Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition.

(3) Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that “the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight.”

【第二段】

(1) The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week.

(2) There are also stories about newly adoptive—and newly single-mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual “Jennifer Aniston is pregnant” news.

(3) Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

【第三段】

(1) In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing?

(2) It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless.

(3) ★Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

【第四段】

(1) Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like Us Weekly and People present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock.

(2) According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all.

(3) No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their "own" (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

【第五段】

(1) It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut.

(2) ★ But it ' s interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren ' t in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

【题目】

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring_____.

[A] temporary delight.

[B] enjoyment in progress.

[C] happiness in retrospect.

[D] lasting reward.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that _____.

[A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip.

[B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention.

[C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining.

[D] having children is highly valued by the public.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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38.It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks ____.

[A] are constantly exposed to criticism.

[B] are largely ignored by the media.

[C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities.

[D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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39.According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is ____.

[A] soothing.

[B] ambiguous.

[C] compensatory.

[D] misleading.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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40.Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

[A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.

[B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.

[C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.

[D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2012年 Text1

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Come on—Everybody's doing it.

(2) That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words *peer pressure*.

(3) It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex.

(4) ★But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

【第二段】

(1) Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool.

(2) In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as LoveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

【第三段】

(1) The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer.

(2) Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology.

(3) “Dare to be different, please don’t smoke!” pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers—*teenagers*, who desire nothing more than fitting in.

(4) Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

【第四段】

(1) But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive.

(2) *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful.

(3) The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it’s presented here is that it doesn’t work very well for very long.

(4) Rage Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut.

(5) Evidence that the LoveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

【第五段】

(1) There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior.

(2) An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication.

(3) This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

【第六段】

(1) Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions.

(2) It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates.

(3) The tactic never really works.

(4) And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

【题目】

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as ____.

[A] a supplement to the social cure

[B] a stimulus to group dynamics

[C] an obstacle to social progress

[D] a cause of undesirable behaviors

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

22. Rosenberg holds that public-health advocates should ____.

[A] recruit professional advertisers

[B] learn from advertisers' experience

[C] stay away from commercial advertisers

[D] recognize the limitations of advertisements

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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23. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to ____.

[A] adequately probe social and biological factors

[B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure

[C] illustrate the functions of state funding

[D] produce a long-lasting social effect

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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24.Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors_____.

[A] is harmful to our networks of friends

[B] will mislead behavioral studies

[C] occurs without our realizing it

[D] can produce negative health habits

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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25.The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is_____.

[A] harmful

[B] desirable

[C] profound

[D] questionable

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
	D						

2012年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved.

(2) The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was renegeing on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations.

【第二段】

(1) ★Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont’s rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running.

(2) It’s a stunning move.

【第三段】

(1) The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont’s only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon.

(2) As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012.

(3) In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant’s license be subject to the Vermont legislature’s approval.

(4) Then, too, the company went along.

【第四段】

(1) Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn’t foresee what would happen next.

(2) ★ A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe.

(3) Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

【第五段】

(1) Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues.

(2) The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend.

(3) Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules.

(4) But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

【第六段】

(1) The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state.

(2) But there should be consequences.

(3) Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust.

(4) Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth.

(5) Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years.

(6) But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company’s application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

【题目】

26.The phrase “reneging on” (Line 3.Para.1) is closest in meaning to_____.

- [A] condemning.
- [B] reaffirming.
- [C] dishonoring.
- [D] securing.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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27.By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to ____.

[A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators.

[B] seek favor from the federal legislature.

[C] acquire an extension of its business license .

[D] get permission to purchase a power plant.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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28.According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its____.

[A] managerial practices.

[B] technical innovativeness.

[C] financial goals.

[D] business vision

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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29.In the author's view, the Vermont case will test____.

[A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises.

[B] the nature of states' patchwork regulations.

[C] the federal authority over nuclear issues .

[D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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30.It can be inferred from the last paragraph that_____.

[A] Entergy’s business elsewhere might be affected.

[B] the authority of the NRC will be defied.

[C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application.

[D] Vermont’s reputation might be damaged.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2012年 Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work.

(2) But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route.

(3) We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experiences.

(4) Prior knowledge and interests influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take.

(5) Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

【第二段】

(1) Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience.

(2) Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential.

(3) But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery.

(4) This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's *me, here, now* becomes the community's *anyone, anywhere, anytime*.

(5) Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

【第三段】

(1) Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit.

(2) But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next.

(3) Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology.

(4) ★As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

【第四段】

(1) Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process.

(2) First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect.

(3) Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is *new-search*, not *re-search*.

(4) Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers.

(5) Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief.

(6) Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Györgyi once described discovery as “seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought.” But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views.

(7) Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

【第五段】

(1) In the end, credibility “happens” to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the *commons of the mind*.

(2) “We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other’s reasoning and each other’s conceptions of reason.”

【题目】

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its ____.

[A] uncertainty and complexity.

[B] misconception and deceptiveness.

[C] logicity and objectivity.

[D] systematicness and regularity.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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	C						
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32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires ____.

[A] strict inspection.

[B] shared efforts.

[C] individual wisdom.

[D] persistent innovation.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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33.Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it_____.

[A] has attracted the attention of the general public.

[B] has been examined by the scientific community.

[C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers.

[D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
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34.Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that_____.

[A] scientific claims will survive challenges.

[B] discoveries today inspire future research.

[C] efforts to make discoveries are justified.

[D] scientific work calls for a critical mind.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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35.Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

[A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development.

[B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery.

[C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science.

[D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2012年 Text4

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants.

(2) When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do.

(3) In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector.

(4) In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

【第二段】

(1) There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving.

(2) First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences.

(3) Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated.

(4) A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree.

(5) Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics.

(6) Some of their ties go back a long way.

(7) Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism.

(8) Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

【第三段】

(1) At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome.

(2) Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions.

(3) The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

【第四段】

(1) In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one.

(2) But the real gains come in benefits and work practices.

(3) Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

【第五段】

(1) Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most notoriously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles.

(2) ★ Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

【第六段】

(1) As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down.

(2) In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor.

(3) But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

【第七段】

(1) John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but are bad for high achievers.

(2) The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States.

(3) Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

【题目】

36.It can be learned from the first paragraph that_____.

- [A] Teamsters still have a large body of members.
- [B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant.
- [C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership.
- [D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

37.Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?

- [A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.
- [B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.
- [C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.
- [D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

38.It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is_____.

[A] illegally secured.

[B] indirectly augmented.

[C] excessively increased.

[D] fairly adjusted.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

39.The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions_____.

[A] often run against the current political system.

[B] can change people's political attitudes.

[C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms.

[D] are dominant in the government.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40.John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of_____.

[A] disapproval.

[B] appreciation.

[C] tolerance.

[D] indifference.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2013年 Text1

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★

【第一段】

(1) In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her.

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

【第二段】

(1) This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion".

(2) In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely.

(3) Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit.

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

(5) By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

【第三段】

(1) The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers.

(2) ★For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

【第四段】

(1) *Overdressed* is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*.

(2) “Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful,” Cline argues.

(3) Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

【第五段】

(1) Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully.

(2) But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

【第六段】

(1) Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer.

(2) She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy.

(3) Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

【题目】

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her_____.

[A] insensitivity to fashion

[B] obsession with high fashion

[C] poor bargaining skill

[D] lack of imagination

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25.What is the subject of the text?

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

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2013年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) ★ An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half.

(2) In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced.

(3) By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim “behavioural” ads at those most likely to buy.

【第二段】

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

【第三段】

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

(2) Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Apple's Safari both offer DNT; Google's Chrome is due to do so this year.

(3) In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

【第四段】

(1) On May 31st Microsoft set off the row.

(2) It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

【第五段】

(1) Advertisers are horrified.

(2) Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings.

(3) Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off.

(4) Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences.

(5) People will not get fewer ads, he says.

(6) “They’ll get less meaningful, less targeted ads.”

【第六段】

(1) It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond.

(2) Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so.

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

【第七段】

(1) Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone.

(2) After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how.

(3) ★If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: There is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm.

(4) DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google’s on that count before.

(5) Brendon Lynch, Microsoft’s chief privacy officer, blogged: “We believe consumers should have more control.”

(6) Could it really be that simple?

【题目】

26.It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that “behavioural” ads help advertisers to_____.

[A] ease competition among themselves.

[B] lower their operational costs.

[C] avoid complaints from consumers.

[D] provide better online services.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27.“The industry” (Line 5, Para.3) refers to_____.

[A] online advertisers.

[B] e-commerce conductors.

[C] digital information analysis.

[D] internet browser developers.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default_____.

[A] may cut the number of junk ads.

[B] fails to affect the ad industry.

[C] will not benefit consumers.

[D] goes against human nature.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

[A] DNT may not serve its intended purpose.

[B] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.

[C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers.

[D] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

[A] indulgence.

[B] understanding.

[C] appreciation.

[D] skepticism.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2013年 Text3

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★

【第一段】

(1) Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely—though by no means uniformly—glowingly positive.

(2) Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfilment and opportunity for all.

【第二段】

(1) Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change.

(2) You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

【第三段】

(1) But such gloominess is misplaced.

(2) The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years—so why shouldn't we?

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

(4) ★Look up *Homo sapiens* in the “Red List” of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: “Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline.”

【第四段】

(1) So what does our deep future hold?

(2) A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question.

(3) ★For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

【第五段】

(1) Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future.

(2) ★The potential evolution of today’s technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it’s perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage.

(3) That’s one reason why we have launched *Arc*, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

【第六段】

(1) But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance.

(2) ★ As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

【第七段】

(1) This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad.

(2) To be sure, the future is not all rosy.

(3) But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

【题目】

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by_____.

[A] our desire for lives of fulfilment.

[B] our faith in science and technology.

[C] our awareness of potential risks.

[D] our belief in equal opportunity.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32.The IUCN’s “Red List” suggests that human beings are_____.

[A] a sustained species.

[B] a threat to the environment.

[C] the world’s dominant power.

[D] a misplaced race.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

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

[B] Technology offers solutions to social problems.

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

[D] Our immediate future is hard to conceive.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

[A] explore our planet’s abundant resources.

[B] adopt an optimistic view of the world.

[C] draw on our experience from the past.

[D] curb our ambition to reshape history.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

- [A] Uncertainty about Our Future
- [B] Evolution of the Human Species
- [C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind
- [D] Science, Technology and Humanity

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2013年 Text4

文章主题：
难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona’s immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration.

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

【第二段】

(1) In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona’s controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law.

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

(3) Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

【第三段】

(1) Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court’s liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun.

(2) On the overturned provisions the majority held that Congress had deliberately “occupied the field,” and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal’s privileged powers.

【第四段】

(1) However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement.

(2) That’s because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

【第五段】

(1) Two of the three objecting Justices—Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute.

(2) The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

【第六段】

(1) The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as “a shocking assertion of federal executive power”.

(2) The White House argued that Arizona’s laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter.

(3) In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

【第七段】

(1) Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them.

(2) But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could.

(3) It never did so.

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

(5) Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

【题目】

36. Three provisions of Arizona's plan were overturned because they_____.

[A] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.

[B] disturbed the power balance between different states.

[C] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.

[D] contradicted both the federal and state policies.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

[A] Federal officers' duty to withhold immigrants' information.

[B] States' independence from federal immigration law.

[C] States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement.

[D] Congress's intervention in immigration enforcement.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

[A] violated the Constitution.

[B] undermined the states' interests.

[C] supported the federal statute.

[D] stood in favor of the states.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

39.The White House claims that its power of enforcement_____.

[A] outweighs that held by the states.

[B] is dependent on the states' support.

[C] is established by federal statutes.

[D] rarely goes against state laws.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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40.What can be learned from the last paragraph?

[A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.

[B] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.

[C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.

[D] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2014年 Text1

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★

【第一段】

(1) In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency,” George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme.

(2) ★ Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit—and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly.

(3) What could be more reasonable?

【第二段】

(1) More apparent reasonableness followed.

(2) There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker’s allowance.

(3) “Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on,” he claimed.

(4) “We’re doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster.”

(5) Help? Really?

(6) ★ On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness.

(7) ★ What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness”—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

【第三段】

(1) Losing a job is hurting: you don’t skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state.

(2) It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get.

(3) You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life.

(5) Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared.

(6) Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

【第四段】

(1) But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency—permanent dependency if you can get it—supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood.

(2) It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened.

(3) The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens.

(4) ★ Even the very phrase “jobseeker’s allowance” is about redefining the unemployed as a “jobseeker” who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions.

(5) Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited “allowance,” conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £ 71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

【题目】

21. George Osborne's scheme was intended to ____.

- [A] provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits.
 [B] encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking.
 [C] motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily.
 [D] guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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22. The phrase "to sign on" (Line 3, Para.2) most probably means ____.

- [A] to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre.
 [B] to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance.
 [C] to register for an allowance from the government.
 [D] to attend a governmental job-training program.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
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	B						
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23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

- [A] A desire to secure a better life for all. [B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed.
 [C] An urge to be generous to the claimants. [D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel_____.

[A] uneasy.

[B] enraged.

[C] insulted.

[D] guilty.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

[A] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.

[B] Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.

[C] The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.

[D] Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
	D						

2014年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism.

(2) But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

【第二段】

(1) During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation.

(2) The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools.

(3) But most law graduates never get a big-firm job.

(4) Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

【第三段】

(1) There are many reasons for this.

(2) One is the excessive costs of a legal education.

(3) There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam.

(4) This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts.

(5) Law-school debt means that they have to work fearsomely hard.

【第四段】

(1) Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers.

(2) ★ Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them.

(3) One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree.

(4) Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school.

(5) If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so.

(6) Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

【第五段】

(1) The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business.

(2) Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm.

(3) This keeps fees high and innovation slow.

(4) ★ There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

【第六段】

(1) In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency.

(2) After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

【题目】

26.A lot of students take up law as their profession due to _____.

[A] the growing demand from clients.

[B] the increasing pressure of inflation.

[C] the prospect of working in big firms.

[D] the attraction of financial rewards.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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27.Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states?

- [A] Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies.
 [B] Admissions approval from the bar association.
 [C] Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major.
 [D] Receiving training by professional associations.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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28.Hindrane to the reform of the legal system originates from_____.

- [A] lawyers' and clients' strong resistance. [B] the rigid bodies governing the profession.
 [C] the stern exam for would-be lawyers. [D] non-professionals' sharp criticism.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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29.The guild-like ownership structure is considered “restrictive” partly because it_____.

- [A] bans outsiders' involvement in the profession.
 [B] keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares.
 [C] aggravates the ethical situation in the trade.
 [D] prevents lawyers from gaining due profits.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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30. In this text, the author mainly discusses_____.

[A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes.

[B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America.

[C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it.

[D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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2014年 Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) The US \$3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March.

(2) And it is far from the only one of its type.

(3) As a News Feature article in *Nature* discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years.

(4) Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs.

(5) These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

【第二段】

(1) What's not to like?

(2) Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature.

(3) You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels.

(4) The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists.

(5) They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research.

(6) They do not fund peer-reviewed research.

(7) They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

【第三段】

(1) The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism.

(2) Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

【第四段】

(1) As *Nature* has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes—both new and old—are distributed.

(2) The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include.

(3) ★ But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson.

(4) The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money.

(5) Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

【第五段】

(1) As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear.

(2) First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one.

(3) Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere.

(4) It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism—that is the culture of research, after all—but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please.

(5) It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

【题目】

31. The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as ____.

[A] a symbol of the entrepreneurs' wealth

[B] a possible replacement of the Nobel Prizes

[C] an example of bankers' investments

[D] a handsome reward for researchers

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32. The critics think that the new awards will most benefit ____.

[A] the profit-oriented scientists.

[B] the founders of the new awards.

[C] the achievement-based system.

[D] peer-review-led research.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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33.The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves_____.

[A] controversies over the recipients' status.

[B] the joint effort of modern researchers.

[C] legitimate concerns over the new prizes.

[D] the demonstration of research findings.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

34.According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobels?

[A] Their endurance has done justice to them.

[B] Their legitimacy has long been in dispute.

[C] They are the most representative honor.

[D] History has never cast doubt on them.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

35.The author believes that the new awards are _____.

[A] acceptable despite the criticism.

[B] harmful to the culture of research.

[C] subject to undesirable changes.

[D] unworthy of public attention.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2014年 Text4

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) “The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America.

(2) Regrettably, however, the report’s failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

【第二段】

(1) ★ In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by “federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others” to “maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.”

(2) In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences.

(3) Among the commission’s 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.

【第三段】

(1) The goals identified in the report are generally admirable.

(2) Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies.

(3) ★ To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students’ ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day.

(4) The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

【第四段】

(1) Unfortunately, despite 2½ years in the making, “The Heart of the Matter” never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities.

(2) The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits.

(3) Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing "progressive," or left-liberal propaganda.

【第五段】

(1) Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas —such as free markets and self-reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

【第六段】

(1) The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education.

(2) Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

【题目】

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report?

[A] Critical

[B] Appreciative

[C] Contemptuous

[D] Tolerant

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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37. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to_____.

[A] retain people's interest in liberal education.

[B] define the government's role in education.

[C] keep a leading position in liberal education.

[D] safeguard individuals' rights to education.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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38. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests_____.

[A] an exclusive study of American history.

[B] a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects.

[C] the application of emerging technologies.

[D] funding for the study of foreign languages.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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39.The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are_____.

- [A] supportive of free markets.
- [B] cautious about intellectual investigation.
- [C] conservative about public policy.
- [D] biased against classical liberal ideas.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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40.Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Ways to Grasp “The Heart of the Matter”
- [B] Illiberal Education and “The Heart of the Matter”
- [C] The AAAS’s Contribution to Liberal Education
- [D] Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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2015年 Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

- (1) King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they die in their sleep.”
- (2) But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down.

(3) So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days?

(4) Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

【第二段】

(1) The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. .

(2) ★When public opinion is particularly polarised, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.

【第三段】

(1) It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs’ continuing popularity as heads of state.

(2) And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra).

(3) But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

【第四段】

(1) Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside.

(2) Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history—and sometimes the way they behave today—embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities.

(3) ★At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

【第五段】

(1) The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways.

(2) Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters).

(3) Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

【第六段】

(1) While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

【第七段】

(1) It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy's reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style.

(2) The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world.

(3) He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service—as non-controversial and non-political heads of state.

(4) Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

【题目】

21. According to the first two paragraphs, King Juan Carlos of Spain_____.

[A] used to enjoy high public support

[B] was unpopular among European royals

[C] eased his relationship with his rivals

[D] ended his reign in embarrassment

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25.Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
- [B] Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
- [C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
- [D] Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2015年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data?

(2) The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

【第二段】

(1) ★California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumption that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest.

(2) It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

【第三段】

(1) The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice.

(2) Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

【第四段】

(1) They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone—a vast storehouse of digital information—is similar to, say, going through a suspect's purse.

(2) The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant.

(3) But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home.

(4) A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence.

(5) The development of “cloud computing,” meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

【第五段】

(1) Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy.

(2) But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life.

(3) Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

【第六段】

(1) As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing.

(2) In many cases, it would not be overly burdensome for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents.

(3) They could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while waiting for a warrant.

(4) The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

【第七段】

(1) But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole.

(2) New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections.

(3) ★Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

【题目】

26.The Supreme Court, will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to_____.

- [A] prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents.
- [B] search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant.
- [C] check suspects' phone contents without being authorized.
- [D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27.The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of_____.

[A] disapproval.

[B] indifference.

[C] tolerance.

[D] cautiousness.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

28.The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to_____.

[A] getting into one's residence.

[B] handing one's historical records.

[C] scanning one's correspondences.

[D] going through one's wallet.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

29.In Paragraphs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that_____.

[A] principles are hard to be clearly expressed.

[B] the court is giving police less room for action.

[C] citizens' privacy is not effectively protected.

[D] phones are used to store sensitive information.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

30.Orin Kerr’s comparison is quoted to indicate that _____.

[A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly.

[B] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.

[C] California’s argument violates principles of the Constitution.

[D] principles of the Constitution should never be altered.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2015年 Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) The journal *Science* is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today.

(2) The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings.

【第二段】

(1) “Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal,” writes McNutt in an editorial.

(2) Working with the American Statistical Association, the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing editors (SBoRE).

(3) Manuscript will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal's internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers.

(4) The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these manuscripts.

【第三段】

(1) ★ Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: "The creation of the 'statistics board' was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of *Science*'s overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish."

【第四段】

(1) Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician at the Harvard School of Public Health, a member of the SBoRE group, says he expects the board to "play primarily an advisory role."

(2) He agreed to join because he "found the foresight behind the establishment of the SBoRE to be novel, unique and likely to have a lasting impact."

(3) This impact will not only be through the publications in Science itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after Science.”

【第五段】

(1) John Ioannidis, a physician who studies research methodology, says that the policy is “a most welcome step forward” and “long overdue.”

(2) “Most journals are weak in statistical review, and this damages the quality of what they publish.

(3) I think that, for the majority of scientific papers nowadays, statistical review is more essential than expert review,”he says.But he noted that biomedical journals such as *Annals of Internal Medicine*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *The Lancet* pay strong attention to statistical review.

【第六段】

(1) Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyze data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist.

(2) Researchers should improve their standards, he wrote in 2012, but journals should also take a tougher line, “engaging reviewers who are statistically literate and editors who can verify the process.”

(3) Vaux says that Science’s idea to pass some papers to statisticians “has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify ‘the papers that need scrutiny’ in the first place.”

【题目】

31.It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that_____.

- [A] Science intends to simplify its peer-review process.
- [B] journals are strengthening their statistical checks.
- [C] few journals are blamed for mistakes in data analysis.
- [D] lack of data analysis is common in research projects.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32.The phrase “flagged up” (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to_____.

- [A] found.
- [B] revised.
- [C] marked.
- [D] stored.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

33. Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may_____.

[A] pose a threat to all its peers.

[B] meet with strong opposition.

[C] increase Science's circulation.

[D] set an example for other journals.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

34. David Vaux holds that what Science is doing now_____.

[A] adds to researchers' workload.

[B] diminishes the role of reviewers.

[C] has room for further improvement.

[D] is to fail in the foreseeable future

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

35. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

[A] Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers.

[B] Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect

[C] Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors' Desks

[D] Statisticians Are Coming Back with Science

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2015年 Text4

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch's daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the "unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions."

(2) Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market.

(3) But "it's us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit."

【第二段】

(1) Driving her point home, she continued: "It's increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom."

(2) This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

【第三段】

(1) ★As the hacking trial concludes—finding guilty one ex-editor of the *News of the World*, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding his predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge—the wider issue of dearth of integrity still stands.

(2) Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people.

(3) This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the *News of the World* in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking.

(4) Others await trial.

(5) This long story still unfolds.

【第四段】

(1) In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place.

(2) ★One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived.

(3) The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

【第五段】

(1) In today's world, it has become normal that well-paid executives should not be accountable for what happens in the organisations that they run.

(2) Perhaps we should not be so surprised.

(3) For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit.

(4) The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation.

(5) Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

【第六段】

(1) The purpose of editing the *News of the World* was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity.

(2) It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact.

(3) Ms Brooks may or may not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, gave no instructions—nor received traceable, recorded answers.

【题目】

36. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by_____.

[A] the consequences of the current sorting mechanism.

[B] companies' financial loss due to immoral practices

[C] governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues.

[D] the wide misuse of integrity among institutions.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that _____.

[A] Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime.

[B] more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.

[C] Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge.

[D] phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

38. The author believes the Rebekah Brooks's defence_____.

[A] revealed a cunning personality.

[B] centered on trivial issues.

[C] was hardly convincing.

[D] was part of a conspiracy.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

39.The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows_____.

[A] generally distorted values.

[B] unfair wealth distribution.

[C] a marginalized lifestyle.

[D] a rigid moral code.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40.Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?

[A] The quality of writings is of primary importance.

[B] Common humanity is central to news reporting.

[C] Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper.

[D] Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2016年 Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) ★France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women.

(2) Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways.

(3) The parliament also agreed to ban websites that “incite excessive thinness” by promoting extreme dieting.

【第二段】

(1) Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives.

(2) They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health.

(3) That’s a start.

(4) And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death—as some have done.

(5) ★ It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

【第三段】

(1) The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to women (and many men) that they should not let others be arbiters of their beauty.

(2) ★And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques.

【第四段】

(1) The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep—and bone-showing.

(2) Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a \$85,000 fine and six months in prison.

【第五段】

(1) The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types.

(2) In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standards for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement

【第六段】

(1) In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models.

(2) The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical Charter clearly states: “We are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people.”

(3) The charter’s main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW), which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute.

(4) But in general it relies on a name-and-shame method of compliance.

【第七段】

(1) Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step.

(2) Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

【题目】

21. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?

[A] New runways would be constructed

[B] Physical beauty would be redefined

[C] Websites about dieting would thrive

[D] The fashion industry would decline

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

22.The phrase “impinging on” (Line2 Para2) is closest in meaning to_____.

[A] heightening the value of

[B] indicating the state of

[C] losing faith in

[D] doing harm to

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

23.Which of the following is true of the fashion industry?

[A] New standards are being set in Denmark

[B] The French measures have already failed

[C] Models are no longer under peer pressure

[D] Its inherent problems are getting worse

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24.A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for_____.

[A] pursuing perfect physical conditions

[B] caring too much about models’ character

[C] showing little concern for health factors

[D] setting a high age threshold for models

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?

[A] A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals

[B] A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France

[C] Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty

[D] The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2016年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) For the first time in history more people live in towns than in the country.

(2) In Britain this has had a curious result.

(3) ★ While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

【第二段】

(1) A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save “the beauty of natural places for everyone forever.”

(2) It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience “a refreshing air.”

(3) Hill’s pressure later led to the creation of national parks and green belts.

(4) They don’t make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it.

(5) It needs constant guardianship.

【第三段】

(1) At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment.

(2) ★ The Conservatives’ planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorising “off-plan” building where local people might object.

(3) The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable.

(4) Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development.

(5) The Liberal Democrats are silent.

(6) Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land.

(7) Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Conservative parties.

【第四段】

(1) The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place.

(2) The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion on green belt.

(3) What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.

【第五段】

(1) The idea that “housing crisis” equals “concreted meadows” is pure lobby talk.

(2) The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them.

(3) Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal.

(4) He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets.

(5) This is not a free market but a biased one.

(6) Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow.

(7) They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character.

(8) We do not ruin urban conservation areas.

(9) Why ruin rural ones?

【第六段】

(1) Development should be planned, not let rip.

(2) After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe's most crowded country.

(3) Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living.

(4) There is no doubt of the alternative—the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland.

(5) Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.

【题目】

26. Britain's public sentiment about the countryside_____.

[A] didn't start till the Shakespearean age

[B] has brought much benefit to the NHS

[C] is fully backed by the royal family

[D] is not well reflected in politics

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being_____.

[A] gradually destroyed

[B] effectively reinforced

[C] largely overshadowed

[D] properly protected

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

[A] Labour is under attack for opposing development

[B] The Conservatives may abandon "off-plan" building

[C] The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence

[D] Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

29.The author holds that George Osborne’s preference_____.

- [A] highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure
 [B] shows his disregard for the character of rural areas
 [C] stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis
 [D] reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

30.In the last paragraph the author shows his appreciation of_____.

- [A] the size of population in Britain
 [B] the political life in today’s Britain
 [C] the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain
 [D] the town-and-country planning in Britain

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2016年 Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) “There is one and only one social responsibility of business,” wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel prize-winning economist.

(2) “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.”

(3) But even if you accept Friedman’s premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’ money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut.

(4) New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies—at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

【第二段】

(1) The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than \$15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm.

(2) This could add value to their businesses in three ways.

(3) First, consumers may take CSR spending as a “signal” that a company’s products are of high quality.

(4) ★Second, customers may be willing to buy a company’s products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps.

(5) And third, through a more diffuse “halo effect,” whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

【第三段】

(1) Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three.

(2) A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions under America's Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA).

(3) It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company's products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

【第四段】

(1) The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties.

(2) ★ Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firms' political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

【第五段】

(1) In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company's record in CSR.

(2) ★“We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials,” says one researcher.

【第六段】

(1) Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR.

(2) Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their do-gooding policies.

(3) But at least they have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.

【题目】

31.The author views Milton Friedman’s statement about CSR with_____.

- [A] tolerance
- [B] skepticism
- [C] uncertainty
- [D] approval

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by_____.

- [A] winning trust from consumers
 [B] guarding it against malpractices
 [C] protecting it from being defamed
 [D] raising the quality of its products

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

33. The expression “more lenient”(Line 2, Para.4) is closest in meaning to_____.

- [A] more effective
 [B] less controversial
 [C] less severe
 [D] more lasting

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company’s CSR record_____.

- [A] has an impact on their decision
 [B] comes across as reliable evidence
 [C] increases the chance of being penalized
 [D] constitutes part of the investigation

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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35.Which of the following is true of CSR, according to the last paragraph?

- [A] Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked
 [B] The necessary amount of companies' spending on it is unknown
 [C] Companies' financial capacity for it has been overestimated
 [D] It has brought much benefit to the banking industry

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2016年 Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) There will eventually come a day when *The New York Times* ceases to publish stories on newsprint.

(2) Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate.

(3) "Sometime in the future," the paper's publisher said back in 2010.

【第二段】

(1) Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there's plenty of incentive to ditch print.

(2) ★ The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper—printing presses, delivery trucks— isn’t just expensive; it’s excessive at a time when online-only competitors don’t have the same set of financial constraints.

(3) Readers are migrating away from print anyway.

(4) And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

【第三段】

(1) Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

【第四段】

(1) Peretti says the *Times* shouldn’t waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way.

(2) “Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them,” he said, “but if you discontinue it, you’re going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you.”

【第五段】

(1) Sometimes that’s worth making a change anyway.

(2) Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming.

(3) “It was seen as a blunder,” he said.

(4) The move turned out to be foresighted.

(5) And if Peretti were in charge at the *Times*?

(6) “I wouldn’t pick a year to end print,” he said.

(7) “I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product.”

【第六段】

(1) ★The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they’d feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in.

(2) “So if you’re overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping,” Peretti said.

(3) “Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue.”

(4) In other words, if you’re going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it.

(5) Which may be what the *Times* is doing already.

(6) Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year—more than twice as much as a digital-only subscription.

【第七段】

(1) “It’s a really hard thing to do and it’s a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn’t have a legacy business,” Peretti remarked.

(2) ★“But we’re going to have questions like that where we have things we’re doing that don’t make sense when the market changes and the world changes.

(3) In those situations, it’s better to be more aggressive than less aggressive.”

【题目】

36.The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due to_____.

- [A] the high cost of operation
- [B] the pressure from its investors
- [C] the complaints from its readers
- [D] the increasing online ad sales

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

37.Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation, The Times should_____.

[A] seek new sources of readership

[B] end the print edition for good

[C] aim for efficient management

[D] make strategic adjustments

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

38.It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5and 6 that a ” legacy product”_____.

[A] helps restore the glory of former times

[B] is meant for the most loyal customers

[C] will have the cost of printing reduced

[D] expands the popularity of the paper

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

39.Peretti believes that, in a changing world _____.

[A] legacy businesses are becoming outdated

[B] cautiousness facilitates problem-solving

[C] aggressiveness better meets challenges

[D] traditional luxuries can stay unaffected

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40.Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

- [A] Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once
- [B] Cherish the Newspapers Still in Your Hand
- [C] Make Your Print Newspapers a Luxury Good
- [D] Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2017年 Text1

文章主题：
难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) ★First two hours, now three hours—this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

【第二段】

(1) Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety.

(2) The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why.

(3) But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process.

(4) And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

【第三段】

(1) Last year, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) found in a secret check that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons—both fake and real—past airport security nearly every time they tried.

(2) Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as Chicago's O'Hare International.

(3) It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become—but the lines are obvious.

【第四段】

(1) Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line.

(2) Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes.

(3) Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

【第五段】

(1) There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program.

(2) PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA.

(3) Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes.

(4) This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved.

(5) The TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

【第六段】

(1) It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock:

(2) Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks.

(3) Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw.

(4) Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level.

(5) But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

【第七段】

(1) The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines.

(2) It is long past time to make the program work.

【题目】

21. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 is mentioned to ____.

[A] explain American's tolerance of current security checks.

[B] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.

[C] highlight the necessity of upgrading major U.S. airports.

[D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

22.Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airports?

- [A] New restrictions on carry-on bags.
[B] The declining efficiency of the TSA.
[C] An increase in the number of travelers.
[D] Frequent unexpected secret checks.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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23.The word “expedited” (Line 4, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to_____.

- [A] quieter. [B] cheaper.
[C] wider. [D] faster.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24.One problem with the PreCheck program is_____.

- [A] a dramatic reduction of its scale.
[B] its wrongly-directed implementation.
[C] the government’s reluctance to back it.
[D] an unreasonable price for enrollment.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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25.Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Less Screening for More Safety
- [B] PreCheck – a Belated Solution
- [C] Getting Stuck in Security Lines
- [D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2017年 Text2

文章主题：
难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) “The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers,” wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii's last reigning monarch, in 1897.

(2) Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society.

(3) Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today.

(4) Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity’s view of the cosmos.

【第二段】

(1) ★At issue is the TMT's planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the *piko*, that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens.

(2) But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world's most powerful telescopes.

(3) Rested in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea's peak rises above the bulk of our planet's dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

【第三段】

(1) Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new.

(2) A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

【第四段】

(1) Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers.

(2) In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is not the only way of understanding the world.

(3) They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea's fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the islands' inhabitants.

(4) Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.

【第五段】

(1) Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization.

(2) The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii's shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens.

(3) ★Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going.

(4) Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

【第六段】

(1) The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea.

(2) The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope’s visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact.

(3) To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state.

(4) There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

【题目】

26. Queen Liliuokalani’s remark in Paragraph 1 indicates ____.

- [A] her conservative view on the historical role of astronomy.
- [B] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.
- [C] the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times.
- [D] her appreciation of star watchers’ feats in her time.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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27.Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to_____.

[A] its geographical features.

[B] its protective surroundings.

[C] its religious implications.

[D] its existing infrastructure.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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28.The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because_____.

[A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life.

[B] it reminds them of a humiliating history.

[C] their culture will lose a chance of revival.

[D] they fear losing control of Mauna Kea.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

29.It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today's astronomy_____.

[A] is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians.

[B] helps spread Hawaiian culture across the world.

[C] may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture.

[D] will eventually soften Hawaiians' hostility.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

30.The author’s attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of_____.

[A] severe criticism.

[B] passive acceptance.

[C] slight hesitancy.

[D] full approval.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2017年 Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country’s GDP measures “everything except that which makes life worthwhile.”

(2) With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

【第二段】

(1) The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century.

(2) Many argue that it is a flawed concept.

(3) It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do.

(4) By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures.

(5) If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

【第三段】

(1) A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question.

(2) Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens.

(3) Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

【第四段】

(1) While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes.

(2) Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline.

(3) Yet this isn't the case with all countries.

(4) Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and the environment.

【第五段】

(1) This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

【第六段】

(1) ★ So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough.

(2) It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes—all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

【第七段】

(1) The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth.

(2) But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

【题目】

31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he ____.

[A] praised the UK for its GDP.

[B] identified GDP with happiness.

[C] misinterpreted the role of GDP.

[D] had a low opinion of GDP.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that ____.

[A] the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern.

[B] the UK will contribute less to the world economy.

[C] GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.

[D] policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
	D						

33.Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?

[A] It excludes GDP as an indicator.

[B] It is sponsored by 163 countries.

[C] Its criteria are questionable.

[D] Its results are enlightening.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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34.In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that_____.

[A] the UK is preparing for an economic boom.

[B] high GDP foreshadows an economic decline.

[C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.

[D] it requires caution to handle economic issues.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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35.Which of the following is the best title for the text?

[A] High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK Lesson

[B] GDP Figures, a Window on Global Economic Health

[C] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP

[D] Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2017年 Text4

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell.

(2) ★ But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government.

【第二段】

(1) ★ The high court's decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his "official acts," or the former governor's decisions on "specific" and "unsettled" issues related to his duties.

【第三段】

(1) Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found.

【第四段】

(1) The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is "distasteful" and "nasty."

(2) But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation.

(3) Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an “official act.”

【第五段】

(1) The court’s ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal.

(2) Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution for bribery.

(3) “The basic compact underlying representative government,” wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court, “assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns.”

【第六段】

(1) But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government.

(2) ★ Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift.

(3) This type of integrity requires well-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader's source of wealth.

【第七段】

(1) Favoritism in official access can fan public perceptions of corruption.

(2) But it is not always corruption.

(3) Rather officials must avoid double standards, or different types of access for average people and the wealthy.

(4) If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society—that all are equal in treatment by government—is undermined.

(5) Good governance rests on an understanding of the inherent worth of each individual.

【第八段】

(1) The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

【题目】

36.The underlined sentence (Para.1) most probably shows that the court_____.

[A] avoided defining the extent of McDonnell’s duties.

[B] made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.

[C] was contemptuous of McDonnell’s conduct.

[D] refused to comment on McDonnell’s ethics.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

37.According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves _____.

[A] concrete returns for gift-givers.

[B] sizable gains in the form of gifts.

[C] leaking secrets intentionally.

[D] breaking contracts officially.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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38.The court’s ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are_____.

[A] allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.

[B] qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.

[C] justified in addressing the needs of their constituents.

[D] exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to_____.

[A] awaken the conscience of officials.

[B] guarantee fair play in official access.

[C] allow for certain kinds of lobbying.

[D] inspire hopes in average people.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is_____.

[A] sarcastic.

[B] tolerant.

[C] skeptical.

[D] supportive.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2018年 Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★

【第一段】

(1) ★ Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

【第二段】

(1) Don't dismiss that possibility entirely.

(2) About half of U.S. jobs are at high risk of being automated, according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately squeezed.

(3) Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal to robots.

(4) But many middle-class occupations—trucking, financial advice, software engineering—have aroused their interest, or soon will.

(5) The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

【第三段】

(1) This isn't to be alarmist.

(2) Optimists point out that technological upheaval has benefited workers in the past.

(3) ★ The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized looms, but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed.

(4) Likewise, automation should eventually boost productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work.

(5) But in the medium term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting.

【第四段】

(1) The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in *The Second Machine Age*, should be rethinking education and job training.

(2) Curriculums—from grammar school to college—should evolve to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication.

(3) Vocational schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills and helping students work alongside robots.

(4) Online education can supplement the traditional kind.

(5) It could make extra training and instruction affordable.

(6) Professionals trying to acquire new skills will be able to do so without going into debt.

【第五段】

(1) ★The challenge of coping with automation underlines the need for the U.S. to revive its fading business dynamism: Starting new companies must be made easier.

(2) In previous eras of drastic technological change, entrepreneurs smoothed the transition by dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines.

(3) The best uses of 3D printers and virtual reality haven't been invented yet.

(4) The U.S. needs the new companies that will invent them.

【第六段】

(1) Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought.

(2) Taxes on low-wage labor need to be cut, and wage subsidies such as the earned income tax credit should be expanded: This would boost incomes, encourage work, reward companies for job creation, and reduce inequality.

【第七段】

(1) Technology will improve society in ways big and small over the next few years, yet this will be little comfort to those who find their lives and careers upended by automation.

(2) Destroying the machines that are coming for our jobs would be nuts.

(3) But policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable.

【题目】

21. Who will be most threatened by automation?

[A] Leading politicians.

[B] Low-wage laborers.

[C] Robot owners.

[D] Middle-class workers.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

22. Which of the following best represents the author's view?

[A] Worries about automation are in fact groundless.

[B] Optimists' opinions on new tech find little support.

[C] Issues arising from automation need to be tackled

[D] Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

23. Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on_____.

[A] creative potential.

[B] job-hunting skills.

[C] individual needs.

[D] cooperative spirit.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24. The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at_____.

[A] encouraging the development of automation.

[B] increasing the return on capital investment.

[C] easing the hostility between rich and poor.

[D] preventing the income gap from widening.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25. In this text, the author presents a problem with_____.

[A] opposing views on it.

[B] possible solutions to it.

[C] its alarming impacts.

[D] its major variations.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2018年 Text2

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★

【第一段】

(1) A new survey by Harvard University finds more than two-thirds of young Americans disapprove of President Trump's use of Twitter.

(2) The implication is that Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other sources, not a president's social media platform.

【第二段】

(1) Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines.

(2) Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills.

(3) Such a trend is badly needed.

(4) During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was fake news, according to the University of Oxford.

(5) And a survey conducted for BuzzFeed News found 44 percent of Facebook users rarely or never trust news from the media giant.

【第三段】

(1) Young people who are digital natives are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace.

(2) A Knight Foundation focus-group survey of young people between ages 14 and 24 found they use “distributed trust” to verify stories.

(3) They cross-check sources and prefer news from different perspectives—especially those that are open about any bias.

(4) “Many young people assume a great deal of personal responsibility for educating themselves and actively seeking out opposing viewpoints,” the survey concluded.

【第四段】

(1) Such active research can have another effect.

(2) A 2014 survey conducted in Australia, Britain, and the United States by the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that young people’s reliance on social media led to greater political engagement.

【第五段】

(1) ★Social media allows users to experience news events more intimately and immediately while also permitting them to re-share news as a projection of their values and interests.

(2) This forces users to be more conscious of their role in passing along information.

(3) ★A survey by Barna research group found the top reason given by Americans for the fake news phenomenon is “reader error,” more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting.

(4) About a third say the problem of fake news lies in “misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news” via social media.

(5) In other words, the choice to share news on social media may be the heart of the issue.

(6) “This indicates there is a real personal responsibility in counteracting this problem,” says Roxanne Stone, editor in chief at Barna Group.

【第六段】

(1) So when young people are critical of an over-tweeting president, they reveal a mental discipline in thinking skills—and in their choices on when to share on social media.

【题目】

26. According to Paragraphs 1 and 2, many young Americans cast doubts on_____.

- [A] the justification of the news-filtering practice.
 [B] people's preference for social media platforms.
 [C] the administration's ability to handle information.
 [D] social media as a reliable source of news.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27. The phrase “beef up”(Line 2, Para.2) is closest in meaning to_____.

- [A] sharpen [B] define
 [C] boast [D] share

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

28. According to the Knight Foundation survey, young people_____.

- [A] tend to voice their opinions in cyberspace.
 [B] verify news by referring to diverse sources.
 [C] have a strong sense of social responsibility.
 [D] like to exchange views on “distributed trust”

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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29.The Barna survey found that a main cause for the fake news problem is_____.

[A] readers' outdated values.

[B] journalists' biased reporting

[C] readers' misinterpretation

[D] journalists' made-up stories.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

[A] A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online

[B] A Counteraction Against the Over-tweeting Trend

[C] The Accumulation of Mutual Trust on Social Media.

[D] The Platforms for Projection of Personal Interests.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2018年 Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) Any fair-minded assessment of the dangers of the deal between Britain's National Health Service (NHS) and DeepMind must start by acknowledging that both sides mean well.

(2) DeepMind is one of the leading artificial intelligence (AI) companies in the world.

(3) The potential of this work applied to healthcare is very great, but it could also lead to further concentration of power in the tech giants.

(4) ★It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy.

【第二段】

(1) DeepMind has almost apologised.

(2) The NHS trust has mended its ways.

(3) ★Further arrangements—and there may be many—between the NHS and DeepMind will be carefully scrutinised to ensure that all necessary permissions have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned.

(4) There are lessons about informed patient consent to learn.

(5) But privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important.

(6) Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under existing law it “controlled” the data and DeepMind merely “processed” it.

(7) But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.

【第三段】

(1) The great question is who should benefit from the analysis of all the data that our lives now generate.

(2) Privacy law builds on the concept of damage to an individual from identifiable knowledge about them.

(3) That misses the way the surveillance economy works.

(4) The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more.

【第四段】

(1) The use of privacy law to curb the tech giants in this instance feels slightly maladapted.

(2) This practice does not address the real worry.

(3) It is not enough to say that the algorithms DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives.

(4) What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources.

(5) ★ If software promises to save lives on the scale that drugs now can, big data may be expected to behave as a big pharma has done.

(6) We are still at the beginning of this revolution and small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later.

(7) A long struggle will be needed to avoid a future of digital feudalism.

(8) Ms Denham's report is a welcome start.

【题目】

31. What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind ?

- [A] It caused conflicts among tech giants. [B] It failed to pay due attention to patients' rights.
[C] It fell short of the latter's expectations [D] It put both sides into a dangerous situation.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32.The NHS trust responded to Denham’s verdict with_____.

[A] empty promises.

[B] tough resistance.

[C] necessary adjustments.

[D] sincere apologies.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

33.The author argues in Paragraph 2 that_____.

[A] privacy protection must be secured at all costs.

[B] leaking patients’ data is worse than selling it.

[C] making profits from patients’ data is illegal.

[D] the value of data comes from the processing of it

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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34.According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising from this deal is_____.

[A] the vicious rivalry among big pharmas.

[B] the ineffective enforcement of privacy law.

[C] the uncontrolled use of new software.

[D] the monopoly of big data by tech giants.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

35.The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is_____.

[A] ambiguous.

[B] cautious.

[C] appreciative.

[D] contemptuous.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2018年 Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) continues to bleed red ink.

(2) It reported a net loss of \$5.6 billion for fiscal 2016, the 10th straight year its expenses have exceeded revenue.

(3) Meanwhile, it has more than \$120 billion in unfunded liabilities, mostly for employee health and retirement costs.

(4) There are many reasons this formerly stable federal institution finds itself on the verge of bankruptcy.

(5) ★ Fundamentally, the USPS is in a historic squeeze between technological change that has permanently decreased demand for its bread-and-butter product, first-class mail, and a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality.

【第二段】

(1) ★ And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate overseer—Congress—insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected.

(2) This is why repeated attempts at reform legislation have failed in recent years, leaving the Postal Service unable to pay its bills except by deferring vital modernization.

【第三段】

(1) Now comes word that everyone involved—Democrats, Republicans, the Postal Service, the unions and the system's heaviest users—has finally agreed on a plan to fix the system.

(2) Legislation is moving through the House that would save USPS an estimated \$28.6 billion over five years, which could help pay for new vehicles, among other survival measures.

(3) Most of the money would come from a penny-per-letter permanent rate increase and from shifting postal retirees into Medicare.

(4) The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care, thus addressing a long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions.

【第四段】

(1) ★If it clears the House, this measure would still have to get through the Senate—where someone is bound to point out that it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform.

(2) There's no change to collective bargaining at the USPS, a major omission considering that personnel accounts for 80 percent of the agency's costs.

(3) Also missing is any discussion of eliminating Saturday letter delivery.

(4) That common-sense change enjoys wide public support and would save the USPS \$2 billion per year.

(5) But postal special-interest groups seem to have killed it, at least in the House.

(6) The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that legislators are getting frightened about a politically embarrassing short-term collapse at the USPS.

(7) It is not, however, a sign that they're getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21st century.

【题目】

36.The financial problem with the USPS is caused partly by_____.

- [A] its unbalanced budget.
- [B] its rigid management.
- [C] the cost for technical upgrading.
- [D] the withdrawal of bank support.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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37.According to Paragraph 2, the USPS fails to modernize itself due to_____.

- [A] the interference from interest groups.
- [B] the inadequate funding from Congress.
- [C] the shrinking demand for postal service.
- [D] the incompetence of postal unions.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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38.The long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions can be addressed by_____.

[A] removing its burden of retiree health care.

[B] making more investment in new vehicles.

[C] adopting a new rate-increase mechanism.

[D] attracting more first-class mail users.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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39.In the last paragraph, the author seems to view legislators with_____.

[A] respect.

[B] tolerance.

[C] discontent.

[D] gratitude.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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40.Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days

[B] The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese

[C] The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure

[D] The Postal Service Needs More than a Band-Aid

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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2019年 Text1

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★

【第一段】

(1) Financial regulators in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks.

(2) Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing.

(3) The main purpose of this “clawback” rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institutions.

(4) Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decision-making, not only by banks but by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

【第二段】

(1) “Short-termism” or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England’s top economist, Andrew Haldane.

(2) ★ He quotes a giant of classical economics, Alfred Marshall, in describing this financial impatience as acting like “children who pick the plums out of their pudding to eat them at once” rather than putting them aside to be eaten last.

【第三段】

(1) The average time for holding a stock in both the United States and Britain, he notes, has dropped from seven years to seven months in recent decades.

(2) ★ Transient investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm’s efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty.

(3) This has been dubbed “quarterly capitalism”.

【第四段】

(1) In addition, new digital technologies have allowed more rapid trading of equities, quicker use of information, and thus shorter attention spans in financial markets.

(2) “There seems to be a predominance of short-term thinking at the expense of long-term investing,” said Commissioner Daniel Gallagher of the US Securities and Exchange Commission in a speech this week.

【第五段】

(1) In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce “short-termism.”

(2) In its latest survey of CEO pay, The Wall Street Journal finds that “a substantial part” of executive pay is now tied to performance.

【第六段】

(1) Much more could be done to encourage “long-termism,” such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions.

(2) In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting rights in a company.

【第七段】

(1) Within companies, the right compensation design can provide incentives for executives to think beyond their own time at the company and on behalf of all stakeholders.

(2) Britain’s new rule is a reminder to bankers that society has an interest in their performance, not just for the short term but for the long term.

【题目】

21. According to Paragraph 1, one motive in imposing the new rule is to ____.

- [A] enhance bankers' sense of responsibility
 [B] help corporations achieve larger profits
 [C] build a new system of financial regulation
 [D] guarantee the bonuses of top executives

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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22. Alfred Marshall is quoted to indicate ____.

- [A] the conditions for generating quick profits
 [B] governments' impatience in decision-making
 [C] the solid structure of publicly traded companies
 [D] "short-termism" in economic activities

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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23. It is argued that the influence of transient investment on public companies can be ____.

- [A] indirect [B] adverse
 [C] minimal [D] temporary

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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24.The US and France examples are used to illustrate_____.

[A] the obstacles to preventing “short-termism”.

[B] the significance of long-term thinking.

[C] the approaches to promoting “long-termism”.

[D] the prevalence of short-term thinking.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

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

[A] Failure of Quarterly Capitalism

[B] Patience as a Corporate Virtue

[C] Decisiveness Required of Top Executives

[D] Frustration of Risk-taking Bankers

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
	D						

2019年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) Grade inflation – the gradual increase in average GPAs (grade-point averages) over the past few decades – is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which students are treated like customers to be pleased.

(2) But another, related force – a policy often buried deep in course catalogs called “grade forgiveness” – is helping raise GPAs.

【第二段】

(1) Grade forgiveness allows students to retake a course in which they received a low grade, and the most recent grade or the highest grade is the only one that counts in calculating a student’ s overall GPA.

【第三段】

(1) The use of this little-known practice has accelerated in recent years, as colleges continue to do their utmost to keep students in school (and paying tuition) and improve their graduation rates.

(2) When this practice first started decades ago, it was usually limited to freshmen, to give them a second chance to take a class in their first year if they struggled in their transition to college-level courses.

(3) But now most colleges, save for many selective campuses, allow all undergraduates, and even graduate students, to get their low grades forgiven.

【第四段】

(1) College officials tend to emphasize that the goal of grade forgiveness is less about the grade itself and more about encouraging students to retake courses critical to their degree program and graduation without incurring a big penalty.

(2) “Ultimately,” said Jack Miner, Ohio State University’s registrar, “we see students achieve more success because they retake a course and do better in subsequent courses or master the content that allows them to graduate on time.”

【第五段】

(1) That said, there is a way in which grade forgiveness satisfies colleges’ own needs as well.

(2) For public institutions, state funds are sometimes tied partly to their success on metrics such as graduation rates and student retention - so better grades can, by boosting figures like those, mean more money.

(3) ★And anything that raises GPAs will likely make students – who, at the end of the day, are paying the bill – feel they’ve gotten a better value for their tuition dollars, which is another big concern for colleges.

【第六段】

(1) Indeed, grade forgiveness is just another way that universities are responding to consumers’ expectations for higher education.

(2) Since students and parents expect a college degree to lead to a job, it is in the best interest of a school to turn out graduates who are as qualified as possible – or at least appear to be.

(3) On this, students' and colleges' incentives seem to be aligned.

【题目】

26.What is commonly regarded as the cause of grade inflation?

[A] The change of course catalogs.

[B] Students' indifference to GPAs.

[C] Colleges' neglect of GPAs.

[D] The influence of consumer culture.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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27.What was the original purpose of grade forgiveness?

[A] To help freshmen adapt to college learning.

[B] To maintain colleges' graduation rates.

[C] To prepare graduates for a challenging future.

[D] To increase universities' income from tuition.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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28. According to Paragraph 5, grade forgiveness enables colleges to ____.

[A] obtain more financial support

[B] boost their student enrollments

[C] improve their teaching quality

[D] meet local governments' needs

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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29. What does the phrase “to be aligned”(Line 5, Para.6) most probably mean?

[A] To counterbalance each other.

[B] To complement each other.

[C] To be identical with each other.

[D] To be contradictory to each other.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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30. The author examines the practice of grade forgiveness by ____.

[A] assessing its feasibility

[B] analyzing the causes behind it

[C] comparing different views on it

[D] listing its long-run effects

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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2019年 Text3

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★

【第一段】

(1) This year marks exactly two centuries since the publication of “Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus,” by Mary Shelley.

(2) ★Even before the invention of the electric light bulb, the author produced a remarkable work of speculative fiction that would foreshadow many ethical questions to be raised by technologies yet to come.

【第二段】

(1) Today the rapid growth of artificial intelligence (AI) raises fundamental questions: “What is intelligence, identity, or consciousness? What makes humans humans?”

【第三段】

(1) What is being called artificial general intelligence, machines that would imitate the way humans think, continues to evade scientists.

(2) Yet humans remain fascinated by the idea of robots that would look, move, and respond like humans, similar to those recently depicted on popular sci-fi TV series such as “Westworld” and “Humans.”

【第四段】

(1) Just *how* people think is still far too complex to be understood, let alone reproduced, says David Eagleman, a Stanford University neuroscientist.

(2) ★ “We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there.”

【第五段】

(1) But that doesn't mean crucial ethical issues involving AI aren't at hand.

(2) The coming use of autonomous vehicles, for example, poses thorny ethical questions.

(3) Human drivers sometimes must make split-second decisions.

(4) Their reactions may be a complex combination of instant reflexes, input from past driving experiences, and what their eyes and ears tell them in that moment.

(5) AI “vision” today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans.

(6) And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.

【第六段】

(1) Whenever decisions are based on masses of data, “ you quickly get into a lot of ethical questions, ” notes Tan Kiat How, chief executive of a Singapore-based agency that is helping the government develop a voluntary code for the ethical use of AI.

(2) Along with Singapore, other governments and mega-corporations are beginning to establish their own guidelines.

(3) Britain is setting up a data ethics center.

(4) India released its AI ethics strategy this spring.

【第七段】

(1) On June 7 Google pledged not to “design or deploy AI” that would cause “overall harm,” or to develop AI-directed weapons or use AI for surveillance that would violate international norms.

(2) It also pledged not to deploy AI whose use would violate international laws or human rights.

【第八段】

(1) While the statement is vague, it represents one starting point.

(2) So does the idea that decisions made by AI systems should be explainable, transparent, and fair.

【第九段】

(1) To put it another way: How can we make sure that the thinking of intelligent machines reflects humanity's highest values?

(2) Only then will they be useful servants and not Frankenstein's out-of-control monster.

【题目】

31. Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein is mentioned because it ____.

[A] fascinates AI scientists all over the world.

[B] has remained popular for as long as 200 years.

[C] involves some concerns raised by AI today.

[D] has sparked serious ethical controversies.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32. In David Eagleman's opinion, our current knowledge of consciousness ____.

[A] helps explain artificial intelligence.

[B] can be misleading to robot making.

[C] inspires popular sci-fi TV series.

[D] is too limited for us to reproduce it.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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33.The solution to the ethical issues brought by autonomous vehicles ____.

[A] can hardly ever be found.

[B] is still beyond our capacity.

[C] causes little public concern.

[D] has aroused much curiosity.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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34.The author's attitude toward Google's pledges is one of ____.

[A] affirmation.

[B] skepticism.

[C] contempt.

[D] respect.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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35.Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] AI's Future: In the Hands of Tech Giants

[B] Frankenstein, the Novel Predicting the Age of AI

[C] The Conscience of AI: Complex But Inevitable

[D] AI Shall Be Killers Once Out of Control

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2019年 Text4

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) ★ States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that will leave shoppers with lighter wallets but is a big financial win for states.

【第二段】

(1) The Supreme Court's opinion Thursday overruled a pair of decades-old decisions that states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually.

(2) The decisions made it more difficult for states to collect sales tax on certain online purchases.

【第三段】

(1) ★ The cases the court overturned said that if a business was shipping a customer's purchase to a state where the business didn't have a physical presence such as a warehouse or office, the business didn't have to collect sales tax for the state.

(2) Customers were generally responsible for paying the sales tax to the state themselves if they weren't charged it, but most didn't realize they owed it and few paid.

【第四段】

(1) Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote that the previous decisions were flawed.

(2) “Each year the physical presence rule becomes further removed from economic reality and results in significant revenue losses to the States,” he wrote in an opinion joined by four other justices.

(3) ★ Kennedy wrote that the rule “limited States’ ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field.”

【第五段】

(1) The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since they usually collect sales tax on online purchases already.

(2) Now, rivals will be charging sales tax where they hadn’t before.

(3) Big chains have been collecting sales tax nationwide because they typically have physical stores in whatever state a purchase is being shipped to.

(4) Amazon.com, with its network of warehouses, also collects sales tax in every state that charges it, though third-party sellers who use the site don’t have to.

【第六段】

(1) Until now, many sellers that have a physical presence in only a single state or a few states have been able to avoid charging sales taxes when they ship to addresses outside those states.

(2) Sellers that use eBay and Etsy, which provide platforms for smaller sellers, also haven't been collecting sales tax nationwide.

(3) Under the ruling Thursday, states can pass laws requiring out-of-state sellers to collect the state's sales tax from customers and send it to the state.

【第七段】

(1) Retail trade groups praised the ruling, saying it levels the playing field for local and online businesses.

(2) The losers, said retail analyst Neil Saunders, are online-only retailers, especially smaller ones.

(3) Those retailers may face headaches complying with various state sales tax laws.

(4) The Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council advocacy group said in a statement, "Small businesses and internet entrepreneurs are not well served at all by this decision."

【题目】

36.The Supreme Court decision Thursday will_____.

[A] better businesses' relations with states

[B] put most online businesses in a dilemma

[C] make more online shoppers pay sales tax

[D] force some states to cut sales tax

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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37.It can be learned from Paragraphs 2 and 3 that the overruled decisions_____.

[A] have led to the dominance of e-commerce

[B] have cost consumers a lot over the years

[C] were widely criticized by online purchasers

[D] were considered unfavorable by states

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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38.According to Justice Anthony Kennedy, the physical presence rule has_____.

[A] hindered economic development

[B] brought prosperity to the country

[C] harmed fair market competition

[D] boosted growth in states' revenue

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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39. Who are most likely to welcome the Supreme Court ruling_____.

[A] Internet entrepreneurs

[B] Big-chain owners

[C] Third-party sellers

[D] Small retailers

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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40. In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday, the author_____.

[A] gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences

[B] describes the long and complicated process of its making

[C] presents its main points with conflicting views on them

[D] cites some cases related to it and analyzes their implications

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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2020年 Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) A group of Labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK “town of culture” award.

(2) ★The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017, and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021.

(3) Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in £220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, ought not to be confined to cities.

(4) Britain's towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitors.

(5) A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

【第二段】

(1) ★Some might see the proposal as a booby prize for the fact that Britain is no longer able to apply for the much more prestigious title of European capital of culture, a sought-after award bagged by Glasgow in 1990 and Liverpool in 2008.

(2) A cynic might speculate that the UK is on the verge of disappearing into an endless fever of self-celebration in its desperation to reinvent itself for the post-Brexit world: after town of culture, who knows what will follow-village of culture? Suburb of culture? Hamlet of culture?

【第三段】

(1) It is also wise to recall that such titles are not a cure-all. A badly run “year of culture” washes in and out of a place like the tide, bringing prominence for a spell but leaving no lasting benefits to the community.

(2) The really successful holders of such titles are those that do a great deal more than fill hotel bedrooms and bring in high-profile arts events and good press for a year.

(3) They transform the aspirations of the people who live there; they nudge the self-image of the city into a bolder and more optimistic light.

(4) It is hard to get right, and requires a remarkable degree of vision, as well as cooperation between city authorities, the private sector, community groups and cultural organisations.

(5) But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of a complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

【第四段】

(1) A “town of culture” could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town’s peculiarities-helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people. Jeremy Wright, the culture secretary, should welcome this positive, hope-filled proposal, and turn it into action.

【题目】

21.Cooper and her colleagues argue that a “town of culture” award could_____.

[A] consolidate the town-city ties in Britain.

[B] promote cooperation-among Britain’s towns.

[C] increase the economic strength of Britain’s towns.

[D] focus Britain’s limited resources on cultural events.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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	B						
	C						
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22.According to Paragraph 2, the proposal might be regarded by some as_____.

[A] a sensible compromise.

[B] a self-deceiving attempt

[C] an eye-catching bonus.

[D] an inaccessible target

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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23.The author suggests that a title holder is successful only if it_____.

[A] endeavours to maintain its image.

[B] meets the aspiration of its people

[C] brings its local arts to prominence

[D] commits to its long-term growth

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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24. Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present_____.

[A] a contrasting case

[B] a supporting example.

[C] a background story

[D] a related topic

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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25. What is the author's attitude towards the proposal?

[A] Skeptical

[B] Objective

[C] Favourable

[D] Critical

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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2020年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Scientific publishing has long been a licence to print money.

(2) Scientists need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward.

(3) Other scientists perform the specialised work of peer review also for free, because it is a central element in the acquisition of status and the production of scientific knowledge.

【第二段】

(1) With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only find a market for its journal.

(2) Until this century, university libraries were not very price sensitive. Scientific publishers routinely report profit margins approaching 40% on their operations at a time when the rest of the publishing industry is in an existential crisis.

【第三段】

(1) ★The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research: both figures seem to rise unstoppably despite increasingly desperate efforts to change them.

【第四段】

(1) ★The most drastic, and thoroughly illegal, reaction has been the emergence of Sci-Hub, a kind of global photocopier for scientific papers, set up in 2012, which now claims to offer access to every paywalled article published since 2015.

(2) The success of Sci-Hub, which relies on researchers passing on copies they have themselves legally accessed, shows the legal ecosystem has lost legitimacy among its users and must be transformed so that it works for all participants.

【第五段】

(1) In Britain the move towards open access publishing has been driven by funding bodies.

(2) In some ways it has been very successful.

(3) More than half of all British scientific research is now published under open access terms: either freely available from the moment of publication, or paywalled for a year or more so that the publishers can make a profit before being placed on general release.

【第六段】

(1) Yet the new system has not worked out any cheaper for the universities.

(2) Publishers have responded to the demand that they make their product free to readers by charging their writers fees to cover the costs of preparing an article.

(3) These range from around £ 500 to \$5,000.

(4) A report last year pointed out that the costs both of subscriptions and of these “article preparation costs” had been steadily rising at a rate above inflation.

(5) In some ways the scientific publishing model resembles the economy of the social internet: labour is provided free in exchange for the hope of status, while huge profits are made by a few big firms who run the market places.

(6) In both cases, we need a rebalancing of power.

【题目】

26. Scientific publishing is seen as “a licence to print money” partly because ____.

- [A] its funding has enjoyed a steady increase
- [B] its marketing strategy has been successful
- [C] its payment for peer review is reduced
- [D] its content acquisition costs nothing

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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27. According to Paragraphs 2 and 3, scientific publishers Elsevier have_____.

[A] thrived mainly on university libraries

[B] gone through an existential crisis

[C] revived the publishing industry

[D] financed researchers generously

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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28. How does the author feel about the success of Sci-Hub?

[A] Relieved

[B] Puzzled

[C] Concerned

[D] Encouraged

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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29. It can be learned from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that open access terms_____.

[A] allow publishers some room to make money

[B] render publishing much easier for scientists

[C] reduce the cost of publication substantially

[D] free universities from financial burdens

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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30.Which of the following characterises the scientific publishing model?

- [A] Trial subscription is offered
 [B] Labour triumphs over status
 [C] Costs are well controlled
 [D] The few feed on the many

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2020年 Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Progressives often support diversity mandates as a path to equality and a way to level the playing field.

(2) But all too often such policies are an insincere form of virtue-signaling that benefits only the most privileged and does little to help average people.

【第二段】

(1) A pair of bills sponsored by Massachusetts state Senator Jason Lewis and House Speaker Pro Tempore Patricia Haddad, to ensure “gender parity” on boards and commissions, provide a case in point.

【第三段】

(1) Haddad and Lewis are concerned that more than half the state- government boards are less than 40 percent female. In order to ensure that elite women have more such opportunities , they have proposed imposing government quotas.

(2) If the bills become law, state boards and commissions will be required to set aside 50 percent of board seats for women by 2022.

【第四段】

(1) The bills are similar to a measure recently adopted in California, which last year became the first state to require gender quotas for private companies.

(2) In signing the measure, California Governor Jerry Brown admitted that the law, which expressly classifies people on the basis of sex, is probably unconstitutional.

【第五段】

(1) The US Supreme Court frowns on sex-based classifications unless they are designed to address an “important” policy interest.

(2) Because the California law applies to all boards, even where there is no history of prior discrimination, courts are likely to rule that the law violates the constitutional guarantee of “equal protection”.

【第六段】

(1) But are such government mandates even necessary?

(2) Female participation on corporate boards may not currently mirror the percentage of women in the general population. but so what?

【第七段】

(1) The number of women on corporate boards has been steadily increasing without government interference.

(2) According to a study by Catalyst, between 2010 and 2015 the share of women on the boards of global corporations increased by 54 percent.

【第八段】

(1) Requiring companies to make gender the primary qualification for board membership will inevitably lead to less experienced private sector boards.

(2) That is exactly what happened when Norway adopted a nationwide corporate gender quota.

【第九段】

(1) ★Writing in *The New Republic*, Alice Lee notes that increasing the number of opportunities for board membership without increasing the pool of qualified women to serve on such boards has led to a “golden skirt” phenomenon, where the same elite women scoop up multiple seats on a variety of boards.

【第十段】

(1) Next time somebody pushes corporate quotas as a way to promote gender equity, remember that such policies are largely self-serving measures that make their sponsors feel good but do little to help average women.

【题目】

31.The author believes that the bills sponsored by Lewis and Haddad will_____.

- [A] help little to reduce gender bias
- [B] pose a threat to the state government
- [C] raise women’s position in politics
- [D] greatly broaden career options

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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32.Which of the following is true of the California measure?

- [A] It has irritated private business owners
- [B] It is welcomed by the Supreme Court
- [C] It may go against the Constitution
- [D] It will settle the prior controversies

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

33.The author mentions the study by Catalyst to illustrate_____.

- [A] the harm from arbitrary board decision [B] the importance of constitutional guarantees
[C] the pressure on women in global corporations. [D] the needlessness of government interventions

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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34.Norway’s adoption of a nationwide corporate gender quota has led to_____.

- [A] the underestimation of elite women’s role.
[B] the objection to female participation on boards.
[C] the entry of unqualified candidates into the board.
[D] the growing tension between labor and management.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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35.Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

- [A] Women’s need in employment should be considered.
[B] Feasibility should be a prime concern in policymaking.
[C] Everyone should try hard to promote social justice.
[D] Major social issues should be the focus of legislation.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2020年 Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Last Thursday, the French Senate passed a digital services tax, which would impose an entirely new tax on large multinationals that provide digital services to consumers or users in France.

(2) Digital services include everything from providing a platform for selling goods and services online to targeting advertising based on user data, and the tax applies to gross revenue from such services.

(3) Many French politicians and media outlets have referred to this as a “GAFA tax,” meaning that it is designed to apply primarily to companies such as Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon—in other words, multinational tech companies based in the United States.

【第二段】

(1) The digital services tax now awaits the signature of President Emmanuel Macron, who has expressed support for the measure, and it could go into effect within the next few weeks.

(2) ★But it has already sparked significant controversy, with the United States trade representative opening an investigation into whether the tax discriminates against American companies, which in turn could lead to trade sanctions against France.

【第三段】

(1) The French tax is not just a unilateral move by one country in need of revenue.

(2) Instead, the digital services tax is part of a much larger trend, with countries over the past few years proposing or putting in place an alphabet soup of new international tax provisions.

(3) These have included Britain's DPT. (diverted profits tax), Australia's MAAL (multinational anti-avoidance law), and India's SEP (significant economic presence) test, to name but a few.

(4) At the same time, the European Union, Spain, Britain and several other countries have all seriously contemplated digital services taxes.

【第四段】

(1) ★These unilateral developments differ in their specifics, but they are all designed to tax multinationals on income and revenue that countries believe they should have a right to tax, even if international tax rules do not grant them that right.

(2) In other words, they all share a view that the international tax system has failed to keep up with the current economy.

【第六段】

(1) In response to these many unilateral measures, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is currently working with 131 countries to reach a consensus by the end of 2020 on an international solution.

(2) Both France and the United States are involved in the organization's work, but France's digital services tax and the American response raise questions about what the future holds for the international tax system.

【第七段】

(1) France's planned tax is a clear warning: Unless a broad consensus can be reached on reforming the international tax system, other nations are likely to follow suit, and American companies will face a cascade of different taxes from dozens of nations that will prove burdensome and costly.

【题目】

36.The French Senate has passed a bill to_____.

[A] regulate digital services platforms.

[B] protect French companies' interests

[C] impose a levy on tech multinationals

[D] curb the influence of advertising

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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37.It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that the digital services tax_____.

[A] may trigger countermeasures against France

[B] is apt to arouse criticism at home and abroad

[C] aims to ease international trade tensions

[D] will prompt the tech giants to quit France

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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38.The countries adopting the unilateral measures share the opinion that_____.

[A] redistribution of tech giants' revenue must be ensured.

[B] the current international tax system needs upgrading.

[C] tech multinationals' monopoly should be prevented.

[D] all countries ought to enjoy equal taxing rights.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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39.It can be learned from Paragraph 5 that the OECD’s current work_____.

- [A] is being resisted by US companies
 [B] needs to be readjusted immediately
 [C] is faced with uncertain prospects
 [D] needs to involve more countries

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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40.Which of the following might be the best title for this text?

- [A] France Is Confronted with Trade Sanctions
 [B] France Leads the Charge on Digital Tax
 [C] France Says “NO” to Tech Multinationals
 [D] France Demands a Role in the Digital Economy

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2021年 Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) How can the train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares?

(2) It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise.

(3) This year's rise, an average of 2.7 percent, may be a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

【第二段】

(1) ★ Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer.

(2) Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidise the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey?

(3) Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

【第三段】

(1) However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years.

(2) It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel.

(3) The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions.

(4) However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

【第四段】

(1) The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate.

(2) This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain's railways.

(3) Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, punctuated by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently.

(4) The threat of nationalisation may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.

【题目】

21.The author holds that this year’s increase in rail passenger fares_____.

- [A] has kept pace with inflation.
- [B] is a big surprise to commuters.
- [C] remains an unreasonable measure.
- [D] will ease train operation’s burden.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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22.The stockbroker in Paragraph2 is used to stand for_____.

- [A] rail travelers
- [B] car drivers
- [C] local investors
- [D] ordinary taxpayers

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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23.It is indicated in Paragraph3 that train operators_____.

[A] have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes.

[B] .have failed to provide an adequate service.

[C] are offering compensation to commuters.

[D] are trying to repair relations with the unions

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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24.If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face_____.

[A] the loss of investment.

[B] the collapse of operations.

[C] a reduction of revenue.

[D] a change of ownership.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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25.Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Who Are to Blame for the Strikes?

[B] Constant Complaining Doesn't Work

[C] Can Nationalization Bring Hope?

[D] Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2021年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Last year marked the third year in a row of when Indonesia's bleak rate of deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country's antipoverty program.

【第二段】

(1) In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular medical care.

(2) Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty.

(3) They're already used in dozens of countries worldwide.

(4) In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

【第三段】

(1) But CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment.

(2) In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

【第四段】

(1) That's because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty.

(2) However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect.

(3) The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view.

(4) There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

【第五段】

(1) Such programs do not have to negatively affect the environment, though.

(2) Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation.

(3) Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

【第六段】

(1) ★Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012—including during Indonesia’s phase-in of the antipoverty program—in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces .

(2) “we see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation,” Ferraro says.

【第七段】

(1) That’s likely because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says.

(2) Typically, if rains are delayed, people may clear land to plant more rice to supplement their harvests.

(3) With the CCTs, individuals instead can use the money to supplement their harvests.

【第八段】

(1) Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody’s guess.

(2) Ferraro suggests the results may transfer to other parts of Asia, due to commonalities such as the importance of growing rice and market access.

(3) ★ And regardless of transferability, the study shows that what's good for people may also be good for the environment.

(4) Even if this program didn't reduce poverty, Ferraro says, "the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs."

【题目】

26. According to the first two paragraphs, CCT programs aim to_____.

- [A] facilitate health care reform.
- [B] help poor families get better off.
- [C] improve local education systems.
- [D] lower deforestation rates.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27. The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that_____.

- [A] cattle raising has been a major means of livelihood for the poor.
- [B] CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles.
- [C] antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers.
- [D] economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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28. In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out_____.

[A] its acceptance level of CCTs.

[B] its annual rate of poverty alleviation.

[C] the relation of CCTs to its forest loss.

[D] the role of its forests in climate change.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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29. According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that_____.

[A] it will benefit other Asian countries.

[B] it will reduce regional inequality.

[C] it can protect the environment.

[D] it can benefit grain production.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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30. What is the text centered on?

[A] The effects of a program.

[B] The debates over a program.

[C] The process of a study.

[D] The transferability of a study.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2021年 Text3

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) ★As a historian, who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past. I've become preoccupied with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to shatter the image of 19th-century prudery?).

(2) I've found quite a few, and—since I started posting them on Twitter—they have been causing quite a stir.

(3) People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh.

(4) They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

【第二段】

(1) Of course, I need to concede that my collection of “Smiling Victorians” makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance.

(2) How do we explain this trend?

【第三段】

(1) ★ During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long: the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs.

(2) The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so a non-committal blank stare became the norm.

【第四段】

(1) But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous.

(2) Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile.

【第五段】

(1) One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. “Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth,” ran one popular Victorian saying, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene.

(2) A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular “pearly whites” was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

【第六段】

(1) A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened teeth) lacked class: drunks, tramps, and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll’s gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons.

(2) Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be “nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever” .

【题目】

31. According to Paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter_____.

[A] illustrated the development of Victorian photography.

[B] highlighted social media's role in Victorian studies.

[C] re-evaluated the Victorians' notion of public image.

[D] changed people's impression of the Victorians.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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32. What does author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected?

[A] They are rare among photographs of that age.

[B] They show effects of different exposure times.

[C] They mirror 19th-century social conventions.

[D] They are in popular use among historians.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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33. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s?

[A] Their inherent social sensitiveness.

[B] Their tension before the camera.

[C] Their unhealthy dental condition.

[D] Their distrust of new inventions.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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34. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was ____.

[A] a thought-provoking idea.

[B] a misguided attitude.

[C] a controversial view.

[D] a deep-root belief.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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35. Which of the following questions does the text answer?

[A] Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?

[B] Why did the Victorians start to view photographs differently?

[C] What made photography develop in the Victorian period?

[D] How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm?

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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2021年 Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals.

(2) That’s why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the Internet.

【第二段】

(1) Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill — in part because of pushback from broadband providers, anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts.

(2) A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight.

(3) At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017.

(4) The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission’s authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything.

(5) The order also declared that state and local governments couldn’t regulate broadband providers either.

【第三段】

(1) The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV.

(2) Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals' streaming services but not their own.

【第四段】

(1) On Tuesday, the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order deregulating broadband providers, citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory move.

(2) ★ But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that "the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service," and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to "avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism."

【第五段】

(1) In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC's attempt to block all state rules on net neutrality, while preserving the commission's power to preempt individual state laws that undermine its order.

(2) That means more battles like the one now going on between the Justice Department and California, which enacted a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC's abdication.

【第六段】

(1) The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act.

(2) ★It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.

【题目】

36. There has long been concern that broadband providers would ____.

- [A] bring web-based firms under control.
- [B] show partiality in treating clients.
- [C] slow down the traffic on their network.
- [D] intensify competition with their rivals.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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37.Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC_____.

[A] takes an anti-regulatory stance.

[B] sticks to an out-of-date order.

[C] has issued a special resolution.

[D] has allowed the states to intervene.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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38.What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3?

[A] It engages in anti-competitive practices.

[B] It protects against unfair competition.

[C] It is under the FCC's investigation.

[D] It is in pursuit of quality service.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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39.Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision_____.

[A] focus on trivialities.

[B] conveys an ambiguous message.

[C] is out of touch with reality.

[B] is at odds with its earlier rulings.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40.What does the author argue in the last paragraph?

[A] Broadband providers’ rights should be protected.

[B] The FCC should be put under strict supervision.

[C] Rules need to be set to diversify online services.

[D] Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
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	D						

2022年 Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) People often complain that plastics are too durable.

(2) ★Water bottles, shopping bags, and other trash litter the planet, from Mount Everest to the Mariana Trench, because plastics are everywhere and don't break down easily.

(3) But some plastic materials change over time.

(4) They crack and frizzle.

(5) They “weep”out additives.

(6) They melt into sludge.

(7) All of which creates huge headaches for institutions, such as museums, trying to preserve culturally important objects.

(8) ★The variety of plastic objects at risk is dizzying: early radios, avant-garde sculptures, celluloid animation stills from Disney films, the first artificial heart.

【第二段】

(1) ★Certain artifacts are especially vulnerable because some pioneers in plastic art didn't always know how to mix ingredients properly, says Thea van Oosten, a polymer chemist who, until retiring a few years ago, worked for decades at the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands.

(2) “It's like baking a cake: If you don't have exact amounts, it goes wrong,” she says.

(3) “The object you make is already a time bomb.”

【第三段】

(1) And sometimes, it's not the artist's fault.

(2) In the 1960s, the Italian artist Piero Gilardi began to create hundreds of bright, colorful foam pieces.

(3) ★Those pieces included small beds of roses and other items as well as a few dozen “nature carpets”—large rectangles decorated with foam pumpkins, cabbages, and watermelons.

(4) He wanted viewers to walk around on the carpets--which meant they had to be durable.

【第四段】

(1) Unfortunately , the polyurethane foam he used is inherently unstable.

(2) It's especially vulnerable to light damage, and by the mid-1990s, Gilardi's pumpkins, roses, and other figures were splitting and crumbling.

(3) Museums locked some of them away in the dark.

【第五段】

(1) So van Oosten and her colleagues worked to preserve Gilardi's sculptures.

(2) They infused some with stabilizing and consolidating chemicals.

(3) Van Oosten calls those chemicals“"sunscreens” because their goal was to prevent further light damage and rebuild worn polymer fibers.

(4)★She is proud that several sculptures have even gone on display again, albeit sometimes beneath protective cases.

【第六段】

(1) Despite success stories like van Oosten's, preservation of plastics will likely get harder.

(2) Old objects continue to deteriorate.

(3) Worse, biodegradable plastics, designed to disintegrate, are increasingly common.

【第七段】

(1) And more is at stake here than individual objects.

(2) ★Joana Lia Ferreira, an assistant professor of conservation and restoration at the NOVA School of Science and Technology, notes that archaeologists first defined the great material ages of human history---Stone Age, Iron Age, and so on--after examining artifacts in museums.

(3) We now live in an age of plastic, she says, "and what we decide to collect today, what we decide to preserve... will have a strong impact on how in the future we'll be seen."

【题目】

21. According to Paragraph 1, museums are faced with difficulties in_____.

[A] maintaining their plastic items

[B] obtaining durable plastic artifacts

[C] handling outdated plastic exhibits

[D] classifying their plastic collections

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

22. Van Oosten believes that certain plastic objects are_____.

[A] immune to decay

[B] improperly shaped

[C] inherently flawed

[D] complex in structure

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

23. Museums stopped exhibiting some of Gilardi's artworks to_____.

[A] keep them from hurting visitors

[B] duplicate them for future display

[C] have their ingredients analyzed

[D] prevent them from further damage

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24. The author thinks that preservation of plastics is_____.

[A] costly

[B] unworthy

[C] unpopular

[D] challenging

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25. In Ferreira's opinion, preservation of plastic artifacts_____.

[A] will inspire future scientific research

[B] has profound historical significance

[C] will help us separate the material ages

[D] has an impact on today's cultural life

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2022年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★

【第一段】

(1) As the latest crop of students pen their undergraduate application form and weigh up their options, it may be worth considering just how the point, purpose and value of a degree has changed and what Generation Z need to consider as they start the third stage of their educational journey.

【第二段】

(1) Millennials were told that if you did well in school, got a decent degree, you would be set up for life.

(2) But that promise has been found wanting.

(3) As degrees became universal, they became devalued.

(4) Education was no longer a secure route of social mobility.

(5) Today , 28 per cent of graduates in the UK are in non-graduate roles, a percentage which is double the average amongst the OECD countries.

【第三段】

(1) This is not to say that there is no point in getting a degree, but rather stress that a degree is not for everyone, that the switch from classroom to lecture hall is not an inevitable one and that other options are available.

【第四段】

(1) Thankfully , there are signs that this is already happening, with Generation Z seeking to learn from their millennial predecessors , even if parents and teachers tend to be still set in the degree mindset.

(2) Employers have long seen the advantages of hiring school leavers who often prove themselves to be more committed and loyal employees than graduates.

(3) Many too are seeing the advantages of scrapping a degree requirement for certain roles.

【第五段】

(1) For those for whom a degree is the desired route, consider that this may well be the first of many.

(2) In this age of generalists, it pays to have specific knowledge or skills.

(3) Postgraduates now earn 40 per cent more than graduates.

(4) When more and more of us have a degree, it makes sense to have two.

【第六段】

(1) It is unlikely that Generation Z will be done with education at 18 or 21 ; they will need to be constantly up-skilling throughout their career to stay employable.

(2) It has been estimated that this generation, due to the pressures of technology, the wish for personal fulfilment and desire for diversity, will work for 17 different employers over the course of their working life and have five different careers.

(3) Education, and not just knowledge gained on campus, will be a core part of Generation Z's career trajectory.

【第七段】

(1) Older generations often talk about their degree in the present and personal tense: 'I am a geographer' or 'I am a classist'.

(2) Their sons or daughters would never say such a thing; it's as if they already know that their degree won't define them in the same way.

【题目】

26. The author suggests that Generation Z should_____.

[A] be careful in choosing a college

[B] be diligent at each educational stage

[C] reassess the necessity of college education

[D] postpone their undergraduate application

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
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27. The percentage of UK graduates in non-graduate roles reflects_____.

[A] Millennial's opinions about work

[B] the shrinking value of a degree

[C] public discontent with education

[D] the desired route of social mobility

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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28. The author considers it a good sign that_____.

[A] Generation Z are seeking to earn a decent degree

[B] school leavers are willing to be skilled workers

[C] employers are taking a realistic attitude to degrees

[D] parents are changing their minds about education

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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29. It is advised in Paragraph 5 that those with one degree should ____.

[A] make an early decision on their career

[B] attend on the job training programs

[C] team up with high-paid postgraduates

[D] further their studies in a specific field

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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30. What can be concluded about Generation Z from the last two paragraphs?

[A] Lifelong learning will define them.

[B] They will make qualified educators

[C] Degrees will no longer appeal to them

[D] They will have a limited choice of jobs

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
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2022年 Text3

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Enlightening, challenging, stimulating, fun.

(2) These were some of the words that *Nature* readers used to describe their experiences of art-science collaborations in a series of articles on partnerships between artists and researchers.

(3) Nearly 40% of the roughly 350 people who responded to an accompanying poll said they had collaborated with artists; and almost all said they would consider doing so in future.

【第二段】

(1) Such an encouraging result is not surprising.

(2) Scientists are increasingly seeking out visual artists to help them communicate their work to new audiences.

(3) “Artists help scientists reach a broader audience and make emotional connections that enhance learning,” one respondent said.”

【第三段】

(1) One example of how artists and scientists have together rocked the senses came last month when the Sydney Symphony Orchestra performed a reworked version of Antonio Vivaldi's *The Four Seasons*.

(2) They reimagined the 300-year-old score by injecting the latest climate prediction data for each season--provided by Monash University's Climate Change Communication Research Hub.

(3) The performance was a creative call to action ahead of November's United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, UK.

【第四段】

(1) But a genuine partnership must be a two-way street.

(2) Fewer artists than scientists responded to the *Nature poll*; however, several respondents noted that artists do not simply assist scientists with their communication requirements.

(3) Nor should their work be considered only as an object of study.

(4) The alliances are most valuable when scientists and artists have a shared stake in a project, are able to jointly design it and can critique each other's work.

(5) Such an approach can both prompt new research as well as result in powerful art.

【第五段】

(1) More than half a century ago, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology opened its Center for Advanced Visual Studies (CAVS) to explore the role of technology in culture.

(2) The founders deliberately focused . their projects around light--hence the‘visual studies’ in the name.

(3) Light was a something that both artists and scientists had an interest in, and therefore could form the basis of collaboration.

(4) As science and technology progressed, and divided into more sub-disciplines, the centre was simultaneously looking to a time when leading researchers could also be artists, writers and poets, and vice versa.

【第六段】

(1) *Nature*’s poll findings suggest that this trend is as strong as ever, but, to make a collaboration work, both sides need to invest time, and embrace surprise and challenge.

(2) The reach of art-science tie-ups needs to go beyond the necessary purpose of research communication, and participants must not fall into the trap of stereotyping each other.

(3) Artists and scientists alike are immersed in discovery and invention, and challenge and critique are core to both, too.

【题目】

31. According to paragraph 1 ,art-science collaborations have_____.

[A] caught the attention of critics

[B] received favorable responses

[C] promoted academic publishing

[D] sparked heated public disputes

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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32.The reworked version of The Four Seasons is mentioned to show that_____.

[A] art can offer audiences easy access to science

[B] science can help with the expression of emotions

[C] public participation in science has a promising future

[D] art is effective in facilitating scientific innovations

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
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33. Some artists seem to worry about in the art-science partnership _____.

[A] their role may be underestimated

[B] their reputation may be impaired

[C] their creativity may be inhibited

[D] their work may be misguided

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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34. What does the author say about CAVS?

[A] It was headed alternately by artists and scientists.

[B] It exemplified valuable art-science alliances.

[C] Its projects aimed at advancing visual studies.

[D] Its founders sought to raise the status of artists.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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35. In the last paragraph, the author holds that art-science collaborations ____.

[A] are likely to go beyond public expectations

[B] will intensify interdisciplinary competition

[C] should do more than communicating science

[D] are becoming more popular than before

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
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	C						
	D						

2022年 Text4

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) The personal grievance provisions of New Zealand's Employment Relations Act 2000 (ERA) prevent an employer from firing an employee without good cause.

(2) Instead, dismissals must be justified.

(3) Employers must both show cause and act in a procedurally fair way.

【第二段】

(1) Personal grievance procedures were designed to guard the jobs of ordinary workers from “unjustified dismissals”.

(2) The premise was that the common law of contract lacked sufficient safeguards for workers against arbitrary conduct by management.

(3) Long gone are the days when a boss could simply give an employee contractual notice.

【第三段】

(1) But these provisions create difficulties for businesses when applied to highly paid managers and executives.

(2) As countless boards and business owners will attest ,constraining firms from firing poorly performing , high-earning managers is a handbrake on boosting productivity and overall performance.

(3) The difference between C-grade and A-grade managers may very well be the difference between business success or failure.

(4) Between preserving the jobs of ordinary workers or losing them.

(5) Yet mediocrity is no longer enough to justify a dismissal.

【第四段】

(1) Consequently—and paradoxically—laws introduced to protect the jobs of ordinary workers may be placing those jobs at risk.

【第五段】

(1) If not placing jobs at risk, to the extent employment protection laws constrain business owners from dismissing underperforming managers, those laws act as a constraint on firm productivity and therefore on workers' wages.

(2) Indeed, in “An International Perspective on New Zealand's Productivity Paradox” (2014), the Productivity Commission singled out the low quality of managerial capabilities as a cause of the country's poor productivity growth record.

【第六段】

(1) Nor are highly paid managers themselves immune from the harm caused by the ERA's unjustified dismissal procedures.

(2) Because employment protection laws make it costlier to fire an employee, employers are more cautious about hiring new staff.

(3) This makes it harder for the marginal manager to gain employment.

(4) And firms pay staff less because firms carry the burden of the employment arrangement going wrong.

【第七段】

(1) Society also suffers from excessive employment protections.

(2) Stringent job dismissal regulations adversely affect productivity growth and hamper both prosperity and overall wellbeing.

【第八段】

(1) Across the Tasman Sea, Australia deals with the unjustified dismissal paradox by excluding employees earning above a specified "high-income threshold" from the protection of its unfair dismissal laws.

(2) In New Zealand, a 2016 private members' Bill tried to permit firms and high-income employees to contract out of the unjustified dismissal regime.

(3) However, the mechanisms proposed were unwieldy and the Bill was voted down following the change in government later that year.

【题目】

36. The personal grievance provisions of the ERA are intended to ____.

- [A] punish dubious corporate practices
- [B] improve traditional hiring procedures
- [C] exempt employers from certain duties
- [D] protect the rights of ordinary workers

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that the provisions may ____.

- [A] hinder business development
- [B] undermine managers' authority
- [C] affect the public image of the firms
- [D] worsen labor-management relations

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

38. Which of the following measures would the Productivity Commission support?

- [A] Imposing reasonable wage restraints.
[B] Enforcing employment protection laws.
[C] Limiting the powers of business owners.
[D] Dismissing poorly performing managers.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

39. What might be an effect of ERA'S unjustified dismissal procedures?

- [A] Highly paid managers lose their jobs. [B] Employees suffer from salary cuts.
[C] Society sees a rise in overall wellbeing. [D] Employers need to hire new staff.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40. It can be inferred that the“high-income threshold” in Australia____.

- [A] has secured managers' earnings [B] has produced undesired results
[C] is beneficial to business owners [D] is difficult to put into practice

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2023年 Text1

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) The weather in Texas may have cooled since the recent extreme heat, but the temperature will be high at the State Board of Education meeting in Austin this month as officials debate how climate change is taught in Texas schools.

【第二段】

(1) Pat Hardy, who sympathises with the views of the energy sector, is resisting proposed changes to science standards for pre-teen pupils.

(2) These would emphasise the primacy of human activity in recent climate change and encourage discussion of mitigation measures.

【第三段】

(1) Most scientists and experts sharply dispute Hardy's views."

(2) They casually dismiss the career work of scholars and scientists as just another misguided opinion." says Dan Quinn, senior communications strategist at the Texas Freedom Network, a non-profit group that monitors public education.

(3) "What millions of Texas kids learn in their public schools is determined too often by the

political ideology of partisan board members, rather than facts and sound scholarship.”

【第四段】

(1) Such debates reflect fierce discussions across the US and around the world, as researchers , policymakers, teachers and students step up demands for a greater focus on teaching about the facts of climate change in schools.

【第五段】

(1) A study last year by the National Center for Science Education, a nonprofit group of scientists and teachers, looking at how state public schools across the country address climate change in science classes, gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher.

(2) Among the 10 worst performers were some of the most populous states, including Texas, which was given the lowest grade (F)and has a disproportionate influence because its textbooks are widely sold elsewhere.

【第六段】

(1) Glenn Branch, the centre' s deputy director, cautions that setting state-level science standards is only one limited benchmark in a country that decentralises decisions to local school boards.

(2) Even if a state is considered a high performer in its science standards, " that does not mean it

will be taught”, he says.

【第七段】

(1) Another issue is that, while climate change is well integrated into some subjects and at some ages—such as earth and space sciences in high schools—it is not as well represented in curricula for younger children and in subjects that are more widely taught, such as biology and chemistry. It is also less prominent in many social studies courses.

【第八段】

(1) Branch points out that, even if a growing number of official guidelines and textbooks reflect scientific consensus on climate change, unofficial educational materials that convey more slanted perspectives are being distributed to teachers.

(2) They include materials sponsored by libertarian think-tanks and energy industry associations.

【题目】

21. In Paragraph 1, the weather in Texas is mentioned to_____.

- A. forecast a policy shift in Texas schools
- B. stress the consequences of climate change
- C. indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting
- D. draw the public's attention to energy shortages

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

22. What does Quinn think of Hardy?

- A. She exaggerates the existing panic.
- B. She denies the value of scientific work.
- C. She shows no concern for pre-teens.
- D. She expresses self-contradictory views.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

23. The study mentioned in Paragraph 5 shows that_____.

- A. climate education is insufficient at state public schools
- B. policymakers have little drive for science education
- C. Texas is reluctant to rewrite its science textbooks
- D. environmental teaching in some states lacks supervision

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

24.According to Branch, state-level science standards in the US_____.

- A.call for regular revision
- B. require urgent application
- C. have limited influence
- D.cater to local needs

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

25. It is implied in the last paragraph that climate change teaching in some schools_____.

- A. agrees to major public demands
- B. reflects teachers' personal biases
- C. may misrepresent the energy sector
- D.can be swayed by external forces

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2023年 Text2

文章主题：

难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Communities throughout New England have been attempting to regulate short-term rentals since sites like Airbnb took off in the 2010s.

(2) Now, with record-high home prices and historically low inventory, there's an increased urgency in such regulation, particularly among those who worry that developers will come in and buy up swaths of housing to flip for a fortune on the short-term rental market.

【第二段】

(1) In New Hampshire, where the rental vacancy rate has dropped below 1 percent, housing advocates fear unchecked short-term rentals will put further pressure on an already strained market.

(2) The state Legislature recently voted against a bill that would've made it illegal for towns to create legislation restricting short-term rentals.

【第三段】

(1) "we are at a crisis level on the supply of rental housing," said Nick Taylor, executive director of the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast.

(2) Without enough affordable housing in southern New Hampshire towns, "employers are having a hard time attracting employees, and workers are having a hard time finding a place to live," Taylor said.

【第四段】

(1) However, short-term rentals also provide housing for tourists, pointed out Ryan Castle, CEO of a local association of realtor.

(2) “A lot of workers are servicing the tourist industry, and the tourism industry is serviced by those people coming in short term,” Castle said, “and so it's a cyclical effect.”

【第五段】

(1) Short-term rentals themselves are not the crux of the issue, said Keren Horn, an expert on affordable housing policy.

(2) I think individuals being able to rent out their second home is a good thing. If it's their vacation home anyway, and it's just empty, why can't you make money off it?” Horn said.

(3) Issues arise, however, when developers attempt to create large-scale short-term rental facilities—de facto hotels—to bypass taxes and regulations.

(4) “I think the question is, shouldn't a developer who's really building a hotel, but disguising it as not a hotel, be treated and taxed and regulated like a hotel?” Horn said.

【第六段】

(1) At the end of 2018, Governor Charlie Baker of Massachusetts signed a bill to rein in those potential investor-buyers.

(2) The bill requires every rental host to register with the state, mandates they carry insurance, and opens the potential for local taxes on top of a new state levy.

(3) Boston took things even further, requiring renters to register with the city's Inspectional Services Department.

【第七段】

(1) Horn said similar registration requirements could benefit struggling cities and towns, but “if we want to make a change in the housing market, the main one is we have to build a lot more.”

【题目】

26. Which of the following is true of New England?

- A. Its housing supply is at a very low level.
- B. Its communities are in need of funding.
- C. Its rental vacancy rate is going up slowly.
- D. Its home prices are under strict control.

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

27. The bill mentioned in Paragraph 2 was intended to_____.

- A. curb short-term rental speculation
- B. ensure the supply of cheap housing
- C. punish illegal dealings in housing

D. allow a free short-term rental market

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

28. Compared with Castle, Taylor is more likely to support_____.

- A. further investment in local tourism
- B. an increase in affordable housing
- C. strict management of real estate agents
- D. a favorable policy for short-term workers

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

29. What does Horn emphasize in Paragraph 5?

- A. The urgency to upgrade short-term rental facilities.
- B. The efficient operation of the local housing market.
- C. The necessity to stop developers from evading taxes.
- D. The proper procedures for renting out spare houses.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

30. Horn holds that imposing registration requirements is_____.

- A. an irrational decision

- B. an unfeasible proposal
- C. an unnecessary measure
- D. an inadequate solution

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2023年 Text3

文章主题：
 难度系数：★★★★

【第一段】

（1）If you're heading for your nearest branch of Waterstones, the biggest book retailer in the UK, in search of the Duchess of Sussex's new children's book *The Bench*, you might have to be prepared to hunt around a bit; the same maybe true of *The President's Daughter*, the new thriller by Bill Clinton and James Patterson.

（2）Both of these books are published next week by Penguin Random House (PRH), a company currently involved in a stand-off with Waterstones.

【第二段】

（1）The problem began late last year, when PRH confirmed that it had introduced a credit limit with Waterstones“ at a very significant level”.

(2) The trade magazine The Bookseller reported that Waterstones branch managers were being told to remove PRH books from prominent areas such as tables, display spaces and windows, and were "quietly retiring them to their relevant sections".

【第三段】

(1) PRH declined to comment on the issue, but a spokesperson for Waterstones told me: "Waterstones are currently operating with reduced credit terms from PRH, the only publisher in the UK to place any limitations on our ability to trade.

(2) We are not boycotting PRH titles but we are doing our utmost to ensure that availability for customers remains good despite the lower overall levels of stock.

(3) We are hopeful with our shops now open again that normality will return and that we will be allowed to buy appropriately. Certainly, our shops are exceptionally busy.

(4) The sales for our May Books of the Month surpassed any month since 2018."

【第四段】

(1) In the meantime, PRH authors have been the losers.

(2) Big-name PRH authors may suffer a bit, but it's those mid-list authors, who normally rely on Waterstones staff's passion for promoting books by lesser-known writers, who will be praying for an end to the dispute.

【第五段】

(1) It comes at a time when authors are already worried about the consequences of the proposed merger between PRH and another big publisher, Simon & Schuster—the reduction in the number of unaligned UK publishers is likely to lead to fewer bidding wars, lower advances, and more conformity in terms of what is published.

【第六段】

(1) “This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power and cartels.

(2) Literary agencies are getting bigger to have the clout to negotiate better terms with publishers, publishers consolidating to deal with Amazon,” says Lownie.

(3) “The publishing industry talks about diversity in terms of authors and staff but it also needs a plurality of ways of delivering intellectual contact, choice and different voices.

(4) After all, many of the most interesting books in recent years have come from small publishers.”

【第七段】

(1) We shall see whether that plurality is a casualty of the current need among publishers to be big enough to take on all-comers.

【题目】

31.The author mentions two books in Paragraph 1 to present ____.

- A. an ongoing conflict
- B. an intellectual concept
- C. a prevailing sentiment
- D. a literary phenomenon

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

32.Why did Waterstones shops retire PRH books to their relevant sections?

- A. To make them easily noticeable.
- B. To comply with PRH ' s requirement.
- C. To respond to PRH ' s business move.
- D. To arrange them in a systematic way.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

33. What message does the spokesperson for Waterstones seem to convey?

- A. Their customers remain loyal.

- B. The credit limit will be removed.
- C. Their stock is underestimated.
- D. The book market is rather slack.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

34. What can be one consequence of the current dispute?

- A. Sales of books by mid-list PRH writers fall off considerably.
- B. Lesser-known PRH writers become the target of criticism.
- C. Waterstones staff hesitate to promote big-name authors' books.
- D. Waterstones branches suffer a severe reduction in revenue.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

35. Which of the following statements best represents Lownie' s view?

- A. Small publishers ought to stick together.
- B. Big publishers will lose their dominance.
- C. The publishing industry is having a hard time.
- D. The merger of publishers is a worrying trend.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

2023年 Text4

文章主题:

难度系数: ★★★★★

【第一段】

(1) Scientific papers are the recordkeepers of progress in research. Each year researchers publish millions of papers in more than 30 , 000 journals.

(2) The scientific community measures the quality of those papers in a number of ways, including the perceived quality of the journal (as reflected by the title's impact factor) and the number of citations a specific paper accumulates.

(3) The careers of scientists and the reputation of their institutions depend on the number and prestige of the papers they produce, but even more so on the citations attracted by these papers.

【第二段】

(1) Citation cartels, where journals, authors, and institutions conspire to inflate citation numbers, have existed for a long time.

(2) In 2016, researchers developed an algorithm to recognize suspicious citation patterns , including groups of authors that disproportionately cite one another and groups of journals that cite each other frequently to increase the impact factors of their publications.

(3) Recently, another expression of this predatory behavior has emerged: so-called support service consultancies that provide language and other editorial support to individual authors and to journals sometimes advise contributors to add a number of citations to their articles.

【第三段】

(1) The advent of electronic publishing and authors' need to find outlets for their papers resulted in thousands of new journals.

(2) The birth of predatory journals wasn't far behind.

(3) These journals can act as milk cows where every single article in an issue may cite a specific paper or a series of papers.

(4) In some instances, there is absolutely no relationship between the content of the article and the citations.

(5) The peculiar part is that the journal that the editor is supposedly working for is not profiting at all—it is just providing citations to other journals.

(6) Such practices can lead an article to accrue more than 150 citations in the same year that it was published.

【第四段】

(1) How insidious is this type of citation manipulation?

(2) In one example, an individual—acting as author, editor, and consultant—was able to use at least 15 journals as citation providers to articles published by five scientists at three universities.

(3) The problem is rampant in Scopus, a citation database, which includes a high number of the new“international” journals.

(4) In fact, a listing in Scopus seems to be a criterion to be targeted in this type of citation manipulation.

【第五段】

(1) Scopus itself has all the data necessary to detect this malpractice.

(2) Red flags include a large number of citations to an article within the first year.

(3) And for authors who wish to steer clear of citation cartel activities: when an editor, a reviewer, or a support service asks you to add inappropriate references, do not oblige and do report the request to the journal.

【题目】

36. According to Paragraph 1, the careers of scientists can be determined by_____.

- A. how many citations their works contain
- B. how many times their papers are cited
- C. the prestige of the people they work with
- D. the status they have in scientific circles

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

37.The support service consultancies tend to_____.

- A. recommend journals to their clients
- B. list citation patterns their clients
- C. ask authors to include extra citations
- D. advise contributors to cite each other

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

38.The function of the“ milk cow” journals is to_____.

- A. boost citation counts for certain authors
- B. help scholars publish articles at low cost
- C. instruct first-time contributors in citation
- D. increase the readership of new journals

题目	定位	例证题_____	词汇题_____	推理题_____	态度题_____	细节题_____	中心思想题_____
分析	此题可定位到第_____段第_____句，可同义替换为：						
选项	A						

分析	B	
	C	
	D	

39. What can be learned about Scopus from the last two paragraphs?

- A. It fosters competition among citation providers.
- B. It has the capability to identify suspicious citations.
- C. It hinders the growth of "international" journals.
- D. It is established to prevent citation manipulation.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

40. What should an author do to deal with citation manipulators?

- A. Take legal action.
- B. Demand an apology.
- C. Seek professional advice.
- D. Reveal their misconduct.

题目	定位	例证题____	词汇题____	推理题____	态度题____	细节题____	中心思想题____
分析	此题可定位到第____段第____句，可同义替换为：						
选项 分析	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						

翻译真题手译练习
2010年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value.

(2) Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

【第二段】

(1) When one of these noneconomic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance.

(2) At the beginning of the century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing.

(3) 46. Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them.

(4) The evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

【第三段】

(1) It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today.

(2) We have no land ethic yet, 47.but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

【第四段】

(1) A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds.

(2) 48.Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on “worthless” species.

(3) Here again,the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

(4) It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community,and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake of a benefit ,real or fancied, to itself.

【第五段】

(1) Some species of trees have been “read out of the party” by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops.

(2) 49.In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community, to be preserved as such ,within reason.

(3) Moreover, some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility .

(4) The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

【第六段】

(1) To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided.

(2) 50. It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning.

(3) It assumes, falsely, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

2011年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) With its theme that “Mind is the master weaver,” creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinketh* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

【第二段】

(1) 46. Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature.

(2) Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another.

(3) However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and 47.while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: “Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that? ”

【第三段】

(1) Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: “We do not attract what we want, but what we are.”

(2) Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don't “get” success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

【第四段】

(1) Part of the fame of Allen's book is its contention that “Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him.”

(2) 48. This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

【第五段】

(1) This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument.

(2) Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth.

(3) If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed.

(4) In fact, 49.circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we havebeen “wronged” then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation.

(5) Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person’s early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

【第六段】

(1) The sobering aspect of Allen’s book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves.

(2) 50.The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

2012年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise.

(2) In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science.

(3) Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory framework.

【第二段】

(1) 46. In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything—a single generative equation for all we see.

(2) It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail.

(3) Nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

【第三段】

(1) This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too.

(2) 47. Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings.

(3) Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features.

(4) 48.To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behaviour arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

【第四段】

(1) That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check.

(2) Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

【第五段】

(1) The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar.

(2) A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.

【第六段】

(1) 49.The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

【第七段】

(1) Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages.

(2) 50.Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations.

(3) Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals.

2013年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression.

(2) There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge;

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

【第二段】

(1) One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a “still point of the turning world,” to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot.

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

(3) This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent.

(4) Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one's relation to one's environment.

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

(6) In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

【第三段】

(1) Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us.

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

(3) In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals.

(4) On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world.

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

(6) In them we can see biophilia—a yearning for contact with nonhuman life — assuming uncanny representational forms.

2014年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life.

(2) It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being.

(3) Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound.

(4) I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music.

(5) 46. It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

【第二段】

(1) Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions.

(2) He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure.

(3) Sometimes I feel in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity.

(4) The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata.

(5) In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention.

(6) 47. By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

【第三段】

(1) This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music.

(2) His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics.

(3) 48. Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

【第四段】

(1) Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word.

(2) He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society.

(3) 49. Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

【第五段】

(1) Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence.

(2) For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation.

(3) It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word.

(4) 50. One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

2015年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) Within the span of a hundred years, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a tide of emigration- one of the great folk wanderings of history—swept from Europe to America.

(2) 46. This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

【第二段】

(1) 47. The United States is the product of two principal forces—the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits.

(2) Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe.

(3) Across the Atlantic came successive groups of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Scots, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Swedes, and many others who attempted to transplant their habits and traditions to the new world.

(4) 48. But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes.

(5) These changes were gradual and at first scarcely visible.

(6) But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American.

【第三段】

(1) 49. The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th- and -16th-century explorations of North America.

(2) In the meantime, thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America.

(3) These travelers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft.

(4) During their six- to twelve-week voyage, they survived on barely enough food allotted to them.

(5) Many of the ships were lost in storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely survived the journey.

(6) Sometimes storms blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought unbearably long delay.

【第四段】

(1) To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost inexpressible relief.

(2) Said one recorder of events, "The air at twelve leagues' distance smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden."

(3) The colonists' first glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods.

(4) 50. The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia.

(5) Here was abundant fuel and lumber.

(6) Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

2016年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) Mental health is our birthright.

(2) 46. We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone.

(3) Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened.

(4) It is like the immune system of the body, which under stress or through lack of nutrition or exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us.

(5) When we don't understand the value of mental health and we don't know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden from us.

(6) 47. Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

【第二段】

(1) Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem – confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense.

(2) It allows us to have perspective on our lives— the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out.

(3) It's a form of innate or unlearned optimism.

(4) 48. Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are.

(5) Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier.

(6) It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child.

(7) It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

【第三段】

(1) 49. Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions.

(2) It has been available even in the most mundane of life situations to show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe.

(3) Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice.

(4) We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought.

(5) 50.As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allow us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.

2017年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades.

(2) 46.But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

【第二段】

(1) Complex international, economic, technological and cultural changes could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breadth of English usage would consequently face new pressures.

(2) Those realistic possibilities are highlighted in the study presented by David Graddol.

(3) 47.His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

【第三段】

(1) David Graddol concludes that monoglot English graduates face a bleak economic future as qualified multilingual youngsters from other countries are proving to have a competitive advantage over their British counterparts in global companies and organisations.

(2) Alongside that, 48many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

【第四段】

(1) If left to themselves, such trends will diminish the relative strength of the English language in international education markets as the demand for educational resources in languages, such as Spanish ,Arabic or Mandarin grows and international business process outsourcing in other languages such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

【第五段】

(1) 49.The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to the UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors.

(2) The English language teaching sector directly earns nearly £1.3 billion for the UK in invisible exports and our other education related exports earn up to £ 10 billion a year more.

(3) As the international education market expands, the recent slowdown in the numbers of international students studying in the main English-speaking countries is likely to continue, especially if there are no effective strategic policies to prevent such slippage.

【第六段】

(1) The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study is significant:

(2) 50.It gives a basis to all organisations which seek to promote the learning and use of English, a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment.

(3) That is a necessary and practical approach.

(4) In this as in much else,those who wish to influence the future must prepare for it

2018年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) Shakespeare's lifetime was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama.

(2) 46.By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy.

(3) These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval, literary or farcical.

(4) Court, school, organizations of amateurs, and the traveling actors were all rivals in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and 47.no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

【第二段】

(1) When Shakespeare was twelve years old the first public playhouse was built in London.

(2) For a time literature showed no interest in this public stage.

(3) Plays aiming at literary distinction were written for schools or court, or for the choir boys of St. Paul's and the royal chapel, who, however, gave plays in public as well as at court.

(4) 48. But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literary ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood.

(5) By the time that Shakespeare was twenty-five, Lyly, Peele, and Greene had made comedies that were at once popular and literary; Kyd had written a tragedy that crowded the pit; and Marlowe had brought poetry and genius to triumph on the common stage—where they had played no part since the death of Euripides.

(6) 49. A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun.

【第三段】

(1) The development of the Elizabethan drama for the next twenty-five years is of exceptional interest to students of literary history, for in this brief period we may trace the beginning, growth, blossoming, and decay of many kinds of plays, and of many great careers.

(2) We are amazed today at the mere number of plays produced, as well as by the number of dramatists writing at the same time for this London of two hundred thousand inhabitants.

(3) 50.To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

2019年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) It was only after I started to write a weekly column about the medical journals, and began to read scientific papers from beginning to end, that I realised just how bad much of the medical literature frequently was.

(2) I came to recognise various signs of a bad paper: the kind of paper that purports to show that people who eat more than one kilo of broccoli a week were 1.17 times more likely than those who eat less to suffer late in life from pernicious anaemia.

(3) 46.There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms.

【第二段】

(1) Why is so much bad science published? A recent paper, titled “The Natural Selection of Bad Science”, published on the Royal Society’s open science website, attempts to answer this intriguing and important question.

(2) It says that the problem is not merely that people do bad science, but that our current system of career advancement positively encourages it.

(3) What is important is not truth, but publication, which has become almost an end in itself.

(4) There has been a kind of inflationary process at work: 47. nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago.

(5) Never mind the quality, then, count the number.

【第三段】

(1) 48. Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity into the assessment of an applicant's papers.

(2) This is the famed citation index, that is to say the number of times a paper has been quoted elsewhere in the scientific literature, the assumption being that an important paper will be cited more often than one of small account.

(3) 49. This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publications, or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours.

【第四段】

(1) Boiling down an individual's output to simple metrics, such as number of publications or journal impacts, entails considerable savings in time, energy and ambiguity.

(2) Unfortunately, the long-term costs of using simple quantitative metrics to assess researcher merit are likely to be quite great.

(3) 50.If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible, we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science

2020年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) Following the explosion of creativity in Florence during the 14th century known as the Renaissance, the modern world saw a departure from what it had once known.

(2) It turned from God and the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and instead favoured a more humanistic approach to being.

(3) Renaissance ideas had spread throughout Europe well into the 17th century, with the arts and sciences flourishing extraordinarily among those with a more logical disposition.

(4) 46. With the Church's teachings and ways of thinking being eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged, leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories.

【第二段】

(1) During the Renaissance, the great minds of Nicolaus Copernicus, Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei demonstrated the power of scientific study and discovery.

(2) 47. Before each of their revelations, many thinkers at the time had sustained more ancient ways of thinking, including the geocentric view that the Earth was at the centre of our universe.

(3) Copernicus theorized in 1543 that all of the planets that we knew of revolved not around the Earth, but the Sun, a system that was later upheld by Galileo at his own expense.

(4) Offering up such a theory during a time of high tension between scientific and religious minds was branded as heresy, and any such heretics that continued to spread these lies were to be punished by imprisonment or even death.

(5) Galileo was excommunicated by the Church and imprisoned for life for his astronomical observations and his support of the heliocentric principle.

【第三段】

(1) 48.Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists, more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made at a rate that the people could no longer ignore.

(2) It was with these great revelations that a new kind of philosophy founded in reason was born.

【第四段】

(1) The Church's long-standing dogma was losing the great battle for truth to rationalists and scientists.

(2) This very fact embodied the new ways of thinking that swept through Europe during most of the 17th century.

(3) 49.As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, the Renaissance was over and it was time for a new era- -the Age of Reason.

【第五段】

(1) The 17th and 18th centuries were times of radical change and curiosity.

(2) Scientific method, reductionism and the questioning of Church ideals was to be encouraged, as were ideas of liberty, tolerance and progress.

(3) 50. Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information we already knew were captured by the Latin phrase “sapere aude” or “dare to know”. after Immanuel Kant used it in his essay An Answer to the Question: What is Enlightenment?.

(4) It was the purpose and responsibility of great minds to go forth and seek out the truth, which they believed to be founded in knowledge.

2021年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern western societies.

(2) 46. Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war.

(3) But after the war, great social and political changes arising out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education.

(4) 47. And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending to a university before the war.

(5) These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly though unevenly in the 1970s and 1980s.

【第二段】

(1) The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems.

(2) There was first the rate of growth: in many countries of Western Europe the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the decade of the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s.

(3) Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions.

(4) And third, growth was reflected in changes in the proportion of the relevant age group enrolled in institutions of higher education.

【第三段】

(1) Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake.

(2) For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization.

(3) When a faculty or department grows from, say, five to 20 members within three or four years, 49. and when the new staff are predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty and its standards.

(4) And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution—this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan.

(5) 50. High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth.

(6) In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with the empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well.

2022年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) Between 1807 and 1814 the Iberian Peninsula (comprising Spain and Portugal) was the scene of a titanic and merciless struggle.

(2) It took place on many different planes: between Napoleon's French army and the angry inhabitants ;between the British, ever keen to exacerbate the emperor' s difficulties, and the marshals sent from Paris to try to keep them in check ; between new forces of science and meritocracy and old ones of conservatism and birth.

(3) 46.It was also,and this is unknown even to many people well read about the period, a battle between those who made codes and those who broke them.

【第二段】

(1) I first discovered the Napoleonic cryptographic battle a few years ago when I was reading Sir Charles Oman's epic *History of the Peninsular War*.

(2) In volume V he had attached an appendix, “The Scovell Ciphers.”

(3) 47.It listed many documents in code that had been captured from the French army of Spain , and whose secrets had been revealed by the work of one George Scovell, an officer in British headquarters.

(4) Oman rated Scovell's significance highly, but at the same time, the general nature of his History meant that 48.he could not analyze carefully what this obscure officer may or may not have contributed to that great struggle between nations or indeed tell us anything much about the man himself.

(5) I was keen to read more, but was surprised to find that Oman's appendix, published in 1914, was the only considered thing that had been written about this secret war.

【第三段】

(1) I became convinced that this story was every bit as exciting and significant as that of Enigma and the breaking of German codes in the Second World War. The question was, could it be told?

【第四段】

(1) Studying Scovell's papers at the Public Record Office (in Kew. West London) I found that he had left an extensive journal and copious notes about his work in the peninsula.

(2) What was more, many original French dispatches had been preserved in this collection.

(3) I realized at once that this was priceless.⁴⁹ There may have been many spies and intelligence officers during the Napoleonic Wars, but it is usually extremely difficult to find the material they actually provided or worked on. Furthermore, Scovell's story involved much more than just intelligence work.

(4) His status in Lord Wellington's headquarters and the recognition given to him for his work were all bound up with the class politics of the army at the time. His tale of self-improvement and hard work would make a fascinating biography in its own right, but represents something more than that.

(5) 50. Just as the code breaking has its wider relevance in the struggle for Spain, so his attempts to make his way up the promotion ladder speak volumes about British society.

2023年英译汉试题（英语一）

【第一段】

(1) There has been some exploration around the use of AI in digital marketing.

(2) For example, AI can be used to analyse what type of advertising content or copy would be appropriate to 'speak' to a specific target customer group by revealing information about trends and preferences through the analysis of big data.

(3) (46) AI can also be used to identify the lifestyle choices of customers regarding their hobbies, favourite celebrities, music choices, and fashions to provide unique content in marketing messages put out through social media.

(4) At the same time AI can also be used to generate content for social media posts and chat sites.

(5) AI can also provide a bridge between the need of the brand to communicate emotionally with the customer and identifying their rapidly changing needs.

【第二段】

(1) The main disadvantage of using AI to respond to customers is that there are concerns about

trusting personal interactions to machines , which could lead not only to the subsequent loss of interpersonal connections, but also to a decrease in marketing personnel.

(2) (47) Some believe that AI is negatively impacting on the marketer's role by reducing creativity and removing jobs, but they are aware that it is a way of reducing costs and creating new information.

(3) By allowing AI to develop content some brand marketers may find that they are losing control over the brand narrative.

(4) (48) Algorithms that are used to simulate human interactions are creating many of these concerns, especially as no-one is quite sure what the outcomes of using AI to interact with customers will be.

【第三段】

(1) For AI to be successful, data needs to be accessible, but the use of personal data is becoming more regulated and the automated sharing of data is becoming more difficult.

(2) (49) If customers are not willing to share data, AI will be starved of essential information and

will not be able to function effectively or employ machine learning to improve its marketing content and communication.

(3) Therefore, unless customers are prepared to sign release agreements, the use of AI may become somewhat restricted in the future.

(4) Not only can AI help to create the marketing content, but it can also provide a non-intrusive way of delivering the content to the target customers.

(5) Data can be gathered on where the customer can be engaged, such as location, devices used, website interactions, and sites visited, to display marketing messages in appropriate forms, including emails, social media posts, pop-up advertisements, and banners at an appropriate frequency.

(6) (50) The non-intrusive delivery of the marketing messages in a way that is sensitive to the needs of the target customer is one of the critical challenges to the digital marketer.