

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语

真题解析版

2023 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一） 解析版

（科目代码：201）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Caravanserais were roadside inns that were built along the Silk Road in areas including China, North Africa and the Middle East. They were typically 1 outside the walls of a city or village and were usually funded by governments or 2.

This word "Caravanserais" is a 3 of the Persian word "karvan", which means a group of travelers or a caravan, and seray, a palace or enclosed building. The term caravan was used to 4 groups of people who travelled together across the ancient network for safety reasons, 5 merchants, travelers or pilgrims.

From the 10th century onwards, as merchant and travel routes became more developed, the 6 of the caravanserais increased and they served as a safe place for people to rest at night. Travelers on the Silk Road 7 possibility of being attacked by thieves or being 8 to extreme weather conditions. For this reason, caravanserais were strategically placed 9 they could be reached in a day's travel time.

Caravanserais served as an informal 10 point for the various people who travelled the Silk Road. 11, those structures became important centers for cultural 12 and interaction with travelers sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs, 13 talking knowledge with them, greatly 14 the development of several civilizations.

Caravanserais were also an important marketplace for commodities and 15 in the trade of goods along the Silk Road. 16, it was frequently the first stop merchants looking to sell their wares and 17 supplies for their own journeys. It is 18 that around 12000 to 15000 caravanserais were built along the Silk Road, 19 only about 3000 are known to remain today, many of which are in 20.

【C】 1. A. displayed B. occupied C. located D. equipped

【解析】 本题考查动词搭配。A 项表示“展示，陈列”；B 项表示“占领，占据”；C 项表示“位于”；D 项表示“装备，配备”。本题要选一个动词与 were 构成谓语动词，其主语是

They, 没有宾语, 后接一个介词短语 outside the walls of a city (……在城墙之外) 表地点。只有 C 项语义合适, 因此为正确选项。

【A】2. A. privately B. regularly C. respectively D. permanently

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。A 项表示“私人地, 个人地(出资)”；B 项表示“定期地, 有规律地”；C 项表示“分别地, 依次地”；D 项表示“永久地”。本题要选一个副词, 空前的 or 说明此处的副词应该与前面某个成分构成并列结构, 观察前面句子, 只有介词短语 “by local governments” 可与副词构成并列关系, 那么此处填入的副词应该修饰动词 funded, 并与 “by local governments 当地政府(出资)” 构成语义上的关联。只有选项 A 符合要求, 因此为正确选项。

【B】3. A. definition B. transition C. substitution D. combination

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。A 项表示“定义, 释义”；B 项表示“过渡, 转变”；C 项表示“代替, 替换”；D 项表示“结合体; 结合”。本题要选一个名词做表语, 其后由介词短语 “of the Persian words ‘kàrvàn’” 修饰, 可以理解本句话意思为“单词 caravanserai 是单词 kàrvàn 的……”。只有选项 B 符合要求, 因此为正确选项。

【C】4. A. classify B. record C. describe D. connect

【解析】本题考查动词搭配。A 项表示“把……分类”；B 项表示“记录, 记载”；C 项表示“描述, 形容”；D 项表示“(使) 连接”。本题要选一个动词, 其主语为 “the term caravan”, 宾语为 “groups of people”, 可以理解本句话意思为“单词 caravan 是用来……一些人群的”。只有选项 C 符合要求, 因此为正确选项。

【C】5. A. apart from B. instead of C. such as D. along with

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“远离, 除……之外”；B 项表示“代替; 而不是……”；C 项表示“比如; 诸如”；D 项表示“连同……一起”。本题要选一个介词短语, 空后列举了 “merchants, traveler or pilgrims (商人、旅客或者朝圣者)” 三种人群, 因此可以判断它们与前面的名词短语 “groups of people” 之间构成举例关系。只有选项 C 符合要求, 因此为正确选项。

【A】6. A. construction B. restoration C. impression D. evaluation

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A 项表示“建造, 建筑”；B 项表示“恢复, 重新实施”；C 项表示“印象; 影响”；D 项表示“评价, 评估”。本题要选一个名词与 increased 构成主谓搭配, 结合本句话的语义, “随着商船和旅行路线更加发达, 商队旅馆的____也增加了”。根据前后语义, 选择 A。

【B】7. A. doubted B. faced C. accepted D. reduced

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A 项表示“怀疑，不确定”；B 项表示“面临，遭遇”；C 项表示“接受，收受”；D 项表示“减少，降低”。本题要选一个动词与“Travelers”与“the possibility of being attacked by thieves”形成主谓宾搭配，根据本句句意，“丝绸之路上的旅行者_____被小偷袭击的可能性”，可知选择 B 选项。

【B】8. A. assigned B. subjected C. accustomed D. opposed

【解析】本题考查短语搭配。A 项表示“分派，布置”；B 项表示“使经受，使遭受”；C 项表示“使习惯于，使适应于”；D 项表示“反抗，阻碍”。本题要选一个分词形式填入“being_____to extreme weather conditions”符合语境。选择 B，be subjected to 意为“遭受；经受”。

【A】9. A. so that B. even if C. now that D. in case

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“以便；所以”；B 项表示“即使；虽然”；C 项表示“既然；由于”；D 项表示“万一；假使”。本题要选一个逻辑短语，使前后句逻辑成立。前句语义为“商队旅馆形成战略分布”，后句为“他们能在白天的旅行时间到达”，前后是目的状语的逻辑，所以选择 A。

【D】10. A. talking B. starting C. breaking D. meeting

【解析】本题考查上下文语境。A 项表示“谈话；谈论”；B 项表示“开始；开动”；C 项表示“打碎，折断”；D 项表示“结识，被引见（给某人）”。本题的线索在下文，下句提到“interaction with travelers sharing their cultures, ideas and beliefs”，即分享文化和想法的地方。所以选择 D，符合下文语境。

【D】11. A. By the way B. On occasion C. In comparison D. As a result

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“顺便说说”；B 项表示“有时；偶尔”；C 项表示“相比之下”；D 项表示“结果”。本题要选一个词引导后面这个句子。后面这个句子的主语被 these 修饰，说明是对前面的指代。became 这个词体现的是事物随着时间的推移而得到发展，informal（非正式的）表明一开始做的人很少，随着时间推移，做的人越来越多，导致的结果就是 important（重要的）。所以 As a result 为正确选项。

【C】12. A. heritage B. revival C. exchange D. status

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。A 项表示“遗产，传统”；B 项表示“复兴，复苏”；C 项表示“交换，互换”；D 项表示“法律地位（或身份）”。本题要选一个词和 interaction（互动）形成并列关系，四个选项只有 exchange 和 cultural 搭配之后表示“文化交流”，能体现

“互动”的含义。

【C】13. A. with regard to B. in spite of C. as well as D. in line with

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“关于；至于”；B 项表示“尽管；不管”；C 项表示“也；和……一样”；D 项表示“符合；与……一致”。本题要选一个词连接 sharing...beliefs 和 taking knowledge 这两部分内容。这两部分是平级关系并且逻辑关系是正相关，所以选 as well as。

【B】14. A. completing B. influencing C. resuming D. pioneering

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。A 项表示“使完整，使完美”；B 项表示“影响”；C 项表示“梗概，摘要”；D 项表示“做先锋，倡导”。本题要选一个现在分词做状语修饰 these structures。第 11 题前后表明 these structures 以前的作用使得它们成了非常重要的文化交流中心，并且随着 traveler 进一步地相互交流文化，这就会对 development of several civilizations（文化发展）带来进一步的促进作用，只有 influence 能够满足这个条件。

【A】15. A. aided B. invested C. failed D. competed

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“帮助；促进”；B 项表示“投资；投入”；C 项表示“失败；未能做到”；D 项表示“竞争，对抗”。本题要选一个动词和前面内容形成并列关系。前面半句中 important 这个词表明主语的情感色彩是正向的，所以这里也要选一个能够体现正向情感色彩的词，只有 aided（帮助，促进）符合条件。failed 和 competed 不能体现正向情感，可以排除。invested 不能和主宾构成修饰关系，也可以排除。

【B】16. A. Rather B. Indeed C. Otherwise D. However

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“相当；宁愿”；B 项表示“的确；实际上”；C 项表示“否则，不然”；D 项表示“然而，可是”。本题要选一个逻辑连词体现上一句和本句的关系。上一句说“旅舍是一个重要的集市……”，本句说“旅舍也是商人的首要站点”。两句话都是在说旅舍的作用，语义上并无转折，而是一致的，因此正确答案选择 B。

【D】17. A. go in for B. stand up for C. close in on D. stock up on

【解析】本题考查短语辨析。A 项表示“参加，从事”；B 项表示“坚持；拥护”；C 项表示“围住；接近”；D 项表示“存储；置办”。本空主要考察动名词搭配，根据语义，“商人为他们自己的旅行____必需品。”，因此正确答案选择 D。

【A】18. A. believed B. predicted C. recalled D. implied

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。A 项表示“相信；认为”；B 项表示“预计，预卜”；C 项表示“回想起；使想起”；D 项表示“暗示，暗指”。本题后面的内容是在阐述一个过去的事

实，因此 C 项“回忆起”和 D 项“暗示”均不合语义，而 B 项通常表示对将来事件的预测，因此本题选 A。

【D】 19. A. until B. because C. unless D. although

【解析】 本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“到……时，直到……为止”；B 项表示“因为，由于”；C 项表示“除非，除非在……情况下”；D 项表示“虽然，尽管”。本题根据选项可知，考察空前后的逻辑关系，前面说过去的情况，后面说现在的情况进行对比，再结合 only 的语气，可知本空应填入表示转折意味的连词，故正确答案选择 D。

【A】 20. A. ruins B. debt C. fashion D. series

【解析】 本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“废墟”；B 项表示“欠款，债务”；C 项表示“时尚，时兴”；D 项表示“连续，一系列（事件）”。本题根据前文内容可知，前面说过去建造了很多旅舍，而现在只留下了很少一部分，由此可知大部分的旅舍都被摧毁了，因此答案选择 A。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 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.

Pat Hardy, who sympathized with views of the energy sector, is resisting proposed changes to science standards for pre-teen pupils. These would emphasize the primacy of human activity in recent climate change and encourage discussion of mitigation measures.

Most scientists and experts sharply dispute Hardy's views. "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. "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."

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.

A study last year by the National Center for Science Education, a non-profit 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. 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.

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. Even if a state is considered a high performer in its science standards, "that does not mean it will be taught", he says.

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.

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. They include materials sponsored by libertarian think-tanks and energy industry associations.

【C】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

【解析】根据题干关键词“the weather in Texas is mentioned to”回文定位在第一段开头部分“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...”（但本月在奥斯汀举行的州教育委员会会议上气温将很高，因为官员们正在讨论德克萨斯州学校如何教授气候变化。）对比四个选项，只有C项中的“indicate the atmosphere at the board meeting”和“temperature will be high”与原文形成呼应，故为正确答案。

【B】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.

【解析】根据题干关键词“What does Quinn think of Hardy?”回文定位在第三段找到对应人物“Most scientists and experts sharply dispute Hardy’s views. 'They casually dismiss the career work of scholars and scientists as just another misguided opinion.' say Dan Quinn.”（大多数科学家和

专家强烈反对哈代的观点。“他们随意地将学者和科学家的职业工作视为另一种被误导的观点。”德州自由网络高级传播策略师丹·奎因说），由此推出 Quinn（奎因）否认科学价值。对比四个选项，只有 B 项中的 “She denies the value of scientific work” 是对原文的同义改写，故为正确答案。

【A】23. The study mentioned in Paragraph 5 indicates that_____.

- A. climate education is insufficient at state public schools
- B. policy makers have little drive for science education
- C. Texas is reluctant to rewrite its science textbooks
- D. environmental teaching in some states lacks supervision

【解析】根据题干关键词 “paragraph 5” 回文定位在第五段，其中第一句话中的 “gave barely half of US states a grade B+ or higher.”（只勉强给了国内一半的州立学校 B 或以上的成绩。）即总体来说美国的州立学校就气候问题教育没有做得很好；其中重点副词 barely 表示几乎，仅仅，具有很强的否定意味。对比四个选项，只有 A 项中的 “climate education is insufficient at state public schools” 与原文形成呼应，故为正确答案。其他答案在本段中没有体现。

【C】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

【解析】根据题干关键词 “state level science standards in the US” 回文定位在第六段第一句 “cautious that setting state-level science standards is only one limited benchmark in a country.”（设立国家水平科学标准只是一个有限的基准。）即国家水平科学标准只是一个最基本的要求，同时根据后文的 “that does not mean it will be taught” 可知，他的影响力是有限的。对比四个选项，只有 C 项中的 “have limited influence” 是原文的同义复现，故为正确答案。

【D】25. It is implied in the last paragraph that climate change teaching in some schools_____.

- A. agree to major public demands
- B. reflects teachers' personal biases
- C. may misrepresent the energy sector
- D. can be swayed by external forces

【解析】根据题干关键词 “climate change teaching in some schools” 回文定位本段第一句。关键词 “climate change” 位于一个让步状语从句之中。该从句前半句大意为越来越多的官方指南和教科书反映了关于气候变化的科学共识，而后半句提到的 “unofficial educational materials that convey more slanted perspectives are being distributed to teachers.”（传达更偏向观点的非官方教材正被分发给学校的教师们）。两句形成了对比转折。随后该段第二句对非官

方材料做了补充说明 “They include materials sponsored by libertarian think-tanks and energy industry associations.” 指出这些非官方材料是由自由主义智库和能源行业协会赞助的。对比四个选项，只有 D 项中的 “external forces” 与原文当中的 “libertarian think-tanks and energy industry associations” 形成呼应，故为正确答案。

Text 2

Communities throughout New England have been attempting to regulate short-term rentals since sites like Airbnb took off in the 2010s. 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.

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. The state Legislature recently voted against a bill that would've made it illegal for towns to create legislation restricting short-term rentals.

"We are at a crisis level on the supply of rental housing, so anytime you're taking the tool out of the toolkit for communities to address this, you're potentially taking supply off the market that's already incredibly stressed," said Nick Taylor, executive director of the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast. 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.

However, short-term rentals also provide housing for tourists, a crucial part of the economies in places like Nantucket, Cape Cod, or the towns that make up New Hampshire's Seacoast and Lakes Region, pointed out Ryan Castle, CEO of the Cape Cod & Islands Association of Realtors. "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."

Short-term rentals themselves are not the crux of the issue, said Keren Horn, an affordable housing policy expert at the University of Massachusetts Boston. "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. Issues arise, however, when developers attempt to create large-scale short-term rental facilities — de facto hotels — to bypass taxes and regulations. "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.

At the end of 2018, Governor Charlie Baker signed a bill to rein in those potential investor-buyers. "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, "the Globe reported. Boston took things even further, limiting who is authorized to rent out their home, and requiring renters to register with the city's Inspectional Services Department.

Horn said similar registration requirements could benefit other struggling cities and towns. The only way to solve the issue, however, is by creating more housing. "If we want to make a change in the housing market, the main one is we have to build a lot more."

【A】 26. Which 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.

【解析】回文定位答案在第一段，由原文第二句“with record-high home prices and historically low inventory”可知现行租房价格高，房屋库存少，即房屋供应紧缺（its housing supply is at a very low rate），故选择 A。

【D】 27. The bill mentioned in the 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

【解析】根据题干中的 the bill 定位到第二段的末句，其中关键信息是 illegal...restricting short-term rentals “限制短期租房是不合法的”，言外之意是可以“短期租房”，与 D 项 allow a free short-term rental market “允许自由的短期租房市场”是一个意思。所以答案选 D。

【B】 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

【解析】本题是要对比两个人的观点，重点考核 Taylor 的观点，定位到第三段。其中提到 without enough affordable housing..., employers are having a hard time attracting employees, and workers are having a hard time finding a place to live, 由此可见 affordable housing 的重要性。因此 B 中的 Increase in affordable housing 与其是同义替换，所以答案选 B。

【C】 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.

【解析】根据题干关键词“Horn emphasize”定位到第五段，整段都是 Horn 的观点，A 选项

中的 upgrade “升级”，文章没有提到。B 中的 local housing market 也没有提到。C 中 stop developers from evading taxes 组织开发商偷税，与最后一句 shouldn't a developer...be treated and taxed?是同义转换，因此 C 正确。D 中的 producers for renting “租房流程”文章没有提到，属于无中生有。所以本题选 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

【解析】本题是个人观点题，根据题干的 imposing registration requirement 定位到最后一段，后面提到了 benefit, but have to build a lot more, 对应 D 中的 inadequate “不充分”。

Text 3

If you're heading for your nearest branch of Waterstones 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 may be true of *The President's Daughter*, the new thriller by Bill Clinton and James Patterson. Both of these books are published next week by Penguin Random House, a company currently involved in a stand-off with Waterstones.

The problem began late last year, when Penguin Random House confirmed that it had introduced a credit limit with Waterstones "at a very significant level". 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".

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. 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. We do this generally by giving their titles less prominent positioning within our bookshops. 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 and book sales are very strong. The sales for our May Books of the Month surpassed any month since 2018."

In the meantime, PRH authors have been the losers—as have customers, who might expect the new titles from the country's biggest publisher to be prominently displayed by its biggest book retailer. 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.

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. And one wonders if PRH would have been confident enough to deal with Waterstones in the way it has if it weren't quite such a big company (it was formed with the merger of Penguin and Random House in 2013) and likely to get bigger.

"This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power and cartels. Literary agencies are getting bigger to have the clout to negotiate better terms with publishers, publishers consolidating to deal with Amazon," says Lownie. "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. After all, many of the most interesting books in recent years have come from small publishers.

We shall see whether that plurality is a casualty of the current need among publishers to big enough to take on all-comers.

【A】 31. The author mentions two books in the paragraph 1 to present_____.

- A. an ongoing conflict
- B. an intellectual concept
- C. a prevailing sentiment
- D. a literary phenomenon

【解析】根据题干关键词可以快速定位到第一段，第一段总共两句话，第一句话中提及了两本书，第二句中 these books 指代第一句中提到的两本书，这两本书下周由 Penguin Random House (PRH) 企鹅兰登书屋出版，该公司目前正与 Waterstones 发生对峙，其中 stand-off 表示“僵持、对峙”；因此第一段中提到的两本书想要再现 Penguin Random House (PRH) 和 Waterstones 之间的冲突。对比四个选项，发现 A 项表示持续的冲突与文中的语义相符，故为正确选项。

【C】 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.

【解析】根据题干的关键词可以快速定位到文章第二段第二句话。第二句话提到 Waterstones 分店的经理被告知将 PRH 的书从显眼的地方撤下来。第一句话给出了做出这种行为的原因，PRH 向 Waterstones 提出了非常高的信贷限额，这也是为什么 PRH 的书从显眼的地方被撤下来。对比四个选项，只有 C 项回应 PRH 的商业行为与文意相符合，因此为正确选项。

【B】 33. What message did the spokesman of Waterstones seem to convey?

- A. Their customers remain royal.
- B. The credit limit will be removed.
- C. Their stock is underestimated.
- D. The book market is rather slack.

【解析】根据题干的关键词可以快速定位到文章第三段第一句。第一句提到 Waterstones are currently operating with reduced credit terms from PRH 表示 Waterstones 正在以优惠的信贷条款向 PRH 提供服务，可见 Waterstones 的代言人想要表达的是 PRH 之前提出的高信贷限额被解除了，与 B 项信用额度将被取消语义相符，故为正确选项。

【A】34. What can be one consequence of 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 author's books.
- D. Waterstones branches suffer a severe reduction in revenue.

【解析】根据题干关键词 “the dispute” 定位至四段第二句。一开始说 big-name author 只会遭受一点伤害，but 后表明 “it's those mid-list authors who will be praying for an end to the dispute.” 强调那些 “mid-list authors” 才是最祈祷这场争论结束的一群人，说明这群人才是真正会受到波及的，因此 A 选项 “Sales of books by mid-list PRH writers fall off considerably.” 符合题意。文中并未提及 “Lesser-known PRH writers” 会成为批评目标，只是说通常依靠水石书店员工的热情来推销不太知名作家的书，所以 B 排除；C 选项中文中并未提及 Waterstones staff 与推广 Big-name's authors book 之间的关系，故排除；D 项属于无中生有，也排除。

【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 publisher is a worrying trend.

【解析】根据题干关键词 Lownie 定位至倒数第二段，找人物观点。本段第一句即点出 “This is all part of a wider change towards concentration of power” 这是权力集中变化的一部分，紧接着第二句 but 后提到需要 “plurality” 多种方式来传递不同的声音，显然，这是对于权利集中化的担忧，因此 D 选项 “The merger of publishers is a worrying trend.” 为正确选项。ABC 在文中均未提及，故排除。

Text 4

Scientific papers are the recordkeepers of progress in research. Each year researchers publish millions of papers in more than 30,000 journals. 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. 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.

Citation cartels, where journals, authors, and institutions conspire to inflate citation numbers, have existed for a long time. 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. 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.

The advent of electronic publishing and authors' need to find outlets for their papers resulted in thousands of new journals. The birth of predatory journals wasn't far behind. These journals can act as milk cows where every single article in an issue may cite a specific paper or a series of papers. In some instances, there is absolutely no relationship between the content of the article and the citations. 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. Such practices can lead an article to accrue more than 150 citations in the same year that it was published.

How insidious is this type of citation manipulation? 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. The problem is rampant in Scopus, a citation database, which includes a high number of the new "international" journals. In fact, a listing in Scopus seems to be a criterion to be targeted in this type of citation manipulation.

Scopus itself has all the data necessary to detect this malpractice. Red flags include a large number of citations to an article within the first year. 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.

【B】 36. According to passage 1, the careers of scientists can be determined by_____.

- A. how many citations their papers contain
- B. how many times their papers are cited
- C. the prestige of the people they works with
- D. the status they have in scientific circles

【解析】 本题为细节题，根据题干关键词可以定位到第一段最后一句，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。由本句中的 but even more so on the citations attracted by these papers。可知，The careers of scientists 更加依赖的是这些论文吸引的引用量，由此可知 B 选项“他们的论文被引用了多少次”为正确选项。

【C】 37. The support service consultancies tend to_____.

- A. recommend journals to their clients

- B. list citations patterns for their clients
- C. asks authors to include extra citations
- D. advise contributors to cite each other

【解析】本题为细节题，根据题干关键词 The support service consultancies 可以定位到第二段最后一句 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. 本句最后提到“建议贡献者在他们的文章中添加一些引用”也即是说需要写文章的人自己添加引用，由此可知 C 选项，“要求作者添加额外的引用”为正确答案。而 D 选项“建议贡献者相互引用”为干扰项，文章并没有提到贡献者要相互引用。

【A】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

【解析】本题为细节题，根据题干信息“milk cow”可以定位到第三段第三句 These journals can act as milk cows where every single article in an issue may cite a specific paper or a series of papers. 由本句可知“一期的每一篇文章都可以引用一篇或一系列论文”也即是说 milk cow 能够增加引用量，因此 A 选项“提高某些作者的引用量”为正确答案。

【B】39. What can be learned about Scopus from the last two paragraph?

- A. It fosters competition among citation providers.
- B. It has the capability to identify suspicious citation.
- C. It hinders the growth of "international" journals.
- D. It is established to prevent citation manipulation.

【解析】本题是一题微观推理题，根据题干关键词 Scopus 回文分别定位到第四段第二、三两句，以及第五段开篇部分。根据第五段开篇部分“Scopus itself has all the data necessary to detect this malpractice. (Scopus 本身拥有检测这种不当行为所需的所有数据。)”说明 Scopus 有能力发现这种在论文引用上的不当行为，文中的“this malpractice”即指上文中的“citation manipulation”，对比四个选项，只有 B 项与原文形成呼应，故为正确答案。

【D】40. What should an author do to deal with citation manipulation?

- A. Take legal action.
- B. Demand an apology.
- C. Seek professional advice.
- D. Reveal their misconduct.

【解析】本题是一题事实细节题，根据题干关键词 author 和 deal with citation manipulators 回

文分别定位到第五段到三句 “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. (当编辑、审稿人或支持服务要求你添加不适当的参考文献时，不要勉强，而是要向期刊报告这一要求)。”说明作为作者应能揭露这种行为。对比四个选项，只有 D 项与原文形成呼应，故为正确答案。

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs A/E and H** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

A. Last year marks the 150th anniversary of a series of Yellowstone photographs by the renowned landscape photographer William Henry Jackson. He captured the first-ever shots of iconic landmarks such as the Tetons, Old Faithful and the Colorado Rockies.

B. Two centuries ago, the idea of preserving nature, rather than exploiting it, was a novel one to many U.S. settlers. One of the turning points in public support for land conservation efforts—and recognizing the magnificence of the Yellowstone region in particular—came in the form of vivid photographs.

C. As an effective Washington operator, Hayden sensed that he could capitalize on the expedition's stunning visuals. He asked Jackson to print out large copies and distributed them, along with reproductions of Moran's paintings, to each member of Congress. "The visualization, particularly those photographs, really hit home that this is something that has to be protected," says Murphy.

D. Through the trip, Jackson juggled multiple cameras and plate sizes using the "collodion process" that required him to coat the plates with a chemical mixture, then expose them and develop the resulting images with a portable darkroom. The crude technique required educated guesses on exposure times, and involved heavy, awkward equipment—several men had to assist in its transportation. Despite these challenges, Jackson captured dozens of striking photos, ranging from majestic images like his now-famous snapshot of Old Faithful, to casual portraits of expedition members at the camp.

E. The journey officially began in Ogden, Utah, on June 8, 1871. Over nearly four months, dozen of man made their way on horseback into Montana and traversed along the Yellowstone River and around Yellowstone lake. That fall, they concluded the survey in Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

F. Though Native Americans (and later miners and fur trappers) had long recognized the area's riches, most Americans did not. That's why Hayden's expedition aimed to produce a fuller understanding of the Yellowstone River region, from it's hot springs and waterfalls to its variety of flora and fauna. In addition to the entourage of scientists, the team also included artists: Painter

Thomas Moran and photographer Jackson were charged with capturing this astounding natural beauty and sharing it with the world.

G. The bill proved largely popular and sailed through Congress with large majorities in favor. In quick succession, the Senate and House passed legislation protecting Yellowstone in early 1872. That March, President Ulysses S. Grant signed an act into law that established Yellowstone as the world's first national park. While some locals opposed to the designation, the decision was largely accepted—and Jackson's photos played a key role in the fight to protect the area. "I don't believe that the legal protection would have happened in the time frame that it did without those images," says Heather Hansen, journalist and author of *Prophets and Moguls, Rangers and Rogues, Bison and Bears: 100 years of the national Park Service*.

H. Perhaps most importantly, the images provided documentary evidence that later made its way to government officials. Weeks after completing the expedition, Hayden collected his team's observation into an extensive report aimed at convincing Senators and Representatives, along with colleagues at government agency like the department of Interior that Yellowstone ought to be preserved.

41. _____ A 42. _____ E 43. _____ H 44. _____ 45. _____

【参考答案】

41. B。本篇文章未提供首段，但提供了三个已知段落，可以优先查找首段，首先要明确在句首包含转折、指代等信息的段落是不可以做首段的，符合要求的只有 B 段，且在 B 段句末提到 Yellowstone 以及对它的保护来自 photographs，而在已知段落 A 段落中也提及了相关信息，因此可以确定文章首段为 B 段落。

42. F。在 B 段提及 recognizing the magnificence of the Yellowstone region，而 F 段提及 Though Native Americans (and later miners and fur trappers) had long recognized the area's riches, most Americans did not 前后话题相关，应该在 B 段落之后。且 That's why Hayden's expedition aimed to 属于原因分析，从文章篇章布局角度分析，分析原因的段落一般排在较前位置。且 A 段提及做调查的 team 包含哪些成员，F 段落提到 the team also included，说明 ABF 三段间关系密切，且 F 应在 A 段之后。

43. D。D 选项提及 through the trip，而已知段落 E 段句首就说 the journey officially began...，说明两段话题一致，且旅程先开始，然后才是旅途中发生的事情，所以 D 段应在 E 段之后。且已知段落 H 段提到 the images provided...（这些图画提供了.....），而 D 段段末有提及 Jackson captured dozens of striking photos, ranging from majestic images like...，对 images 做了具体说明，所以 H 段的 the images 就是 D 段的指代信息，可以确定 D 段应在 E 段和 H 段之间。

44. C。H 段中提到 the images provided documentary evidence that later made its way to government officials，涉及政府官员，C 和 D 段都有涉及 Congress，但 H 段段末说到 Hayden 收集所观察的信息提出报告，其目的是说服 senators（参议员）和 representatives（众议员）

们认为 Yellowstone 应该得到保护，而 C 段落段末 Murphy 说到 “really hit home that this is something that has to be protected”，与 H 段落段末信息关系更为密切，H 段之后应为 C 段。

45. G。G 段落提及国会通过法案，先认同然后才能通过，可知应在 C 段落之后，且 G 段第二句说到 In quick succession, the Senate and House passed legislation protecting Yellowstone in early 1872，即最终通过立法认同要保护 Yellowstone。

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

There has been some exploration around the use of AI in digital marketing. 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. (46) AI can also be used to identify the lifestyle choices of customers regarding their hobbies, favourite celebrities and fashions to provide unique content in marketing messages put out through social media. At the same time AI can also be used to generate content for social media posts and chat sites. AI can also provide a bridge between the need of the brand to communicate emotionally with the customer and identifying their rapidly changing needs.

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. (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. By allowing AI to develop content some brand marketers may find that they are losing control over the brand narrative. (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.

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. (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. Therefore, unless customers are prepared to sign release agreements, the use of AI may become somewhat restricted in the future. 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. 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. (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.

【参考答案】

46. 人工智能还可以用来识别出消费者生活方式的选择，包括他们的爱好、最喜欢的名人和潮流服饰，从而通过社交媒体发布的营销信息为消费者提供独特的内容。

47. 一些人认为，人工智能通过抑制创造力和减少工作机会对营销人员产生了负面影响，但他们也意识到，这是一种降低成本和创造新信息的方式。

48. 用于刺激人际互动的算法正在引发许多此类担忧，尤其是在没有人非常确定使用人工智能与客户互动的结果会是什么情况时。

49. 如果客户不愿意分享数据，人工智能将缺乏必要的信息，无法有效地发挥作用，也无法使用机器学习来改善其营销内容和传播。

50. 敏锐捕捉目标客户需求，对营销信息进行非侵扰式的传播，这对数字营销者而言是一项重大挑战。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Write a notice to recruit a student for Prof. Smith's research project on campus sports activities. Specify the duties and requirements of the job.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter.

Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Notice

Dec 24, 2022

The notice is to recruit a student for Prof. Smith research project on campus sports activities and specify the duties and requirements of this job.

To begin with, what you need to pay close attention to is that the main duty of the position requires that you can collect and analyze the data on campus sports activities. In addition to that, you will be responsible for organizing the daily meetings with Professor Smith and other members and dealing with the problems on the campus sports activities independently. Most importantly, you should be extremely organized, enthusiastic, and patient, and expert at communication skills.

The deadline for registration is January 31st, 2023. If you have any questions or need help, please telephone 1234567 or contact us at sports@123.com by email.

Li Ming

Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) interpret the implied meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer in 160-200 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20 points)



【参考答案】

As is graphically portrayed in the picture, an aged man and a senior woman are standing hand in hand, watching a spectacular dragon-boat racing competition, with contented smiles on their faces. Simple as the picture is, the symbolic meaning is thought-provoking.

Recent years have witnessed the prevalence of preservation and promotion of traditional culture, which has aroused heated discussion. First and foremost, it must be stressed that the present situation, to a certain degree, stems from public awareness of preserving traditions. In addition, we may notice that our cultural confidence also plays an important role in leading to this phenomenon. Last but not the least, that the government has put more emphasis on culture protection is another significant factor that cannot be ignored. As a famous short video Vlogger, Li Ziqi is remembered and respected by people for her success in promoting Chinese culture. In her life, she releases her videos about cooking Chinese food and making traditional Chinese handicrafts such as embroidery.

Consequently, it is of utmost importance for us to take some measures to enhance the awareness of promoting traditions and conventions in our society. The government and the department concerned should assume the responsibility to educate every citizen to keep striving to carry forward Chinese culture.

2022 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

The idea that plants have some degree of consciousness first took root in the early 2000s; the term "plant neurobiology" was 1 around the notion that some aspects of plant behavior could be 2 to intelligence in animals. 3 plants lack brains, the firing of electrical signals in their stems and leaves nonetheless triggered responses that 4 consciousness, researchers previously reported.

But such an idea is untrue, according to a new opinion article. Plant biology is complex and fascinating, but it 5 so greatly from that of animals that so-called 6 of plants' intelligence is inconclusive, the authors wrote.

Beginning in 2006, some scientists have 7 that plants possess neuron-like cells that interact with hormones and neurotransmitters, 8 "a plant nervous system, 9 to that in animals," said lead study author Lincoln Taiz. "They 10 claimed that plants have 'brain-like command centers' at their root tips."

This 11 makes sense if you simplify the workings of a complex brain, 12 it to an array of electrical pulses; cells in plants also communicate through electrical signals. 13, the signaling in a plant is only 14 similar to the firing in a complex animal brain, which is more than "a mass of cells that communicate by electricity," Taiz said.

"For consciousness to evolve, a brain with a threshold 15 of complexity and capacity is required," he 16. "Since plants don't have nervous systems, the 17 that they have consciousness are effectively zero."

And what's so great about consciousness, anyway? Plants can't run away from 18, so investing energy in a body system which 19 a threat and can feel pain would be a very 20 evolutionary strategy, according to the article.

【A】 1. A. coined B. discovered C. collected D. issued

【解析】 本题考查句内语义+动宾搭配。A 项表示“创造（新词、短语）”；B 项表示“发现；找到”；C 项表示“收集；采集”；D 项表示“宣布；公布”。空格句指出：“植物具有某种程度的意识”这一观念（The idea）在 21 世纪初开始深入人心，“植物神经生物学”

这一术语 (the term) 就是围绕“植物行为的某些方面可……动物智力”这一观念 (the notion) 而被____的。可见, 全句意在介绍“植物意识说 (The idea, the term, the notion 均与之相关)”的起源、发展状况, 空格词应指向新术语“植物神经生物学”的创造/形成等, 故选 A。

【C】2. A. attributed B. directed C. compared D. confined

【解析】本题考查句内语义+固定搭配。A 项代入表示“把 A 归因于 B”; B 项代入表示“把 A 对准 B; 把 A 集中在 B 上”; C 项代入表示“把 A 和 B 作比较”; D 项代入表示“把 A 局限在 B; 把 A 控制在 B”。空格所在分句指出, “植物神经生物学”这一术语是围绕“植物行为在某些方面可以____动物智力”这一观念而被创造出来的。可见, “植物神经生物学”的核心理念是“植物行为可____动物智力”, 而“植物神经学”实际暗示“植物同动物一样, 具有神经系统”, 故植物行为与动物智力之间应该存在某种共通性。compare 填入文中即指“植物行为 (所展现出的智慧)”与“动物智力”相似, 能够体现“植物具有意识和智力”这一观点, 明确“植物神经生物学”这一术语诞生的缘由, 故选 C。

【D】3. A. Unless B. When C. Once D. Though

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑+连词辨析。A 项表示“除非; 如果不”; B 项表示“当 (某种条件出现) 时会 (产生某种状况)”; C 项表示“一……就; 一旦; 当……时候”; D 项表示“虽然; 尽管; 即使”。从句先指出“植物没有大脑”, 主句随后指出“然而, 植物的茎和叶所发出的电信号能触发反应”。结合上文“植物意识说”以及句内 nonetheless “然而; 尽管如此”所传递的让步转折关联可判断, 从句意在表明“植物看似没有意识 (因为确实没有大脑)”, 主句则意在表明“植物却具有一些意识性的反应”, 空格词应体现让步转折逻辑, 故选 D。

【C】4. A. cope with B. consisted of C. hinted at D. extended in

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词短语辨析。A 项表示“ (成功地) 应付, 对付”; B 项表示“由……组成 (或构成)”; C 项表示“暗示着; 表明”; D 项表示“影响; 包括”。结合上题分析可知, 主从句为让步转折关系, 从一文意, 空格词应表示句“植物没有大脑”暗示“植物可能不存在意识”, 而主句“植物的茎和叶却触发了某些反应, 这些反应____意识”则应体现“植物具有意识”这一核心语义, 换言之主句应体现“植物的这些行为反应反映了植物意识的存在”这“反映/表明/暗示”等, 故选 C。

【D】5. A. suffers B. benefits C. develops D. differs

【解析】本题考查多义词含义确定+that 在比较结构中的指代。A 项表示“ (因疾病、痛苦、悲伤等) 受苦, 受难, 受折磨”; B 项表示“得益于……; 受益于……”; C 项表示

“由……发育/发展而来”；D项表示“不同于……；区别于……”。本段首句总述新研究的观点：“植物电信号所触发的反应表明植物具有意识”这一看法没有事实根据。第二句援引研究者之言说明：植物的生命机理（it 回指 Plant biology）复杂而奇妙，但与动物的生命机理（that of animals, that 指代 biology）____ 很大/很强，大/强到……无确定结果。结合上段“植物意识说”的论据“植物的某些行为反应可与动物的行为反应媲美”，可知本段意在介绍反对派的观点，其论据应该是“植物生命机理与动物生命机理的差异性很大，大到不能单凭个别行为反应就断定植物具有和动物媲美的意识”，空格词应体现“区别/不同/差异”等，故选 D。

【B】6. A. acceptance B. evidence C. cultivation D. creation

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词辨析。A项表示“正式接受；赞同，认可”；B项表示“证据；证明”；C项表示“耕种；（某种素质或技能的）培养”；D项表示“创造；创建”。根据上题分析可知，空格所在分句“植物生命机理与动物生命机理差异非常大，大到所谓的植物智力的____ 并没有说服力”意在说明该段首句“植物意识说缺乏事实根据”，分句2中“所谓的植物智力的____”应该指向与事实依据相关的事物，空格词应表示“根据/证据”等，故选 B。

【C】7. A. doubted B. denied C. argued D. requested

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+代词的回指功能。A项表示“不能肯定；认为……未必可能”；B项表示“否认；否定”；C项表示“（坚决）主张；认为；提出理由（企图）证明”；D项表示“请求；要求”。空格所在段整体援引新研究第一作者泰兹的话语：从2006年开始，有一些科学家____（have____）植物拥有类似于神经元的细胞；他们……声称（claimed）植物的根尖有类似大脑的指挥中心。可见，全段介绍“植物意识说”反对者（新研究的第一作者）口中的支持者言论：他们认为“植物拥有类似于神经元的细胞，植物的根尖有类似大脑的指挥中心”，空格词应该与 claimed “声称”语义一致，C项表示“（坚决）主张；认为”，多用于说服他人同意自己的观点，故选 C。

【B】8. A. adapting B. forming C. repairing D. testing

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+现在分词作结果状语。A项表示“（使）适应；（使）适合”；B项表示“形成；变成”；C项表示“修理；修补；修复”；D项表示“测试；检测；检验”。空格词所在部分指出“植物意识说”持有者的观点：植物拥有类似于神经元的细胞，这些细胞与荷尔蒙以及神经递质相互作用，____ “植物的神经系统”。结合相关科学常识“（类）神经元细胞为神经系统的基本结构，而荷尔蒙（激素）以及神经递质是神经系统发挥作用的重要物质”可判断，该部分意在表达“植物体内的类神经元细胞通过与荷尔蒙以及神经递质的相互作用，构成了植物的神经系统”，现在分词短语作结果状语，空格词应

表示“形成/产生”等，故选 B。

【A】9. A. analogous B. essential C. suitable D. sensitive

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑+代词指代+形容词短语作后置定语。A 项表示“类似于……；可比拟于……”；B 项表示“对于……必不可少的；对……至关重要”；C 项表示“符合……要求的；适合……的”；D 项表示“对……敏感的；易受……影响的”。结合上两题分析可知，本句意在介绍“植物意识说”支持者的观点，故空格所在结果状语“（植物的类神经元细胞通过与荷尔蒙以及神经递质相互作用）形成了植物的神经系统，____动物的神经系统”应该意在表达“植物具有跟动物相类似的神经系统，因而具有跟动物相类似的意识”，空格词应表示“类似/相似”，故选 A。

【D】10. A. just B. ever C. still D. even

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑+副词辨析。A 项表示“只是；正好；刚才；确实”；B 项表示“在任何时候；曾经”；C 项表示“还；还是；仍然；依旧”；D 项表示“甚至；即使”。结合第 7 题可知，本段意在介绍“植物意识说”反对者眼中的支持者论调：他们主张植物拥有与动物类似的神经系统，他们____断言植物的根尖拥有类似大脑的指挥中心。结合反对者用词 argued、claimed 的递进（“提出理由以论证/论辩”→“即便未经证实也直接断言”）以及支持者用词 a plant nervous system, analogous to that in animals, brain-like command centers 的递进（“类似于动物的神经系统”→“类似大脑的指挥中心”）可判断两句间存在语义递进，同时应表达反对者的质疑之情，even 一方面能够体现两分句间的递进关系，另一方面能够体现泰兹对“植物拥有类似大脑的指挥中心”的质疑态度，符合全文基调，故选 D。

【C】11. A. restriction B. experiment C. perspective D. demand

【解析】本题考查代词指代+条件关系。A 项表示“限制；约束”；B 项表示“实验；试验”；C 项表示“观点；思考方法；视角”；D 项表示“要求；需求”。空格所在分句指出：如果简化复杂大脑的运作机制，这一____就言之有理。结合句内 makes sense “讲得通；言之有理”的置评口吻可知本句意在对上文所述“植物意识说”支持者的论调进行评述，空格词应表示“观点/看法/见解”等，C 项用于此处即指向上文“植物意识说”支持者的观点，故选 C。

【B】12. A. attaching B. reducing C. returning D. exposing

【解析】本题考查熟词僻义+现在分词短语作伴随状语。A 项表示“把固定在……；把……附在……上”；B 项表示“把……简化为……”；C 项表示“把……归还给；把……送回……”；D 项表示“把暴露在……中；使……接触……”。空格所在句指出：这种观点言

之有理，如果将复杂大脑的运作机制简化，_____它为一系列电脉冲；植物的细胞也通过电信号交流。可见，本句背后的逻辑为：条件（如果动物细胞仅通过电信号交流，即如果其作用机制可简化为“电脉冲”）+事实（植物细胞也通过电信号交流）=结论（“植物具有类似动物的神经系统，存在类似大脑的控制中心”这一观点言之有理）。即，空格所在部分“_____它为一系列电脉冲”应该是对 simplify 的一种解释说明，B 项表示“把……简化为……”，故选 B。

【A】13. A. However B. Moreover C. Therefore D. Otherwise

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑+连词辨析。A 项表示“然而；但是”；B 项表示“此外；而且”；C 项表示“因此；所以”；D 项表示“否则；要不然”。空格所在句介绍泰兹的观点：植物体内的信号传递与复杂的动物大脑的信号传递只是……相似，动物的大脑不只是“一团通过电脉冲交流的细胞”这么简单；可见该句意在说明“植物意识说”的错误性，而结合第一句的语义“植物意识说在某种条件下言之有理”可判断，两句之间为转折逻辑，故选 A。

【C】14. A. temporarily B. literally C. superficially D. imaginarily

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑+副词辨析。A 项表示“短暂地；暂时地”；B 项表示“确实地；真正地”；C 项表示“表面上地；浅薄地”；D 项表示“想象中地；虚构地”。空格句指出泰兹观点：植物体内的信号传递与动物复杂的大脑的信号传递只是_____相似，动物的大脑不仅仅是“通过电脉冲交流的细胞团”。结合上文泰兹的相关言论“植物的生命机理与动物的生命机理差别非常大，大到植物具有意识的相关证据并不具有说服力”可知，泰兹对于动植物信号传递的相似性持表面认同、深层否定的态度。C 项用于此处即“表面上相似”，符合这一态度，故选 C。

【B】15. A. list B. level C. label D. load

【解析】本题考查介词短语作后置定语+固定用法。A 项表示“名单；目录；清单”；B 项表示“水平；程度；级别”；C 项表示“标签；签条；标记”；D 项表示“负载；负荷；容纳量”。空格所在句介绍泰兹的言论（he 指代上文 Taiz）：想要进化形成意识，大脑的复杂度和容纳度都需要具有阈/临界_____。可见，本句意在表明“大脑的复杂性和容纳度需要达到（能够形成意识的）临界值后，才能够形成意识”。threshold level 为固定搭配，表示“阈值”，又称“临界值”，指一个效应能够产生的最低值或最高值。用于此处能够体现“形成意识”的条件，故选 B。

【D】16. A. recalled B. agreed C. questioned D. added

【解析】本题考查段际语义逻辑+引述动词辨析。A 项表示“回忆；回想”；B 项表示“同

意；赞成”；C项表示“询问；质疑”；D项表示“补充说；继续说”。本段指出，“想要进化成意识，大脑的复杂性和容纳度都需要达到一定的阈值。”他____，“既然植物没有神经系统，那么它们拥有意识的……为零。”结合上文泰兹的话语（Taiz said）“动植物的信号传递只是表面上的相似”可知，本段是在上文基础上的进一步延伸、补充。空格词应表示对上述观点或看法的进一步补充说明，故选D。

【A】17. A. chances B. risks C. excuses D. assumptions

【解析】本题考查句内语义逻辑+名词辨析。A项表示“可能性；机会”；B项表示“危险；风险”；C项表示“借口；理由；辩解”；D项表示“假定；假设”。从句 that they have consciousness 结构完整，故其应该作空格词的同位语。而空格句指出，既然植物没有神经系统，那么____（它们存在意识）实际上为零。而上句则提到“想要进化形成意识，至少需要一颗复杂性和容纳度都达阈值的大脑”。可见，空格句意在表达：植物连神经系统都没有，更遑论一颗复杂性、容纳度达到阈值的大脑，因此不可能存在意识。空格词应指向可能性/机会等，故选A。

【A】18. A. danger B. failure C. warning D. control

【解析】本题考查上下文语义关联+文章主旨。A项表示“危险；威胁；危害”；B项表示“失败；故障”；C项表示“警告；警示”；D项表示“控制；掌控”。空格所在段首尾 And...according to the article 表明本段实际承接上文继续介绍“植物意识说”反对者（泰兹为新研究的第一作者）的观点，其中第一句以反问语气指出“植物具有意识有什么好处”，深层暗示植物具有意识没有什么好处；第二句（空格所在句）进而指出：由于植物无法逃离____，因此把能量投放在一个“……威胁并能感知疼痛”（即存在意识）的身体系统将是一种……进化策略。可见，两句间语义逻辑应该是：只会感知威胁和疼痛（具有意识）却不能逃离威胁和疼痛（实际事实）无疑对植物来说没有什么好处，空格词应为与威胁、疼痛相关的事物，故选A。

【D】19. A. represents B. includes C. reveals D. recognizes

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑+动词辨析。A项表示“代表；相当于；意味着”；B项表示“包含；包括”；C项表示“揭示；显示；露出”；D项表示“认出；认识；辨认出”。结合上题分析可知，空格句是在论述“植物没有意识”的合理性。故定语从句“可以____威胁并能感知疼痛”应用于形容身体系统的意识性，“____威胁”应与“感知疼痛”并列，体现对外部伤害的感知和意识，故选D。

【B】20. A. humble B. poor C. practical D. easy

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑+形容词辨析。A项表示“谦虚的；谦逊的”；B项表示

“贫穷的；可怜的；劣质”；C项表示“实际的；切实可行的”；D项表示“容易的；不费力的”。结合第18题分析可知，空格所在句意在指出“植物不具有意识的合理性”，故“把能量投放在一个可以识别威胁并能感知疼痛的（有意识的）身体系统是一种非常_____进化策略”应该具有比较强烈的否定韵味。空格词应表达消极语义，故选B。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

People often complain that plastics are too durable. 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. But some plastic materials change over time. They crack and frizzle. They "weep" out additives. They melt into sludge. All of which creates huge headaches for institutions, such as museums, trying to preserve culturally important objects. The variety of plastic objects at risk is dizzying: early radios, avant-garde sculptures, celluloid animation stills from Disney films, the first artificial heart.

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. "It's like baking a cake: If you don't have exact amounts, it goes wrong," she says. "The object you make is already a time bomb."

And sometimes, it's not the artist's fault. In the 1960s, the Italian artist Picro Gilardi began to create hundreds of bright, colorful foam pieces. 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. He wanted viewers to walk around on the carpets—which meant they had to be durable.

Unfortunately, the polyurethane foam he used is inherently unstable. It's especially vulnerable to light damage, and by the mid-1990s, Gilardi's pumpkins, roses, and other figures were spitting and crumbling. Museums locked some of them away in the dark.

So van Oosten and her colleagues worked to preserve Gilardi's sculptures. They infused some with stabilizing and consolidating chemicals. Van Oosten calls those chemicals "sunscreens" because their goal was to prevent further light damage and rebuild worn polymer fibers. She is proud that

several sculptures have even gone on display again, albeit sometimes beneath protective cases.

Despite success stories like van Oosten's, preservation of plastics will likely get harder. Old objects continue to deteriorate. Worse, biodegradable plastics designed to disintegrate, are increasingly common.

And more is at stake here than individual objects. 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. 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."

【A】 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.

【解析】第一段首先指出部分塑料材料会变形变质，进而指出这给博物馆带来了大麻烦，博物馆努力保护重要文物，而多种塑料文物岌岌可危。可见，博物馆面临的困难是“难以保护老化变质的塑料文物”，A项是对（preserve culturally important objects...plastic objects at risk）的概括，A项正确。B项臆断出“博物馆渴望拥有耐久的塑料文物而不得（difficulties in obtaining...）”，实际上误读段落前后两部分的关系。C项将“具有重要文化意义（culturally important）”篡改为“陈旧过时（outdated）”，更将博物馆的努力方向“保护/保存具有重要文化意义的塑料物件/展品（preserve...）”曲解为“处置/处理过时的塑料展品（handling...）”。D项捏造出“博物馆难以对其塑料藏品实行分类”，但文中实则指出“博物馆岌岌可危的塑料文物种类繁多”。

【C】 22. Van Oosten believes that certain plastic objects are_____.

- A. immune to decay
- B. improperly shaped
- C. inherently flawed
- D. complex in structure

【解析】第二段首句间接援引范·奥斯藤观点指出“某些塑料手工艺品之所以格外脆弱，是因为先驱艺术家并不总是知道如何正确地混合各种成分”，后文则以直接引语作以阐释，先将“制作手工艺品”与“烤蛋糕”作类比，指出“如若用量不精准，就会出问题”，后将“所做的手工艺品/蛋糕”比喻为“定时炸弹”，指出“物品损毁只是时间问题”。可见，他

认为某些塑料物件“当初制作之时便配比不当，存在先天缺陷，因而终究会出问题”，C项正确。A项与该句“某些手工艺品格外脆弱（易变形变质）”完全相悖。B项将“艺术家对原料成分的混合不当”扭曲为“艺术家对艺术品外形的塑造不当”。D项错将个别雕塑作品的特点“装饰繁多”等同于“构造复杂”，且泛化为某些塑料物件的共有特征。而且这无关范·奥斯藤的观点。

【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

【解析】第四段先介绍吉拉尔迪雕塑的材料特点“本身不稳定，特别易被光照损伤（especially vulnerable to light damage）”，随后说明约30年后雕塑的状态“纷纷碎裂、坍塌”，最后指出博物馆应对之举“将部分雕塑锁起来藏于暗处（locked...away in the dark）”。由此可推知，博物馆暂停展出吉拉尔迪的部分作品是为“保护它们免遭更严重的光损伤”，D项正确。A项臆断出“这些手工艺品可能伤及参观者，故博物馆将其撤展”，而文中保护对象是“手工艺品”，并非“参观者”。B项中“复制雕塑品（duplicate...）”偷换原文信息“修复雕塑品（rebuild...）”。C项捏造出“博物馆分析了吉拉尔迪作品的成分，确定其所用材料为聚氨酯泡沫”，文章并未提及该信息。

【D】24. The author thinks that preservation of plastics is_____.

- A. costly
- B. unworthy
- C. unpopular
- D. challenging

【解析】第六段中作者先提出观点“保护塑料文物很可能会愈加困难”，随后论证观点“旧物件持续老化变质，更糟的是，可生物降解的新型塑料日益普遍”。可见，塑料文物保护工作将会是“极为艰难、充满挑战的”，D项正确。A项由“塑料文物难以保护”主观推断出“保护塑料文物花费极大”，但文中并未提及。B项主观得出“保护工作只会劳而无功”，而这两种趋势只能体现塑料文物保护工作“难度加大”。C项断章取义，将此句理解为“尽管有范·奥斯藤这样的成功故事，但保护塑料物件的工作会更加困难，因此会少有人涉足”，但结合后两句可知，作者意在强调“保护工作会非常困难”，并未论及“人们是否还会热衷于保护工作”。

【B】 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

【解析】末段首句指出“面临威胁的不只是单个物件”，接着援引费雷拉观点指出“考古学家曾在考察博物馆中的文物/人工制品之后界定了材料时代，塑料时代收藏、保存的文物也必将影响后世如何看待我们”，也即“保存塑料文物关乎后世对我们的评判、界定，具有深远的历史意义”，B项正确。A项将“考古学家当初对馆藏文物/人工制品的研究”以及“后世会如何看待我们”杂糅，无关“未来的科学研究”。C项帮助我们划分、界定材料时代的是“材料时代的人工制品”，并非“塑料制品”。D项偷换概念，将“影响后世如何看待如今的我们”改为“影响当今的文化生活”。

Text 2

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.

Millennials were told that if you did well in school, got a decent degree, you would be set up for life. But that promise has been found wanting. As degrees became universal, they became devalued. Education was no longer a secure route of social mobility. Today, 28 percent of graduates in the UK are in non-graduate roles, a percentage which is double the average among OECD countries.

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.

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. Employers have long seen the advantages of hiring school leavers who often prove themselves to be more committed and loyal employees than graduates. Many too are seeing the advantages of scrapping a degree requirement for certain roles.

For those for whom a degree is the desired route, consider that this may well be the first of many. In this age of generalists, it pays to have specific knowledge or skills. Postgraduates now earn 40 percent more than graduates. When more and more of us have a degree, it makes sense to have two.

It is unlikely that Generation Z will be done with education at 18 or 21; they will need to be constantly upskilling throughout their career to stay employable. It has been estimated that this generation, due to the pressures of technology, the wish for personal fulfillment and desire for

diversity, will work for 17 different employers over the course of their working life and have five different careers. Education, and not just knowledge gained on campus, will be a core part of Generation Z's career trajectory.

Older generations often talk about their degree in the present and personal tense: "I am a geographer" or "I am a classicist." 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.

【C】 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

【解析】由题干中 Generation Z should 和选项中 choosing a college, educational stage undergraduate application 等词可定位至首段。首段指出,在最新一批学生(即 Z 世代)填写本科入学申请表、斟酌备选学校之时,思考“大学学位的意义、目的和价值到底已发生何种变化”以及“即将开始大学教育的 Z 世代需要考虑什么”这两个问题或许是值得的,言外之意即大学学位的作用和价值已经发生变化,可能不再如先前那么重要,Z 世代需要重估大学教育的必要性。C 项是对首段言外之意的合理推断;题干中 The author suggests the Generation Z should 对应 it may be worth considering; C 项的 reassess the necessity of college education 是对 considering just how...has changed 的合理演绎,因此 C 正确。

【B】 27. The percentage of UK graduates in non-graduate roles reflect_____.

- 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

【解析】根据题干中 The percentage of UK graduates in non-graduate roles 可定位至第二段 5 句。该句指出,超过四分之一的英国大学毕业生从事着无需本科学历的工作。再看前文内容:随着大学学位的普及,其价值不免降低;教育不再是实现社会阶层流动的可靠途径。联系可知,此段所援引的数据是在说明大学学位不再被就业市场看重,意即学位价值降低。B 项 the shrinking value of a degree 是对句信息的准确概括,且是对 degrees....became devalued 的复现,故 B 正确。

【C】 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

【解析】根据题干关键词 a good sign 可定位至第四段。该段首先指出，有迹象表明“大学不是 Z 世代的唯一出路”这一情形已经出现，随后明确有哪些迹象：（1）Z 世代已经谋求向千禧前辈学习从事无需本科学历的工作；（2）雇主早已认识到相较大学毕业生来说雇用中学毕业生的好处；（3）许多雇主还认识到取消某些职位的大学学历要求的诸多好处；其中（2）、（3）点表明中学毕业生在一定程度上受到了雇主的青睐，即雇主不再将有无大学学位视为判断员工是否适合雇用的标准。故 C 正确。

【D】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

【解析】根据题干 those with one degree 可定位至第五段。该段首句先提出建议：认为获取大学学位是理想路线的人应把大学学位当作是许多学位中的第一个。随后进一步阐释：在目前这个通才时代，掌握专门的知识或技能大有裨益；研究生薪资比本科生高 40%；当越来越多的人拥有一个学位时，拥有两个便是明智之举。可见，作者认为那些拥有了一个学位（本科学位）的人应继续深造。D 项是对第五段作者建议的准确概括；其中 further their studies in a specific field 是对 have specific knowledge or skills、Postgraduates、have two 的综合。因此，D 正确。

【A】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. Depress will no longer appeal them.
- D. They will have a limited choice of jobs.

【解析】根据题干可定位至第六、七段。第六段指出，Z 世代在其职业生涯中会从事 5 种职业、为 17 个雇主工作，他们需要不断提升职业技能才能保持就业能力。所以教育（不仅仅是学校里学的知识）将是 Z 世代职业轨迹的核心部分。第七段指出，对于一生所从事的职业和大学所学专业高度相关的老一辈人来说，大学学位是定义其身份的关键因素，然而对于 Z 世代却并非如此（言外之意：终身学习才能定义 Z 世代）。A 项是对第六、七段信息的高度概括，其中 Lifelong learning 总结自第六段 constantly upskilling throughout their career...Education, and not just knowledge gained on campus; define 采用第七段 define 一词。

故 A 正确。

Text 3

Enlightening, challenging, stimulating, fun. These were some of the words that Nature readers used to describe their experience of art-science collaborations in a series of articles on partnerships between artists and researchers. 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.

Such an encouraging results is not surprising. Scientists are increasingly seeking out visual artists to help them communicate their work to new audiences. "Artists help scientists reach a broader audience and make emotional connections that enhance learning," one respondent said.

One example of how artists and scientists have together rocked the scenes came last month when the Sydney Symphony Orchestra performed a reworked version of Antonio Vivaldi's *The Four Seasons*. 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. The performance was a creative call to action ahead of November's United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, UK.

But a genuine partnership must be a two-way street. Fewer artist than scientists responded to the Nature poll, however, several respondents noted that artists do not simply assist scientists with their communication requirements. Nor should their work be considered only as an object of study. 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. Such an approach can both prompt new research as well as result in powerful art.

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. The founders deliberately focused their projects around light—hence the "visual studies" in the name. Light was a something that both artists and scientists had an interest in, and therefore could form the basis of collaboration. 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.

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. The reach of art-science tie-ups needs to go beyond the necessary purpose of research communication, and participants. Artists and scientists alike are immersed in discovery and invention, and challenge and critique are core to both, too.

【B】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

【解析】由题干信息 art-science collaborations 可定位至首段（art-science collaborations、collaborated）。全段介绍《自然》杂志随附调查问卷的调查结果：大约 350 名读者接受了调查，他们用“富于启发、颇具挑战、振奋人心、饶有兴趣”来表达自己对科艺合作的感受，其中大约 40% 的人说自己与艺术家合作过，而且几乎所有人都表示希望在未来能与艺术家合作。可见，科艺合作已经得到了积极响应与一致认可，且第二段首句中的指代性表达 Such an encouraging result 也传递了对这一调查结果的定性“令人鼓舞的，振奋人心的（encouraging）”，故 B 项正确。

【A】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

【解析】由题干信息 The reworked version of *The Four Seasons* 可定位至第三段（a reworked version of...*The Four Seasons*）。第三段首句首先指出悉尼交响乐团上个月的《四季》改编之作就是艺术家与科学家携手打造、震撼全场的一个例子，随后介绍了这一改编之作的具体信息：悉尼交响乐团利用最新气候预测数据对这部有着 300 年历史的乐曲进行了重构，旨在呼吁人们关注气候变化。可见，本段除了提及“科艺联袂打造震撼之作”，并无其他特别明确的观点表达，故需借助上下文判断其主旨。下文句首 But 表语义转折，故排除；上文主要论述艺术对于科学传播的重要作用，恰能与第三段首句“科学家与艺术家联袂打造巅峰之作”形成呼应，也能与第三段全段形成“观点/论点—例子/论据”关联，共同说明“艺术是传播科学的有力媒介”，A 项与之对应。

【A】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

【解析】由 Some artists, worry, art-science partnership 并结合试题命制顺序可定位至第四段

(But a genuine partnership...Fewer artists...noted...)。第四段转承(But 表语义转折)上段指出真正的合作必须是相互成就的(暗示当前的科艺合作存在问题),随后引出艺术家的担忧(间接说明问题):艺术不应该只被视为科学的传播工具或研究对象(意即艺术还具有更多作用)。由此可见,在科艺合作的关系中,艺术家们认为他们的作用被低估了。A 项是对原文的概括与改写,their role may be underestimated 对应原文 do not simply assist...Nor should their work be considered only as....。因此 A 项正确。

【B】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.

【解析】由 CAVS 可定位至第五段(CAVS)。第五段首句点明麻省理工学院设立高级视觉研究中心(CAVS)的初衷“探索科技在人文艺术中的作用”,后文揭示该中心促成科艺合作的关键因素“以双方的兴趣/利益共同点为基础”,并补充指出该中心一直坚持与时俱进,谋求科学与艺术的深度融合。结合第四段末两句“真正最有价值的科艺合作是双方都有共同的利益关系,能够共同参与项目设计并评判彼此成果,这种合作才能既推动科技创新又赋能艺术”可判断,作者高度认可 CAVS 的做法,认为它是有价值的科艺联盟之典范,B 项与之对应。

【C】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

【解析】由 last paragraph, art-science collaborations 可定位至末段(collaboration, art-science tie-ups)。末段首句指出科艺合作是大势所趋,为保证合作成功,双方都需要投入时间,并乐于接受意外与挑战。后一句进一步升华观点:科艺合作应突破现有的合作边界,除了为传播科学服务外,还应探索更多的可能性。综上可知 C 项正确。

Text 4

The personal grievance provisions of New Zealand's Employment Relations Act 2000 (ERA) prevent an employer from firing an employee without good cause. Instead, dismissals must be justified. Employers must both show cause and act in a procedurally fair way.

Personal grievance procedures were designed to guard the jobs of ordinary workers from

"unjustified dismissals". The premise was that the common law of contract lacked sufficient safeguards for workers against arbitrary conduct by management. Long gone are the days when a boss could simply give an employee contractual notice.

But these provisions create difficulties for businesses when applied to highly paid managers and executives. 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. The difference between C-grade and A-grade managers may very well be the difference between business success or failure. Between preserving the jobs of ordinary workers or losing them. Yet mediocrity is no longer enough to justify a dismissal.

Consequently—and paradoxically—laws introduced to protect the jobs of ordinary workers may be placing those jobs at risk.

If not placing jobs at risk, to the extent employment protection laws constrain business owners from dismissing under-performing managers, those laws act as a constraint on firm productivity and therefore on workers' wages. 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.

Nor are highly paid managers themselves immune from the harm caused by the ERA's unjustified dismissal procedures. Because employment protection laws make it costlier to fire an employee, employers are more cautious about hiring new staff. This makes it harder for the marginal manager to gain employment. And firms pay staff less because firms carry the burden of the employment arrangement going wrong.

Society also suffers from excessive employment protections. Stringent job dismissal regulations adversely affect productivity growth and hamper both prosperity and overall well-being.

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. In New Zealand, a 2016 private members' Bill tried to permit firms and high-income employees to contract out of the unjustified dismissal regime. However, the mechanisms proposed were unwieldy and the Bill was voted down following the change in government later that year.

- 【D】 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

【解析】结合 personal grievance provisions 与 are intended to 可定位至第二段首句。第二段首

句指出，ERA 的个人申诉程序旨在保护普通员工的工作岗位，避免员工被“不正当解雇”，意即：保障普通员工“免遭不正当解雇”的权利，D 项契合第二段 1 句文意：are intended to protect the rights of ordinary workers were designed to guard the jobs of ordinary workers from "unjustified dismissals"。故答案锁定 D 项。

【A】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

【解析】由 the provisions 可定位至第三段（these provisions）。第三段首句概述指出“个人申诉条款如应用于管理人员，会给企业带来不少难题”。后文明确具体难题：限制企业解雇能力不佳的管理人员，阻碍生产效率以及整体业绩的提高，即阻碍企业发展，A 项 hinder business development 高度概括了 2 句中 a handbrake on boosting productivity and overall performance，契合 1 中 create difficulties for businesses，故 A 项正确。

【D】38. Which of the following measures would be 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.

【解析】由 the Productivity Commission 可定位至第五段。第五段首句提出论点：限制企业主解雇表现不佳的经理可能限制企业生产效率和员工薪资。随后引用新西兰生产力委员会的结论具体说明：管理能力低下是该国生产率增长数据不佳的原因之一。联系委员会的职责“促进本国生产率增长”可反推其可能支持企业解雇表现不佳的经理，以提高整体管理能力。D 项 Dismissing poorly performing managers 是由第五段 1 句 constrain...from dismissing under-performing managers，2 句 the low quality of managerial capabilities 反推而来，故 D 项正确。

【B】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 well-being.
- D. Employers need to hire new staff.

【解析】结合题文同序的出题规律及本题关键词 effect，ERA's unjustified dismissal procedures，可定位至第六、七段（caused/make(s)/because/suffers from/affect/hamper，ERA's

unjustified dismissal procedures)。第六段介绍 ERA 的不正当解雇程序对高薪经理自身的伤害：使能力平平的经理们更难被雇用，并使包括经理在内的全体员工薪酬减少。B 项 Employees suffer from salary cuts 同义改写第六段④句中 ERA 的不正当解雇程序对全体员工的伤害 firms pay staff less, B 项契合第六段，为正确项。

【C】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

【解析】由"high-income threshold" in Australia 可定位至第八段首句（Australia... "high-income threshold"）。第八段首句指出，澳大利亚为应对“不正当解雇悖论”，将超过特定“高收入门槛”的员工排除在“不公平解雇法”的保护范围之外。联系上文“不正当解雇法应用于高薪管理人员会阻碍企业发展”，可反推知，澳大利亚政府的“高收入门槛”有利于保障企业主的权益。C 项 is beneficial to business owners 契合澳大利亚政府设置“高收入门槛”的目的（deals with the unjustified dismissal paradox），确定答案为 C 项。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable opinions from the list A-G for each numbered paragraphs(41-45). There are two extra opinions which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

41. Teri Byrd

I was a zoo and wildlife park employee for years. Both the wildlife park and zoo claimed to be operating for the benefit of the animals and for conservation purposes. This claim was false. Neither one of them actually participated in any contributions whose bottom line is much more important than the condition of the animals.

Animals despise being captives in zoos. No matter how you "enhance" enclosures, they do not allow for freedom, a natural diet or adequate time for transparency with these institutions, and it's past time to eliminate zoos from our culture.

42. Karen R. Sime

As a zoology professor, I agree with Emma Marris that zoo displays can be sad and cruel. But she underestimates the educational value of zoos.

The zoology program at my university attracts students for whom zoo visits were the crucial

formative experience that led them to major in biological sciences. These are mostly students who had no opportunity as children to travel to wilderness areas, wildlife refuges or national parks. Although good TV shows can help stir children's interest in conservation, they cannot replace the excitement of a zoo visit as an intense, immersive and interactive experience. Surely there must be some middle ground that balances zoos' treatment of animals with their educational potential.

43. Greg Newberry

Emma Marris's article is an insult and a disservice to the thousands of passionate who work tirelessly to improve the lives of animals and protect our planet. She uses outdated research and decades-old examples to undermine the noble mission of organization committed to connecting children to a world beyond their own.

Zoos are at the forefront of conservation and constantly evolving to improve how they care for animals and protect each species in its natural habitat. Are there tragedies? Of course. But they are the exception not the norm that Ms. Marris implies. A distressed animal in a zoo will get as good or better treatment than most of us at our local hospital.

44. Dean Gallea

As a fellow environmentalist animal-protection advocate and longtime vegetarian. I could properly be in the same camp as Emma Marris on the issue of zoos. But I believe that well-run zoos and the heroic animals that suffer their captivity so serve a higher purpose. Were it not for opportunities to observe these beautiful wild creatures close to home many more people would be driven by their fascination to travel to wild areas to seek out disturb and even hunt them down.

Zoos are in that sense similar to natural history and archeology museums serving to satisfy our need for contact with these living creatures while leaving the vast majority undisturbed in their natural environments.

45. John Fraser

Emma Marris selectively describes and misrepresents the findings of our research. Our studies focused on the impact of zoo experiences on how people think about themselves and nature and the data points extracted from our studies.

Zoos are tools for thinking. Our research provides strong support for the value of zoos in connecting people with animals and with nature. Zoos provide a critical voice for conservation and environmental protection. They afford an opportunity for people from all backgrounds to encounter a range of animals from drone bees to springbok or salmon to better understand the natural world we live in.

- A. Zoos which spare no effort to take care of animals should not be subjected to unfair criticism.
- B. To pressure zoos to spend less on their animals would lead to inhumane outcomes for the precious creatures in their care.

- C. While animals in captivity deserve sympathy, zoos play a significant role in starting young people down the path of related sciences.
- D. Zoos save people trips to wilderness areas and thus contribute to wildlife conservation.
- E. For wild animals that cannot be returned to their natural habitats, zoos offer the best alternative.
- F. Zoos should have been closed down as they prioritize money making over animals' well-being.
- G. Marris distorts our findings which actually prove that zoos serve as an indispensable link between man and nature.

【F】41. Teri Byrd

【解析】首段 Byrd 直接表达对动物园的不满：动物园声称以保护动物为己任，而实际上自己的经济利益远比动物的生存状况重要。第二段通过介绍动物园中动物的悲惨生存状况，发出呼吁：应当让动物园的经营管理透明化，应当让动物园彻底从人类文化中消失。F 项核心义“动物园将营收置于动物福祉之上，应被关停”正确概括 Byrd 的观点，其中 Zoos should have been closed down 复现第二段末句 it's past time to eliminate zoos，句式结构 prioritize A over B 是对首段末句 A is much more important than B 的同义转述，且表达因果关系的 as 完美呈现原文“因为不满→所以呼吁”的逻辑。

【C】42. Karen R. Sime

【解析】第三段 Sime 直陈观点：尽管如马里斯所言，将动物关起来供人观赏可能可悲又残忍，但是（But）她低估了动物园的教育价值。第四段论证这一价值：有些大学生正是受参观动物园这一早期经历启发，才选择学习生物科学专业，言下之意为，动物园的存在有助于促使孩子萌发从事相关专业的欲望。C 项核心义“动物园有助于启发年轻人从事相关科研工作”与之契合，其中逻辑词 While 对应原文 But，合理传达 Sime 先让步否定、后强烈肯定动物园的态度，zoos play a significant role in starting... 对应第四段首句 zoo visits were the crucial...experience that led...，体现动物园的关键推动作用。

【A】43. Greg Newberry

【解析】第五段 Newberry 对马里斯的文章进行直接驳斥：马里斯所用论据陈旧过时，她的文章纯粹是在侮辱致力于动物保护事业的工作人员，是在贬损动物园的崇高使命。第六段进行间接驳斥：动物园为动物保护做出了杰出贡献，反衬马里斯的指责完全失实。综合可知，Newberry 认为在动物保护方面发挥重要作用的动物园不应受到这些不公指责，A 项核心义与之匹配，unfair 准确传达原文 insult, disservice, undermine the noble mission 等用词的感情色彩，spare no effort to take care of animals 可以概括原文 work tirelessly, constantly evolving to improve how they care for animals 等内容。

【D】44. Dean Gallea

【解析】第七段 Gallea 表明看法：动物园以及被囚动物是为了一个更高的目标服务。第七段和第八段分别从反面和正面解释这一更高目标：动物园满足了人们与动物接触的需要，让人们不用远赴野外去观赏动物，从而有助于减少对野生动物的打扰或伤害。D 项核心义“动物园让人们无需去野外，从而有利于保护野生动物”与之完全匹配，选项中 save people trips、contribute to wildlife conservation 是对第七段末句“如果没有动物园，那么会有更多的人去野外打扰或伤害野生动物”的反向改写，且也可对应到第八段 leaving the vast majority undisturbed（使绝大多数动物不受打扰）。

【G】45. John Fraser

【解析】第九段首句 Fraser 指出马里斯对其研究发现进行了选择性描述与刻意歪曲。第九段末句及第十段通过介绍其研究发现，力证马里斯所言有误：“我们”的研究证明，动物园在建立人与动物、人与自然的联结方面具有重要价值。G 项核心义“马里斯歪曲研究”“动物园是联结人与自然的纽带”是对 Fraser 观点的全面概括，选项关键信息 distorts our findings 近义复现第九段首句 misrepresents the findings of our research，且 prove、link between man and nature 分别改写末段第二句 provides strong support for、connecting people with...nature。

Part C

Directions:

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

The Man Who Broke Napoleon's Codes -Mark Urban

Between 1807 and 1814 the Iberian Peninsula (comprising Spain and Portugal) was the scene of a titanic and merciless struggle. 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. 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.

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*. In volume V he had attached an appendix, "The Scovell Ciphers". 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. 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. 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.

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?

Studying Scovell's papers at the Public Record Office, London, I found that he had left an extensive journal and copious notes about his work in the Peninsula. What was more, many original French dispatches had been preserved in this collection, which I realized 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.

As I researched Scovell's story I found far more of interest besides of his intelligence work. 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. 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.

【参考答案】

46. 它还是一场发生在加密者与破译者之间的斗争，这一点甚至许多熟读这一时期历史的人都不知道。

47. 该附录列出了许多从驻扎西班牙的法军处缴获的加密文件，这些文件的秘密已经被英国司令部的一位名叫乔治·斯科维尔的军官揭开。

48. 他无法细致分析这位鲜为人知的军官是否为那次国家间的伟大斗争做出过贡献，也确实无法告诉我们关于这位军官本人的更多事情。

49. 拿破仑战争期间可能有很多间谍和情报官员，但要找到真正由这些人提供或完成的材料通常十分困难。

50. 正如密码破译对（英国）争夺西班牙之争有更广泛的影响一样，他攀登晋升阶梯的努力也充分反映了英国社会的情况。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write an e-mail to a professor at a British university, inviting him/her to organize a team for international innovation contest to be held at your university.

You should write about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not use your own name in the email; use "Li Ming" instead.(10 points)

【参考答案】

Dear Professor Smith,

The annual International Innovation Contest organized by my university is scheduled for late next month between the 24th to 30th. You and your students are cordially invited to compete as a team in this contest.

The contest is designed to inspire the younger generation to approach real-world problems in innovative ways. This year, each team of up to four participants will put their heads together to formulate a detailed proposal for urban waste disposal and recycling. The independent jury will assess the originality and practicality of the proposals submitted to them before selecting five prize-winning ones. At the cutting edge of research on urban planning, you and your students may provide enlightening and even groundbreaking insights into sustainable waste management. In addition, over 15 teams from prestigious universities around the globe have so far confirmed their entry into the contest. It is bound to be revealing and rewarding to exchange ideas with them.

I would greatly appreciate it if you could inform me of your decision by replying to this email before this Friday (September 25th). Please feel free to contact me if you need any further information.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

Part B**52. Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret the implied meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20 points)



【参考答案】

The picture portrays two female students' contrasting reactions to an upcoming lecture. The one on the left dismisses the lecture as nearly worthless because it has nothing to do with their major. The one on the right, meanwhile, views it in a positive light, saying that there must be some kind of benefit they can gain from it.

The picture is intended to encourage us to acquire knowledge from a wide range of disciplines. This will equip us with various expertise and skills necessary for adapting to an increasingly competitive and ever-changing job market, in which those with an interdisciplinary background are more likely to stand out. Furthermore, even if we are determined to pursue a career closely related to our college major, exposing ourselves to different fields will provide a wider perspective on a complicated issue and help us move away from a fixed mindset. A compelling example is Qian Xuesen, who set aside time for literary and art theories while majoring in mechanical engineering. It was this experience that opened his mind to a myriad of ideas, thereby enabling him to adopt flexible and innovative approaches to daunting challenges in the aerospace sector.

In sum, all-around self-improvement requires us to proactively break down the barriers between our chosen field of study. To put it in a nutshell, we should place weight on the breadth as well as depth of knowledge.

2021 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problems. It 1 in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then 2 starts to slowly decline as we age. But 3 aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

One study found that muscle loss and the 4 of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. This suggests the 5 that lifestyle factors might help prevent or 6 this type of decline.

The researchers looked at data that 7 measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle-to-older-aged men and women and 8 that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. They found that middle-aged people 9 higher measures of abdominal fat 10 worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years 11.

For women, the association may be 12 to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be 13. It is hoped that future studies could 14 these differences and perhaps lead to different 15 for men and women.

16, there are steps you can 17 to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental 18. The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your 19 of aerobic exercise and following a Mediterranean-style 20 that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods.

【C】 1. A. pauses B. returns C. peaks D. fades

【解析】 本题考查句内语义+常识。A 项表示“暂停；停顿”；B 项表示“返回；归还；恢复”；C 项表示“达到高峰；达到最高值”；D 项表示“（使）变淡，变暗；逐渐消失；衰退”。看本句空格所在句意为“它在成年早期____，在一段时间内保持稳定，然后……随着我们年龄的增长而开始缓慢下降。”因空格所在句中的 It 指代不明，需结合上文分析，故直接进入第 2 步。看上下句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。文中提到了流体智力的概念，由此可知，空格所在句中的 It 指代流体智力。空格后提到，流体智力

在一段时间内保持稳定，然后……随着我们年龄的增长而开始缓慢下降。由此可见，空格所在句描述的是流体智力在不同阶段的发展趋势，而且根据“在一段时间内保持稳定”和“随着年龄的增长而开始缓慢下降”这两处信息可知，空格处应描述的是“流体智力在成年早期达到峰值”。C选项 peaks 代入文中，符合语义及逻辑，故选 C。

【D】2. A. alternatively B. formally C. accidentally D. generally

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+副词辨析。A项表示“要不，或者”；B项表示“正式地；形式上”；C项表示“意外地；偶然地”；D项表示“通常；普遍地，一般地”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句提到，它（流体智力）在成年早期达到峰值，在一段时间内保持稳定，然后_____随着我们年龄的增长而开始缓慢下降。可见，该句是在描述流体智力发展的一般规律。D选项 generally 表示某事在大多数情况下都会发生，代入文中，意为“然后通常随着我们年龄的增长而开始缓慢下降”，符合语义，故选 D。

【A】3. A. while B. since C. once D. until

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑+连词辨析。A项表示“（对比两件事物）然而；虽然；在……期间”；B项表示“由于；自……以来”；C项表示“……就……；当……时候”；D项表示“到……时；直到……为止”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格后部分。空格所在句中，逗号前后的 aging is inevitable 和 scientists are...may not be 两部分成分均完整，结合四个备选项可判断，空格处应填入一个表示逻辑关系的连词。空格所在句逗号前提到，衰老不可避免；逗号后提到，科学家们发现大脑功能的某些变化可能并非不可避免。由此可知，空格所在句中的逗号前后两部分之间存在让步转折关系，A选项 while 代入文中，符合逻辑，故选 A。

【B】4. A. detection B. accumulation C. consumption D. separation

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+常识。A项表示“发现；察觉；探测”；B项表示“堆积；积累”；C项表示“消耗；消费”；D项表示“分离；隔离”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句提到，一项研究发现，肌肉流失和腹部周围脂肪的_____与流体智力的下降有关。由空格前的 and 可知，muscle loss 和 the_____of body fat around the abdomen 为并列关系，且由常识可知，肌肉流失会促使腹部脂肪的堆积，也就是说这两者会共同导致流体智力的下降。那么，“肌肉流失”就意味着“腹部脂肪增加”，因此空格所填词应与 loss 表意相反。B选项 accumulation 与 loss 表意相反，代入文中，意为“腹部周围脂肪的堆积”，符合语义及逻辑，故选 B。

【A】5. A. possibility B. decision C. goal D. requirement

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+句内语义。A项表示“可能性；可能发生的事物”；B项表示“决定；决议”；C项表示“目标”；D项表示“要求；必要条件；必需品”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格后部分。空格所在句提到，这表明了____，即生活方式因素可能有助于预防或……这种衰退。分析可知，空格处需填入一个名词，又因空格后的that从句成分完整，故判断该从句为同位语从句，解释说明其前的the____。另外，情态动词might意为“可能”，表推测，由此可推知，空格所填词应表示一种不是十分肯定的推测，A选项possibility代入文中，符合语义，故选A。

【A】6. A. delay B. ensure C. seek D. utilize

【解析】本题考查并列结构+句内语义。A项表示“推迟；延期”；B项表示“确保”；C项表示“寻找；谋求”；D项表示“利用”。空格所在句提到，这表明了一种可能性——即生活方式因素可能有助于预防或____这种衰退。由空格前的or可知，空格所填词应与prevent（预防）并列，共同与空格后的this type of decline构成动宾关系，但仅由or无法准确判断空格所填词与prevent在语义上是同向还是反向。因空格所在句中的lifestyle factors与文中的muscle loss和the accumulation of body fat around the abdomen相关，故可联系上文。看上下句：文中指出，肌肉流失和腹部周围脂肪的堆积与流体智力的下降有关。可见，空格所在句旨在说明改变生活方式可以防止。文中提到的肌肉流失和腹部周围脂肪堆积，从而有助于预防或____流体智力的衰退。综合上述分析可知，空格所填词应与prevent语义上同向，即都对流体智力的衰退起到预防等积极作用。A选项delay代入文中符合语义，故选A。

【C】7. A. modified B. supported C. included D. predicted

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A项表示“修改；修饰”；B项表示“支持；支撑；证实”；C项表示“包含”；D项表示“预测；预报”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。分析空格所在句结构可知，空格位于that引导的定语从句中，该定语从句修饰data，且that代替data在从句中作主语，故可判断空格所填词应为定语从句的谓语，与measurements...fat构成动宾关系。空格所在句中的定语从句意为，数据____4000多名中老年男性与女性的精瘦肌肉和腹部脂肪测量结果。可见，该定语从句是在说明data的特征。根据空格所在句句意可知，研究对象的精瘦肌肉和腹部脂肪测量结果的数据应该是研究人员研究的数据中的一部分，也就是说，data与measurements...fat应是包含与被包含的关系。C选项included代入文中，符合语义，故选C。

【B】8. A. devoted B. compared C. converted D. applied

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A项表示“将……奉献给；把专用于……”；B项表示“与……作比较”；C项表示“转变为……”；D项表示“应用于……”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句提到，研究人员仔细研究了

包含 4000 多名中老年男性与女性的精瘦肌肉和腹部脂肪测量结果的数据，并_____这些数据与所报告的受试者 6 年间的流体智力变化。可见，空格处应填入一个动词，与其后的介词 to 搭配，体现 that data 和 reported changes...period 之间的关系，其中 that data 指代本句句首的 data。此外，由紧邻空格的 and 可知，空格所填词应与 looked at 并列，共同说明研究人员研究数据的过程。B 选项 compared 代入文中，与空格后的介词 to 搭配，意为“将……与……进行比较”，符合语义，故选 B。

【A】9. A. with B. above C. by D. against

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+介词辨析。A 项表示“具有；用；随着”；B 项表示“超过；在……上面”；C 项表示“通过；被”；D 项表示“违反；以……为背景；和……相比”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。分析句子结构并结合备选项的共性可知，空格所填词应能够与其后的 higher measures of abdominal fat 构成介词短语，共同作 middle-aged people 的后置定语。空格所在句指出，他们发现随着岁月……，_____较高腹部脂肪测量值的中年人在流体智力测量中……较差。A 选项 with 代入文中，意为“具有较高腹部脂肪测量值的中年人”，语义通顺，而且能够体现“中年人”与“较高腹部脂肪测量值”之间的关系，故选 A。

【C】10. A. lived B. managed C. scored D. played

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+固定搭配。A 项代入表示“靠……生活”；B 项代入表示“靠……勉强过活”；C 项代入表示“在……中得分为”；D 项代入表示“利用（感情等）”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句提到，他们发现，具有较高腹部脂肪测量值的中年人在流体智力测量中较差。可见，该句意在说明：具有较高腹部脂肪测量值的中年人在流体智力测量中_____的表现较差。测量中，表现差通常意味着分数低。C 选项 scored 代入文中，意为“在流体智力测量中得分较低”，符合语义，且与二段文中的研究结果“肌肉流失和腹部周围脂肪的堆积与流体智力的下降有关”相呼应，故选 C。

【D】11. A. ran out B. set off C. drew in D. went by

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+固定搭配。A 项表示“用完；耗尽”；B 项表示“出发；引起”；C 项表示“（天黑）渐早；（白昼）渐短”；D 项表示“时间流逝；经过；遵循”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前部分。空格前提到，他们发现，随着岁月_____，具有较高腹部脂肪测量值的中年人在流体智力测量中的得分较低。可见，空格处应填入一个动词，与空格前的 as the years 构成搭配，表示“随着时间的流逝或者推移”，以体现“岁月”与“具有较高腹部脂肪测量值的中年人在流体智力测量中的得分较低”间的关系。备选项中，D 选项 went by 代入文中，意为“随着岁月流逝，具有较高腹部脂肪测量

值的中年人在流体智力测量中的得分较低”，符合语义，故选 D。

【B】12. A. superior B. attributable C. parallel D. resistant

【解析】本题考查句内语义+因果逻辑链。A 项表示“优于；比……优越”；B 项表示“由……造成；归因于……”；C 项表示“与……相同；平行于……”；D 项表示“对……有抵抗力的”。看本句分析句子结构可知，空格所填词作空格所在的分句中主句的表语，说明主语 the association 的性质、特征或状态等。因 the association 指代不明，需联系上段具体分析，文中指出，研究人员发现，具有较高腹部脂肪测量值的中年人在流体智力测量中的得分较低。由此可知，the association 指的是“腹部脂肪测量值高，流体智力测量中得分低”这一联系。结合空格所在句可知，这种联系与免疫力变化存在某种关联。根据修饰 changes in immunity（免疫力变化）的定语从句，可知，免疫力变化是由腹部脂肪过多导致的。综上可推知，the association 与 changes in immunity 之间存在因果关系，即腹部脂肪过多导致的免疫力变化，进而导致流体智力发生变化。备选项中，B 选项 attributable 代入文中，符合语义且能体现空格前后内容间的因果关系，故选 B。

【C】13. A. restored B. isolated C. involved D. controlled

【解析】本题考查句内平行对比。A 项表示“恢复；归还”；B 项表示“（使）隔离；孤立”；C 项表示“涉及；包含”；D 项表示“控制；管理”。看本句分析可知，空格所在句主要论述这种联系（腹部脂肪测量值高，流体智力测量中得分低）发生的原因，并且从男性和女性的角度进行了对比，仅由这些信息无法得出正确答案，需结合下文，故进入第 2 步。看上下句：人们希望未来的研究能够……这些差异，或许还可以为男性和女性带来不同的……由此可见，对于男性和女性而言，导致上述联系发生的原因不同。也就是说，对于女性来说，这种联系也许可以归因于免疫力变化，而对于男性，可能无法归因于免疫力变化，即免疫系统与这种联系无关。备选项中，C 选项 involved 代入文中，符合语义，故选 C。

【D】14. A. alter B. spread C. remove D. explain

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“改变；修改”；B 项表示“传播；伸展”；C 项表示“移动；去除”；D 项表示“说明；解释”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句提到，人们希望未来的研究能够____这些差异，或许还可以为男性和女性带来不同的……分析句子结构并结合备选项可知，空格处应填入一个能体现“研究”与“差异”之间关系的动词，故可推知，空格所在句意在表达人们对未来研究的期望，即希望未来研究能够说明这些差异的原因并得到进一步的成果。D 选项 explain 代入文中，符合语义，故选 D。

【D】15. A. compensations B. symptoms C. demands D. treatments

【解析】本题考查句内语义+文章主旨。A项表示“补偿；报酬”；B项表示“症状；征兆”；C项表示“要求；需求”；D项表示“治疗；疗法”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句提到，人们希望未来的研究能够解释这些差异，或许还可以为男性和女性带来不同的_____。由此可知，人们对于未来研究的期望应该是能够解释差异并取得更加积极的成果，即针对这种男性和女性的差异，提出不同的解决措施。备选项中，只有D选项 treatments 代入文中，符合语义，故选D。

【B】16. A. Likewise B. Meanwhile C. Therefore D. Instead

【解析】本题考查段间逻辑+副词辨析。A项表示“同样地；也”；B项表示“同时；其间”；C项表示“因此；所以”；D项表示“反而；相反”。空格后提到，为了保护自己的身心……，随着年龄的增长，你可以……一些措施来帮助减少腹部脂肪，保持精瘦肌肉量。由于空格位于段首，由逗号将其与空格后内容隔开，而逗号后内容是一个结构完整的 there be 句型，句内不需要衔接词，因此可判断空格处考查本段与上段之间的衔接，需结合上段分析，文中提到，人们希望未来的研究或许还可以为男性和女性带来不同的疗法。利用科学研究寻求不同疗法是研究人员能做的努力，而空格所在句承接上文，向读者提出建议，希望读者也能有所行动。可见本段与上段之间应为并列平行关系，表明在研究者探索不同疗法的同时，个人也应该有所行动。B选项 Meanwhile 可用于引出某种情况/事物的不同方面，符合原文逻辑，故选B。

【D】17. A. change B. watch C. count D. take

【解析】本题考查句内语义+固定搭配。A项表示“改变；更换”；B项表示“观察；注视”；C项表示“计数；包括；认为”；D项表示“采取（措施）；拿，取”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。分析空格所在句的句法结构可知，you can_____to help reduce...mass 整体为省略关系词 which/that 的定语从句，修饰 steps，steps 在定语从句中作宾语，因此空格所填词应能与 steps 构成合理的动宾搭配。D选项 take 与 steps 构成 take steps to do sth.，意为“采取措施做某事”，代入文中，符合语义，故选D。

【A】18. A. well-being B. process C. formation D. coordination

【解析】本题考查句内因果逻辑链+上下文语义+固定搭配。A项表示“健康；福祉”；B项表示“过程；进展”；C项表示“形成；构造”；D项表示“协作；配合”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前部分。空格所在句提到，同时，为了保护自己的身心_____，随着年龄的增长，你可以采取一些措施来帮助减少腹部脂肪，保持精瘦肌肉量。根据常识可知，适量的腹部脂肪和精瘦肌肉量无论是对身体还是心理都是有益处的，也就是说，都有利于身心健康。由此可推知，空格所填词应体现“健康”之意。A选项 well-being 代入文中，符合语义，故选A。

【A】 19. A. level B. love C. knowledge D. space

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义+常识。A 项表示“水平；标准”；B 项表示“喜好；热爱”；C 项表示“知识；学识”；D 项表示“空间；间隔”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。分析句子结构可知，空格前的 maintaining or increasing 应与 your_____ of aerobic exercise 构成动宾关系，且空格所填词应能被介词短语 of aerobic exercise 所修饰。空格所在句指出，强烈推荐的两种生活方式之一为保持或提高你的有氧运动_____。结合常识可知，提高有氧运动能力能够增强心肺耐力，提高身体机能，调节心理和精神状态，保护身心健康，因此空格所填词应与“能力”表意相近。备选项中，只有 A 选项 level 与“能力”表意相近，代入文中，意为“保持或提高你的有氧运动水平”，符合语义及搭配要求，故选 A。

【C】 20. A. design B. routine C. diet D. prescription

【解析】 本题考查句内语义+常识。A 项表示“设计；构思”；B 项表示“常规；惯例”；C 项表示“日常饮食”；D 项表示“药方；指示”。看本句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。分析空格所在句可知，空格所填词应能被 a Mediterranean-style 和 that 引导的定语从句所修饰。该定语从句意为“……富含纤维，而且不含精加工食品”。由此可推断，空格所填词应该与饮食相关。C 选项 diet 代入文中，可与空格前的 a Mediterranean-style 搭配，意为“地中海式饮食”，符合语义，故选 C。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

How can Britain's train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares? 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. This year's rise, an average of 2.7 per cent, may be a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

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. Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidise the

daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey? 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.

However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years. 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. The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions. 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.

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. This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain's railways. Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, interrupted by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently. 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.

【C】 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 operators' burden

【解析】 this year's increase 和一段中的 This year's rise 表意相同。一段提到，英国的铁路运营商如何才能证明铁路客运票价的再次上涨是合理的呢？下文又提到，今年的平均涨幅为 2.7%，可能略低于去年，但仍远高于官方的消费者物价指数（CPI）所衡量的通货膨胀水平。由此无法得知“今年的平均涨幅为 2.7%”的描述对象，故需联系上下文。一段指出，每年一月，乘火车出行的费用都会上涨，这已成为一种雷打不动的年度惯例，结合下文可知，“今年的平均涨幅为 2.7%”的描述对象为铁路客运票价。综上可知，今年和去年铁路客运票价的涨幅都远高于消费者物价指数所衡量的通货膨胀水平，因此，今年铁路客运票价的上涨仍然是一项不合理的措施，故 C 正确。

【A】 22. The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for_____.

- A. rail travelers
- B. car drivers

C. local investors

D. ordinary taxpayers

【解析】根据 stockbroker 可定位至二段。文中提到，这种观点认为，为什么一位来自林肯郡的开车出行的养老金领取者必须补贴一位来自萨里郡的股票经纪人的日常通勤费用？由此处无法得出正确答案，故需联系上文。二段表明，历届政府都准许了这种涨价，理由是投资和运营铁路网的费用应由那些使用铁路网的人承担，而不是由全体纳税人承担。可见，此句是对前一句的举例说明。因此，开车出行的养老金领取者代表普通纳税人，股票经纪人代表使用铁路网的人，即铁路旅客，故 A 正确，同时排除 B、D。二段并未提及与当地投资者有关的信息，故排除 C。

【B】23. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 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

【解析】根据 train operators 可定位至三段。文中提到，铁路运营商宣扬其对铁路网的改进无可非议，但考虑到如今乘客们为出行支付的大笔费用，乘客们应该可以要求（得到）基本水平的服务。由此可知，乘客们并未得到基本水平的服务，即铁路运营商未能给乘客提供合格的服务，故 B 正确。A 源自①句 the worst rail strikes，④句 have been worst affected，但张冠李戴：原文强调罢工给“通勤者”造成严重影响，而非给“火车运营商”带来巨大损失。C 源自④句 should receive compensation，但这是作者的看法，实际上运营商并未进行补偿，选项与事实相悖。D 根据③句 the unions 以及常识“罢工发生后，企业将与工会协商以解决矛盾”主观臆测而来，实际原文并未提及。

【D】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

【解析】根据 unable to calm down passenger 可定位至四段，其与该段的 the justified anger of passengers is not addressed 相对应。该句提到，目前，国有化的威胁可能已经消除，但如果无法立即平息乘客们合理的愤怒，国有化的威胁将更加猛烈地卷土重来。此处的“国有化”指的是企业的所有权变为国有。换言之，如果无法使乘客平息下来，铁路公司可能不得不面临所有权变更，故 D 正确。A、C 项由③句 more investment is needed...but passengers will not be willing to pay more 推测若铁路公司不能让乘客满意，则乘客将不愿付出高额票价，造成收益

下降、投资损失。但这两项一方面夸大了事实（运营商减少的是车票收入，不一定是所有投资收入），另一方面又弱化了威胁（收益下降、投资损失仅是直接影响，未能体现运营商面临的终极威胁国有化）。B 项由①句 can continue to operate 反向推测而来，误以为乘客的愤怒情绪会导致铁路运营瘫痪，但原文实际指“罢工”会导致服务瘫痪。

【D】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 Nationalisation Bring Hope?
- D. Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable

【解析】本文共四段，一段引出问题；二、三段分析问题；四段解决问题。概括主旨：一段引出问题，即英国铁路客运票价再次上涨不合理；二段分析政府准许上调铁路客运票价的原因，即铁路的投资和运营费用理应由其使用者承担而不是由全体纳税人承担，并举例说明；三段分析铁路客运票价上涨对乘客的不公之处，即乘客支付了大笔费用，却没得到基本水平的服务；四段分别从政府和运营商角度提出解决方案，即政府修改法律，采用最低服务要求，运营商提高服务质量以及平息乘客们合理的愤怒。综上可知，全文通过阐述铁路客运票价不断上涨带来的问题以及由此引发的乘客的不满，点明票价不断上涨是不可持续的这一主题，故 D 正确。三段提到，最近这一波罢工的责任在于工会。此处为文章的细节信息，并非全文主题，故排除 A。四段提到，如果无法立即平息乘客们合理的愤怒，国有化的威胁将更加猛烈地卷土重来，并未提及国有化能否带来希望，故排除 C。文中并未提及不断抱怨的可行性的相关信息，故排除 B。

Text 2

Last year marked the third year in a row that Indonesia's bleak rate of deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country's antipoverty program.

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. Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. They're already used in dozens of countries worldwide. In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

But CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment. In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

That's because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while

protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect. The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view. There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

Such programs do not have to negatively affect the environment, though. Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

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. "We see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation," Ferraro says.

That's likely because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says. Typically, if rains are delayed, people may clear land to plant more rice to supplement their harvests. With the CCTs, individuals instead can use the money to supplement their harvests.

Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess. Ferraro suggests the results may transfer to other parts of Asia, due to commonalities such as the importance of growing rice and market access. And regardless of transferability, the study shows that what's good for people may also be good for the environment. 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."

【B】 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

【解析】根据题干可定位至二段，其中 aim to 与该段中的 are designed to 相对应。该段提到，这些被称为有条件现金转移或 CCTs 的社会援助项目旨在减少不平等现象和打破贫困的恶性循环。由此可知，CCTs 项目与减少不平等现象和脱贫有关，可初步判断 B 正确，但还需联系上文进一步印证。二段提到，2007 年，印度尼西亚开始分阶段实施一个项目：为最贫困的居民提供资金，但要符合一些特定条件，比如要求他们让孩子接受教育或接受常规医疗服务。这个项目即 CCT 项目，由此可知，CCT 项目旨在帮助贫困家庭过得更好，故 B 正确。A、C 项根据段中碎片信息“要求人们让孩子接受教育或接受常规医疗服务”捏造出改善医疗和教育体系，原文提及教育、医疗信息是为了举例说明 CCT 计划为贫困群体提供资金是有前提条件的，两项均将该计划所涉的前提条件曲解为计划的宗旨。D 项源自首段①句所述情形 rate of deforestation has slowed，但由首段②句可知，该情形是印尼 CCT 计划产生的意料之

外的附带效果，而非计划的初衷。

【D】27. The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that_____.

- A. cattle rearing 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

【解析】根据 The study 和 based on an area in Mexico 可定位至四段。该段提到，此前唯一一项分析（经济与环境间）因果关系的研究证实了传统观点，该研究基于墨西哥一个已经实施了 CCTs 的地区。由此可知，基于墨西哥某地区的研究证实了传统观点，但传统观点是什么尚未可知，故需联系上下文。三段提到，保罗费拉罗表示，事实上，扶贫和环境保护常常被视为相互冲突的两个目标。四段提到，经济增长可能与环境恶化相关，而环境保护有时与贫困加剧相关……在那里（墨西哥一个已经实施了 CCTs 的地区），当人们拿到更多的钱时，他们中的一些人可能会开垦更多的土地来饲养牛以获取牛肉。综上可知，文章引用基于墨西哥某地区的研究是为了表明经济增长往往导致环境恶化，故 D 正确。此外，由此无法推出养牛一直是贫困人口维持生计的主要方式，故排除 A。文中并未提及保护传统的生活方式和扶贫工作需要当地农民参与的相关信息，故排除 B、C。

【C】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

【解析】根据题干可定位至五段和六段，其中 his study about Indonesia 和第六段的 Ferraro analyzed satellite data...Indonesia's...对应，Ferraro intends to find out 与第五段的 Ferraro wanted to see 相对应。五段提到，Ferraro 想弄清印度尼西亚的扶贫项目是否影响到了森林砍伐。六段指出，Ferraro 分析了自 2008 年至 2012 年（包括印度尼西亚分阶段实施扶贫项目期间）印度尼西亚 7468 个有森林覆盖的村庄每年森林减少情况的卫星数据。由上述研究目的和研究方法可初步判定 C 正确，但还需联系下文进一步验证。六段具体说明了研究，结果：该项目（CCT 项目）与森林砍伐减少 30% 有关。综上可知，Ferraro 针对印度尼西亚的研究旨在弄清印度尼西亚的扶贫项目（CCTs）与其森林减少的关系，故 C 正确。

【C】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 boost grain production

【解析】根据题干可定位至八段，the CCT program in Indonesia 与该段的 this program 和 the program 相对应，valuable 与该句中的 value 为同根词。该段提到，即使这个项目（CCT 项目）没有减少贫困，Ferraro 说：“仅是避免森林砍伐从而减少二氧化碳排放这一方面的价值就超过了该项目的成本。”由此可见，Ferraro 认为，印度尼西亚的 CCT 项目最有价值的方面体现在它可以减少二氧化碳排放，也就是它可以保护环境这一方面，故 C 正确。A 项曲解末段②句信息，且把原文的委婉语气（may）偷换为肯定语气（will）。B 项捏造出“地区间经济不平，等/发展不平衡”，但文中 inequality 泛指社会阶层间的不平等（贫富差距），并未论及不同地区间的经济差距。D 项用第七段②句的水稻生产相关信息设置干扰，但该段实际意在解释 CCT 计划为何有助于减少森林砍伐（贫困农民可以把 CCT 扶贫资金当作粮食歉收的临时保险，不必再毁林开地扩大水稻生产），故从森林砍伐与粮食生产的关系来看，CCT 计划实际上不利于粮食生产（减少毁林开地不利于扩大水稻生产）。

【A】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.

【解析】梳理结构：本文共八段，一段引出话题；二段介绍印度尼西亚实施的扶贫项目；三、四段指出关于扶贫与环境保护关系的传统观点；五至七段通过费拉罗的研究说明扶贫项目对环境也会产生积极影响；八段介绍费拉罗的研究带来的启示。概括主旨：文章首段引出话题——印度尼西亚森林砍伐率连续放缓可能与该国的扶贫项目有关；二段介绍了印度尼西亚扶贫项目的设立目的及实施效果；三、四段指出关于扶贫和环境保护关系的传统观点——扶贫和环境保护相互冲突，并提到有项研究证实了该传统观点；五至七段先引出费拉罗开展的“印度尼西亚的 CCT 项目是否影响到了森林砍伐”的研究，接着表明研究结果——CCT 项目与森林砍伐减少 30% 有关，最后分析扶贫项目有利于减少森林砍伐的原因——人们用 CCT 项目扶贫资金来补充收成，而不用伐木垦地；八段介绍费拉罗的研究带来的启示——该研究结果可能适用于亚洲其他地区，CCT 项目单从环保效益方面看就十分具有价值。综上所述可知，全文围绕 CCT 项目对环境的影响展开论述，故 A 正确。文中并未提及有关 CCT 项目的争论，故排除 B；六段内容涉及研究的过程，但该过程并非本文的中心话题，故排除 C；八段虽然提到该研究结果的通用性（该研究结果可能适用于亚洲其他地区），但其为文章的细节信息，并非文章中心话题，故排除 D。

Text 3

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?). I've found quite a few, and—since I started posting them on Twitter—they have been causing quite a stir. People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. 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.

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. How do we explain this trend?

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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).

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. 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".

【D】 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

【解析】根据题干可定位至一段，其中，the author 与该段第二句中的 I 相对应，posts on Twitter 与文中的 posting...on Twitter 相对应。该句提到，我（作者）已经找到了不少这样的照片——而且自从我（作者）开始把这些照片发布在推特上以后——它们就持续引发了热议。由此仅能得知作者推文的影响，无法判断正确答案，故需联系下文。一段提到，人们看到有证据表明维多利亚时代的人们也会享乐，会笑，也确实笑过，为此感到惊讶；他们注意到，由于我们彼此之间相隔的百年时间因我们共有的欢笑经历而逐渐消失，突然间，维多利亚时代的人们似乎变得更有人情味儿了。综上可知，作者在推特上的推文改变了人们对维多利亚时代的人的印象，故 D 正确。

【A】32. What does the 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.

【解析】根据 Victorian、portraits 和 collected 可定位至二段，其中，portraits 与该段的 portraiture 表意相同，collected 与 collection 为同根词。原文指出，我收集的“微笑的维多利亚时代的人”的照片仅占 1840 年至 1900 年间所拍摄的大量肖像摄影照片中极小的一部分。大部分照片中，被拍摄者或在绘制的背景幕布前摆出痛苦而僵硬的姿势，或心不在焉地凝视着不远处。由此可见，作者收集的维多利亚时代的肖像摄影照片在那个时代的照片中很少见，故 A 正确。

【C】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.

【解析】根据 kept the Victorians from smiling 和 1890s 可定位至四段 2 句，其中前者与该句中的 Victorians still hesitated to smile 相对应。该句提到，到 19 世纪 90 年代，自然的微笑相对容易捕捉，所以我们必须从其他地方寻找原因来解释为什么维多利亚时代的人们仍然不愿微笑。由此可见，接下来将探讨维多利亚时代的人们在拍照时不微笑的其他原因，故需联系下文。五段提到，一种解释可能是（人们认为）这种刻意的露齿笑显得有失尊严；接着，“自然给予我们嘴唇来遮挡自己的牙齿，”这一维多利亚时代流行的说法暗指了一个事实，即在真正的牙科医术诞生之前，口腔卫生经常处于一种极度糟糕的状态。综上可知，在 19 世纪

90 年代，牙齿状况不健康使得维多利亚时代的人们在拍照时不微笑，故 C 正确。

【D】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-rooted belief

【解析】根据 Mark Twain 可定位至六段。原文提到，即使是 Mark Twain 这样一个喜欢开怀大笑的人，也曾说过：“当谈及人像照片时，没有什么比一个又傻又蠢的微笑被永久定格更糟糕的了”。可见，Mark Twain 认为拍照时微笑是愚蠢之举。由此尚无法得知作者引用这句话的目的，且本句为文章末尾句，故需联系上文。六段提到，露齿而笑（尤其是当牙齿有豁口或发黑时）有失身份，醉汉、流浪汉以及音乐厅的表演者可能会扮鬼脸，像路易斯，卡罗尔笔下露着牙龈的柴郡猫那样咧嘴大笑，但这对于教养良好的人来说，并不是一种得体的面部表情。Mark Twain 的话正是对六段第一句内容的佐证。综上所述，作者引用 Mark Twain 的话是为了说明在维多利亚时代，不赞成拍照时微笑是一种根深蒂固的观念，故 D 正确，同时可排除 A、B、C。

【A】35. Which of the following questions does the text answer?

- A. Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?
- B. When did the Victorians start to view photography differently?
- C. What made photography develop slowly in the Victorian period?
- D. How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm?

【解析】本文共六段，一、二段引出话题，三至六段阐明原因。概括主旨：文章一段通过收集到的维多利亚时代祖先们的照片证明那个时期的人是会微笑的；二段提出问题——该如何解释维多利亚时代的人在拍照时不微笑这一倾向；三段针对上文提出的问题，分析第一个原因——摄影术发展初期，曝光时间长，无法一直保持露齿笑容；四段指出维多利亚后期，即使曝光时间变短，人们仍然不愿微笑，还有其他的原因；五段说明第二个原因——维多利亚时代的人认为露齿笑显得有失尊严，因为当时的口腔卫生极度糟糕；第六段说明第三个原因——维多利亚时代的人认为露齿笑有失身份。综上所述，文章围绕大多数维多利亚时代的人在照片里看起来都很严肃这一话题展开，并阐述了其原因，A 选项是对此的合理概括，故正确。文中并未提及维多利亚时代的人对摄影术有不同的看法、是什么使摄影术在维多利亚时代发展缓慢，故排除 B、C。结合全文主旨，文章以维多利亚时代的人在拍照时不微笑是个谣言为主题，讲述和分析了维多利亚时期的人拍照不微笑的原因，并未提及后维多利亚时期拍照微笑的相关信息，故排除 D。

Text 4

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'. 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.

Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill — in part because of pushback from broadband providers, anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts. A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight. 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. 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. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

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. Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals' streaming services but not their own.

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. 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".

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. 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.

The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. 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.

【B】 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

【解析】根据 concern 和 broadband providers 可定位至一段，其中 concern 与 worried 表意相同，broadband providers 与 the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections 相对应。该段指出，自宽带问世之初，消费者和网络公司权益的倡导者就担心，出售宽带连接服务的有线电视和电话公司有能力和动机偏袒其附属网站而非竞争对手的网站。该句中，出售宽带连接服务的有线电视和电话公司即宽带供应商，附属网站和竞争对手的网站都是宽带供应商的客户，可见宽带供应商在对待客户时有失偏颇，故 B 正确。

【A】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

【解析】根据 net neutrality rules 和 FCC 可定位至二段和五段，其中 net neutrality rules 与五段中的 rules on net neutrality 表意相同。二段提到，这份由共和党人起草的规定不仅废除了 2015 年民主党人占多数时 FCC 通过的严格的网络中立性法规，还否决了 FCC 对宽带供应商提出任何行为上的要求的权力。五段提到，法院驳回了 FCC 试图阻止所有州制定网络中立性法规的请求。由此尚无法推知答案，故需结合上下文。二段还提到，美国哥伦比亚特区巡回上诉法院面临的争议焦点是 FCC 在 2017 年政党路线投票中正式通过的关于网络中立性的最新意见（二段的内容）；该规定（FCC 在 2017 年通过的意见）还宣称，州政府和地方政府同样不能监管宽带供应商。综上可知，2015 年 FCC 通过了严格的网络中立性法规，但其在 2017 年的最新意见中却废除了该法规，同时还宣称州政府和地方政府同样不能监管宽带供应商，可见，面对制定网络中立性法规的要求，FCC 持反对监管的立场，故 A 正确。

【A】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.

【解析】根据 AT&T 可定位至三段。该段提到，美国联邦通信委员会认为，其他机构会保护人们免受反竞争行为的侵害，比如像 AT&T（美国电话电报公司）这样的大型宽带服务集团偏袒自己的视频流媒体服务，而不惜牺牲 Netflix 和 Apple TV 的利益。由此可知，AT&T 参与了反竞争行为，故 A 正确。B 项将①句所述对抗反竞争行为的负责方由“（除 FCC 之外的）其他部门”歪曲为 AT&T，而后者实为受监管对象而非监管方。C 错误有二：文中并未

直接提及 AT&T 受到反竞争行为调查；且即便其可能正在接受调查，调查者也并非 FCC，而是①句所提及的 other agencies。D 项将 AT&T “以竞争对手的利益为代价偏袒自家流媒体服务”这一负面行为歪曲为“追求高质量服务”的正面行为。

【C】39. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision_____.

- A. focuses on trivialities
- B. conveys an ambiguous message
- C. is out of touch with reality
- D. is at odds with its earlier rulings

【解析】根据题干可定位至四段，其中 the appeals court's decision 与 the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order 相对应。四段提到，周二，该上诉法院一致支持 2017 年提出的对宽带供应商解除监管的规定，并援引了最高法院 2005 年的一项裁决，该裁决支持类似的解除监管的举措；但在协同意见书中，Judge Patricia Millett 公正地指出“这一结果与现代宽带服务的现实脱节了”。由此可推知，Judge Patricia Millett 认为，联邦上诉法院的裁决与现实脱节，故 C 正确。A、B 项均对②句“判决结果偏离现实（the result is unhinged from the realities）”断章取义，理解成帕特丽夏·米利特法官认为裁决“仅聚焦于琐事/并未处理重大问题”或“模棱两可，未切中现实情形”。D 项与①句“上诉法院援引了最高法院 2005 年的一项裁决”相悖，且与帕特丽夏·米利特法官的个人看法无关。

【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.

【解析】根据 the author argue 可定位至六段（末段）。六段提到，无休止的法律斗争以及美国联邦通信委员会反复无常的立场都在呼吁国会采取行动；接着提到，国会需要彻底授予美国联邦通信委员会明确的权力去禁止宽带供应商干预网络流量，并制定明确的法规来保护网络的开放性和创新性。综上可知，作者在末段论述的内容为国会需要采取行动来确保网络中立性，故 D 正确。A、B 项均与末段②句“国会需直截了当授权 FCC 禁止宽带运营商干预网络流量”不符，B 项将应受到严格监管的对象从“宽带运营商”偷换为“FCC”，A 项则将权利受到保护的主体从“FCC”偷换为“宽带运营商”。C 将②句“需制定明确法规来保护网络的开放性和创新性（...protecting openness and innovation online）”曲解为“需制定法规以确保线上服务的多样化（...to diversify online services）”，而线上服务多样化是保障网络开放与创新的结果之一，其本身不足以体现制定法规的目的。

Part B

Directions:

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

In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence (AI) is typically depicted as something sinister that will upend our way of life. When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. Here are a few ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees:

Better hiring practices

Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions. "There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does," says Pedro Domingos, author of *The Master Algorithm: How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World* and a computer science professor at the University of Washington. In addition, "41. _____" One company that's doing this is called Blendoor. It uses analytics to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process.

More effective marketing

Some AI software can analyze and optimize marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue. 42. _____ These are "tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people," says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

Saving customers money

Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk. Domingos says, "43. _____"

Improved accuracy

"Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics, which makes data more valuable," says Winston. It "helps people make smarter decisions." 44. _____

Protecting and maintaining infrastructure

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. "If they fail first and then you fix them, it's very expensive," says Domingos. "45. _____"

- A. AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you're doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn't have time for.
- B. There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.
- C. One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.
- D. We're also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.
- E. You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.
- F. AI looks at résumés in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.
- G. Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money.

【F】41. _____

【解析】第1步：空格前的语段特征词有 In addition；空格后的语段特征词有 One, this 和 It。In addition 表明空格所在句是对上文内容的补充；One 位于空格后，修饰 company；this 指代不明；It 指代其上句中的 Blendoor。综上，只有 In addition 适合快速解题。

第2步：空格前指出，企业正在利用人工智能来消除招聘决策中的一些无意识偏见，且一些实验表明，面试结果比人工智能检测结果存在更多的偏见，这是自然而然的。可见，空格前内容意在说明将人工智能引入招聘过程中的优势，由 In addition（此外）可推知，空格处所填内容应举例说明人工智能在招聘过程中的其他优势。浏览备选项发现，只有 F 选项提到的 looks at résumés 和 selects the more promising candidates 与空格前的 hiring decisions, interviews 以及空格所在段标题中的信息 hiring practices 相呼应。该选项指出，与人类相比，人工智能能够查阅的简历数量更多，而且挑选出来的求职者也更有前途。将该选项填入空格处，逻辑连贯、语义通顺，故 F 为答案选项。

【B】42. _____

【解析】第1步：空格前的语段特征词有 One, their 和 This；空格后的语段特征词有

These。One (company) 表明下文可能出现其他公司；their 指代其所在句中的英国公司 Phrasee；This 指代其上句内容；These 可能指代上文提及的 AI software。综上，只有 One (company) 和 These 适合快速解题。

第 2 步：浏览备选项发现，B、C 两个选项中均含有公司的相关信息，但只有 B 选项中的 There are also companies like...能够与上文的 One company 在语义上并列，且选项中的 analyzes 为原词再现。该选项指出，一些像 Acquisio 这样的公司使用人工智能软件分析了多个渠道的广告投放效果，并对广告资金产生最佳成效的渠道做出调整或提出建议，这一内容与空格所在段的标题信息 More effective marketing (更有效的营销) 相呼应，同时也可以印证空格后的 These 指代 AI software，故 B 为答案选项。

【G】43. _____

【解析】空格前的语段特征词有 their, them 和 also；因空格所在段标题已给出，且空格所在段与下段主旨不故空格后（下段）语段特征词无参考价值，此处不做分析。第 1 句的 their 和 them 均指代其所在句中的 customers；also 表明其所在句与上句内容呈并列关系；第 2、3 句中的 their 分别指代其所在句中的 Companies 和 Insurance companies。以上语段特征词均无参考价值，故不适合快速解题。

第 2 步：G 项描述保险公司过去的保费设定方法：要么过高，对客户不利；要么过低，对自己不利，可与空格上文“当前保险公司可利用人工智能准确获知风险从而设定保费”形成今昔对比，侧面说明人工智能可以帮助保险公司及其客户省钱，逻辑衔接合理，而且契合空格所在段小标题“帮客户省钱”，且该项的主语是代词 they，放入空格 43 处则 they 指代前一句出现的 Insurance companies，前后语义一致，为正确项。

【C】44. _____

【解析】空格前的语段特征词有 It；因空格所在段标题已给出，且空格所在段与下段主旨不一，故空格后（下段）语段特征词无参考价值，此处不做分析。It 指代其上句中的 Machine learning，无参考价值，故不适合快速解题。

第 2 步：C 项叙述安永会计师事务所利用人工智能协助员工审查合同，从而使审计过程更快、结果更准确 (faster and more accurate)，即人工智能的审查功能可以提高数据准确度和工作效率。空格前两句概述人工智能可以提高数据的价值，帮助人们做出更明智的决策，C 项是对前两句的具体例证，而且选项中的 more accurate 恰好呼应小标题 Improved accuracy，为正确项。

【E】45. _____

【解析】空格前的语段特征词有 they, If, them 和 it。第 1 句中的 they 指代的是其所在句中的 equipment failure or leaks；If 体现句内条件关系；第 2、3 句中的 they 和 them 均指代第 1

句中的 equipment; it 指代其所在句逗号之前的内容。以上语段特征词均无参考价值, 故不适合快速解题。

第2步: E项描述理想情况“(利用人工智能)预测需要立即予以关注的问题并指引员工去做有益(于解决问题)的事情”, 可与空格前一句虚拟情形“(未利用人工智能)出了问题再去弥补会耗费太多财力”形成对比, 凸显人工智能在检修基础设施、防止发生设备故障及泄漏等方面的作用, 也可与本段小标题“保护和维护基础设施”相契合, 故正确。

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. 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. 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. 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 a university before the war. These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though unevenly) during the 1970s and 1980s.

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. There was first the *rate of growth*: 48. in many countries of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions. And third, growth was reflected in changes in the proportion of the relevant age group enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake. For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization. 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 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. 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. 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.

【参考答案】

46. 二战后，西方社会适龄人群的入学率大致维持在 3%-5%，与战前几十年间的水平相当。

47. 在西方社会，人们对接受高等教育的需求上升，战前没有考虑过上大学的群体和社会阶层也逐渐有了这样的需求。

48. 20 世纪 60 年代，许多西欧国家接受高等教育的学生人数每 5 年翻一番，到 70 年代中期，这些人数在 7、8 年间或 10 年间又翻了一番。

49. 且当新的员工大多是刚刚完成研究生学业的青年男女时，他们将在很大程度上界定该学院的学术生活规范。

50. 高增长率增加了学术创新的机会；同时也弱化了教师和学生稳定期或缓慢增长期被接纳加入学者群体所需的形式和过程。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China. Write him/her an e-mail to make some suggestions.

You should write about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not use your own name in the email; use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Dear Friend,

I'm happy to hear that you intend to find a job in China. I'd like to extend my warmest welcome to you. Here are some suggestions about how to stand out during the interviews and what to care about in the workplace.

Firstly, you should learn about the cultural differences between China and your country in advance, in case of some unnecessary misunderstandings both in the interviews and your later career life. Moreover, remember to focus on and make full use of job-hunting websites and applications in China. Last but not least, you need to prepare a resume in Chinese and your related certificates.

I hope that my suggestions are useful to you. Don't hesitate to contact me for more questions.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret the implied meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20 points)



【参考答案】

As is vividly portrayed in the picture above, a boy who dresses up as "Sun Wukong" is complaining that many of his classmates think studying Chinese opera performance is a little bit boring. However, his father is encouraging him to persevere in what he likes.

The life philosophy that the picture conveys is that young people should not blindly follow others' views, but bravely stick to their own interest. The story of ping-pong player Deng Yaping can illustrate the theme of the picture well. When Deng Yaping first learned playing ping-pong, many people around her thought she was too short to play ping-pong. However, with the encouragement of her father, she trained hard regardless of others' opinions and finally became the world champion. It turns out that persisting in the right choices, not other people's perspectives, plays an important part in our future life.

In my opinion, there is enormous external pressure in face of us, but we should adhere to our original aspiration and follow our hearts. After all, you only live once, so just do the things you like.

2020 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Even if families don't sit down to eat together as frequently as before, millions of Britons will nonetheless have got a share this weekend of one of the nation's great traditions: the Sunday roast. 1 a cold winter's day, few culinary pleasures can 2 it. Yet as we report now, the food police are determined that this 3 should be rendered yet another guilty pleasure 4 to damage our health.

The Food Standards Authority (FSA) has 5 a public warning about the risks of a compound called acrylamide that forms in some foods cooked 6 high temperatures. This means that people should 7 crisping their roast potatoes, reject thin-crust pizzas and only 8 toast their bread. But where is the evidence to support such alarmist advice? 9 studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice, there is no 10 evidence that it causes cancer in humans.

Scientists say the compound is 11 to cause cancer but have no hard scientific proof. 12 the precautionary principle, it could be argued that it is 13 to follow the FSA advice. 14, it was rumoured that smoking caused cancer for years before the evidence was found to prove a 15.

Doubtless a piece of boiled beef can always be 16 up on Sunday alongside some steamed vegetables, without the Yorkshire pudding and no wine. But would life be worth living? 17, the FSA says it is not telling people to cut out roast foods 18, but to reduce their lifetime intake. However, its 19 risks coming across as being pushy and overprotective. Constant health scares just 20 with no one listening.

【C】 1. A. In B. Towards C. On D. Till

【解析】 本题考查介词搭配。A 项表示“在（时段/月/季节/年），在（一段时间）内”；B 项表示“快要到、接近（某时刻）”；C 项表示“在（日期/礼拜几/特殊日子）”；D 项表示“直到（特定时间点）”。分析可知，空格所在句中的 1 a cold winter's day 作时间状语，主干部分 few culinary pleasures can...it 意为“几乎没有烹饪乐事能……它”。因空格所在句主干中的 it 指代不明，需结合上文分析。看上下句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。前句提到，尽管一家人不再像以前那样经常坐下来一起吃饭了，但数百万英

国人仍将在本周末参与该国的一大传统活动：周日烤肉。由此句可知，空格所在句中的 it 指代 the Sunday roast，由此可推知，a cold winter's day 意在说明这里的周日烤肉是指在一个寒冷的冬日进行的烤肉活动，故空格所填词应与 a cold winter's day 搭配，表示“在一个寒冷的冬日”。备选项中，C 选项 On 表时间时，后接具体的某天（或具体某天的上午、下午、晚上等）、具体日期、一周中的某天、（名称中含 day 的）节假日等特定的时间，句中 a cold winter's day 指“一个寒冷的冬日”，为特定时间，故选 C。

【A】2. A. match B. express C. satisfy D. influence

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“相匹敌，和……不相上下”；B 项表示“表达，表露，表示”；C 项表示“使满意；满足（需求）”；D 项表示“影响；支配，左右”。因空格所在句主干中的 it 指代不明，需结合上文分析。由上题对原文和空格所在句的分析可知，空格所在句中的 it 指代“周日烤肉”这一大传统活动，而“周日烤肉”与“烹饪乐事”属于同类事物，因此空格所在部分应体现“将其他烹饪乐事与周日烤肉做比较”之意。A 选项 match 可用于同类事物的比较，代入文中，意为“几乎没有烹饪乐事能与之媲美”，符合文意，故选 A。

【B】3. A. patience B. enjoyment C. surprise D. concern

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词辨析。A 项表示“耐心；坚忍，恒心”；B 项表示“乐事；享受”；C 项表示“意想不到的事；惊讶，意外”；D 项表示“担忧；关爱，关心”。空格所在句提到，然而，正如我们现在所报道的，食品安全警察坚信，这种_____应该被视为又一种罪恶的愉悦（yet another guilty pleasure）。因空格所在句中的 this 指代不明，需结合上文分析。看上下句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。前句提到，在一个寒冷的冬日，几乎没有烹饪乐事（pleasures）能与周日烤肉媲美。由此可推知，this 指“周日烤肉”这一乐事，因此空格所填词应与 pleasures 和空格所在句中的 another guilty pleasure 相呼应，表达“乐事”之意。备选项中，B 选项 enjoyment 代入文中，符合语义，故选 B。

【D】4. A. intensified B. privileged C. compelled D. guaranteed

【解析】本题考查句内语义+形容词辨析。A 项表示“加强的，加剧的”；B 项表示“有特权的，受特别优待的；荣幸”；C 项表示“强迫的；（感到）必须得……”；D 项表示“肯定的，保证的”。空格所在句提到，然而，正如我们现在所报道的，食品安全警察坚信（determined），这种乐事（周日烤肉）应该被视为又一种罪恶的愉悦，_____损害我们的健康。空格所在句中的 determined 一词暗示食品安全警察坚决的态度，因此_____to damage our health 应与这种态度相呼应；同时结合备选项可知，_____to damage our health 作后置定语，修饰 another guilty pleasure（又一种罪恶的愉悦），故_____to damage our health 语义上也应与

“罪恶的愉悦”相符。备选项中，D 选项 *guaranteed* 代入文中，表示“周日烤肉应该被视为又一种必定会损害我们健康的罪恶的愉悦”，符合语义且与食品安全警察的坚决态度相吻合，故选 D。

【A】5. A. issued B. received C. ignored D. cancelled

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“发布，发出；出版，发表”；B 项表示“收到；接待；接纳”；C 项表示“忽略；驳回诉讼；不理睬”；D 项表示“取消；删去”。空格所在句指出，英国食品标准局（FSA）就一种名为丙烯酰胺的化合物的风险一则公开警告，这种化合物产生于一些……高温烤制的食物中。因空格所在句位于段首，且空格所在句信息有限，需联系上段内容解题。看上下段：一段第三句提到，食品安全警察坚信，这种乐事（周日烤肉）应该被视为又一种必定会损害我们健康的罪恶的愉悦。可见，空格所在句应承接上文，表达“英国食品标准局针对周日烤肉这一高温烹饪乐事带来的风险向人们发出警告”之意。A 选项 *issued* 代入文中，表示“发布了一则公开警告”，符合语义且能够呼应上文，故选 A。

【B】6. A. under B. at C. for D. by

【解析】本题考查介词搭配。A 项表示“在（情况或条件）下”；B 项表示“（用于速度、比率等）以，达”；C 项表示“因为；（表示对象、用途等）给；为了”；D 项表示“根据，由，通过”。空格所在部分 *cooked* _____ *high temperatures* 作 *some foods* 的后置定语。空格位于 *cooked*（烤制）和 *high temperatures*（高温）之间，可见空格所填词应体现“烤制”与“高温”之间的关系。空格所在部分意为“一种名为丙烯酰胺的化合物产生于一些高温烤制的食物中”，可知，此处意在说明产生这种化合物的食物类型。B 选项 *at* 通常用于表示温度、速度、比率等，代入文中，意为“以高温烤制的食物”，符合语义，故选 B。

【D】7. A. forget B. regret C. finish D. avoid

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“忘记；忽略”；B 项表示“后悔；遗憾”；C 项表示“完成；结束”；D 项表示“避免；躲避”。空格所在句提到，这（This）意味着人们应该_____将土豆烤得很脆，拒绝（*reject*）薄皮比萨饼……因该句中的 *This* 指代不明，需结合上文解题。看上下句：分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。前句提到，英国食品标准局就一种名为丙烯酰胺的化合物的风险发布了一则公开警告，这种化合物产生于一些以高温烤制的食物中。由此可见，空格所在句句首的 *This* 指代此句内容，空格所在句应是在此句的基础上进一步说明英国食品标准局给人们的建议，即建议人们不要以高温烤制食物，也就是，建议人们不要将土豆烤得很脆，不要吃薄皮比萨饼……因此空格所填词应与 *reject*（拒绝）表意相近。D 选项 *avoid* 代入文中，符合文意，故选 D。

【A】8. A. partially B. regularly C. easily D. initially

【解析】本题考查句内语义+副词辨析。A项表示“不完全地，部分地”；B项表示“定期地；常常地；匀称地，整齐地”；C项表示“简单地；很可能；动不动”；D项表示“最初；首先”。空格所在句提到，这意味着人们应该避免将土豆烤得很脆，拒绝薄皮比萨饼，只_____烤面包。因该句中的这(This)指代不明，需结合上文解题。结合上题对前句的分析可知，This指代此句内容，且空格所在句是在此句的基础上进一步说明英国食品标准局给人们的建议，即避免以高温烤制食物。因此，空格所在句中 and 连接的三个并列成分 avoid crisping their roast potatoes（避免土豆烤很脆）、reject thin-crust pizzas（拒绝薄皮比萨饼）和 only_____toast their bread（只_____烤面包）应在语义上相近，都体现“避免以高温烤制食物”这一做法。A选项 partially 代入文中，表示“只将面包烤到差不多熟即可”，符合语义要求，故选 A。

【D】9. A. Unless B. Since C. If D. While

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑。A项表示“除非，如果不”；B项表示“既然；由于”；C项表示“如果”；D项表示“尽管”。空格所在句提到，_____已有研究表明丙烯酰胺会造成小鼠神经损伤，没有……证据表明它会导致人类患癌。由“已有研究表明”和“没有……证据表明”可推知，逗号前后内容语义上存在转折或让步关系。D选项 While 作连词时，可表让步，意为“虽然；尽管”，代入文中，符合逻辑要求，故选 D。

【C】10. A. secondary B. external C. conclusive D. negative

【解析】本题考查句内语义+形容词辨析。A项表示“次要的；中等的”；B项表示“外部的；表面的”；C项表示“结论性的，确凿的”；D项表示“负面的；消极的；否定的”。空格所在句提到，虽然已有研究表明丙烯酰胺会造成小鼠神经损伤，但并没有_____证据表明它会导致人类患癌。由空格所在句逗号前后两部分间的让步关系可知，虽有研究表明丙烯酰胺会对小鼠神经造成损伤，但能表明其会导致人类患癌的证据应是不确切的，因此空格所填词应表示“确切的”这一含义。C选项 conclusive 代入文中，表示“没有确凿的证据表明丙烯酰胺会导致人类患癌”，符合文意，故选 C。

【C】11. A. insufficient B. bound C. likely D. slow

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词辨析。A项表示“不足的；不能胜任的”；B项表示“必然会；受约束的，有义务的”；C项表示“有可能”；D项表示“缓慢的；迟钝的”。空格所在句提到，科学家表示，这种化合物_____致癌，但并没有确凿的科学依据。由“没有确凿的科学依据”可知，这种化合物会致癌应只是科学家的一种猜测。备选项中，C选项 likely 代入文中，表示“可能会致癌”，符合语义，故选 C。

【A】12. A. On the basis of B. At the cost of C. In addition to D. In contrast to

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+介词短语辨析。A项表示“基于，以……为由”；B项表示“以……为代价”；C项表示“除……外还”；D项表示“与……形成对比”。空格所在句提到，____预防原则，听从英国食品标准局的建议可以说是……可见，该句是从预防原则出发来评判“听从食品标准局的建议”这一做法，故空格所填词应用以引出评判这一做法的原则。备选项中，A选项 On the basis of 用于引出做某事的依据，代入文中，意为“基于预防原则”，符合文意，故选A。

【B】13. A. interesting B. advisable C. urgent D. fortunate

【解析】本题考查句内语义+形容词辨析。A项表示“有趣的”；B项表示“明智的；可取的”；C项表示“紧急的；急迫的”；D项表示“幸运的；吉祥的”。空格所在句提到，基于预防原则，听从英国食品标准局的建议可以说是____。结合备选项可知，空格处应填入形容词来评价“听从英国食品标准局的建议”这一做法。但仅从此处无法得知英国食品标准局的建议的具体内容，因其在上一段有出现，故直接看上下段：上段提到，英国食品标准局就一种化合物的风险发布了一则公开警告，这种化合物产生于一些高温烤制的食物中。因此，英国食品标准局建议人们避免用高温烤制食物。空格所在段首句指出，关于这种化合物致癌的说法，并没有确凿的证据。可见，空格所在句旨在说明，如果从预防原则出发，人们应该听从英国食品标准局的建议，以防患未然，这说明英国食品标准局的建议是值得采取的。B选项 advisable 代入文中，表示“听从英国食品标准局的建议可以说是明智的”，符合语义，故选B。

【D】14. A. As usual B. In particular C. By definition D. After all

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑。A项表示“照例”；B项表示“尤其”；C项表示“必然；总是”；D项表示“毕竟”。因空格处位于该段末句句首，且空格所在句与上文联系紧密，故需结合上文解题。看上下句分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。后句提到，基于预防原则，听从英国食品标准局的建议可以说是明智的；空格所在句接着提到，____，吸烟致癌的传言流传了多年后才找到证据证明这一……结合上题可知，英国食品标准局的建议虽没有确凿的证据支撑，但可以防患未然。由此可判断，空格所在句是以“如今关于吸烟致癌的传言已有证据证明”来进一步解释说明“听从英国食品标准局的建议是明智的”。备选项中，D选项 After all 一般放在句首用来解释或支撑上文的观点，代入文中，符合上下文逻辑，故选D。

【C】15. A. resemblance B. combination C. connection D. pattern

【解析】本题考查句内语义+名词辨析。A项表示“相似之处”；B项表示“组合；混合物”；C项表示“联系，关联”；D项表示“模式；图案；样品”。空格所在句提到，毕

竟，吸烟致癌的传言流传了多年后才找到证据证明这一_____。由此可知，吸烟致癌的传言最后得到了证实，也就是说，吸烟与癌症之间是存在联系的，空格所在句中的 evidence（证据）正是用来证明吸烟与癌症之间是有联系的。备选项中，C 选项 connection 代入文中，符合语义，故选 C。

【B】16. A. made B. served C. saved D. used

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“做；构成”；B 项表示“端上（菜、饮料）；为……服务”；C 项表示“拯救；节省；保存”；D 项表示“使用”。空格所在句提到，毫无疑问，一块水煮牛肉总是可以在周日与一些清蒸蔬菜一起被_____，没有约克郡布丁，也没有葡萄酒。可见，空格处需填入一个动词，构成句子的谓语 can...be_____up，与其前的 a piece of boiled beef 构成主谓关系。B 选项 served 与 up 搭配，意为“端上（食物）”，代入文中，表示“一块水煮牛肉总是可以在周日与一些清蒸蔬菜一起被端上餐桌”，符合文意，故选 B。

【A】17. A. To be fair B. For instance C. To be brief D. In general

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑。A 项表示“说句公道话，公平说”；B 项表示“例如”；C 项表示“简言之”；D 项表示“通常；总的来说”。空格所在句提到，____，英国食品标准局表示，不是建议人们……不吃烤制食品，而是减少他们一生中烤制食品的摄入量。可见，英国食品标准局只是建议减少烤制食品的摄入量，而不是戒除。从建议本身来看，英国食品标准局的这一建议很客观，也很中肯。A 选项 To be fair 代入文中，符合语义及逻辑，故选 A。

【B】18. A. reluctantly B. entirely C. gradually D. carefully

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+副词辨析。A 项表示“不情愿地，勉强地”；B 项表示“完全地；彻底地”；C 项表示“逐渐地”；D 项表示“仔细地；小心地”。空格所在句提到，公平地说，英国食品标准局表示，不是建议人们_____不吃烤制食品，而是减少他们一生中烤制食品的摄入量。由此可知，英国食品标准局对于人们吃烤制食品的建议是减少摄入量，也就是说可以吃，并不是完全不吃。B 选项 entirely 代入文中，符合语义，故选 B。

【C】19. A. promise B. experience C. campaign D. competition

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词辨析。A 项表示“承诺；希望”；B 项表示“经验；经历”；C 项表示“运动；战役”；D 项表示“竞争；比赛”。由空格所在句句首的 However 可知，空格所在句与上文存在转折关系，故需结合上文分析。看上下句：英国食品标准局建议人们减少他们一生中烤制食品的摄入量；接着空格所在句提到，然而，它的（英国食品标准局的）_____冒着给人留下一意孤行且过分保护的印象的风险。可见，空格所在句转而指出

英国食品标准局提出这一建议的风险，故空格所填词应能合理概括英国食品标准局提出这一建议的举动。备选项中，C 选项 campaign 指为实现社会或政治目的而进行的一系列有计划的活动或活动，代入文中，符合语义，故选 C。

【D】20. A. follow up B. pick up C. open up D. end up

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词短语辨析。A 项表示“随后做……”；B 项表示“捡起”；C 项表示“开放”；D 项表示“以……而结束”。空格所在句提到，持续不断的健康恐吓只会____无人听信。该句为文章最后一句，意在强调持续的健康恐吓导致的最终结果。D 选项 end up 可与 with 构成搭配 end up with...，意为“以……告终”，代入文中，表示“持续不断的健康恐吓只会以无人听信告终”，符合文意，故选 D。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 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. 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. 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. 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. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

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. 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?

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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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.

【C】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

【解析】根据题干可分别定位至第一段。一段首句提到，包括 Cooper 在内的一群工党议员呼吁在英国设立一项“文化之镇”奖；后文进一步指出这一提议的理由：Cooper 和她的同僚们认为，赫尔市摘得的“文化之城”这一桂冠为其带来了 2.2 亿英镑的投资，并使艺术作品大量涌现，这样的成功不应局限于城市。由此可推测，Cooper 和她的同僚们认为，正如“文化之城”殊荣给赫尔市带来了巨大的经济收益一样，若将此类成功推广到小镇，即设立“文化之镇”奖，那么该奖项同样可以为英国的小镇带来经济收益。由此可初步判断 C 正确。另外，一段明确指出，“文化之镇”奖可以吸引资金并创造就业机会，即可以增强小镇的经济实力，故可确定 C 正确。

【B】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

【解析】根据题干可定位至二段首句，其中 might be regarded...as 与该句中的 might see...as 表意相同。该句提到，有些人可能会把这项提议（设立“文化之镇”奖）视为一个安慰奖，因为英国已无法再申请更有声望的“欧洲文化之都”称号了。由此可见，一些人不赞成该提议，但由此无法判断答案，故需联系下文。二段后文指出，怀疑者或许会推测，英国不顾一

切地想要在脱欧后的世界重塑自我，即将消失在无休止的自我庆祝热潮中：继“文化之镇”后，谁知道接下来会是什么呢——文化乡村？文化郊区？抑或是文化小村庄？可见，二段首句初步指出一些人不赞成该提议，这里则进一步流露出怀疑者对该提议的讽刺——英国脱欧之后无法再申请“欧洲文化之都”称号，只能自己设立奖项来自我庆祝。综上可知，在一些人看来，在英国设立“文化之镇”奖的提议只是一种自欺欺人的尝试，故 B 正确。既然人们对该提议持消极态度，那就不可能将其看作“一次明智的妥协”或“一个引人注目的奖励”，故排除 A、C。此外，文中并没有相关信息表明设立“文化之镇”将难以实现，故排除 D。

【D】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

【解析】根据 a title holder is successful 可定位至第三段，题干与文段中的 successful holders of such titles 相对应。文中提到，那些真正成功的此类称号的拥有者除了在这一年内使酒店满房、引入广受关注的艺术活动以及媒体的正面报道外，还会做很多事情。由此无法得知一个真正成功的称号拥有者还会做哪些更重要的事情，故需联系下文。后文提到，它们（真正成功的此类称号拥有者）改变当地居民的愿望；它们将城市的自身形象逐渐推向更自信大胆、更乐观的一面。综上可知，对称号拥有者来说，更重要的是要关注人民的愿望和城市形象的进一步提升，即致力于城市的长远发展，这样才是真正的成功，故 D 正确。

【B】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

【解析】根据 Glasgow 可定位至第三段。原文第六句提到，但这（it）是可以做到的：Glasgow 作为“欧洲文化之都”的那一年，无疑可被视为将这座城市变成延续至今的艺术、音乐以及戏剧重镇的一系列复杂因素中的一个因素。由此可知，该句冒号后 Glasgow 的事例是对冒号前内容的举例论证，但要弄清作者在三段提及 Glasgow 的目的，还需明确该句中 it 的具体指代，故需联系上文。三段提到，那些真正成功的称号拥有者会做很多事情；文段进一步指出，这很难做到，需要远见卓识及各个部门的合作；随后转而提到“这（it）是可以做到的”，并列举 Glasgow 如何成为成功的称号拥有者来加以论证。综上可知，三段第六句中的 it 指代“成为成功的称号拥有者”这件事，而作者在三段提及 Glasgow 的事例正是为了支

持“成为成功的称号拥有者虽然很难，但还是可以做到”这一观点，故 B 正确。显然，作者并未拿 Glasgow 的事例与前文所提及的事例做对比，且前文也并未提及可以与 Glasgow 的成功案例构成对比的具体案例，故排除 A。文中并未将 Glasgow 的事例作为一个背景故事来衬托主题，也并未将其作为一个引子来引出相关话题，故排除 C、D。

【C】25. What is the author's attitude towards the proposal?

- A. Skeptical.
- B. Objective.
- C. Favourable.
- D. Critical.

【解析】找出关键词 the author's attitude 和 the proposal。本题询问作者对该提议（设立“文化之镇”奖）的态度，由此无法准确定位，需从全文主旨入手。文章首段引出主题，即英国工党议员提议在英国设立“文化之镇”奖，并说明提议的理由。二段指出怀疑者对该提议的看法——“文化之镇”奖只是一个安慰奖，设立该奖项是一种自欺欺人的做法。三、四段点明作者对该提议的看法：三段指出包括“文化之镇”在内的称号虽非灵丹妙药，但运作成功的确会带来持久利益，这虽然很难，但也不是做不到；四段指出“文化之镇”的真正意义，并建议英国文化大臣接受这一提议并付诸行动。由三段中作者对“称号拥有者可以获得真正的成功”的乐观态度以及四段中作者对英国文化大臣的建议可知，作者对设立“文化之镇”奖这一提议持赞成态度，故 C 正确。既然作者主观上持赞成的态度，就不可能持怀疑的（Skeptical）、客观的（Objective）及批评的（Critical）态度，故排除 A、B、D。

Text 2

Scientific publishing has long been a licence to print money. Scientists need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward. 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.

With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only to find a market for its journal. 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.

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.

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. 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.

In Britain the move towards open access publishing has been driven by funding bodies. In some ways it has been very successful. 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.

Yet the new system has not worked out any cheaper for the universities. 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. These range from around £500 to \$5,000. 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.

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. In both cases, we need a rebalancing of power.

【D】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

【解析】根据 Scientific publishing 和 a licence to print money 可定位至第一段首句。该句提到，科学出版业一直是一本万利的行业。由此无法得知科学出版业被视为“一本万利”的行业的原因，故需联系下文。第一段第二句提到，科学家会无偿地向期刊提供论文；第三句提到，其他科学家也会免费进行同行评审的专业性工作。二段也明确提到，论文内容是免费获得的，科学出版商只需为其期刊寻找市场。综上可知，科学出版业被视为“一本万利”的行业的部分原因是其内容的获取不需要任何费用，故 D 正确。A 项根据第二、三段科学出版商获取暴利的相关数据臆断出“科学出版商资金供应在增长”，但原文并未提及相关信息；B 项从第二段首句 needs only find a market for its journal 捏造出“出版商营销策略已获成功”，但原文重在强调其获利轻松（只需找销路，而销路其实也不愁），并不在说明其具体营销策略的好坏；C 项曲解首段③句 perform the specialised work of peer review also for free，此处明言同行评议为“无偿”进行，不存在“支出减少”。

【A】27. According to Paragraphs 2 and 3, scientific publishers like Elsevier have_____.

- A. thrived mainly on university libraries
- B. gone through an existential crisis
- C. revived the publishing industry
- D. financed researchers generously

【解析】根据题干可定位至第二段和第三段。第二段第三句提到，科学出版商照例报告他们的企业利润率接近 40%，而与此同时，其他出版业正处于生死存亡之际。三段提到，爱思唯尔公司去年盈利超过 9 亿英镑，而仅英国的大学在 2016 年就花费了超过 2.1 亿英镑以使科研人员能够访问他们自己在公费资助下的研究。由此可知，各大学在获取论文访问权上的花费对爱思唯尔公司的盈利贡献很大，可初步判断 A 正确，还需联系上文进一步验证。二段提到，本世纪之前，大学图书馆对价格还不是很敏感。综上可知，大学图书馆对价格的不敏感成就了科学出版商，使其在出版业的低潮期仍得以蓬勃发展，而三段中爱思唯尔公司的例子正是科学出版商依靠来自大学图书馆的业务取得蓬勃发展的具体说明，故 A 正确。

【C】28. How does the author feel about the success of Sci-Hub?

- A. Relieved.
- B. Puzzled.
- C. Concerned.
- D. Encouraged.

【解析】根据 the success of Sci-Hub 可定位至第四段。原文提到，Sci-Hub 的成功有赖于研究者们传播自己合法获取的文献副本，其成功表明合法的（科学出版）生态系统已经在其用户中失去了合理性，必须对该系统进行改革以便它能为所有参与者服务。可见，作者对 Sci-Hub 的成功持否定态度，认为 Sci-Hub 的成功暗示了科学出版业亟须改革，由此可初步判断 C 正确。为进一步印证答案，可联系上文。四段首句指出，作为对科学出版商获取暴利的反击，Sci-Hub 出现了，它是最猛烈（The most drastic）且完全非法的（thoroughly illegal）。可见，作者对 Sci-Hub 的成功应当是担忧的，故 C 正确。根据上述的分析可知，作者对 Sci-Hub 的成功持否定态度，而 A 选项（令人宽慰的）和 D 选项（鼓舞人心的）均带有正面感情色彩，与文中感情色彩不一致，故都排除。同时，在四段第二句中，作者明确指出了 Sci-Hub 成功的原因在于其依靠研究者们传播自己合法获取的文献副本，可见作者对其成功并不困惑，故排除 B。

【A】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

【解析】根据 open access terms 可定位至第五段。原文提到，英国一半以上的科研成果都是按照开放获取的条款发表的：要么从发表那一刻起就可以免费获取，要么在一年或更长时间内通过网络付费获取，以使出版商能在（科研成果）向公众开放前获利。由此可知，开放获取的条款能够让出版商有一些赚钱的空间，故 A 正确。B、C 项反向曲解第六段②至④句“开放获取出版向科学文献的作者（即科学家）收取高昂的论文准备费用，且一直在快速持续增加”；D 项反向曲解第六段①句“开放获取出版对于大学而言并未便宜分毫”。

【D】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.

【解析】根据 the scientific publishing model 可定位至第六段。原文提到，在某种程度上，科学出版模式类似于社交网络经济：人们免费提供劳动以期换取社会地位，而赚取巨额利润的则是少数经营市场的大公司。由此可知，在科学出版模式下，众多科研人员为了获得学术地位免费提供论文，而从中赚取巨额利润的则是少数大公司，即少数大公司依靠众多科研人员提供的免费论文发展壮大，故 D 正确。A 项与文义不符，本文开篇即指出科学出版业一本万利，依靠大学图书馆的高昂订阅费获取暴利，随后介绍当前出现的一些新的出版模式，要么非法，要么换汤不换药，反而更加重科研经济负担，并未提及“试用订阅（Trial subscription）”；B 项源于第七段首句 labour is provided free in exchange for the hope of status，但该句说明科学家处于弱势，只能用劳动来换取社会地位，而非其劳动战胜了社会地位；C 项曲解第六段④句，该句指出“论文准备费（即成本）”在持续增加，而非“成本得到了很好的控制”。

Text 3

Progressives often support diversity mandates as a path to equality and a way to level the playing field. 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.

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.

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. If the bills become law, state boards and commissions will be required to set aside 50 percent of board seats for women by 2022.

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. In signing the measure, California Governor Jerry Brown admitted that the law, which expressly classifies people on the basis of sex, is probably unconstitutional.

The US Supreme Court frowns on sex-based classifications unless they are designed to address an "important" policy interest. 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."

But are such government mandates even necessary? Female participation on corporate boards may not currently mirror the percentage of women in the general population, but so what?

The number of women on corporate boards has been steadily increasing without government interference.

According to a study by Catalyst, between 2010 and 2015 the share of women on the boards of global corporations increased by 54 percent.

Requiring companies to make gender the primary qualification for board membership will inevitably lead to less experienced private sector boards. That is exactly what happened when Norway adopted a nationwide corporate gender quota.

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.

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.

【A】 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

【解析】根据题干可定位至二段。比对匹配：该段提到，由马萨诸塞州参议员 Jason Lewis 和众议院临时议长 Patricia Haddad 提出的两项议案便是恰当的例子，这两项议案旨在确保各委员会中的“性别平等”。可见，此处提及 Lewis 和 Haddad 的两项议案均是为了佐证上文提到的某种观点，因此要得知作者的具体观点，需联系上文。一段首句提到，进步人士通常支持多样化指令，将其作为一种实现平等和打造公平竞争环境的方式；接着第二句用 But 作为转

折，提到这种政策往往是一种体现美德的虚伪形式，只会让最享有特权的人受益，而对普通人几乎没有帮助。综上可知，Lewis 和 Haddad 的议案是以多样化指令实现平等和打造公平竞争环境的具体事例，而作者并不看好这两项议案，认为这两项议案对普通人几乎没有帮助。换言之，对于普通人来说，这两项议案并不能实现“性别平等”，A 选项与此表意相同，故正确。

【C】 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.

【解析】根据 the California measure 可定位至四段和五段。分析这两段可知，go against the Constitution 分别与四段句中的 unconstitutional 和五段句中的 violates the constitutional guarantee 表意相同。第四段第二句指出，在签署该法规（加利福尼亚州的法规）时，加利福尼亚州州长杰里·布朗承认，这条将人明确按照性别分类的法规很可能是违反宪法的。第五段第二句也提到，法院很可能裁定该法规（加利福尼亚州的法规）违反了“平等保护”这一宪法保障。综上可知，加利福尼亚州的法规可能违背宪法，故 C 正确。

【D】 33. The author mentions the study by Catalyst to illustrate_____.

- A. the harm from arbitrary board decisions
- B. the importance of constitutional guarantees
- C. the pressure on women in global corporations
- D. the needlessness of government interventions

【解析】根据 study by Catalyst 可定位至第七段。原文指出，根据 Catalyst 的一项研究，2010 年至 2015 年间，女性在全球企业董事会中的占比增长了 54%。由此无法得知作者提到 Catalyst 这一研究的目的，故需联系上文。第七段首句指出，在没有政府干预的情况下，公司董事会中女性的人数一直在稳步增加。由此可知，七段句提到的 Catalyst 的研究为第七段首句所述观点的事实论据，证明了在没有政府干预的情况下，公司董事会中女性的人数一直在稳步增加的事实，可见，作者提到 Catalyst 的研究是为了说明政府干预的不必要性，故 D 正确。文中并未提及董事会武断决策所带来的危害的相关信息，故排除 A；第五段虽然提及法院很可能裁定该法规（加利福尼亚州的法规）违反了“平等保护”这一宪法保障，但并未体现宪法保障的重要性，且其与 Catalyst 的研究并无关系，故排除 B；第七段提到，2010 年至 2015 年间，女性在全球企业董事会中的占比增长了 54%，此处并未提及全球企业中女性的压力的相关信息，故排除 C。

【C】 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

【解析】根据题干可定位至第八段第二句。该句提到，这正是挪威在全国范围内实行公司性别配额制时出现的情况。由此无法得知这种情况的具体内容，故需联系上文。第八段首句提到，要求公司将性别作为在董事会中任职的首要条件，将不可避免地导致私营企业董事会经验不足。综上可知，挪威实行公司性别配额制时导致董事会经验不足，即导致经验不足的人员进入董事会，C选项表述与此一致，故正确。A项曲解第八段①句 less experienced private sector boards，此处并非指“人们看法：精英女性在董事会中属于阅历不足的群体”，而是指“客观结果：董事会整体阅历不足”。B项将第八段①句 make gender the primary qualification for board membership，less experienced 断章取义为“人们因女性阅历不足而反对其加入董事会”，但其真正含义为“强制要求增加女董事将导致董事会阅历不足”。D项借文中概念 boards（董事会，公司高层）捏造干扰、文中并未将管理者与工人区分讨论，更未提及二者矛盾。

【B】 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.

【解析】梳理结构：本文共十段，其中，首段引出观点；二、三段介绍两项议案以进一步说明一段的观点；四、五段以加利福尼亚州的一项法规为例，说明将人按照性别分类的法规可能违反宪法；六、七段举例说明政府多样化指令无实施的必要；八、九段揭示实施性别配额政策的负面影响；十段重申观点。概括主旨：文章一段指出，多样化指令只会强化特权，对普通人几乎没有帮助；二、三段列举马萨诸塞州为确保在各委员会中实现“性别平等”的两项议案，并介绍议案提出的原因以及具体内容；四、五段引出加利福尼亚州的一项实行性别配额制的法规，表明其可能违反宪法，并预测美国最高法院可能会裁定该法规违反宪法；六、七段作者对政府多样化指令的必要性提出质疑并以 Catalyst 的一项研究为例，说明政府无须干预；八、九段揭示实施性别配额政策的负面影响，包括导致私营企业董事会经验不足及“金裙”现象；十段重申观点，即公司配额制在很大程度上是利己的措施，对普通女性几乎没有帮助。综上可知，文章使用大量篇幅说明性别配额制政策看似公平，实则强化特权，对大多数人无益且没有实施的必要这一事实，强调制定政策时可行性的重要性，B选项表述与此一致，故正确。文中主要讨论的是女性在委员会和董事会中的占比问题，并非关注

女性就业方面的需求，故排除 A；文章探讨了旨在实现“性别平等”的性别配额制法规，并未提及每个人都应该努力促进社会公正，故排除 C；文章围绕强行实施性别配额制展开论述，与“性别平等”这一社会问题相关，但作者认为强行实施性别配额制没有多大帮助，可能违反宪法且没有实施的必要。可见，文中虽有提及“性别平等”这一社会问题，但无法推断出重大社会问题应该成为立法的焦点，故排除 D。

Text 4

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. 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. 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.

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. 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.

The French tax is not just a unilateral move by one country in need of revenue. 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. 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. At the same time, the European Union, Spain, Britain and several other countries have all seriously contemplated digital services taxes.

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. In other words, they all share a view that the international tax system has failed to keep up with the current economy.

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. 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.

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.

【C】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

【解析】根据 The French Senate 和 passed 可定位至第一段第一句。该句提到，法国参议院通过了一项数字服务税法案，它将向为法国消费者或用户提供数字服务的大型跨国公司征收一项全新的税款。提供数字服务的公司即科技公司，因此法国参议院通过的法案旨在向跨国科技公司征收税款，故 C 正确。A 项利用②句第一分句中碎片信息 Digital services、platform 杂糅而来，但该部分意在解释数字服务税法案中“数字服务”的含义，并非指向法案内容；B 项利用常识误导学生认为“法国对跨国公司收税”意在“保护本土公司利益”，但由第三段首句 in need of revenue 可知，法国数字服务税意在“提高本国财政收入”；D 项利用②句中 targeting advertising based on user data 所传递出的广告影响力“基于用户数据即可精准定投”捏造而来，但它错误属性同 A 项，对应的原文指向的是“数字服务”的具体内容，而非法案本身的内容。

【A】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

【解析】根据 the digital services tax 可定位至第二段首句。该句提到，数字服务税法案目前正在等待总统的签字，可能在未来几周内生效。由该句无法得出答案，故需联系下文分析。第二段第二句提到，但是，数字服务税法案已经引起了重大争议，美国贸易代表开始调查该税是否歧视美国公司，此举可能转而导致美国对法国实施贸易制裁。综上可知，一旦美国贸易代表调查认定数字服务税歧视美国公司，法国就可能受到贸易制裁。换言之，数字服务税可能会引发对法国的反制措施，故 A 正确。

【B】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

【解析】根据 unilateral measures 和 share the opinion that 可定位至第三段、四段和五段，其中前者与三段的 unilateral move 和四段的 unilateral developments 相对应，后者与四段的 share a view that 相对应。第三段首句提到，法国的数字服务税并不仅仅是一个需要税收的国家采取的单边行动。第四段首句提到，这些单边措施在细节方面各不相同，但它们的目都是对跨国公司的净收入及总收入征税，这些国家认为自己应该有权对这些收入征收税款；第四段第二句提到，这些国家都认为，国际税收制度已经跟不上目前的发展状况了。由四段可推知，采取单边措施的国家都认为现有的国际税收制度需要改进，B 选项表述与此相符，故正确。

【C】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

【解析】根据关键词可定位至第五段首句，其中 OECD's current work 与该句中的 (OECD) is currently working 相对应。该句提到，经济合作与发展组织 (OECD) 目前正与 131 个国家进行合作，以期在 2020 年年底之前就一个国际性解决方案 (国际税收制度落后问题的国际性解决方案) 达成共识。由此尚无法得知 OECD 现在的工作情况，故需联系下文进行分析。第五段第二句提到，法国和美国都参与了该组织 (OECD) 的工作，但法国的数字服务税和美国的回应让人们对于国际税收制度的未来走向产生了疑问。由此可推知，OECD 现在的工作仍面临着不确定的前景，故 C 正确。

【B】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

【解析】梳理结构：本文共六段，其中，一、二段介绍法国的数字服务税法案；三至五段由法国个案延展至国际普遍趋势，并指出国际组织的应对措施；六段提出法国数字服务税带来的警告。概括主旨：文章一段指出，法国参议院通过了一项数字服务税法案并介绍其具体内容和主要征税对象；二段介绍数字服务税法案的进展及可能引发的后果；三、四段明确国际税收趋势并非个案，而是大势所趋并揭示该趋势背后的原因——国际税收制度与目前经济发展状况不匹配；五段承接四段，指出经济合作与发展组织的应对措施并说明国际税收趋势的前景；六段提出法国数字服务税带来的警告——国际税收制度如不改革，美国公司将面临沉

重负担。综上可知，全文围绕法国率先征收数字税展开论述，故 B 正确。文章仅在第二段第二句提及法国可能面临贸易制裁，为文中细节信息，故排除 A；文中并未提及法国向跨国科技公司说“不”或要求在数字经济中占有一席之地的相关信息，故排除 C、D。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

- A. Eye fixations are brief
- B. Too much eye contact is instinctively felt to be rude
- C. Eye contact can be a friendly social signal
- D. Personality can affect how a person reacts to eye contact
- E. Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated
- F. Most people are not comfortable holding eye contact with strangers
- G. Eye contact can be aggressive

In a social situation, eye contact with another person can show that you are paying attention in a friendly way. But it can also be antagonistic, such as when a political candidate turns toward their competitor during a debate and makes eye contact that signals hostility. Here's what hard science reveals about eye contact:

【C】41. Eye contact can be a friendly social signal

We know that a typical infant will instinctively gaze into its mother's eyes, and she will look back. This mutual gaze is a major part of the attachment between mother and child. In adulthood, looking at someone else in a pleasant way can be a complimentary sign of paying attention. It can catch someone's attention in a crowded room. "Eye contact and smiles" can signal availability and confidence, a common-sense notion supported in studies by psychologist Monica Moore.

【解析】本段前四句列举了三种情况下目光接触发出的信号，第五句对其进行总结。首先，第一、二句指出，对视是母亲和孩子之间依恋关系的主要部分；接着，第三句指出，成年后，以和善的目光注视别人可以传达你对对方的赞赏性关注；其次，第四句指出，在拥挤的房间里，这种注视可以吸引别人的注意力。最后第五句进行总结：“目光接触和笑容”能够传达出易接触和自信的信号。综上分析可知，该段的核心句为第五句。该句意在说明目光接触能够传达友好、善意的信息，可见它可以是一种友善的社交信号。浏览各选项发现，C 选

项内容与第五句表述一致，故正确，且选项中的 can be a friendly social signal 与该段第三句中的 can be a complimentary sign 和第五句中的 can signal availability and confidence 相呼应。

【E】42. Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated

Neuroscientist Bonnie Auyeung found that the hormone oxytocin increased the amount of eye contact from men toward the interviewer during a brief interview when the direction of their gaze was recorded. This was also found in high-functioning men with some autistic spectrum symptoms, who may tend to avoid eye contact. Specific brain regions that respond during direct gaze are being explored by other researchers, using advanced methods of brain scanning.

【解析】分析发现，第一句中的 hormone oxytocin（催产素）、第二句中的 high-functioning（高功能）和 autistic spectrum symptoms（自闭症谱系障碍）以及第三句中的 Specific brain regions（特定大脑区域）都是一些与生物学相关的词汇，且该段中两次出现 eye contact 以及 gaze。由此可推断，该段主要内容应与“目光接触和生物学因素的关系”有关。浏览各选项发现，E 选项中的 Biological factors 能准确概括前面提到的生物学方面的词汇，且选项内容与该段第三句中的 Specific brain regions that respond during direct gaze are being explored 相呼应，故 E 选项正确。

【G】43. Eye contact can be aggressive

With the use of eye-tracking technology, Julia Minson of the Harvard Kennedy School of Government concluded that eye contact can signal very different kinds of messages, depending on the situation. While eye contact may be a sign of connection or trust in friendly situations, it's more likely to be associated with dominance or intimidation in adversarial situations. "Whether you're a politician or a parent, it might be helpful to keep in mind that trying to maintain eye contact may backfire if you're trying to convince someone who has a different set of beliefs than you," said Minson.

【解析】本段首句引出主题，即情况不同，目光接触传达的信息也不同；第二句承接首句，分别说明两种不同情况下目光接触所传达的信息，即友好的场合中，目光接触是亲近或信任的标志，而对立的场合中，目光接触很可能与支配或胁迫有关；接着第三句以明森的话语为例，对第二句中对立场合下的目光接触做了进一步说明。综上分析可知，该段的核心句为第二句。因第二句句首出现表让步的词 While，根据“转折结构，看转折部分”的原则，可判断该句的核心部分为转折部分，即 it's (eye contact is) ...dominance or intimidation in adversarial situations，G 选项能准确概括该部分主旨，故正确，且选项中的 aggressive 与该部分中的 dominance or intimidation 相呼应。

【A】44. Eye fixations are brief

When we look at a face or a picture, our eyes pause on one spot at a time, often on the eyes or mouth. These pauses typically occur at about three per second, and the eyes then jump to another spot, until several important points in the image are registered like a series of snapshots. How the whole image is then assembled and perceived is still a mystery although it is the subject of current research.

【解析】本段首句指出，在注视一个东西时，我们的目光每次都会停留在一个点上；第二句承接首句指出，通常这些停顿大约每秒3次，然后目光会移到另一个点，直到图像中几个重要的点像一系列快照一样被记录下来；第三句指出，整个图像接下来如何被整合和感知仍然是一个谜。显然，本段描述了目光注视物体时会停留在不同的点上，然后通过整合和感知，最后在大脑中组合成像的过程，重点强调了目光注视一个点的时间之短。A选项表述与此一致，故正确，且选项内容与第一句中的 *our eyes pause on one spot at a time* 和第二句中的 *These pauses...occur at about three per second、jump to another spot、like a series of snapshots* 相呼应。

【D】45. Personality can affect how a person reacts to eye contact

In people who score high in a test of neuroticism, a personality dimension associated with self-consciousness and anxiety, eye contact triggered more activity associated with avoidance, according to the Finnish researcher Jari Hietanen and colleagues. "Our findings indicate that people do not only feel different when they are the centre of attention but that their brain reactions also differ." A more direct finding is that people who scored high for negative emotions like anxiety looked at others for shorter periods of time and reported more comfortable feelings when others did not look directly at them.

【解析】本段首句指出，研究人员称在人格维度测试中得分高的人，目光接触会引发更多与回避有关的活动；第二、三句为具体的研究结果，进一步解释首句内容，第二句指出，结果表明，人们在成为被关注的焦点时，他们感觉不同，大脑反应也不同；第三句指出，更直接的结果显示，在负面情绪方面得分高的人在没有人直视的时候，感觉会更舒服。由此可知，本段通过介绍研究人员的论点以及研究结果，意在说明一个人对目光接触的反应受人格的影响，D选项表述与此一致，故正确，且该选项中的 *Personality* 为原词再现。

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

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. It turned from God and the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and instead favoured a more humanistic approach to

being. 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. 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.

During the Renaissance, the great minds of Nicolaus Copernicus, Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei demonstrated the power of scientific study and discovery. 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. 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. 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.

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. It was with these great revelations that a new kind of philosophy founded in reason was born.

The Church's long-standing dogma was losing the great battle for truth to rationalists and scientists. This very fact embodied the new ways of thinking that swept through Europe during most of the 17th century. 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.

The 17th and 18th centuries were times of radical change and curiosity. Scientific method, reductionism and the questioning of Church ideals was to be encouraged, as were ideas of liberty, tolerance and progress. 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?*". 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.

【参考答案】

46. 文艺复兴使教会的教义与思维方式黯然失色，中世纪与现代之间的鸿沟得以弥合，通向尚未探索的新知识领域。

47. 在他们的每一项发现揭示之前，当时的许多思想家依然保持着更古老的思维方式，包括地心说，即地球是我们宇宙的中心。

48. 尽管教会试图压制这些新一代的逻辑学家和理性主义者，但关于宇宙如何运转的解释

越来越多，而且出现的速度之快让人无法忽视。

49. 当许多人承担起责任，试图将推理和科学哲学融入世界的时候，文艺复兴就结束了，同时，一个新的时代到来了。

50. 这种寻求知识和理解我们已经知道的信息的行为在拉丁语中被称为“sapere aude”，即“敢于求知”。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

The student union of your university has assigned you to inform the international students about an upcoming singing contest. Write a notice in about 100 words.

Write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not use your own name in the notice. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Notice

April 16th, 2019

In order to enrich college students' campus life, the Student Union decides to hold a singing contest.

The contest is to be held at 9:00 a.m. on May 16th in the school hall and will last for three hours. The jury of the contest contains five music professors. Each competitor will be judged mainly on four aspects: tone, intonation, rhythm and singing skills. Competitors can choose songs for performance as they like. Besides, competitors are greatly encouraged to perform original songs which are written by themselves so as to promote the original spirit.

To ensure the contest goes smoothly, several volunteers are needed. Anyone who takes an interest in the contest or volunteering may send personal information to su@sohu.com. We are looking forward to your active participation in this contest!

The Student Union

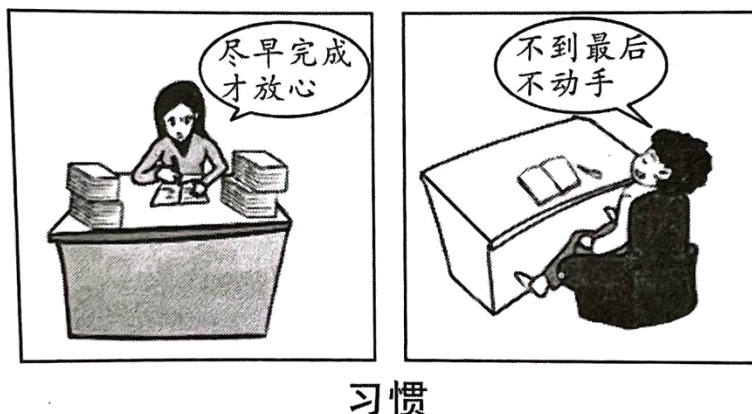
Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the pictures below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the pictures briefly,
- 2) interpret the implied meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20 points)



【参考答案】

The two pictures above present two students' completely opposite attitudes towards their homework. In the left picture, the girl who has finished most of her homework believes that she can rest assured if she finishes it as soon as possible. Nevertheless, in the right picture, the boy who is leaning back in the chair with his notebook blank determines that he will not start until the last minute.

The pictures illustrate how significant a good habit is, especially the good habit of time management. Some people are used to making arrangements in advance so that they can fulfill numerous tasks in a limited time. Others have a tendency to put things off, and the consequence is always unsatisfying because of the limited time. Nowadays, we are living in a fast-developing society, so there are lots of things awaiting us to deal with every day. This requires us to improve the efficiency of our study and work through reasonable time management. Therefore, to some extent, the formation of good habits such as time management helps us to have a better performance in study and work, which is essential to personal development.

To sum up, now that the habit of time management plays such an important role in our study and work, we should take actions to manage our time. For individuals, tools like log books and prioritized To-Do Lists are highly recommended to help us form a good habit. Arranging time in a reasonable way is saving time. Hence, time management is a proper habit to help us accomplish our goals and achieve success.

2019 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Today, we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are all available on our smartphones. 1 of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. But phones 2 on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize. 3 you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you 4 can't find north, a few tricks may help you navigate 5 to civilization, one of which is to follow the land.

When you find yourself 6 a trail, but not in a completely 7 area of land, you have to answer two questions: Which 8 is downhill, in this particular area? And where is the nearest water source? Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. 9, if you head downhill, and follow any H₂O you find, you should 10 see signs of people.

If you've explored the area before, keep an eye out for familiar sights—you may be 11 how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings.

Another 12: Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. 13, even in dense forest, you should be able to 14 gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve 15 the woods. Head toward these 16 to find a way out. At night, scan the horizon for 17 light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution.

18, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the 19 we leave on the landscape. Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can 20 you to civilization.

【C】 1. A. Some B. Most C. Few D. All

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“一些；有些，一部分”；B 项表示“大多数，大部分；最多，最大量”；C 项表示“很少；几乎没有”；D 项表示“全部，所有；每一个”。因空格位于句首，且空格所在第二句信息有限，可联系语义完整的首句解题。首句提到，如今，我们生活在这样一个世界：全球定位系统、数字地图以及其他导航应用程序都可以在我们的智能手机上使用；空格所在句则指出，我们中_____会不带手机就径直走进森林。可见，首句意在铺垫背景，说明智能手机的导航应用程序非常方便，是人们在户外的必备工具，故空格所在句应表达“很少有人会不带手机就径直走进森林”之意。备选项中，C 选项

Few 代入文中，符合语义要求，故选 C。

【C】2. A. put B. take C. run D. come

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词短语搭配。A 项代入表示“使运行；穿戴；举办”；B 项代入表示“承担；呈现”；C 项代入表示“运转”；D 项代入表示“开始；进展；开始运转”。空格所在句提到，但手机_____电池，而电池耗尽的速度比我们所意识到的更快。分析该句并结合备选项可知，空格处需填入一动词与介词 on 构成搭配，体现 phones（手机）和 batteries（电池）之间的关系。C 选项 run 代入文中，可构成固定搭配 run on sth.，表示“靠某物运行”，即手机靠电池运行，符合语义，故选 C。

【B】3. A. Since B. If C. Though D. Until

【解析】本题考查句内语义逻辑。A 项表示“自……以来；因为，既然”；B 项表示“如果；是否；即使”；C 项表示“尽管；不过”；D 项表示“直到……为止”。空格所在句提到，_____你在没有手机也没有指南针的情况下迷路，又……找不到北方，一些技巧也许可以帮你指引方向。显然，“迷路且找不到北方”构成“帮你指引方向”的假设性前提，该句前半部分为一种假设情况，后半部分为可能的解决方案。备选项中，B 选项 If 符合此处逻辑要求，故选 B。

【D】4. A. formally B. relatively C. gradually D. literally

【解析】本题考查句内语义+副词辨析。A 项表示“正式地；礼貌地”；B 项表示“比较而言，相对地”；C 项表示“逐渐地，逐步地”；D 项表示“的确，确实；根据字面意思”。由空格前的 and 可知，you get lost without a phone or a compass（你在没有手机也没有指南针的情况下迷路）和 you_____can't find north（你找_____不到北方）在语义上存在并列关系。结合这两部分的意思可推知，空格所填词应是对“没有手机也没有指南针的情况下迷路，又找不到北方”这一状况的肯定或强调。D 选项 literally 代入文中，意为“你又确实找不到北方”，符合句内逻辑关系及语义，故选 D。

【A】5. A. back B. next C. around D. away

【解析】本题考查句内语义逻辑。A 项表示“回到原处；恢复原状”；B 项表示“（时间）紧接着的；（位置）离得最近的”；C 项表示“环绕；围绕”；D 项表示“离开；朝另一个方向”。空格所在句中 If 引导的条件状语从句（If you...find north）意为：如果你在没有手机也没有指南针的情况下迷路，又确实找不到北方；空格所在的主句（a few tricks...civilization）意为：一些技巧也许可以帮你指引方向_____文明社会……结合常识可推知，空格所在主句部分的 navigate_____to civilization 应表达“指引方向，回到/重返文明社会”之意。备选项中，A 选项 back 代入文中，意为“帮你指引方向，回到文明社会”，符合

语义，故选 A。

【B】6. A. onto B. off C. across D. along

【解析】本题考查介词搭配。A 项表示“到……上，朝……上”；B 项表示“离开；不在（某地）上”；C 项表示“穿过，越过；朝，向”；D 项表示“沿着，循着”。空格所在句位于段首，且挖空较多，语义不完整，可联系语义完整的上段内容进行解题。看上下段：一段末句指出，如果你在没有手机也没有指南针的情况下迷路，又确实找不到北方，一些技巧也许可以帮你指引方向，回到文明社会，其中之一就是沿着地势走。可推测，一段后的内容意在详细介绍迷路时找到正确方向的这些技巧，故空格所在部分 When you find yourself ____ a trail 应与一段第四句相同，均为假设迷路的情况。因此，空格所填词应与 a trail 搭配，表示迷路、走失。B 选项 off 代入文中，表示偏离路线，即迷路，句意通顺，且与一段第四句中的 get lost（迷路）相呼应，故选 B。

【D】7. A. unattractive B. uncrowded C. unchanged D. unfamiliar

【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。A 项表示“无吸引力的；不好的”；B 项表示“不拥挤的”；C 项表示“未改变过的”；D 项表示“不熟悉的，不了解的”。分析句子结构及句意可知，空格前的 but 表明其连接的并列介词短语 off a trail（偏离路线）与 not in a completely area of land（身处一个完全 ____ 区域）构成语义及逻辑上的转折关系。结合常识可知，一个人之所以会偏离路线而迷路，往往是由于他对所在地区不够熟悉，故空格所在部分应表示“并非身处一个完全陌生/不熟悉/不认识的区域”之意。D 选项 unfamiliar 代入文中，符合语义及逻辑要求，故选 D。

【C】8. A. site B. point C. way D. place

【解析】本题考查名词辨析。A 项表示“场所，地方”；B 项表示“观点；位置”；C 项表示“方向；路线”；D 项表示“地方”。空格所在句指出偏离路线但并非身处一个完全陌生的区域时应该考虑的问题：在这个特定的区域里，哪一个 ____ 可以下山？设空句信息有限，且该句位于段首，需结合本段内容解题。本段提到，最近的水源又在哪里？后文又提到，绝大多数人居住在山谷里，且以淡水为生……如果你朝山下沿着发现的任何“水分子”走，你……应该会发现人类的踪迹。综上可知，山下的方向有人类居住的可能性较大，且迷路者的目的是找寻人类生活的地方，那么 downhill（向山下）应该是其努力辨别并选择的方向，因此空格所填词应表示“方向”。C 选项 way 代入文中，意为“哪一个方向可以下山”，符合语义，故选 C。

【A】9. A. So B. Yet C. Instead D. Besides

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑。A 项表示“因此，所以”；B 项表示“但是，然而”；C

项表示“相反；而；却”；D项表示“除此之外”。空格位于句首，且备选项均为表上下文逻辑关系的词，可见空格所填词应体现其前后内容的逻辑关系，需联系上文解题。第二段第三句提到，绝大多数人居住在山谷里，且以淡水为生；接着空格所在第四句提到，____，如果你朝山下沿着发现的任何“水分子”走，你……应该会发现人类的踪迹。分析可知，第三、四句之间存在因果关系。A选项 So 代入文中，符合上下文逻辑关系，故选 A。

【D】10. A. immediately B. intentionally C. unexpectedly D. eventually

【解析】本题考查句内语义逻辑。A项表示“即刻”；B项表示“故意地”；C项表示“出人意料地”；D项表示“终于”。空格所在句意为：所以，如果你朝山下沿着发现的任何“水分子”走，你应该会____发现人类的踪迹。结合备选项可知，空格处应填入一副词，体现“如果你朝山下沿着发现的任何‘水分子’走”这一假设条件与“应该会发现人类的踪迹”这一结果之间的关系。D选项 eventually 强调经历一段时间或一系列事件后达到最终结果，符合此处语境及句意要求，故选 D。

【A】11. A. surprised B. annoyed C. frightened D. confused

【解析】本题考查句内语义+形容词辨析。A项表示“惊讶的，诧异的”；B项表示“烦恼的，生气的”；C项表示“受惊的，害怕的”；D项表示“困惑的，糊涂的；不清楚的”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句破折号前提到，如果你之前探索过这个区域，那么就要密切注意熟悉的景象。破折号后提到，你也许会____识别出一块独特的岩石或一棵特别的树竟能如此迅速地帮你找回方向。其中，破折号后的 a distinctive rock or tree 是破折号前 familiar sights 的具体实例。由此可推知，破折号后的内容是对其前内容的补充说明，即用具体的实例对其前所提到的识路技巧（密切注意熟悉的景象）进行补充说明。空格后的从句 how quickly...是对用密切注意熟悉的景象这一技巧找回方向用时之短的惊叹，空格所填词应与该从句语气一致。A选项 surprised 与 how quickly 所体现的惊叹语气一致，代入文中，意为“你也许会惊讶于识别出一块独特的岩石或一棵特别的树竟能如此迅速地帮你找回方向”，符合语义，故选 A。

【B】12. A. problem B. option C. view D. result

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词辨析。A项表示“问题；困难”；B项表示“选择；可选择的东西”；C项表示“（理解）方法、方式；观点”；D项表示“结果，后果”。空格位于四段首句，且空格前出现 Another 一词，这表明上文应提到了空格所填词的同类事物，需联系上文信息解题。二段介绍了在不完全陌生区域迷路时的识路技巧：朝山下沿着发现的任何“水分子”走以发现人类的踪迹。三段介绍了在相对熟悉区域的识路技巧：密切注意熟悉的景象。四段首句冒号后的内容是对其前内容的解释说明，冒号引出另一种方案，即登上高处去探寻人类居住的迹象，显然，这是另一种可供选择的识路技巧。B选项 option 代入文

中，意为“另一种选择：登上高处去探寻人类居住的迹象”，符合语义，故选 B。

【D】13. A. Above all B. In contrast C. On average D. For example

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑。A 项表示“最重要的是；首要的是”；B 项表示“对比之下”；C 项表示“平均来看，通常”；D 项表示“例如”。空格位于四段第二句句首，且备选项均为表上下文逻辑关系的短语，由此可知，空格处所填内容应体现空格所在的第二句与上文第四段第一句的逻辑关系，需联系上文。第一句提到（识别方向的）另一种选择：登上高处去探寻人类居住的迹象；空格所在的句则提到，____，即使在茂密的森林中，你也应该能够……由于人们修建道路、火车轨道和其他小路所形成的林线缺口，该句中的 gaps in the tree line 是人类活动（修建道路、火车轨道和其他小路）的产物，也正是第一句中人类居住的迹象（signs of human habitation）的具体实例。由此可见，空格所在的第二句是对第一句的举例说明。D 选项 For example 表举例，符合逻辑要求，故选 D。

【C】14. A. bridge B. avoid C. spot D. separate

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。A 项表示“弥合，消除；在……上架桥”；B 项表示“避免；躲避”；C 项表示“发现；注意到；看出”；D 项表示“把……隔开，分离；分辨”。由空格所在句句首的 For example 可知后文是对首句的举例说明，需联系起来解题。首句提到，另一种选择：登上高处去探寻人类居住的迹象；空格所在句举例说明第一句内容，且后文中的由于人们修建道路、火车轨道和其他小路所形成的林线缺口（gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths）正是人类居住的具体迹象。由此可推知，空格处所填词应与第一句中的 look for（探寻）相呼应，C 选项 spot 代入文中，符合语义，故选 C。

【B】15. A. from B. through C. beyond D. under

【解析】本题考查介词搭配。A 项表示“自，从，由”；B 项表示“穿过，通过；切断，切开”；C 项表示“超出；在……的另一边”；D 项表示“在……下面”。空格所在句中，people carve____the woods 省略关系词 which/that 的定语从句，修饰 roads, train tracks, and other paths，且省略的关系词在该定语从句中作 carve 的宾语。结合备选项可知，空格所填介词应能体现 carve（修路；铺路）与 the woods（森林）之间的关系。空格所在句提到，即使在茂密的森林中，你也应该能够发现由于人们修建____森林的道路、火车轨道和其他小路所形成的林线缺口。由林线出现缺口可推知，此处人类修建的道路等穿过了森林，B 选项 through 代入文中，表示“穿过森林修路”，符合句意，故选 B。

【D】16. A. posts B. links C. shades D. breaks

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“工作，职位；柱，杆”；B 项表示“联系，关联；线路”；C 项表示“背阴处，阴凉处；阴影”；D 项表示“裂口，缺口；休息”。空格

前出现表示指代关系的词 these，由此可知，上文必然出现 these_____的具体指代，需联系上文解题。原文提到，即使在茂密的森林中，你也应该能够发现由于人们修建穿过森林的道路、火车轨道和其他小路所形成的林线缺口；空格所在句意为：朝着这些_____行进以便找到出路。由此可知，these 指代句中的 gaps in the tree line（林线缺口）。备选项中，D 选项 breaks 与 gaps（缺口）属于同义复现，these breaks 可指代 gaps in the tree line，故选 D。

【A】17. A. artificial B. mysterious C. hidden D. limited

【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。A 项表示“人造的，人工的；人为的”；B 项表示“神秘的，难以解释的”；C 项表示“隐藏的，隐秘的；潜在的”；D 项表示“有限的”。空格后表举例的 such as 表明，_____light sources（_____光源）与其后的 fires（火）和 streetlights（路灯）为包含与被包含关系，即_____light sources 应具有火与路灯的某种共同特征。由常识可知，火和路灯都是人造光源，故 A 选项 artificial 正确。且 artificial 代入文中，意为“在夜间，扫视地平线，寻找像火和路灯之类的人造光源”，与该段的“探寻人类居住的迹象（look for signs of human habitation）”相呼应，进一步印证 A 选项正确，故选 A。

【A】18. A. Finally B. Consequently C. Incidentally D. Generally

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑。A 项表示“最后，终于”；B 项表示“因此，所以”；C 项表示“顺便提一下；偶然地”；D 项表示“总体上来说；普遍地”。空格位于五段段首，且备选项均为表上下文逻辑关系的副词。可见，空格所填词应体现空格所在段与上文的逻辑关系，需联系上文信息解题。二至四段分别描述了在三种不同情况下的识路技巧：在不完全陌生的区域的识路技巧、在相对熟悉的区域的识路技巧以及通常情况下的另一种识路技巧；空格后则提到，假设你在人类经常去的地方迷了路，去寻找……可见，五段呈现的是又一种情况下的识路技巧，且五段为文章末段，故这也是针对迷路的最后一个建议，A 选项 Finally 符合语境及逻辑要求，故选 A。

【B】19. A. memories B. marks C. notes D. belongings

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词辨析。A 项表示“记忆力；记忆，回忆”；B 项表示“记号；标记；迹象”；C 项表示“笔记；便条”；D 项表示“所有物；财物”。空格所在句提到，假设你在人类经常去的地方迷了路，去寻找人们在景观上留下的_____。分析可知，look for the_____为五段要介绍的识路技巧的具体操作方法，可见，有关该技巧的内容应在下文有具体的说明，解答该题还需联系本段其他内容。原文提到，路边树上的刻痕、轮胎印以及其他特征都可以……你到文明社会。分析可知，原文举例来说明哪些特征可以帮助识路，而 Trail blazes、tire tracks 和 other features（路边树上的刻痕、轮胎印以及其他特征）应为空格所填词的具体例证。B 选项 marks 代入文中，表示“去寻找人们在景观上留下的痕迹”，能够概括文中提到的路边树上的刻痕、轮胎印以及其他特征，符合文意，故选 B。

【C】 20. A. restrict B. adapt C. lead D. expose

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义+动词短语搭配。A 项表示“限制，控制；约束”；B 项表示“使适应”；C 项表示“领路；引领”；D 项表示“使暴露（于险境）；使接触”。分析可知，空格所在句是对文段提到的思路技巧的举例说明，需联系起来解题。原文阐述了在人类经常去的地方迷路时的识路技巧，即寻找人们在景观上留下的痕迹；空格所在句用实例（路边树上的刻痕、轮胎印以及其他特征）具体说明原文提到的痕迹，因此空格所在句应表明这些人为留下的痕迹可以指引迷路的人回到文明社会。C 选项 lead 代入文中，表示“路边树上的刻痕、轮胎印以及其他特征可以指引你回到文明社会”，符合语义；此外，lead you to civilization 也与一段中的 help you navigate back to civilization 相呼应，故选 C。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Financial regulators in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. The main purpose of this "clawback" rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institutions. 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.

"Short-termism," or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England's top economist, Andrew Haldane. 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.

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. 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. This has been dubbed "quarterly capitalism."

In addition, new digital technologies have allowed more rapid trading of equities, quicker use of information, and thus shorter attention spans in financial markets. "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.

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." In its latest survey of CEO pay, *The Wall Street Journal* finds that "a substantial part" of executive pay is now tied to performance.

Much more could be done to encourage "long-termism," such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions. In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting rights in a company.

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. 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.

【A】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

【解析】根据题干可定位至第一段，其中 motive 与第一段中的 purpose 相对应。第一段提到，英国金融监管机构已经对大型银行的高管们强制推行了一项非同寻常的规定；随后提到，该项“收回”规定的主要目的是让银行家们对有害的冒险行为负责，并恢复公众对金融机构的信任。可见，强制推行新规的一个动机是增强银行家们的责任意识，故 A 正确。B 项对④句 larger benefit...all corporations 断章取义，该句含义实为“新规有望带来更大的益处——企业将会制定更多长期决策”。C 项夸大其词，文中只提及“一项新的银行业监管规定”，并未提及“一套新的金融监管体制”（a new system of financial regulation 无据可依）。D 项对②句 guaranteed bonus of top executives 断章取义，与该句完整含义“新规会推迟高管固定奖金的发放”相悖。

【D】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

【解析】根据 Alfred Marshall 和 quoted 可定位至第二段。该段提到，他（安德鲁·霍尔丹）引用 Alfred Marshall 的话来描述这种金融上的急躁表现。可见，引用 Alfred Marshall 的话是

为了表明金融上的急躁表现，而要得知这一急躁表现的具体内容，需联系上文。第二段首句提到，英格兰银行首席经济学家安德鲁·霍尔丹表示，“短期效益主义”，或者说对快速获利的渴求，在上市公司中已经加剧。由此可知，二段句引用 Alfred Marshall 的话是为了表明“短期效益主义”这一金融上的急躁表现，故 D 正确。A 项将“渴望快速获利的心理/行为”曲解为“实现快速获利的条件”，从而将态度由“否定”改为“肯定”。B 项将缺乏耐心者（短期主义者）所指“上市公司管理者/股东（in publicly traded companies）”篡改为“政府（governments）”。C 项文中未论及“公开上市公司的组织架构（solid structure 无据可依）”。

【B】23. It is argued that the influence of transient investment on public companies can be_____.

- A. indirect
- B. adverse
- C. minimal
- D. temporary

【解析】根据 transient investment 和 companies 可定位至第三段，其中 transient investment 与该段中的 Transient investors 相对应。原文提到，那些要求公司提供高额季度利润的短期投资者，会妨碍一个公司投资长期研究或建立顾客忠诚度的努力。由此可知，短期投资对上市公司的影响是不利的，故 B 正确。A 项不符合第三段②句 can hinder a firm's efforts 传递的“短暂型投资直接影响上市公司”之意。C、D 项均由 transient（短暂的，转瞬即逝的）捏造而来，但背离②句含义：“投资长期研究项目”和“建立客户忠诚”均于企业长远发展至关重要，故公司在这些方面的努力受阻所造成影响应是“深远的、致命的”，绝非“暂时的、极小的”。

【C】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

【解析】根据 The US 和 France 可定位至第五段和第六段。第五段提到，在美国，《2002 年萨班斯—奥克斯利法案》已促使大多数上市公司将高管人员的绩效奖金推迟了大约一年发放，这对削弱“短期效益主义”起到了些许作用。由此可见，美国这一措施是为了削弱“短期效益主义”。第六段提到，在法国，持股至少两年的股东在公司有时可以获得更多表决权。但由此无法得知法国这一例子是用来说明什么，故需结合上文解题。第六段首句提到，在鼓励“长期效益主义”方面，我们能做的事情有很多。可见，此句是以法国为例，说明在鼓励“长期效益主义”方面可以采取的方式。综上可知，文中美国和法国的例子是用来说明

削弱“短期效益主义”、推行“长期效益主义”的方式，故 C 正确。

【B】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

【解析】梳理结构：本文共七段，其中，第一段引出话题；第二至四段阐述“短期效益主义”现象；第五、六段提出削弱“短期效益主义”、鼓励“长期效益主义”的举措；第七段总结升华。概括主旨：文章首段提到，英国金融监管机构对大型银行高管们推行新规，并说明其目的；第二至四段具体阐述“短期效益主义”现象，并说明该现象的具体表现、消极影响以及推动因素；第五、六段以美国、法国为例，提出削弱“短期效益主义”、鼓励“长期效益主义”的举措；第七段呼应首段，肯定英国新规的推行，再次提醒银行家们注重长期效益。综上可知，文章旨在强调公司应推行“长期效益主义”，即呼吁公司多一些耐心，故 B 正确。第一段第三句提到，该项“收回”规定的主要目的是让银行家们对有害的冒险行为负责，此处是在说明这项规定需要银行家们对有害的冒险行为负责，并未提及冒险型银行家们的挫败感，故排除 D。第一段第四句提到，政府官员期待着银行以及所有的公司都能做出更多长远的决策。此处意在说明做决策应考虑其长远性，并未提及决断力，故排除 C。由三段可知，“持有单只股票的平均时间缩短、短期投资者要求公司提供高额季度利润”已被戏称为“季度资本主义”。由此无法推断出季度资本主义的失败，故排除 A。

Text 2

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. But another, related force—a policy often buried deep in course catalogs called "grade forgiveness"—is helping raise GPAs.

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.

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. 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. But now most colleges, save for many selective campuses, allow all undergraduates, and even graduate students, to get their low grades forgiven.

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. "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."

That said, there is a way in which grade forgiveness satisfies colleges' own needs as well. 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. 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.

Indeed, grade forgiveness is just another way that universities are responding to consumers' expectations for higher education. 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. On this, students' and colleges' incentives seem to be aligned.

【D】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.

【解析】根据 grade inflation 可定位至第一段。该段提到，分数膨胀通常被认为是高等教育消费者时代的产物，在这个时代，学生被当作等待被取悦的顾客来对待。可见，分数膨胀是受消费者文化影响的结果，故 D 正确。A 项 course catalogs 在首段②句复现，但文中并未涉及“课程目录的变更”。B、C 项由 forgiveness 一词臆断学生和大学对 GPA 缺乏重视、甚至嗤之以鼻，但②句“‘成绩宽恕政策 (grade forgiveness)’，正在推高 GPA”恰恰表明该政策是基于双方对 GPA 的重视、希望提高 GPA 的强烈要求而出台的，两项既与文意相悖，更非公认的“分数膨胀”的原因。

【A】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.

【解析】根据 original 和 grade forgiveness 可定位至第三段，其中 original 与原文中的 first 相

对应, grade forgiveness 与原文中的 this practice 相对应。该段提到, 这一做法 (“分数宽容”) 刚开始实施时, 通常仅面向大一新生, 如果他们在向大学水平的课程过渡的过程中遇到困难, 该做法会给予他们一次在第一学年重修某门课程的机会。由此可知, “分数宽容”最初的目的是帮助大一新生适应大学的学习, 故 A 正确。B、D 项利用第三段①句 as 从句的内容进行干扰, 但“维持毕业率”和“(提升保留率,) 增加学费收入”均为该政策近年来加速实行的原因, 而非其初始目的。C 项借第四段②句“通过重修课程, 学生在后续课程中表现得更好, 最终取得了更大的成功”干扰, 该内容固然是“(高校管理者眼中) 政策对学生的好处”, 但并非政策初衷。

【A】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

【解析】根据题干可定位至第五段。该段提到, “分数宽容”也以某种方式满足了高校自身的需要。由此无法得知“分数宽容”具体满足了高校哪方面的需要, 故需联系下文。后文提到, 对公立高校而言, 国家拨款有时部分取决于它们在诸如毕业率和学生保留率等指标上的良好表现——因此, 通过提升上述(指标)数据, 更好的分数就意味着获得更多拨款。由此可知, “分数宽容”可以满足高校提升毕业率等相关(指标)数据的需要, 从而获得更多的国家拨款, 即更多的财政资助, 故 A 正确。B 项由③句“让学生觉得学费物超所值(即, 提高消费者满意度)”过度引申而来, 但该句实际指“留住在校学生”, 而非“吸引还未入学的学生”。C 项由②句“提高毕业率和保留率”臆测出“成绩宽恕”政策有助于“提升高校教学质量”, 但文中没有信息支撑这一结论。D 项借②句干扰, 但原文为“州政府拨款的部分依据(毕业率和学生保留率高)”, 这一条件并非地方政府本身的需求(governments' needs)。

【C】29. What does the phrase "to be aligned" (Line 4, 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.

【解析】根据题干可定位至第六段。该段提到, 在这一点上, 学生和高校的动机似乎 to be aligned。由此无法确定答案, 故需联系上文。后文提到, 既然学生和家长都希望大学文凭能带来一份工作, 那么培养出尽可能合格的毕业生, 或者说至少看起来合格的毕业生, 对学校就是最有利的。由此可知, 学生和高校具有相同的动机, 即让学生尽可能合格, C 选项内容

符合该描述，故正确。因二者动机一致，所以不可能互相制衡、彼此互补或相互矛盾，故排除 A、B、D。

【B】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

【解析】因 grade forgiveness 在文中多次出现，无法准确定位，且题干要求选出作者探讨“分数宽容”这一做法的方式，故需对全文内容进行分析。文章第一、二段引出话题——高校的“分数宽容”政策；第三至五段分析“分数宽容”政策实施的原因；第六段指出“分数宽容”政策的实质。可见，文章主要通过分析“分数宽容”政策实施背后的原因来探讨该做法，故 B 正确。A 选项内容在文中无法定位，文中并未评估“分数宽容”这一做法的可行性，故排除。第四段虽涉及高校对“分数宽容”这一做法的观点，但并未谈及其他方对此的不同观点，故排除 C。第四、五段虽提到，“分数宽容”这一做法给学生和高校都带来了积极影响，但并未提及这些影响是具有长远性的，故排除 D。

Text 3

This year marks exactly two centuries since the publication of *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus*, by Mary Shelley. 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.

Today the rapid growth of artificial intelligence (AI) raises fundamental questions: "What is intelligence, identity, or consciousness? What makes humans humans?"

What is being called artificial general intelligence, machines that would imitate the way humans think, continues to evade scientists. 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."

Just *how* people think is still far too complex to be understood, let alone reproduced, says David Eagleman, a Stanford University neuroscientist. "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."

But that doesn't mean crucial ethical issues involving AI aren't at hand. The coming use of autonomous vehicles, for example, poses thorny ethical questions. Human drivers sometimes must make split-second decisions. 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. AI "vision" today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans. And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.

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. Along with Singapore, other governments and mega-corporations are beginning to establish their own guidelines. Britain is setting up a data ethics center. India released its AI ethics strategy this spring.

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. It also pledged not to deploy AI whose use would violate international laws or human rights.

While the statement is vague, it represents one starting point. So does the idea that decisions made by AI systems should be explainable, transparent, and fair.

To put it another way: How can we make sure that the thinking of intelligent machines reflects humanity's highest values? Only then will they be useful servants and not *Frankenstein's* out-of-control monster.

【C】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

【解析】根据 Mary Shelley 和 *Frankenstein* 可定位至第一段。该段提到，今年恰逢 Mary Shelley 的《弗兰肯斯坦——现代普罗米修斯的故事》出版两个世纪，由此无法得知文中提及这部小说的原因，故需联系下文。第一段提到，甚至在电灯泡被发明之前，这位作家就创作出了这部非凡的推理小说，该小说预示了未来科技将会引发的诸多伦理问题。随后则提到，如今，人工智能（AI）的迅速发展引发了一些根本性的问题。综上可知，文中提及 Mary Shelley 的小说是因为该小说涉及下文探讨的内容，即 AI 目前引发的一些问题，故 C 正确。

【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

【解析】根据 David Eagleman 和 consciousness 可定位至第四段，其中 consciousness 与第四段

的 how people think 相对应。第四段首句指出 David Eagleman 的观点，即人类的思维方式仍然过于复杂，难以理解，更不用说复制了；四段第二句继续指出 David Eagleman 的观点：

“我们正面临的处境是没有好的理论来解释意识到底是什么，以及究竟如何才能制造出一台拥有人类意识的机器。” 综上可知，在 David Eagleman 看来，我们现在对意识的认识太有限，无法对其进行复制，故 D 正确。A 项利用第四段②句中 explaining what...and how... 设障，却忽略其前否定表达 there are no good theories，从而将原文 no theories explaining... “没有理论能够解释意识、更而提去制造复制意识的机器（即‘人工智能’）” 曲解为 helps explain “有助解释人工智能”。B 项中 robot making 虽与第四段段末 build a machine 同义，但原文意在指出我们目前对意识的认识“阻碍（how you could ever）”而非“误导（misleading）”机器人的制造。C 项虽复现第三段末 popular sci-fi TV series，但原文并未提及“我们目前对意识的认识”与热门科幻剧的关系，而且该处也并非伊格曼的观点。

【B】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

【解析】根据 ethical issues 和 autonomous vehicles 可定位至第五段，其中 ethical issues 与该段中的 ethical questions 表意相同。该段提到，例如，即将投入使用的自动驾驶车辆就引发了棘手的伦理问题。由此无法得知自动驾驶车辆带来的伦理问题的解决措施的详细信息，故需联系下文。第五段第三到第六句指出，人类司机有时必须在瞬间作出决定，他们的反应可能是多种因素的复杂组合；目前，AI 的“眼力”远不及人类的复杂，而且预测一切可能发生的驾驶场景是一项编程难题。综上可知，解决自动，驾驶车辆引发的伦理问题很难，仍然超出我们的能力，故 B 正确。

【A】34. The author's attitude toward Google's pledges is one of_____.

- A. affirmation
- B. skepticism
- C. contempt
- D. respect

【解析】根据 Google's pledges 可定位至第七段，其与第七段的 Google pledged 和 It...pledged 相对应。该段提到，谷歌承诺不会“设计或部署”会造成“全面危害的 AI”，也不会研发由 AI 控制的武器，或利用 AI 进行违反国际规范的监视活动；谷歌还承诺不会部署用途有违国际法或人权的 AI。由此无法得知作者对此承诺的看法，故需联系下文。第八段提到，尽管这项声明含糊不清，但它代表着一个起点。可见，作者认为谷歌的承诺具有正面意义，即作者

对其持肯定态度，故 A 正确。B、C 两个选项均带有负面的感情色彩，与作者对该承诺的态度不符，故都排除。第八段首句仅提及谷歌的声明代表着一个起点，并未表达作者的尊重态度，D 选项属于过度推理，故排除。

【C】 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

【解析】梳理结构：本文共九段，其中，第一段引出问题；第二至四段客观分析问题；第五段举例说明问题；第六至九段介绍各方针对 AI 伦理问题的应对策略。概括主旨：文章第一段通过玛丽·雪莱的小说引出“未来科技将会引发诸多伦理问题”；第二段概述 AI 的发展引发的一些根本性问题；第三段阐述 AI 技术的局限性在于难以模仿人类思维方式；第四段说明 AI 发展的障碍，即人类目前对意识的认知有限；第五段以自动驾驶车辆为例说明 AI 引发的伦理问题；第六段介绍各国政府的应对策略；第七段以谷歌为例，说明企业采取的措施；第八段肯定谷歌的声明及政府的策略；第九段指出未来的发展方向，即确保智能机器的思维能够反映人类的最高价值观。综上可知，全文围绕 AI 引发的伦理问题展开，强调这一问题是非常复杂的，但也是科技发展过程中不可避免的，故 C 正确。

Text 4

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.

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. The decisions made it more difficult for states to collect sales tax on certain online purchases.

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. 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.

Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote that the previous decisions were flawed. "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. 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."

The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since they usually collect sales tax on online purchases already. Now, rivals will be charging sales tax where they hadn't before. Big chains have been collecting sales tax nationwide because they typically have physical stores in whatever state a purchase is being shipped to. 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.

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. Sellers that use eBay and Etsy, which provide platforms for smaller sellers, also haven't been collecting sales tax nationwide. 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.

Retail trade groups praised the ruling, saying it levels the playing field for local and online businesses. The losers, said retail analyst Neil Saunders, are online-only retailers, especially smaller ones. Those retailers may face headaches complying with various state sales tax laws. 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."

【C】 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

【解析】根据题干可定位至第一段。该段提到，根据美国最高法院周四的裁决，美国各州将有权强制更多的人在网购时缴纳销售税。C选项内容与此表述相符，故正确。A项利用“裁定使各州有权（责令企业为它们）收取销售税”所隐含的“企业将增加与各州的联系”错误推断出“企业与各州之间关系会改善”，但双方单纯是命令的发布者与命令的执行者，裁定无关双方关系的改善（抑或恶化）。B项将第二段中新裁定的影响范围“某些网购商品（certain online purchases）”篡改为“大多数在线商家（most online businesses）”，并捏造出新裁定“使他们陷入困境”的说法。D项与“裁定使各州有权对更多网购商品征收销售税（即扩大销售税征收范围）”相悖。

【D】 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

【解析】根据 the overruled decisions 可定位至第二段和第三段。其中 the overruled decisions 与第二段首句中的 overruled a pair of...decisions、第二段第二句中的 The decisions 和第三段首句中的 The cases...overturned 相对应。第二段指出，各州称这两项裁决致使他们每年损失数十亿美元的税收收入；接着指出，这两项裁决也加大了各州对某些网购商品征收销售税的难度。综上可知，在各州看来，被推翻的这两项裁决会带来税收损失，加大征税难度，所以是不利的，故 D 正确。A 项将“原裁定加大对某些网购商品的销售税征收难度”蕴含的“某些电商（线上商家）得利”偷换为“电子商务取得了主导地位”，而文中并未对不同商务模式的市场地位进行比较，“主导地位”纯属无中生有。B、C 项的干扰均源于第三段②句“大多数消费者不知道自己欠税，上缴销售税的消费者也很少”，但前者与“大多数消费者实际得利”相悖，后者将“大多数消费者未自行缴税”错误地归结为“他们对原裁定不满并广泛批评”。

【C】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

【解析】根据题干可定位至第四段。第四段提到，大法官 Anthony Kennedy 写道，之前的裁决存在缺陷。接着提到，他在一份与其他四位大法官联合撰写的意见书中写道，“实体存在规则每年愈发脱离经济现实，并给各州带来了巨大的税收损失。”后文又提到，Kennedy 还写道，这项规则“限制了各州寻求长期繁荣的能力，并且使市场参与者无法在公平的环境下竞争。”由此可知，C 选项内容是对后文内容的同义转述，故正确。A 项将实体存在规则“使各州蒙受巨额财政损失”曲解为它“阻碍了经济发展”，但原文讨论的是各州“税收收入（sales tax, revenue）”，而非整体“经济发展（economic development）”。B、D 项分别与第四段②句和③句实体存在规则“限制了各州寻求长久繁荣的能力”及“使各州蒙受巨额收入损失”相悖。

【B】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.

【解析】根据 welcome the Supreme Court ruling 可定位至第五段，其与该段中的 The ruling is

a victory for 相对应。第五段提到，对于在多个州都拥有实体存在的大型连锁店来说，这项裁决是一个胜利，因为它们通常已经对网购商品征收销售税了。可见，大型连锁店老板最有可能欣然接受最高法院的裁决，故 B 正确。A 项与第七段④句“互联网企业家完全没有受到本次裁定的周全考虑”相悖。C、D 项与第五段④句和第六段②句“第三方商家和小型零售商原本无需代收销售税，而此次裁定迫使他们开始收税”所暗示的“不会欢迎本次裁定”相悖。

【A】 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

【解析】因 the Supreme Court decision Thursday 为全文主要论述对象，且本题考查文章的篇章结构，故需对全文内容进行分析。第一段主要介绍美国最高法院的新裁决及其会带来影响；第二至四段指出旧裁决的内容及其弊端；第五至七段客观描述了新裁决对大型连锁店及小型卖家的影响，并描述了各类商家对其的反应。综上可知，本文对新裁决进行了客观描述并讨论了其会造成影响，故 A 正确。文章并未提及最高法院裁决的形成过程，故排除 B。文章第五至七段指出，新裁决之下有一些“赢家”一如大型连锁店和各州政府，也有“输家”一如小型企业和互联网企业家，这说明新裁决并不是对所有组织都有利。但文章并未大篇幅强调“赢家”和“输家”对新裁决相互矛盾的观点，故排除 C。文章在论述新裁决时并未提及相关案例，故排除 D。

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs C and F** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

A. These tools can help you win every argument—not in the unhelpful sense of beating your opponents but in the better sense of learning about the issues that divide people, learning why they disagree with us and learning to talk and work together with them. If we readjust our view of arguments—from a verbal fight or tennis game to a reasoned exchange through which we all gain mutual respect and understanding—then we change the very nature of what it means to "win" an argument.

B. Of course, many discussions are not so successful. Still, we need to be careful not to accuse opponents of bad arguments too quickly. We need to learn how to evaluate them properly. A large part of evaluation is calling out bad arguments, but we also need to admit good arguments by opponents and to apply the same critical standards to ourselves. Humility requires you to recognize weaknesses in your own arguments and sometimes also to accept reasons on the opposite side.

C. None of this will be easy, but you can start even if others refuse to. Next time you state your position, formulate an argument for what you claim and honestly ask yourself whether your argument is any good. Next time you talk with someone who takes a stand, ask them to give you a reason for their view. Spell out their argument fully and charitably. Assess its strength impartially. Raise objections and listen carefully to their replies.

D. Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights, which is how we often think of them. Like physical fights, verbal fights can leave both sides bloodied. Even when you win, you end up no better off. Your prospects would be almost as dismal if arguments were even just competitions—like, say, tennis games. Pairs of opponents hit the ball back and forth until one winner emerges. from all who entered. Everybody else loses. This kind of thinking is why so many people try to avoid arguments, especially about politics and religion.

E. In his 1936 work *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, Dale Carnegie wrote: "There is only one way... to get the best of an argument—and that is to avoid it." This aversion to arguments is common, but it depends on a mistaken view of arguments that causes profound problems for our personal and social lives—and in many ways misses the point of arguing in the first place.

F. These views of arguments also undermine reason. If you see a conversation as a fight or competition, you can win by cheating as long as you don't get caught. You will be happy to convince people with bad arguments. You can call their views stupid, or joke about how ignorant they are. None of these tricks will help you understand them, their positions or the issues that divide you, but they can help you win—in one way.

G. There is a better way to win arguments. Imagine that you favor increasing the minimum wage in our state, and I do not. If you yell, "Yes," and I yell, "No," neither of us learns anything. We neither understand nor respect each other, and we have no basis for compromise or cooperation. In contrast, suppose you give a reasonable argument: that full-time workers should not have to live in poverty.

Then I counter with another reasonable argument: that a higher minimum wage will force businesses to employ fewer people for less time. Now we can understand each other's positions and recognize our shared values, since we both care about needy workers.

41. 【E】 → 42. 【D】 → F → 43. 【G】 → 44. 【B】 → C. → 45. 【A】

【解析】

A 第1步：该选项中的语段特征词有 These, but, they, them, If 和 it。These (tools) 表明上文应有 tools 的相关内容；but 体现句内转折关系；they 和 them 均指代其所在句中的 your opponents；If 体现句内条件关系；it 指代其所在句中的 to "win" an argument。综上，该选项中只有 These 适合快速解题。**第2步：**浏览备选项发现，C 选项中的句子多用祈使句，描述了争论时可用的一系列方法，与 A 选项中的 tools（方法）相呼应，故 A 选项应位于 C 选项之后，即 A 选项填入 45 空。

B 该选项中的语段特征词有 them, but 和 also。them 指代其上句中的 arguments；but 体现句内转折关系；第四句与第五句中的 also 均体现句内并列关系。以上语段特征词均不涉及段间关系，故不适合快速解题。

C 第1步：该选项中的语段特征词有 this, but, even if, them, their 和 its。this 表明上文应有其具体所指；but 体现句内转折关系；even if 体现句内让步关系；them 以及其后的三个 their 均指代第三句中的 someone；its 指代其上句中的 their argument。综上，该选项中只有 this 适合快速解题。**第2步：**由 C 选项中的 None of this will be easy 和 but you can start 可知，上文应提到过 this 指代的具体行动。浏览备选项发现，只有 B 选项中出现了具体做法：we need to...not to accuse...；We need to learn...；but we also need to admit...；Humility requires you to recognize...and...to accept...，故 C 选项应在 B 选项之后，即 B 选项填入 44 空。

D 第1步：该选项中的语段特征词有 Carnegie, if, them, Like, Even, even, like, say, This 和 why。人名 Carnegie 可能会在上下文出现；第一句和第四句中的 if 均体现句内条件关系；them 指代其所在句中的 arguments；Like, like 和 say 均表举例，Like 补充说明其上句内容，like 和 say 举例说明其所在句中的 competitions；Even 及其后的 even 均体现句间递进关系；This (kind of thinking) 指代该选项第二到第六句的观点；why 引出人们试图避免争论的原因——第二到第六句所述观点。综上，该选项中只有 Carnegie 可能适合快速解题。**第2步：**浏览备选项发现，只有 E 选项中出现了 Dale Carnegie，E 选项中提及戴尔·卡耐基 (Dale Carnegie) 的观点，即只有一种方法……能从争论中获胜——那就是避免争论；D 选项首句则提到，如果争论就是争吵的话，那么卡耐基的观点就是对的 (Carnegie would be right)。二者衔接自然，逻辑合理，且 E 选项中人名 Dale Carnegie 为全称，符合人名第一次

出现的要求，而 D 选项中只有姓 Carnegie，故 D 选项应位于 E 选项之后。

E 第 1 步：该选项中的语段特征词有 his, Dale Carnegie, that, it, This 和 but。第一句中的 his, that 和 it 分别指代其所在句中的 Dale Carnegie, one way 和 an argument；人名 Dale Carnegie 可能会在上下文出现；This (aversion) 指代其上句中的 There is only one way...that is to avoid it；but 体现句内转折关系；第二句中的 it 指代其所在句中的 This aversion。综上，该选项中只有 Dale Carnegie 可能适合快速解题。**第 2 步：**浏览备选项发现，只有 D 选项中出现了 Carnegie，D 选项首句提到，如果争论就是争吵的话，那么卡耐基的观点就是对的 (Carnegie would be right)。而 E 选项中说明了卡耐基 (Dale Carnegie) 的观点，即只有一种方法……能从争论中获胜——那就是避免争论，二者的连接符合逻辑，且 E 选项中人名 Dale Carnegie 为全称，符合人名第一次出现的要求，而 D 选项中只有姓 Carnegie，这进一步验证了此前 D 选项的分析，故 E 选项应位于 D 选项之前。

F 第 1 步：该选项中的语段特征词有 These, also, If, their, they, these, them 和 but。These (views of arguments) 说明上文应有关于争论的观点；also 表明上文应出现关于争论的观点带来的影响的相关信息；If 体现句内条件关系；第四句中的 their, they 和第五句中的 them, their 均指代第三句中的 people；these (tricks) 指代第二到第四句中关于争论的技巧；第五句中的 they 指代其所在句中的 these tricks；but 体现句内转折关系。综上，选项中的 These 和 also 适合快速解题。**第 2 步：**该选项首句指出，这些关于争论的观点也会使你逐步丧失理智；接着第二句提到，如果将谈话看作一场争吵或竞赛，只要不被发现，你可以通过作弊取胜。显然，这不是一种理智的做法，由此可知，第二句是对首句的具体解释，即第二句中的 see a conversation as a fight or competition 是首句提到的 These views of arguments 的一种具体体现。备选项中，D 选项提到了 fights 和 competitions，且 D 选项中的 verbal fights, arguments were even just competitions 与 F 选项中的 see a conversation as a fight or competition 相呼应。另外，D 选项还提及了争论或竞赛的弊端：使双方伤痕累累、结果惨淡，体现出 also 表段间并列的逻辑关系，故 F 选项位于 D 选项之后，即 D 选项应填入 42 空，E 选项应填入 41 空。

G 该选项中的语段特征词有 Imagine, If, In contrast, suppose 和 since。Imagine (that) 解释说明该选项首句内容；If 体现句内条件关系；In contrast 体现句间对比关系；suppose 体现句间条件关系；since 表原因，体现句内关系。以上语段特征词均不涉及段间关系，故不适合快速解题。但因其他选项的顺序已经确定，故 G 选项应填入 43 空。

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

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. 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. 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.

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. It says that the problem is not merely that people do bad science, but that our current system of career advancement positively encourages it. What is important is not truth, but publication, which has become almost an end in itself. 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. Never mind the quality, then, count the number.

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. 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. 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.

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. Unfortunately, the long-term costs of using simple quantitative metrics to assess researcher merit are likely to be quite great. 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.

【参考答案】

46. 医学期刊中充斥着诸如此类的无稽之谈，一旦被电视台和外行新闻媒体报道，就会引发人们对健康问题的恐慌和短暂的饮食热潮。

47. 如今，任何申请某一研究职位的人必须发表的论文数量是 10 年前的两倍。

48. 人们已经做出努力来遏制这一趋势，比如，试着将某种质量和数量标准纳入对申请人论文的评估中。

49. 如果不是因为科学家们可以很容易在今后发表的论文中引用自己的论文，或给同行类似的好处就能让他们在今后发表的论文中也引用自己的论文，这一措施将是合理的。

50. 如果我们真的想确保科学是有意且可复制的，就必须保证我们的制度能够激励这种科学的发展。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Suppose you are working for the "Aiding Rural Primary Schools" project of your university. Write an email to answer the inquiry from an international student volunteer, specifying the details of the project.

You should write about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not use your own name in the email; use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Dear Sir or Madam,

It is a great honor to receive your letter. You not only showed great interest in the "Aiding Rural Primary Schools" project, but also applied for a volunteer position in the letter. Let me give you a brief introduction to this project.

To begin with, this project aims to support rural primary education in some backward and remote areas of China. Secondly, the teaching activity in this year will start on January 2nd and last for six months. Therefore, you should prepare some clothes and daily necessities in advance. Thirdly, some basic qualities and abilities, such as good communication skills in Chinese, strong sense of responsibility and the spirit of enduring hardship, are very essential.

Welcome to join us and I am sure you will have a meaningful experience. If there are any further questions, you can contact me at any time.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret the implied meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20 points)



途 中

【参考答案】

The cartoon portrays two men on the mountainside. One declares that he is too tired to keep climbing, which reflects the attitude of giving up halfway. The other intends to keep climbing after a short break, which reflects the attitude of perseverance. Undoubtedly, the latter is more likely to reach the top of the mountain. The cartoon aims to indicate the importance of perseverance.

The following example can better illustrate the theme above. The world famous American inventor Thomas Edison tried more than 6,000 kinds of materials in 13 months and he finally found the most suitable one for making the filament successfully. He didn't give up after countless failed attempts and eventually made such a remarkable contribution. The story of Edison vividly demonstrates that perseverance can motivate us to make greater efforts to achieve the goal when we are facing frustrating setbacks. In addition, it is perseverance that drives us to keep moving when we are tired out or lack passions. On the contrary, if we give up halfway, we will waste both time and energy without any achievements.

Therefore, I strongly hold that perseverance is indispensable for us when we want to achieve success. When we are discouraged, exhausted or stuck in trouble, being persistent and keeping going with strong will is of great help, which will push us closer to the ultimate goal.

2018 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Trust is a tricky business. On the one hand, it's a necessary condition 1 many worthwhile things: child care, friendships, etc. On the other hand, putting your 2 in the wrong place often carries a high 3.

4, why do we trust at all? Well, because it feels good. 5 people place their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin, a hormone that 6 pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct that prompts humans to 7 with one another. Scientists have found that exposure 8 this hormone puts us in a trusting 9: In a Swiss study, researchers sprayed oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects; those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money to strangers than were their 10 who inhaled something else.

11 for us, we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty that may 12 us. A Canadian study found that children as young as 14 months can differentiate 13 a credible person and a dishonest one. Sixty toddlers were each 14 to an adult tester holding a plastic container. The tester would ask, "What's in here?" before looking into the container, smiling, and exclaiming, "Wow!" Each subject was then invited to look 15. Half of them found a toy; the other half 16 the container was empty—and realized the tester had 17 them.

Among the children who had not been tricked, the majority were 18 to cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his leadership. 19, only five of the 30 children paired with the "20" tester participated in a follow-up activity.

【C】 1. A. on B. like C. for D. from

【解析】 本题考查句内语义+介词用法。A 项表示“对……；关于”；B 项表示“像；类似”；C 项表示“对……（来说）”；D 项表示“自，从”。空格所在句中的 it 指代不明，需联系上文明确其指代内容。第 1 句提到：信任（Trust）是一件难以捉摸的事。由此可知，空格所在句中的 it 指代信任（Trust），则空格所在部分意为“它（信任）是一个必要条件____很多值得做的事情……”，可知，空格所填词应体现“信任是一个必要条件”与“很多值得做的事情”之间的关系。根据常识和文中语境可知，信任是很多值得做的事情的必要条

件，C选项 for 代入文中，表示“对于很多值得做的事情而言，它是一个必要条件”，符合语义要求，故选C。

【A】2. A. faith B. concern C. attention D. interest

【解析】本题考查名词辨析。A项表示“信任；信心”；B项表示“担心，关切；关怀，关爱”；C项表示“注意，专心；关心，关注”；D项表示“爱好；兴趣，关注”。由于空格所在句挖空较多，信息不完整，且句首的 On the other hand 表明其与上文内容联系紧密，故需联系上文解题。由一段第2句句首的 On the one hand 可知，第2、3句分别从不同方面论述同一对象。一段第2句提到，一方面，对于诸如照看小孩、维持友情等很多值得做的事情而言，它（信任）是一个必要条件。由此可知，第2句的论述对象为“信任”。因第3句与第2句的论述对象相同，因而空格所填词应与“信任”表意相近。备选项中，A选项 faith 与 Trust 为同义词，故选A。

【D】3. A. benefit B. debt C. hope D. price

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词辨析。A项表示“好处”；B项表示“债务；恩情；影响”；C项表示“希望；期望”；D项表示“价格；代价”。由空格前的 in the wrong place 可知，空格所在句是对信任错付的论述，故空格所填词应含有消极色彩。空格所在句意为“信任错付往往会让你付出高昂的_____”。该句中的 carries 意为“带有，带来（某种结果或后果）”，且结合常识可知，信任错付往往会造成严重的后果。四个备选项中，D选项 price 意为“代价”时含消极色彩，代入文中，意为“会让你付出高昂的代价”，符合句意，故选D。

【B】4. A. Therefore B. Then C. Instead D. Again

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑。A项表示“因此”；B项表示“那么，既然如此”；C项表示“相反；而”；D项表示“又；再说”。空格位于二段段首，且空格所在句信息有限，需联系一段内容解题，一段为总分结构，分别从正反两个方面阐述“信任是一件难以捉摸的事”，最后落脚在“信任错付会付出高昂的代价”上；紧接着二段首句提到“_____，我们究竟为何要信任他人呢？”由此可知，空格所在句承上启下，在继续探讨信任问题的基础上，转而询问“既然信任错付会付出高昂的代价，我们究竟为何还要选择信任他人”，因此空格处需要填入一个可以承接上文并引出新话题的逻辑关系词。B选项 Then 用于问句前时，含有转折意味，表明所问的内容并非前述内容的一般逻辑结果，符合此处逻辑要求，故选B。

【D】5. A. Until B. Unless C. Although D. When

【解析】本题考查句内语义逻辑。A项表示“直到……为止”；B项表示“除非”；C项表

示“虽然；但是”；D项表示“在……情况下”。空格所在句提到，____人们给予某个人或机构信任，他们的大脑会释放催产素。分析句子结构并结合备选项可知，空格处应填入一个引导从句的连接词，以体现主从句间的逻辑关系。但要获知主从句间具体是何种逻辑关系，则需联系上文，二段第2句提到，这种（信任他人的）感觉很好；空格所在句后半部分则提到，催产素是一种……愉悦之感的荷尔蒙。由此可推知，空格所在句是在进一步解释第2句的内容，指出信任如何使人感觉良好，即人们对他人或机构的信任促使大脑释放令人愉悦的催产素，从而使人感觉良好。D选项 When 可表示“当某种条件出现时会产生某种状况”，代入文中，意为“当人们给予某个人或机构信任时，他们的大脑会释放催产素”，符合语义及逻辑，故选 D。

【B】6. A. selects B. produces C. applies D. maintains

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A项表示“选择，挑选”；B项表示“引起，造成；产生”；C项表示“申请；应用；对……适用”；D项表示“保持，维持”。空格位于 that 引导的定语从句 that...instinct 中，该从句修饰空格前的 a hormone，解释了 a hormone 的两种作用。从句中，and 连接的并列谓宾____pleasurable feelings（____愉悦之感）和 triggers the herding instinct（触发群居本能）的逻辑主语均为 a hormone（一种荷尔蒙），因此这两者在结构和语义方面都应存在对应关系，又因“愉悦之感”和“群居本能”都有益于人们的生活，由此可判断空格所填动词应该与 triggers（触发；引发）指向一致，体现积极作用。B选项 produces 代入文中，后意为“产生愉悦之感”，符合语义要求，故选 B。

【C】7. A. consult B. compete C. connect D. compare

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A项表示“咨询，请教；商量”；B项表示“竞争，争夺”；C项表示“连接；（融洽地）沟通，相处”；D项表示“比较；与……类似”。空格位于 that 引导的定语从句 that prompts...another 中，从句中的关系词 that 代替先行词 the herding instinct（群居本能）在从句中作主语。因此定语从句的内容“促使人类彼此之间____”是对“群居本能”功能的说明。由此可推知，空格所填词应该体现在“群居本能”的影响下，人类彼此之间相互联系、和谐相处的特点。C选项 connect 代入文中，意为“促使人类彼此之间建立良好的关系”，句意通顺，符合语义要求，故选 C。

【D】8. A. at B. by C. of D. to

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。A项表示“在；朝；因为，由于”；B项表示“被，由；通过；经由”；C项表示“……的”；D项表示“向；对于”。空格所在句中，冒号前内容指出科学家研究发现的內容，即____这种荷尔蒙会让我们产生一种轻信他人的……（exposure this hormone puts us in a trusting...，其中 this hormone 指上句中的 oxytocin）；冒号后内容描述具体的研究过程，即“研究人员将催产素喷入一半受试者的鼻腔中……（researchers sprayed

oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects...)”。分析可知，exposure_____this hormone 应与“将催产素喷入鼻腔中”相对应，D 选项 to 可与 exposure 构成固定搭配 exposure to（置入于……影响下；接触；暴露于），符合句意要求，故选 D。

【B】9. A. context B. mood C. period D. circle

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词辨析。A 项表示“环境，背景；语境”；B 项表示“情绪；思想倾向；氛围”；C 项表示“时期；阶段”；D 项表示“圆圈；圈子”。空格所在部分描述荷尔蒙对我们的某种影响，与二段第 3 句联系紧密，解答该题需联系第 3 句内容，第 3 句提到，催产素是一种令人产生愉悦之感并触发群居本能的荷尔蒙；空格所在部分意为“科学家已发现，受这种荷尔蒙的影响，我们会产生一种轻信他人的_____”。可见，催产素这种荷尔蒙会使人产生情绪上的变化。空格所在句中，空格前的 trusting 与冒号后的 were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money to strangers（愿意借给陌生人金钱的数额明显更高）均表明了一种情绪倾向性，B 选项 mood 代入文中，意为“轻信他人的情绪”，符合语义要求，故选 B。

【A】10. A. counterparts B. substitutes C. colleagues D. supporters

【解析】本题考查句内语义+名词辨析。A 项表示“对应的人或物”；B 项表示“替代者/品”；C 项表示“同事，同僚”；D 项表示“支持者，拥护者”。空格所在句引用一项瑞士的研究来说明催产素（oxytocin）的作用。根据空格前的 than 可推断，those subjects（指代 half the subjects）和 their_____是研究中用来做对比的两个群体，根据句意可知，二者分别指“鼻腔中被喷入催产素的一半受试者”和“吸入了别的东西的另一半受试者”，故空格所填词须体现二者的对应关系。备选项中，只有 A 选项 counterparts 符合语义，故选 A。

【B】11. A. Funny B. Lucky C. Odd D. Ironical

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑+形容词辨析。A 项表示“有趣的；古怪的；难以解释的”；B 项表示“运气好的，幸运的”；C 项表示“古怪的，不同寻常的”；D 项表示“讽刺的；具有讽刺意味的”。空格位于三段段首，且空格所在句挖空较多，信息不完整，可联系二段内容确定空格所填词，二段第 4 句通过一项瑞士的对比研究实验指出，因信任而分泌的荷尔蒙（催产素）的影响，我们会产生一种轻信他人的情绪，即因信任而分泌的催产素对人们有不利影响。三段空格所在句紧接着提到“我们同样具备对于不诚实行为的第六感，这种第六感也许能……我们”。由此可见，二段第 4 句与三段第 1 句句意上有所反转，故空格所填词应体现由二段第 4 句的“受因信任而产生的催产素的影响，我们会产生轻信他人的情绪”到三段第 1 句的“我们具备对于不诚实行为的第六感”的语义反转。B 选项 Lucky 代入文中，意为“幸运的是”，符合上下文语义，故选 B。

【B】12. A. monitor B. protect C. surprise D. delight

【解析】本题考查句内语义+上下文语义。A项表示“监视；监听”；B项表示“保护，防护”；C项表示“使惊奇，使诧异”；D项表示“使愉快，使高兴”。空格位于that引导的定语从句中，其先行词是a sixth sense for dishonesty（对于不诚实行为的第六感）。空格所在句提到，幸运的是，我们同样具备对于不诚实行为的第六感，这种第六感也许能_____我们。由“对于不诚实行为的第六感”可知，第六感应该能感知和识别不诚实行为，即它可以给我们带来积极作用。备选项中，B选项protect代入文中，符合句意，故选B。

【A】13. A. between B. within C. toward D. over

【解析】本题考查动词短语搭配。A项表示“在……中间”；B项表示“在……之内”；C项表示“朝，向；接近”；D项表示“在……上面；超过”。空格所在句指出“加拿大的一项研究发现，仅有14个月大的儿童就能区分_____可信的人和不诚实的人”。空格位于differentiate与a credible person and a dishonest one之间，故空格所填词应能够与differentiate及and构成合理搭配，表示“在两者之间做出区分”。备选项中，A选项between代入文中可与前后内容构成短语differentiate between...and...（区分……和……），符合句意，故选A。

【C】14. A. transferred B. added C. introduced D. entrusted

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A项表示“转移，调用；移交”；B项表示“添加；增加”；C项表示“介绍，引见；引进”；D项表示“委托（照料），交付（处理）”。空格所在句是对三段第2句中加拿大的一项研究的具体介绍，解答本题需联系第2句内容。三段第2句提到，加拿大的一项研究发现，仅有14个月大的儿童就能区分可信的人和不诚实的人。空格所在句指出，60名学步的儿童分别被_____给一位手持塑料容器的成年测试员。由此可推知，空格所在句及其下文将具体描述研究过程，即一位成年测试员（an adult tester）如何利用塑料容器（a plastic container）来测试60名学步的儿童（Sixty toddlers）区分可信的人和不诚实的人的能力。结合常识可推知，这些儿童（60名学步的儿童）和测试员应该是初次相识，故研究过程中的第一步应为“让受试儿童与测试员认识”，备选项中，C选项introduced代入文中，符合句意，故选C。

【D】15. A. out B. back C. around D. inside

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A项表示“向外，往外”；B项表示“向后”；C项表示“围绕”；D项表示“往里”。空格所在句语义不完整，且无解题的关键信息，但其上一句（三段第4句）并未挖空，语义完整，可联系第4句内容解题。三段第4句提到，测试员会问：“这里面是什么呢？”然后往容器里面看，同时笑着惊呼道：“哇！”空格所在句提到，接着每个受试儿童都被邀请看_____。由此可知，孩子们和测试员看的是同一个容器，并

且动作方向相同，故空格所填词应与三段第4句中的 looking into the container 中的 into 表示的方向相同。再结合三段第6句提到的“他们中有一半人发现了一个玩具……”可进一步验证此处受试儿童的动作应为“向里面看”，D选项 inside 与 look 搭配时，意为“向里面看”，符合语义要求，故选D。

【A】16. A. discovered B. proved C. insisted D. remembered

【解析】本题考查句内语义逻辑。A项表示“发现，发觉”；B项表示“证明，证实”；C项表示“坚称，坚决认为”；D项表示“记得；想起，回忆起”。空格所在句提到，他们中有一半人发现了一个玩具；另一半则_____容器是空的。空格所在句中分号前后的 Half of them 和 the other half 相呼应，由此可判断，分号前后内容在结构和语义上均存在对应关系。因此，空格所填词应与分号前的 found（发现）表意相近。备选项中，只有A选项 discovered 符合要求，故选A。

【C】17. A. betrayed B. wronged C. fooled D. mocked

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A项表示“辜负；背叛”；B项表示“不公正（不诚实）地对待，冤枉”；C项表示“开玩笑，戏弄”；D项表示“嘲笑；使希望落空，欺骗”。空格所在句为三段末句，且语义不完整，无解题的关键信息，需结合上文进行分析。由三段第4句可知，在实验过程中，测试员用夸张的语言及表情，让孩子们相信容器中一定有某种好玩的东西；而空格所在句中破折号前提到，另一半孩子发现容器是空的。由此可推知，当孩子们发现事实与自己想象的不一樣时，就会意识到自己被测试员欺骗了。备选项中，C选项 fooled 符合上下文语义，故选C。

【B】18. A. forced B. willing C. hesitant D. entitled

【解析】本题考查句内语义+形容词辨析。A项表示“勉强的；被迫的”；B项表示“乐意的；心甘情愿的”；C项表示“犹豫的；不情愿的”；D项表示“有权做……的，有资格的”。空格所在句提到，没有被欺骗的孩子中，大部分_____与测试员合作去学习一项新技能，这说明他们相信测试员的领导能力。由“他们相信测试员的领导能力（they trusted his leadership）”可推断出，这些孩子是信任测试员的，因此他们应该会愿意与测试员合作。可见，空格处应填入与“愿意”意思相同或相近的词。B选项 willing 符合文中语义要求，故选B。

【A】19. A. In contrast B. As a result C. On the whole D. For instance

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑+介词短语辨析。A项表示“相比之下”；B项表示“作为结果”；C项表示“总体而言”；D项表示“例如”。设空处位于句首，结合四个备选项可知，空格处应填入体现上下句逻辑关系的短语，需联系四段第1句解题。第1句提到，没有

被欺骗的孩子中，大部分愿意与测试员合作去学习一项新技能，这说明他们相信测试员的领导能力。随后空格所在句则提到，与……测试员搭档过的 30 个孩子中，仅有 5 个参与了随后的活动。可见，第 1 句和空格所在句都在描述后续活动情况，重在强调两组孩子的不同表现形成了对比，因此空格处应填入表示对比关系的短语。A 选项 In contrast 用于引出与前述内容不同的情形，代入文中，符合上下文逻辑关系，故选 A。

【C】20. A. inflexible B. incapable C. unreliable D. unsuitable

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词辨析。A 项表示“顽固的”；B 项表示“无能力的”；C 项表示“不可靠的”；D 项表示“不合适的”。空格所在句与四段第 1 句存在对比关系，可结合第 1 句内容解题。根据第 1 句内容“没有被欺骗的孩子中，大部分愿意与测试员合作去学习一项新技能，这说明他们相信测试员的领导能力”可知，空格所在句应说明被欺骗的孩子们对测试员的态度，而且这一态度应与没有被欺骗的孩子们对测试员的态度相反，即对测试员应该是“不相信的”，故空格所填词应体现出“不相信的”这一含义。备选项中，C 选项 unreliable 符合语义要求，故选 C。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 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?

Don't dismiss that possibility entirely. 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. Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal to robots. But many middle-class occupations—trucking, financial advice, software engineering—have aroused their interest, or soon will. The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

This isn't to be alarmist. Optimists point out that technological upheaval has benefited workers in the past. 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. Likewise, automation should eventually boost productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work. But in the medium term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting.

The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in *The Second Machine Age*, should be rethinking education and job training. Curriculums—from grammar school to college—should evolve to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication. Vocational schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills and helping students work alongside robots. Online education can supplement the traditional kind. It could make extra training and instruction affordable. Professionals trying to acquire new skills will be able to do so without going into debt.

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. In previous eras of drastic technological change, entrepreneurs smoothed the transition by dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines. The best uses of 3D printers and virtual reality haven't been invented yet. The U.S. needs the new companies that will invent them.

Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought. 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.

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. Destroying the machines that are coming for our jobs would be nuts. But policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable.

【D】 21. Who will be most threatened by automation?

- A. Leading politicians.
- B. Low-wage laborers.
- C. Robot owners.
- D. Middle-class workers.

【解析】找关键词：most threatened 和 automation。根据关键词可定位至二段第 2 句和六段第 1 句，其中 most threatened 与二段第 2 句中的 disproportionately squeezed 和六段第 1 句中的 threatens to...相对应，automation 与二段第 2 句中的 automated 为同根词。比对匹配：二段第 2 句提到，牛津大学的一项研究表明，大约有一半的美国工作岗位面临着被自动化的高风险，随之而来的是中产阶级受到尤其严重的挤压。由二段第 2 句可初步判断 D 正确，但还需结合下文进行验证。二段第 3 句提到，像园艺或日托这样的低收入工作对机器人没有吸引力；二段第 4 句提到，但许多中产阶级从事的工作已经或即将引起它们的兴趣；二段第 5 句提到，富人拥有机器人，所以他们将不会受到（自动化的）影响。综上所述，中产阶级将受到自动化的最大威胁，故 D 正确。

【C】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.

【解析】找关键词：need to be tackled。根据关键词可定位至三段第5句，其与该句中的 need a lot of help adjusting 相对应。该句提到，在中间阶段（自动化使工人受益之前的过渡阶段），中产阶级工人可能需要很多帮助来进行调整。由此无法得知中产阶级需要调整的具体内容，故需结合上文。二段第2句提到，大约有一半的美国工作岗位面临着被自动化的高风险，随之而来的是中产阶级受到尤其严重的挤压；二段第4句提到，许多中产阶级从事的工作已经或即将引起它们（机器人）的兴趣。三段第1句提到，这并不是危言耸听。综上所述可知，作者认为自动化引发的问题需要通过调整来解决，C选项内容与此表述相符，故正确。

【A】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

【解析】找关键词：Education、in the age of automation 和 put more emphasis on。根据关键词可定位至四段第1句，其中 in the age of automation 与四段第1句中的 in The Second Machine Age 相对应，put more emphasis on 与四段第2句中的 focus...more on 表意相近。四段第1提到，正如《第二次机器革命》中论述的那样，第一步应该是重新思考教育和职业培训；四段第2句提到，课程——从文法学校到大学——应逐步发展，更少地关注事实记忆，更多地关注创造力与复杂的沟通能力。由于创造力属于潜能的一种，因此文章援引与自动化时代相关的书中的观点，是为了指出自动化时代的教育应该更重视创造潜能，故A正确。

【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

【解析】找关键词：tax。根据关键词可定位至六段。六段第1句提到，由于自动化可能会加大资本收入与劳动收入之间的差距，税收和安全保障措施将不得不被重新考虑；六段第2句提到了税收政策调整的具体措施，并指出这些措施将提高收入，鼓励就业，使创造就业机会

的公司有所回报，并减少不平等现象。由此可知，作者的建议是税收政策应该旨在防止收入差距的扩大，故 D 正确。

【B】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

【解析】找关键词：this text、the author 和 presents a problem。关键词在文中无法准确定位，分析题干可知，本题考查文章的篇章结构，故需对全文内容进行分析。文章一、二段说明问题，指出机器人可能会抢夺中产阶级的工作，自动化对美国中产阶级的工作造成巨大威胁；三段表明观点，说明自动化本身有益，但中产阶级工人需要很多帮助来适应这种变革；四至六段针对“自动化对美国中产阶级的工作造成巨大威胁”这一问题，从三个方面提出解决办法：重新思考教育和职业培训、加速恢复商业活力以及重新考虑税收和安全保障措施；七段总结全文，重申观点，指出科技将在各方面改善社会，帮助工人们适应这种变革的政策将是必不可少的。综上对文章篇章结构的分析可知，本文作者就“自动化对美国中产阶级的工作造成巨大威胁”这一问题，从三个方面提出了可能的解决办法，故 B 正确。

Text 2

A new survey by Harvard University finds more than two-thirds of young Americans disapprove of President Trump's use of Twitter. The implication is that Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other sources, not a president's social media platform.

Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines. Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills. Such a trend is badly needed. 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. And a survey conducted for BuzzFeed News found 44 percent of Facebook users rarely or never trust news from the media giant.

Young people who are digital natives are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace. A Knight Foundation focus-group survey of young people between ages 14 and 24 found they use "distributed trust" to verify stories. They cross-check sources and prefer news from different perspectives—especially those that are open about any bias. "Many young people assume a great deal of personal responsibility for educating themselves and actively seeking out opposing viewpoints," the survey concluded.

Such active research can have another effect. 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.

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. This forces users to be more conscious of their role in passing along information. 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. About a third say the problem of fake news lies in "misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news" via social media. In other words, the choice to share news on social media may be the heart of the issue. "This indicates there is a real personal responsibility in counteracting this problem," says Roxanne Stone, editor in chief at Barna Group.

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.

【D】 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

【解析】找关键词：Paragraphs 1 and 2、many young Americans 和 cast doubts on。根据关键词可定位至一段第 1 句和二段第 2、5 句，其中 many young Americans 与一段第 1 句中的 more than two-thirds of young Americans 表意相近，cast doubts on 与二段第 2 句中的 distrust 和二段第 5 句中的 rarely or never trust 相对应。一段第 1 句提到，哈佛大学的一项新调查发现，超过三分之二的美国年轻人反对特朗普总统使用推特。二段第 2 句指出，人们对所有媒体的不信任程度上升；第 5 句提到，为 BuzzFeed 新闻网所做的一项调查发现，44%的脸书用户很少或从不相信来自该媒体巨头的新闻。由此可初步判断 D 选项正确，还需结合上下文进一步验证。辐射匹配一段第 2 句提到，千禧一代更希望白宫的新闻通过其他渠道，而不是总统的社交媒体平台过滤后传出。综上可知，许多美国年轻人对社交媒体作为可靠的新闻来源表示怀疑，故 D 正确。

【A】 27. The phrase "beef up" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. sharpen
- B. define
- C. boast
- D. share

【解析】找关键词：beef up 和 Line 2, Para. 2。根据关键词可定位至二段第 2 句。该句提到，

随着对所有媒体不信任程度的上升，人们可能开始 beef up 自己的媒体素养。由此无法判断 beef up 的含义，故需结合上文进行推断。二段第 1 句提到，大多数美国人依赖社交媒体来查阅每日新闻头条。综上可知，人们对所有媒体的不信任程度上升，但又要通过社交媒体来获取新闻，那么在这种情况下，人们就只能提升自己的媒体素养，以辨别新闻的真假。因此，beef up 的意思最接近“提升”，故 A 正确，同时排除 B、C、D。

【B】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"

【解析】找关键词：Knight Foundation survey 和 young people。根据关键词可定位至三段第 2 句。该句提到，奈特基金会一项针对 14-24 岁年轻人的专题小组调查发现，这些年轻人使用“分布式信任”来核实新闻。该句提到年轻人使用“分布式信任”来核实新闻，但无法得知核实的具体方法，故需联系下文。三段第 3 句提到，他们多方核对新闻来源，更喜欢从不同视角解读的新闻尤其是那些对任何偏见都持开放态度的新闻。由此可推知，奈特基金会的调查显示，年轻人通过参考多方来源核实新闻，故 B 正确。A 项根据①句调查对象 digital natives 的特点“自幼熟悉信息技术”合理推导而来，但它并非调查结果；C 项将④句所示“年轻人在新闻审视过程中的自我责任意识”泛化为“对社会、对集体、对他人等的责任意识”；D 项将②句 use “distributed trust” to verify stories “利用分布式信任来验证新闻真伪”曲解为“喜欢就分布式信任交换意见”。

【C】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

【解析】找关键词：Barna、survey、main cause 和 the fake news。根据关键词可定位至五段第 3 句，其中 main cause 与该句中的 top reason 表意相近。该句提到，Barna 研究小组的一项调查发现，比起编造新闻或报道失实，“读者错误”更多地被美国人当作导致虚假新闻现象的首要原因。由此无法得知“读者错误”具体指什么，故需联系下文。五段第 4 句接着提到，约三分之一的美国人认为，虚假新闻问题在于通过社交媒体“曲解或夸大事实新闻”。综上可知，Barna 调查发现，虚假新闻问题的主要原因是读者的曲解，故 C 正确。A 项由①句碎片信息 re-share、their values 捏造而来，而句子并无“读者价值观过时”之意；B 项由前文第三段③句中 bias 及本段③句中 in reporting 捏造而来，而文中仅言及“记者报道中可能会捏造

新闻、或者会犯事实性错误”而并未言及“记者报道带有偏见”；D项由③句 made-upstories...in reporting 而来，可它并非题干所考查的“主要原因”。

【A】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

【解析】文章一段指出哈佛大学的一项新调查的发现，即美国多数年轻人反对总统使用推特发布白宫的新闻。二段点明论题及对策，即大多数美国人越来越不信任媒体，开始提升自身媒体素养。三至五段介绍“提升媒体素养”的表现：三段指出年轻人辨别信息真实性的能力逐渐提升；四段补充指出年轻人对信息的积极探索使其政治参与度得到提升；五段指出美国人处理新闻时责任意识增强了。六段呼应首段并总结全文，指出美国年轻人批判总统过度使用推特展现了他们的一种心智训练。综上可知，文章主要围绕“美国人因对社交媒体上的新闻报道不信任而开始提升自身的媒体素养”展开，主要讨论了“美国人在新闻分享中批判性能力的提升”，故A正确。

Text 3

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. DeepMind is one of the leading artificial intelligence (AI) companies in the world. 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. 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.

DeepMind has almost apologised, The NHS trust has mended its ways. 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. There are lessons about informed patient consent to learn. But privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important. Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under existing law it "controlled" the data and DeepMind merely "processed" it. But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.

The great question is who should benefit from the analysis of all the data that our lives now

generate. Privacy law builds on the concept of damage to an individual from identifiable knowledge about them. That misses the way the surveillance economy works. The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more.

The use of privacy law to curb the tech giants in this instance feels slightly maladapted. This practice does not address the real worry. It is not enough to say that the algorithms DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives. What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources. 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. We are still at the beginning of this revolution and small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later. A long struggle will be needed to avoid a future of digital feudalism. Ms Denham's report is a welcome start.

【B】 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.

【解析】找关键词：the agreement、the NHS 和 DeepMind。根据关键词可定位至一段第 1、4 句，其中 the agreement 与一段第 1 句中的 the deal 表意相近。第 1 句提到，对于英国国民医疗服务体系（NHS）和 DeepMind 公司之间协议的危害，任何公正的评估想必都会首先承认双方的本意是好的。第 4 句提到，NHS 下属的皇家自由医院信托基金会在 2015 年根据一项不明确的协议将 160 万名患者的档案交给了 DeepMind，而这项协议基本上没有考虑到患者的权利以及他们对隐私保护的期望。可见该协议并未对患者的权利给予应有的重视，故 B 正确。

【C】 32. The NHS trust responded to Denham's verdict with_____.

- A. empty promises
- B. tough resistance
- C. necessary adjustments
- D. sincere apologies

【解析】找关键词：The NHS、trust、Denham 和 verdict。根据关键词可定位至一段第 4 句。该句提到，Denham 对 NHS 下属的皇家自由医院信托基金会做出了定罪裁决。但由此无法得知 NHS 信托基金会如何回应 Denham 的裁决，故需联系下文。二段第 2、3 句提到，NHS 信托基金会已经改过自新，NHS 和 DeepMind 之间进一步的协议将受到仔细审查，以确保向患者征得了所有必要的许可，并清除了所有不必要的数据。由此可知，NHS 信托基金会在受到

裁决后做出了必要的调整，故 C 正确。

【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

【解析】找关键词：Paragraph 2。根据关键词可定位至二段。二段前 3 句介绍了 DeepMind 和 NHS 信托基金会对裁决的回应；第 4、5 句提到，在患者知情同意方面有很多教训需要汲取，但是，隐私并不是本案例中的唯一角度，甚至不是最重要的角度；第 6 句提到德纳姆女士决定将责任归咎于 NHS 信托基金会，因为在现行法律下，该信托基金会“掌控”着数据，而 DeepMind 只是对数据进行了“处理”；接着第 7 句指出这种区分所忽略的要点：赋予数据价值的是处理和整合信息，而不是单纯地拥有信息。由二段第 7 句可知，数据的价值来源于对它的处理，故 D 正确。

【D】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

【解析】找关键词：the last paragraph 和 the real worry。根据关键词可定位至四段第 2 句。该句提到，这种做法并不能解决真正的担忧。由此无法得知真正的担忧的具体所指，故需联系上下文。四段第 1 句提到，用隐私法来约束科技巨头略显不妥；四段第 4 句提到，重要的是，这些算法将归一个利用公共资源开发它们的私人垄断企业（科技巨头）所有。综上所述可知，NHS 和 DeepMind 之间的协议引发的真正担忧是大数据可能会被科技巨头垄断，故 D 正确。A 项原文大制药公司仅作为垄断的一个例子出现，并非作者在文中关注的焦点，且 vicious rivalry（恶性竞争）存在与否也从无从推知。B 项将末段①句“此案中用隐私法约束科技巨头不太合适”篡改为“隐私法执法效率低下”。C 项捏造“真正的问题是新软件的使用不加控制”，却忽略作者的矛头实为“tech giants 垄断问题”。

【B】35. The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is_____.

- A. ambiguous
- B. cautious
- C. appreciative
- D. contemptuous

【解析】找关键词：AI 和 healthcare。根据关键词可定位至一段第 2、3 句和四段第 5 句，其中 AI 与四段第 5 的 software 和 big data 相对应，healthcare 与四段第 5 句中的 drugs 和 a big pharma 相对应。比对匹配：一段第 2 句提到，DeepMind 是世界领先的人工智能公司之一；第 3 句提到，这一技术成果应用于医疗保健领域的潜力是巨大的，但这也可能导致科技巨头手中的权力进一步集中。四段第 5 句指出，如果软件在挽救生命方面有望达到目前药物能达到的程度，那么大数据可能会像大型制药公司那样行事。由此可知，作者对人工智能应用于医疗保健领域表现出了某种担忧，他对此可能持谨慎态度。由此可初步判断 B 正确，但还需结合下文进一步验证。四段第 6 句提到，我们仍处于这场革命的初始阶段，因而现在所做的小的选择都可能会在日后产生巨大的影响。换言之，现在我们要将人工智能应用于医疗保健领域，就必须谨慎行事。可见作者对其持谨慎态度，故 B 正确。

Text 4

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) continues to bleed red ink. It reported a net loss of \$5.6 billion for fiscal 2016, the 10th straight year its expenses have exceeded revenue. Meanwhile, it has more than \$120 billion in unfunded liabilities, mostly for employee health and retirement costs. There are many reasons this formerly stable federal institution finds itself on the verge of bankruptcy. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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. Most of the money would come from a penny-per-letter permanent rate increase and from shifting postal retirees into Medicare. 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.

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. 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. Also missing is

any discussion of eliminating Saturday letter delivery. That common-sense change enjoys wide public support and would save the USPS \$2 billion per year. But postal special-interest groups seem to have killed it, at least in the House. The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that legislators are getting frightened about a politically embarrassing short-term collapse at the USPS. It is not, however, a sign that they're getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21st century.

【B】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

【解析】找关键词：The financial problem 和 the USPS。根据关键词可定位至一段前2句，其中 The financial problem 与第2句中的 a net loss of \$5.6 billion for fiscal 2016 相对应。第1句指出，美国邮政署（USPS）持续处于赤字状态；第2句提到，它公布了2016财年的净亏损额——56亿美元，连续10年入不敷出。此处只提到美国邮政署的财政问题，并未提及造成这一问题的原因，故需联系下文。一段第4句指出，这个昔日运营稳定的联邦机构发现自己处于破产边缘，原因有很多。第5句指出，根本原因在于，美国邮政署正身受历史性的挤压：一方面，技术变革已经使得其重要产品（一类邮件）的需求永久降低；另一方面，监管体系使管理层无法灵活调整其业务以适应新现实。综上所述，美国邮政署财政问题的原因在于技术变革和管理层的不变通，故B正确。

【A】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

【解析】找关键词：Paragraph 2、the USPS、fails 和 modernize。根据关键词可定位至二段第2句，其中 the USPS 与该句中的 the Postal Service 相对应，modernize 与该句中的 modernization 为同根词。该句提到，这就是为什么近年来立法改革屡试屡败，导致美国邮政署无力支付其账单，只能推迟至关重要的现代化。可见，立法改革屡试屡败导致美国邮政署无法支付其账单，推迟现代化，但由该句无法得知立法改革屡试屡败的具体原因，故需结合上文分析。二段第2句提到，从邮政工会到贺卡制造商的众多利益集团都在为一己之利对美国邮政署的终极监督机构——美国国会——施加压力。由此可见，美国邮政署未能实现现代化的原因是利益集团的干涉，故A正确。

【A】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

【解析】找关键词：long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions。根据关键词可定位至三段第4句。该句指出，后一项举措将在很大程度上抵消每年因预先支付退休人员医保而产生的财政负担，从而化解美国邮政署及其工会长久以来的抱怨。由此无法得知“后一项举措”的具体内容，故需联系上文。三段第3句提到，这笔资金的大部分可通过将每封信的固定资费上调1美分和将邮政退休人员纳入老年保健医疗制度来获得。由此可知，“后一项举措”指的是将邮政退休人员纳入老年保健医疗制度，即移除退休人员医保的负担，故A正确。

【C】39. In the last paragraph, the author seems to view legislators with_____.

- A. respect
- B. tolerance
- C. discontent
- D. gratitude

【解析】找关键词：the last paragraph 和 legislators。根据关键词可定位至四段第6句。该句指出，立法者越来越害怕美国邮政署短期的崩溃会使他们在政治上陷入尴尬的境地。由此不能判断作者对立法者的态度，故需联系上下文。四段第1句指出方案存在缺陷，因为这一方案仅仅是让美国邮政署继续维持下去所必需的最低要求，而非全面的改革；第2、3句指出方案的两个重大疏漏；第4、5句提到，取消周六信件递送服务这一变革得到广泛的公众支持，但邮政特殊利益集团似乎已经将其扼杀；第7句进一步明确作者对立法者的态度，指出“立法者越来越害怕美国邮政署短期的崩溃会使他们在政治上陷入尴尬境地”并不表示他们要认真对待邮政系统向21世纪的转型了。综上可推知，作者认为目前的方案存在缺陷，不够彻底，而对于立法者，作者表现出了不满，故C正确。同时可排除表示积极态度的A选项 respect（尊重）、B选项 tolerance（宽容）和D选项 gratitude（感激）。

【D】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

【解析】文章一段指出美国邮政署面临严重的财政问题，并说明根本原因——技术变革、管理僵化；二段进一步说明原因——利益集团施压，改革多次受阻；三段针对美国邮政署面临的问题提出解决方案——邮政系统的修复方案；四段指出解决方案作用有限并说明原因，即方案虽对美国邮政署有利，但并非全面的改革，且忽略了重要的问题。综上可知，美国邮政署需要的是经过认真考虑的全面改革，而不仅仅是能维系其生存的短期解决方案，即美国邮政署需要的不只是一个权宜之计，故 D 正确。

Part B

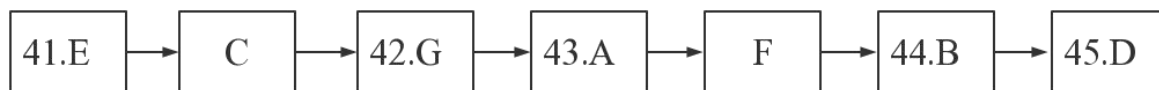
Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs C and F** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

- A. In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission to select a site and prepare plans and cost estimates for a new State Department Building. The commission was also to consider possible arrangements for the War and Navy Departments. To the horror of some who expected a Greek Revival twin of the Treasury Building to be erected on the other side of the White House, the elaborate French Second Empire style design by Alfred Mullett was selected, and construction of a building to house all three departments began in June of 1871.
- B. Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied, with its elegant four-story library (completed in 1876), Diplomatic Reception Room, and Secretary's office decorated with carved wood, Oriental rugs, and stenciled wall patterns. The Navy Department moved into the east wing in 1879, where elaborate wall and ceiling stenciling and marquetry floors decorated the office of the Secretary.
- C. The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known, housed the three Executive Branch Departments most intimately associated with formulating and conducting the nation's foreign policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century—the period when the United States emerged as an international power. The building has housed some of the nation's most significant diplomats and politicians and has been the scene of many historic events.
- D. Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events that have taken

place within the EEOB's granite walls. Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, Gerald Ford, and George H. W. Bush all had offices in this building before becoming president. It has housed 16 Secretaries of the Navy, 21 Secretaries of War, and 24 Secretaries of State. Winston Churchill once walked its corridors and Japanese emissaries met here with Secretary of State Cordell Hull after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

- E. The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) commands a unique position in both the national history and the architectural heritage of the United States. Designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Alfred B. Mullett, it was built from 1871 to 1888 to house the growing staffs of the State, War, and Navy Departments, and is considered one of the best examples of French Second Empire architecture in the country.
- F. Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing. When the EEOB was finished, it was the largest office building in Washington, with nearly 2 miles of black and white tiled corridors. Almost all of the interior detail is of cast iron or plaster; the use of wood was minimized to insure fire safety. Eight monumental curving staircases of granite with over 4,000 individually cast bronze balusters are capped by four skylight domes and two stained glass rotundas.
- G. The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid. The first executive offices were constructed between 1799 and 1820. A series of fires (including those set by the British in 1814) and overcrowded conditions led to the construction of the existing Treasury Building. In 1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building.



【解析】

A 第1步：选项中的语段特征词有 In December of 1869, also 和 in June of 1871。选项开头提到，1869年12月，国会委派一委员会负责新国务院大楼（a new State Department Building）的建造事宜，这表明上下文可能会出现与之相关的时间或事件；选项末句提到，1871年6月，这一用于同时容纳三个部门的大楼开始施工（construction...began），这表明上下文可能会出现与之相关的时间或事件；also 表明其所在句与上一句为并列关系。综上，选项中的 In December of 1869 和 in June of 1871 可能适合快速解题。**第2步：**浏览备选项发现，G 选项末

句提到，1866 年，国务院大楼（the State Department building）被迫拆除，这与 A 选项中提到的时间 1869 和 1871 构成顺承关系，且先拆后建符合逻辑，同时，A 选项中的 a new State Department Building 与 G 选项中的 the State Department building 相呼应，故 A 选项应位于 G 选项之后。F 选项首句提到，这座大楼的施工（Construction）逐翼开展，缓步推进……，承接 A 选项末句提到的大楼开始施工（construction...began），自然合理，故 A 选项应在 F 选项之前，即 A 选项应填入 43 空，而 G 选项应填入 42 空。

B 第 1 步：选项中的语段特征词有 in 1875, its, in 1876 和 in 1879。选项中出现了大量的时间，按照时间顺序，in 1875, in 1876 和 in 1879 说明了国务院大楼南翼（the State Department's south wing）和东翼（the east wing）的建造逐渐完工，这表明上下文可能出现国务院大楼建造的相关信息；its 指代其所在句中的 the State Department's south wing。综上，选项中的 in 1875, in 1876 和 in 1879 可能适合快速解题。**第 2 步：**浏览备选项发现，F 选项首句提到，这座大楼（EEOB）的施工逐翼开展（rose wing by wing），缓步推进，历时 17 年。B 选项按照时间顺序，阐述了国务院大楼南翼和东翼的逐渐完工及投入使用，这是对 F 选项中施工如何逐翼开展的具体说明，符合逻辑，衔接自然，故 B 选项应位于 F 选项之后，即应填入 44 空。

C 第 1 步：选项中的语段特征词有 it。it 指代其所在句中的 The State, War, and Navy Building，不涉及段间关系，故不适合快速解题。

D 第 1 步：选项中的语段特征词有 this, It 和 its。this (the building), It 和 its 均指代 the EEOB，均不涉及段间关系，故不适合快速解题。

E 第 1 步：选项中的语段特征词有 it。it 指代其上句中的 The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB)，不涉及段间关系，故不适合快速解题。

F 第 1 步：选项中的语段特征词有 it。it 指代其所在句中的 the EEOB，不涉及段间关系，故不适合快速解题。

G 第 1 步：选项中的语段特征词有 its, in 1814 和 In 1866。its 指代其所在句中的 the EEOB；in 1814 为括号内容，补充说明 A series of fires，指出一系列火灾中包括 1814 年英国的多起纵火案，不涉及段间时间顺序关系；In 1866 出现在选项末句，该句指出，1866 年财政部大楼北翼的建造使得国务院大楼（the State Department building）被迫拆除，这表明上下文可能出现与此事件相关的时间或事件。综上，选项中的 In 1866 适合快速解题。**第 2 步：**浏览备选项发现，A 选项首句提到，1869 年 12 月，国会委派一委员会负责新国务院大楼（a new

State Department Building) 的建造事宜, 这与 G 选项衔接自然合理, 且 a new State Department Building 与 G 选项中的 the State Department building 相呼应, 这进一步验证了此前 A 选项的分析, 即 G 选项位于 A 选项之前, 填入 42 空。

经过快速解题后, 题目顺序可能如下: 41. D/E→C→42. G→43. A→F→44. B→45. E/D。

已由快速解题初步判定 41 题答案为 D 选项或 E 选项, 故只需对这两个选项再做判断即可。D 选项主要列举了 EEOB 曾见证的历史名人和事件。其中, EEOB 为缩写, 若放在首段, 其意不明, 故 D 选项不适合作首段。E 选项同时介绍了艾森豪威尔行政办公楼 (EEOB) 的地位、修建时间和用途, 内容相对独立、完整, 且出现了 EEOB 的全称 The Eisenhower Executive Office Building, 故 E 选项适合作首段填入 41 空, 则 D 选项应填入 45 空。

答案汇总: 41. E→C→42. G→43. A→F→44. B→45. D。

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Shakespeare's lifetime was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama. 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. 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. 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.

When Shakespeare was twelve years old the first public playhouse was built in London. For a time literature showed no interest in this public stage. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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. 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. 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.

【参考答案】

46. 他出生时，欧洲的宗教戏剧正在消亡，同时在古典悲剧和喜剧的推动下，新戏剧形式应运而生。

47. 每位在文法学校就读的少年不会不知道戏剧这种文学形式曾为希腊和罗马带来荣耀，也可能会为英格兰带来荣耀。

48. 然而，专业剧团在它们固定的剧院中蓬勃发展，大学里拥有文学抱负的人士迅速投奔这些剧院，将其视为一种谋生的手段。

49. 一种本土文学戏剧已经诞生，而且已经与公共剧院结成联盟，至少这种戏剧的一些伟大传统已经开始萌芽。

50. 为了充分了解当时的戏剧活动是何等繁荣，我们还必须牢记：大量戏剧作品已经失传，可能没有哪位著名作家的全部作品会被保留至今。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write an email to all international experts on campus, inviting them to attend the graduation ceremony. In your email, you should include the time, place and other relevant information about the ceremony.

You should write about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not use your own name at the end of the email. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm the chairman of the Student Union in our university, and I would like to invite you to attend the graduation ceremony and share the pleasant moment together.

The event will be held in the school auditorium at 2 p.m. on April 15, 2018. For years, your lectures have been very popular with students. If you are not there, it will be a great pity for them, so I cordially invite you to participate in the ceremony.

We will extend our warm welcome to your attendance. Please let me know if you are able to attend the ceremony.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B**52. Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret the meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20 points)



选课进行时

【参考答案】

Selecting courses can be a hard decision for many college students to make, which is exactly what the picture above wants to deliver. A student, sitting in front of a computer and selecting courses through online course selection system, doesn't know which type of courses should be chosen: difficult courses featuring updated knowledge and high creativity, or easily scoring ones with higher pass rates and less academic burdens.

Personally, I prefer the challenging but content-rich courses to easy ones, because with the development of society and economy, such courses are beneficial for developing a well-rounded knowledge system and boosting job prospects. Specifically, new contents and creative teaching

methods will equip us with complete knowledge base and long-term vision, which are regarded as essential qualifications that those who want to succeed should possess. In contrast, though simple courses imply higher pass rates, they may be easily out of date or unpractical, which perhaps exerts a negative impact on our future development. Anyone who is eager to be successful must realize that the way to success is full of obstacles and hardships. In the future, you will definitely appreciate your struggle at present.

On the whole, I strongly insist that college students should face difficulties bravely and choose the challenging courses, regardless of what the prospects and obstacles are. And I strongly hold that our promising future can be guaranteed only by doing so.

2017 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Could a hug a day keep the doctor away? The answer may be a resounding "yes!" 1 helping you feel close and 2 to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a 3 of health benefits to your body and mind. Believe it or not, a warm embrace might even help you 4 getting sick this winter.

In a recent study 5 over 400 healthy adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs 6 the participants' susceptibility to developing the common cold after being 7 to the virus. People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come 8 with a cold, and the researchers 9 that the stress-reducing effects of hugging 10 about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. 11 among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe 12.

"Hugging protects people who are under stress from the 13 risk for colds that's usually 14 with stress," notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie. Hugging "is a marker of intimacy and helps 15 the feeling that others are there to help 16 difficulty."

Some experts 17 the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called "the bonding hormone" 18 it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mothers and their newborn babies. Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain, and some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it 19 in the brain, where it 20 mood, behavior and physiology.

【A】 1. A. Besides B. Unlike C. Throughout D. Despite

【解析】 本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“（表补充）除……之外（还）”；B 项表示“（表对比）与……不同”；C 项表示“（表范围）遍及；贯穿”；D 项表示“（表让步）尽管”。设空处位于第 3 句句首，且第 1、2 句句意完整，故可结合上文内容解题。第 1、2 句以问答的形式肯定了拥抱的好处。分析可知，空格所在句具体阐述拥抱的好处，由 helping you... 可知，空格所在句逗号前内容描述的是拥抱的一个益处，由 it turns out that hugs can

bring...health benefits 可知，空格所在句逗号后内容进一步阐述了拥抱的另一益处。显然空格所在句逗号后内容是对逗号前内容的进一步补充，A 选项 Besides 可表示进一步的补充说明，代入文中，符合上下文逻辑关系，故选 A。

【C】2. A. equal B. restricted C. connected D. inferior

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A 项表示“平等的；（能力）相当的，胜任的”；B 项表示“受限制的，受约束的”；C 项表示“有联系的；关系亲密的”；D 项表示“差的，次的”。空格所填词与 close（亲密的）由并列连词 and 连接，二者在语义上应相近或在感情色彩上相一致，都应体现拥抱给人带来的感受，且空格所填词应能与 feel...to people you care about 构成合理的搭配。C 选项 connected 代入文中，表示感觉与自己关心的人之间有联系，符合文意，故选 C。

【B】3. A. view B. host C. lesson D. choice

【解析】本题考查句内语义+固定搭配。A 项表示“看法；方法，方式”；B 项表示“大量，许多”；C 项表示“课；课程；经验，教训”；D 项表示“选择；选择范围”。空格所在句描述拥抱的积极意义，空格所在部分 a____of health benefits 作 can bring 的宾语，具体描述拥抱可以给健康带来的益处，表正面意义。B 选项 host 可与空格前后内容构成搭配 a host of，意为“许多；大量”，代入文中，表示“拥抱能够给身心健康带来许多益处”，符合语义，故选 B。

【A】4. A. avoid B. forget C. recall D. keep

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。A 项表示“避免，防止”；B 项表示“忘记；遗忘”；C 项表示“回想，回忆起”；D 项表示“保持；继续”。空格位于一段末句，且句中 even 一词表明空格所在句与上文存在递进关系，空格所在句语义应承接上文内容，故需联系上文分析。第 3 句明确指出拥抱有益身心健康。空格所在句中的 a warm embrace（一个温暖的拥抱）与第 3 句中的 hugs（拥抱）相对应，且空格所在句与第 3 句存在递进关系，故空格所在句应进一步表明拥抱的益处。空格后的 getting sick（生病）表负面意义，那么空格所填词应表“使人免于……”的意思以体现拥抱的益处，A 选项 avoid 代入文中表示“避免生病”，符合上下文逻辑及语义，故选 A。

【D】5. A. collecting B. affecting C. guiding D. involving

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“收集；使集合，聚集”；B 项表示“影响；打动；使感动”；C 项表示“带领；引导，指导”；D 项表示“（使）参加，加入”。由空格前的 a recent study 和空格后的 researchers...examined the effects...可知，空格所在句是在讲述一项研究，over 400 healthy adults（400 多名健康成年人）应为 a recent study（最近一项

研究)的研究对象,故空格所填词应能体现“最近一项研究”与“400多名健康成年人”之间的这种关系。备选项中,D选项 involving 代入文中,表示“最近一项涉及400多名健康成年人的研究”,符合句内语义及逻辑关系,故选D。

【A】6. A. on B. in C. at D. of

【解析】本题考查句内语义+介词搭配。空格所在句的句子主干为 researchers...examined the effects..., 介词短语 of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs (感知到社会支持和获得拥抱)作后置定语修饰 the effects, 空格所填介词及其后的 the participants' susceptibility to developing the common cold (参与者易患普通感冒程度)也作后置定语,修饰 the effect so 可见,空格所填介词应能够体现“感知到社会支持和获得拥抱的影响”与“参与者易患普通感冒程度”之间的关系且能与 the effects 构成合理搭配。备选项中,A选项 on 可与 the effects 构成固定搭配 the effects on sth., 表示“对……的影响”,代入文中,符合语义,故选A。

【D】7. A. devoted B. attracted C. lost D. exposed

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词用法。A项表示“奉献;把……专用(于)” ; B项表示“吸引;引起……的兴趣”; C项表示“丢失;丧失;被打败”; D项表示“使暴露于;使遭受”。空格位于 developing the common cold after being 和 to the virus 之间,意为“……病毒之后患普通感冒”, developing...这一动名词短语的逻辑主语是 the participants (参与者)。根据常识可知,人接触病毒之后可能会患感冒,故空格所填词应与“接触”表意相近,且能与空格前后内容构成合理搭配。D选项 exposed 与空格前后内容构成固定搭配 be exposed to, 意为“暴露于……”,代入文中,表示“在被暴露于病毒中之后”,即“接触到病毒之后”,符合语义,故选D。

【C】8. A. along B. across C. down D. out

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。A项代入表示“偶尔出现,到达;跟随,跟着来”; B项代入表示“被理解;提供,供给”; C项代入表示“患;染上”; D项代入表示“说出”。空格位于连词 and 前的分句中,故可结合 and 后的分句进行分析。后一分句中, the stress-reducing effects of hugging (拥抱的减压效果)说明了拥抱的好处,所以 and 前的分句也应表达相关的正面因素。由此可知,空格所在部分“感受到更多社会支持的人……感冒的可能性越小”应意在说明“此类人不易患感冒”这一正面含义,故 come _____ with a cold 应能表示“患/染上感冒”之意,C选项 down 与空格前后内容构成固定搭配 come down with, 意为“患(病)”,代入文中,符合文意,故选C。

【D】9. A. imagined B. denied C. doubted D. calculated

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A项表示“想象;设想”; B项表示“否认,否

定”；C项表示“怀疑，不确信”；D项表示“计算；推测，估计”。在and后的分句the researchers_____that...中，空格所填词作谓语，用于说明研究者的动作行为或状态，其后所接的that引导的宾语从句充当and后分句的宾语。分析句子结构及句意可知，空格所在句中，and连接的前后两个分句在说明研究的发现，and前的分句说明了社会支持对健康的积极影响，空格所在的and后的分句顺承前一分句，说明了另一因素——拥抱对健康的积极影响。结合the researchers和about 32 percent可推知，空格所在分句是对拥抱的好处的量性评估，也就是说“约32%”这一数据是由研究人员根据研究推断或评估得来的，备选项中，D选项calculated代入文中，符合语义及逻辑，故选D。

【C】10. A. served B. restored C. explained D. required

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词用法。A项表示“起作用；服务；对……有用”；B项表示“恢复；使复原”；C项表示“解释；说明……的原因”；D项表示“需要；要求，规定”。空格所在部分中的that beneficial effect指的是患感冒的概率降低这一有益影响。空格所在部分为that引导的宾语从句，分析句子结构并结合备选项可知，空格所在处应填动词，作宾语从句的谓语，且该词应能合理体现主语the stress-reducing effects of hugging（拥抱的减压效果）和宾语about 32 percent of that beneficial effect（患感冒的概率降低这一有益影响的约32%）二者之间的关系，C选项explained代入文中，表示“拥抱的减压效果解释了患感冒的概率降低这一有益影响的约32%”，即在使人患感冒概率降低的有益影响因素中，拥抱的减压效果大约占了32%，C选项的填入能够合理体现主语和宾语之间的这种关系，故选C。

【D】11. A. Thus B. Still C. Rather D. Even

【解析】本题考查句际逻辑关系。A项表示“因此；因而”；B项表示“仍然；依旧；但是；不过”；C项表示“更确切地说；相反，而是”；D项表示“甚至；即使”。分析句子结构并结合备选项可知，空格处需填入一个表上下文逻辑关系的副词，且空格处位于句首，故需结合上文内容解题，二段第2句提到，感受到更多社会支持的人患感冒的可能性越小。空格后提到，在那些已患感冒的人当中，感受到更多社会支持且获得更频繁拥抱的人有更轻微的……显然，空格所在句是对第2句的进一步补充说明，与第2句存在递进关系，D选项Even可表递进，代入文中，强调感受到社会支持和获得拥抱对患感冒的人的益处，故选D。

【B】12. A. defeats B. symptoms C. errors D. tests

【解析】本题考查句内语义+名词用法。A项表示“失败；战胜，击败”；B项表示“症状；征兆”；C项表示“错误，谬误”；D项表示“测验，测试；检验；考验”。空格位于二段末句，且空格所在句信息有限，需结合上文进行分析，本段第2句提到，感受到更多社会支持的人患感冒的可能性越小。由第11题的分析可知，空格所在的第3句是对第2句的进一步补充说明，第3句指出，“甚至在那些已患感冒的人当中，感受到更多社会支持且获得更频

繁拥抱的人有更轻微的_____”。由此可知，这两句谈论的对象均含有“感受到更多社会支持的人”，故第3句中的 had less severe_____应与第2句中的 were less likely to come down with a cold（患感冒的可能性越小）一致，均为其对感冒的正面影响。备选项中，B选项 symptoms 代入文中，表示“（感冒）症状更轻微”，符合文意，故选B。

【B】13. A. highlighted B. increased C. controlled D. minimized

【解析】本题考查句内语义+形容词用法。A项表示“突出的，强调的”；B项表示“增加的；增强的”；C项表示“限制的，控制的；克制的”；D项表示“最小化的；使达到最低限度的”。空格位于固定搭配 protect sb. from sth.（保护某人免受某事）中，故 from 之后的 the_____risk for colds 整体应表达一种负面状况。备选项中，B选项 increased 代入文中，表示“患感冒概率增加的风险”，符合语义，故选B。

【C】14. A. presented B. equipped C. associated D. compared

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词用法。A项表示“颁发；提供；引起”；B项表示“配备；装备”；C项表示“联想；联系”；D项表示“比较；对比”。空格前提到，拥抱保护那些处于压力之下的人免受患感冒概率增加的风险；空格位于 that 引导的定语从句中，该从句修饰其前的 the increased risk for colds，从句意为“而患感冒概率增加的风险往往_____压力”。由“拥抱保护那些处于压力之下的人免受患感冒概率增加的风险”可知，压力会使患感冒的风险增加，换言之，“患感冒的风险”与“压力”有关。备选项中，C选项 associated 代入文中，与空格前的 is 和空格后的 with 搭配，意为“与……相关”，符合语义，故选C。

【B】15. A. assess B. generate C. moderate D. record

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词用法。A项表示“评价，评定；估价，估计”；B项表示“产生，创造”；C项表示“缓和；使适中”；D项表示“记录；记载”。空格所在句中，is a marker of intimacy（亲密的标志）和 helps_____the feeling that...为 and 连接的并列成分，二者的感情色彩应一致，故空格所在部分也应体现拥抱的积极方面。B选项 generate 代入文中，表示“拥抱有助于产生一种其他人会帮助……困难的感觉”，符合文意，故选B。

【C】16. A. in the name of B. in the form of C. in the face of D. in the way of

【解析】本题考查句内语义+介词短语。A项表示“代表……；为了……”；B项表示“以……的形式”；C项表示“在……面前，面对”；D项表示“按照；关于，就……而言”。空格所在部分为 that 引导的同位语从句，解释说明 the feeling。结合备选项及空格前的 others are there to help（其他人会帮助）和空格后的 difficulty（困难）可知，_____difficulty 为介词短语作状语，表明 others are there to help 的条件或背景，空格所填词应能够引出这一背景或条件。备选项中，C选项 in the face of 常用于引出问题、困难或危险等情况，代入文

中，意为“面对困难时”，符合文意，故选 C。

【A】17. A. attribute B. commit C. transfer D. return

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词用法。A 项表示“把……归因于……”；B 项表示“承诺，保证；忠于；投入”；C 项表示“转移；调动”；D 项表示“返回；送回；退还”。分析句子结构并结合备选项可知，空格所填词应为动词，作空格所在句的谓语，且能与介词 to 搭配使用，体现 the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging（拥抱的减压以及与健康有关的益处）与 the release of oxytocin（催产素的释放）之间的关系。空格所在句还提到，催产素能促进关系的依恋，可见催产素能对人的心理产生积极影响，由此可推知，催产素的释放是拥抱有益处的原因。A 选项 attribute 与 to 可构成搭配 attribute sth. to sth., 意为“把……归因于……”，代入文中，表示“把拥抱的益处归因于催产素的释放”，符合语义，故选 A。

【B】18. A. unless B. because C. though D. until

【解析】本题考查句内语义逻辑+连词用法。A 项表示“除非；如果不”；B 项表示“因为；由于”；C 项表示“虽然，尽管；不过，可是”；D 项表示“直到……为止；到……时”。分析句意可知，空格后的 it 指代 the bonding hormone（黏合荷尔蒙），也就是催产素。空格前提到，专家将拥抱的减压以及与健康有关的益处归因于催产素的释放，空格后接着指出催产素可以促进关系的依恋，并进行举例说明。可见，空格后内容是对前面结论的解释，空格前后内容存在明显的果因关系。备选项中，B 选项 because 用于引出原因，代入文中，符合语义及逻辑，故选 B。

【A】19. A. remains B. emerges C. vanishes D. decreases

【解析】本题考查句际语义+动词用法。A 项表示“仍然是；剩余；继续存在”；B 项表示“出现，复现；显露”；C 项表示“突然不见，消失”；D 项表示“减少，降低”。空格所在句的句首出现了表转折的连词 But，表明空格所在句与上文存在转折关系，需联系上文解题，四段第 2 句提到，催产素主要产生于大脑的中下部，其中一些被释放到体内循环的血液中；空格所在的第 3 句指出，但是其中一些催产素____在大脑中。由这两句间存在转折关系可知，空格所在句应表示一些催产素没有被释放到体内循环的血液中，即仍然存在于大脑中，A 选项 remains 代入文中，意为“仍有其中一些催产素保留在大脑中”，符合上下文语义及逻辑，故选 A。

【D】20. A. experiences B. combines C. justifies D. influences

【解析】本题考查句际语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“经历；体验；体会”；B 项表示“（使）结合，组合；兼有；兼备”；C 项表示“证明……正确；为……辩护”；D 项表示“影响，对……起作用”。空格位于 where 引导的非限定性定语从句中，空格处应填入动词作该从句

的谓语。空格所填词连接从句的主语 it（指代上文提到的“催产素”）与宾语 mood, behavior and physiology（情绪、行为和生理机能），应体现主语与宾语之间的关系。备选项中，D 选项 influences 代入文中，意为“催产素影响着人们的情绪、行为和生理机能”，符合常理，且与上文提到的“专家将拥抱的减压以及与健康有关的益处归因于催产素的释放”相呼应，故选 D。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 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.

Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

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. 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. It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become—but the lines are obvious.

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. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. 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.

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. PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for

everyone involved. The TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock: Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines. It is long past time to make the program work.

【A】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

【解析】由题干关键词 The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 定位至第二段第 2 句 (The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804)。provides another tragic reminder of why 表明第 1、2 句间的“结果—原因”关联：坠机的悲剧提醒人们航空旅行存在风险，所以美国人愿意忍受费时的安检程序来换取安全保障。题干+正确项 A 项概括第二段第 1、2 句内容，其中 explain 与第 2 句的 provides...reminder of why 均表示“解释原因”，tolerance...security checks 复现第 1 句 tolerate...security procedures。B 项将“航空旅行安全问题”放大为“全球安全问题”。C 项从第五段①句 remodeling airports 推出“作者建议改造机场来预防安全事故”，但首先该句围绕的是“无需改造机场或……的一项措施”，其次该举措是基于“安检费时问题”而非“航空安全问题”。

【C】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.

【解析】由题干关键词 contributes to, long waits at major airports 定位至第三段第 2 句 (resulted in, long waits at major airports)。第 2 句指出，“安检措施加强”连同“旅客人数增加”，是导致候机时间长的原因。题干 contributes to long waits at major airports 对应第 2 句中的 have resulted in long waits at major airports；C 选项复现 a rise in airline travel。A 项逻辑颠倒，把“乘客随身行李过多”扭曲为“对随身行李的新限制”。B 项将“TSA 未及时配足安检员”曲解为“TSA 效率逐渐降低”。D 项将第三段①句 TSA 加强安检力度的缘由“一次秘

密调查”偷换为“多次、突击的秘密调查”。

【D】23. The word "expedited" (Line 3, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. quieter
- B. cheaper
- C. wider
- D. faster

【解析】由题干关键词 expedited、Line 3, Para.5 定位至第五段第 3 句。第五段第 2 句指出，预检理应对旅客和 TSA 来说双赢的办法。第 3 句介绍预检的具体内容：通过背景调查的乘客可使用 expedited 安检通道。第 4 句进而指出效果：TSA 可集中精力检查“（没有通过背景调查的）高风险乘客”，最终为所有人节省时间。可见，expedited 应与“节省安检时间”有关。D 选项表示“（时间）更快”，与预检计划的预期效果“节省时间”以及全文话题“安检时间费时”相符。

【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

【解析】由题干关键词 One problem, the PreCheck program 定位至第六段（PreCheck's fatal flaw, bring the price to a more reasonable level）。第六段首句指出，预检计划远未达到预期目标，一大问题在于 sticker shock：乘客每五年须缴纳 85 美元才能进行背景调查；第 2 句继续指出，价格标签为预检计划的致命缺陷；第 3、4 句进一步指出，即将进行的改革将使价格降至合理水平，但国会应该考虑直接削减费用。综合可知，sticker shock 意为“标价冲击”，指费用过高。D 选项中 an unreasonable price for enrollment 概括了第六段中 sticker shock、\$85 every five years, bring the price to a more reasonable level, finance PreCheck enrollment cut costs 共同说明的问题“预检计划标价过高”，题干中 one problem 呼应第六段第 1 句 one big reason, 第 3 句 fatal flaw。

【C】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

【解析】由题干关键词 the best title for the text 可知解答本题需着眼全文。首段提出问题“机

场安检越来越费时”，第二段分析问题影响“对个人生活和经济都是拖累”，第三、四段分析问题产生的原因，第五至七段针对问题提出解决建议，因此全文围绕“安检等候时间太长、旅客不堪其苦”这一问题展开论述。C项能概括全文中心问题，Security lines 贯穿全文，Getting stuck 形象刻画“乘客被困在安检长龙里无能为力”的情形，符合作者对问题“日益严峻、棘手，亟待解决”的论述。

Text 2

"The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers," wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii's last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity's view of the cosmos.

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. But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world's most powerful telescopes. 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.

Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. 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.

Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers. In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is not the only way of understanding the world. They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea's fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the islands' inhabitants. Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.

Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. 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. 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. Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. 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. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

【B】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

【解析】由题干关键词 Queen Liliuokalani's remark 可定位至首段 (...wrote Queen Liliuokalani...)。首段第1句直接引用女王之言“古代夏威夷人都是天文学家”，第2句随后解释“在古代夏威夷社会，观星师极受尊敬”。借由两句间“观星师与天文学家、天文学与天文学家、受尊敬与受重视”的语义关联可推断，女王之言实质表明了文学家在古代夏威夷社会中的重要性。B是对第1、2句文意的合理推断，其中 importance 对应 the most esteemed，而 astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society 则契合第1、2句所述主体的核心（“古代夏威夷社会中的观星师”实际指向“古代夏威夷社会中的天文学家”）。

【A】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

【解析】由题干关键词 Mauna Kea、deemed as an ideal astronomical site 可定位至第二段第2句 (Mauna Kea is also home to...most powerful telescopes)。第2句中“莫纳克亚山也是数台世界顶尖望远镜的所在地”首先暗示该山是理想的天文观测场地；第3句“该山山顶高耸于我们人类星球的稠密大气层之上，其条件/环境非常有助于望远镜获取无比清晰的图像”进而解释指出该山独特的地理特征非常适宜天文观测。A项中 its geographical features 是对第3句 Mauna Kea's peak rises above...dense atmosphere...的高度概括，整个“题干+A项”所示的因果关联契合第3句中 where conditions allow telescopes to...间接传递出的因果逻辑 (allows 暗藏因果关联) “莫纳克亚山得天独厚的地理环境→望远镜能够获取无比清晰的图像 (→天文望远镜首选建造地)”。

【B】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

【解析】由题干关键词 The construction of the TMT、opposed by some locals 可定位至第三段 (Opposition to telescopes...A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists...)。该段第 1 句概述，指出望远镜遭反对由来已久；第 2 句细说：反对者一直把望远镜视为对圣地的亵渎、视为一个令人痛心的提醒物，让人想起曾经的主权国家被别国占领。由此可见，TMT（拟建望远镜项目）遭反抗有一部分原因是它会令当地人回忆起屈辱历史。B 中 reminds 复现于句中名词形式 reminders，a humiliating history 是对 painful...the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation 的高度概括，故正确。

【A】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

【解析】由题干中 Paragraph 5 可定位至第五段。该段第 1 句以“科学也有其文化历史”指出天文学和夏威夷文化具有相通之处，第 2、3、4 句具体说明相通之处：探索人（天文学家&古代夏威夷人）好奇心相同、都在试图解答相同的人类本源问题（我们是谁？从哪里来？到哪里去？）、文化使命一致（认识自己以及祖先的真正家园）。由此可知，当今天文学的进步实质上能够实现古代夏威夷人的梦想。题干+选项 A 所结合的信息“当今天文学取得的进步正在实现古代夏威夷人的梦想”是对第五段所述主要内容“天文学与古代夏威夷文化本质上相通，都寻求回答有关人类本源的问题”的合理引申。

【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

【解析】作者态度/全文主旨题，故定位至全篇。第一段以 Sadly 引出天文学 TMT 项目进展不顺，体现作者的同情遗憾之意；第五段第 3、4 句指出抗议者忽视了“天文学家和夏威夷文化都在探索相同重大问题”这一现实，体现作者支持天文探索事业的立场：天文学与夏威夷文化本源相通，并不存在难以化解的矛盾，天文事业的进步有助于解答夏威夷文化所探索的问题；末段第 4 句指出完全有理由欢迎任何人来莫纳克亚山探索星空，明确作者态度：完全支持天文学家。B 项是对文中 Sadly, ignore the reality, There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea 等信息所传递出的作者对 TMT 选址于莫纳克亚山态度的正确解读。

Text 3

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." 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.

The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. 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?

A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. 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. 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.

While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. 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. Yet this isn't the case with all countries. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and the environment.

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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

【D】 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

【解析】由题干中人名关键词 Robert F.Kennedy 定位到第一段。该段首句介绍罗伯特.F.肯尼迪的观点：GDP 可衡量一切，除了那些令人生真正有价值的东西（即 GDP 存在巨大缺陷）。第 2 句以英国看似不可理解的做法“明知 GDP 会减缓却还执意脱欧”暗证肯尼迪观点的正确性，并进而引出话题“是时候评定肯尼迪的 GDP 论了”。可知，作者援引肯尼迪观点意在正向立意：GDP 有极大局限性。D 选项中 had a low opinion 是对 everything except that which makes life worthwhile “明褒实贬”态度的明确。

【C】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

【解析】由题干中 Paragraph 2 定位到第二段。第二段第 4、5 句表面展现矛盾情形“GDP 数据显示英国当前形势喜人 vs 多数英国人投票选择脱欧且无视这会对其经济前景的影响”，实则暗示“GDP 作为衡量一国整体发展成就的标准”如今在英国广受质疑。C 选项正确解读第二段第 4、5 句言外之意：GDP as the measure of success 契合第 4 句 the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world 所传递出的“英国在 GDP 上所取得的成就”；is widely defied in the UK 契合 over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings...economic prospects? 反问句式所传递出的质疑态度。

【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.

【解析】由题干关键词 the recent annual study 定位到第三段（A recent annual study），再结合题文同序原则（第 32 题考查第二段，第 34 题考查末两段/第六、七段）以及选项关键词（如 D 项的 results）可将其定位延伸扩展为第三至五段（谈及研究发现、研究方法及研究意义）。第三段首句回应上段末反问“英国如果真像 GDP 反映的那么喜人，人民为何还支持脱欧？”指出“最近一项年度研究提供了部分答案”；随后介绍研究结果“在经济增长向民生福祉转化的方面，英国表现最差”。第四段进而对比“富国 vs 穷国”情况：前者在健康、教育等方面持续下滑，后者却在民主、公平等方面显著提升。第五段做出评论：富国应吸取教训——以 GDP 以外的标准进行衡量，情况会大不相同。可见，作者旨在通过研究结果启示富

国：“唯 GDP 论”掩盖国家发展实情（“富”未必“福”），由此解答了英国人民为何执意脱欧，D 选项 enlightening 是第三段首句 sheds some light on 的同义替换，同时与第五段 a lesson that rich countries can learn 相符。

【C】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

【解析】由题干关键词 the last two paragraphs 定位到末两段。第六段指出“GDP 不足以衡量国家的整体发展状况，因为它无法衡量环境质量、教育成果等有助提升个人幸福感的因素”。第七段提出建议“政策制定者不应一味忧心 GDP，而应着力提升社会福利”。可见，考虑 GDP 以外的因素极为重要。C 选项是对第六段 it is no longer enough / It does not include important factors 和第七段 refocus efforts on...rather than simply worrying about GDP 的概括改写。

【A】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

【解析】本题为全文主旨题，故定位至全篇。文章首两段提出质疑 GDP 的观点，并聚焦“英国脱欧事件”；第三至五段以近期研究发现“英国及其他主要经济体未能将高 GDP 转化为民生福祉”暗示高 GDP 并不等同于国民幸福；第六、七段则明确指出“GDP 无法衡量环境质量、教育成果等关乎民生的重要因素，因此政策制定者不能一味忧心 GDP，而应努力提升社会福利”。可见，全文以“英国脱欧”为反例，指出高 GDP 并非等同于社会福利，GDP 不足以衡量国家发展。A 项选项既锁定了文章论点“GDP 在衡量民生方面存在局限性（High GDP But Inadequate Well-being）”，又明确了文章切入点“以英国为反例，给各国以警醒（a UK Lesson）”。

Text 4

In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. 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.

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.

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.

The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is "distasteful" and "nasty". But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation. Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an "official act".

The court's ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal. Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution for bribery. "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."

But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. 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. 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.

Favoritism in official access can fan public perceptions of corruption. But it is not always corruption. Rather officials must avoid double standards, or different types of access for average people and the wealthy. If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society—that all are equal in treatment by government—is undermined. Good governance rests on an understanding of the inherent worth of each individual.

The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

- 【C】 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

【解析】由题干关键词 The underlined sentence (Para.1) 可定位至首段第 2 句。划线句上文指出最高法院一致推翻了对麦克唐纳的贪腐定罪，划线句下文列举了麦克唐纳从公司收受贵重礼物的行为；而划线句内逻辑词 But, while 则将语义重点锁定在最高法院对麦克唐纳行为的

反应上，且这一反应与其“推翻麦克唐纳的贪腐定罪”存在反向关联，唯有 C 项符合这一条件：尽管推翻了对麦克唐纳的贪腐定罪；却对其行为表示不齿。C 选项符合划线句与其上下文之间的语义逻辑，是对划线句中 holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct 的正确解读。

【A】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

【解析】由题干中 According to Paragraph 4 先定位至第四段，再由 an official act is deemed corruptive only if 进一步定位至第 2 句（under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of...）。第四段第 2 句指出：根据反贿赂法，（构成贪腐罪的）证据必须是实实在在的好处，譬如批准某项合同或规定，即公务人员为送礼者提供了切实的回报。题干+选项 A 是对本句 proof must be made of concrete benefits 的同义改写。C 项错将第三段 clear intent...（明确意图）由“对官员施压”曲解为“故意泄密”。B 项错将 concrete benefits “公务人员回赠给送礼者的切实的、有形的收益”曲解为“公务人员自身收到的可观礼物”。D 项由 approval of a contract 反向捏造出“breaking contracts”，但“批准一项合约”是为了举例说明构成腐败的具体证据，属构成腐败的个例而非必要条件，反向干扰更不成立。

【C】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

【解析】由题干关键词 assumption, public officials 定位至第五段末句（assumes...public officials）。第五段首句指出最高法院的裁决在法律上合理地界定了“合法的偏袒行为”，末句则以首席大法官之言引出其依据：基本契约是代议制政府的执政基础，其中有一条假设“公职人员应该听取其选民心声，并就选民所关切之事行事”，亦即“应满足其选民需求”。题干+选项 C 是对第五段第 3 句 assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns 的同义改写。

【B】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

【解析】由题干关键词 Well-enforced laws in government transparency 可定位至第六段第3句 (well-enforced laws in government transparency)。第六段三句间语义逻辑实为官员接见时要确保公平 (第1句)，这需要官员做到廉正、不徇私情 (第2句)，而廉正又需要政府透明度方面有强有力的法律保障 (第3句)，由此可见，政府透明度方面强有力的法律旨在确保官员接见中的人人平等。B选项是对第3句 This type of integrity 的正确解读：官员禁止徇私情，要确保政府接见机会人人平等。

【D】40. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is_____.

A. sarcastic

B. tolerant

C. skeptical

D. supportive

【解析】由题干关键词 The author's attitude, the court's ruling 可定位至末四段 (文章较明显地分为两大部分，前四段重在介绍，后四段重在评论)。第五段作者指出裁决从法律上合理地界定了某种偏袒行为的合法界线；第六段指出该裁决强化了公民及其民选代表确保接近政府机会人人平等的必要性；第七段虽未就裁决发表评论，却以作者观点“偏袒行为并非一定腐败，政府官员必须在政务接见时避免双重标准以确保会见机会人人平等”强化了第五、六段文意；末段直接明确指出该裁决将与腐败、“公务偏袒行为”的斗争向前推进了一步。由此可见，作者对该项裁决持支持态度。D选项 supportive 是对末四段 legally sound, reinforces the need, a step forward 等词所传递出的作者看法的正确解读。

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs B and D** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

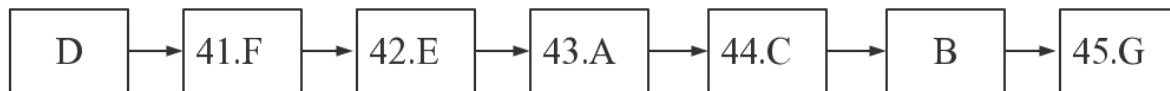
A. The first published sketch, "A Dinner at Poplar Walk" brought tears to Dickens's eyes when he discovered it in the pages of *The Monthly Magazine*. From then on his sketches, which appeared under the pen name "Boz" in *The Evening Chronicle*, earned him a modest reputation.

B. The runaway success of *The Pickwick Papers*, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame. There were Pickwick coats and Pickwick cigars, and the plump, spectacled hero, Samuel

Pickwick, became a national figure.

- C. Soon after *Sketches by Boz* appeared, a publishing firm approached Dickens to write a story in monthly installments, as a backdrop for a series of woodcuts by the then-famous artist Robert Seymour, who had originated the idea for the story. With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour's pictures illustrate his own story instead. After the first installment, Dickens wrote to the artist and asked him to correct a drawing Dickens felt was not faithful enough to his prose. Seymour made the change, went into his backyard, and expressed his displeasure by committing suicide. Dickens and his publishers simply pressed on with a new artist. The comic novel, *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837 and was first published in book form in 1837.
- D. Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century. A moralist, satirist, and social reformer, Dickens crafted complex plots and striking characters that capture the panorama of English society.
- E. Soon after his father's release from prison, Dickens got a better job as errand boy in law offices. He taught himself shorthand to get an even better job later as a court stenographer and as a reporter in Parliament. At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter's eye for transcribing the life around him, especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines.
- F. Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England's southern coast. His father was a clerk in the British Navy pay office—a respectable position, but with little social status. His paternal grandparents, a steward and a housekeeper, possessed even less status, having been servants, and Dickens later concealed their background. Dickens's mother supposedly came from a more respectable family. Yet two years before Dickens's birth, his mother's father was caught stealing and fled to Europe, never to return. The family's increasing poverty forced Dickens out of school at age 12 to work in Warren's Blacking Warehouse, a shoe-polish factory, where the other working boys mocked him as "the young gentleman." His father was then imprisoned for debt. The humiliations of his father's imprisonment and his labor in the blacking factory formed Dickens's greatest wound and became his deepest secret. He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.
- G. After *Pickwick*, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world. In *Oliver Twist*, he traces an orphan's progress from the workhouse to the criminal slums of London. *Nicholas Nickleby*, his next novel,

combines the darkness of *Oliver Twist* with the sunlight of *Pickwick*. The popularity of these novels consolidated Dickens as a nationally and internationally celebrated man of letters.



【解析】

浏览发现，本文属于人物传记类，文中出现了大量的人名与专有名词，不具参考价值，故不作为语段特征词分析。另外，文中多次出现的代词 he/his/him/He/himself/His 均指代 Dickens，也无参考价值，故此后不再分析。

A 第1步：选项中的语段特征词有：first, it 和 From then on。序数词 first 作定语，修饰 published sketch, it 指代其所在句中的“A Dinner at Poplar Walk”，From then on 体现段内第1, 2句间的时间先后顺序，三者均不涉及段间关系，故不适合快速解题。

B 第1步：选项中的语段特征词有 it。it 指代其所在句中的 The Pickwick Papers，不涉及段间关系，故不适合快速解题。

C 第1步：选项中的语段特征词有 after, After, first, him 和 his。第1句中的 after 表时间先后顺序，表明上文应出现与 *Sketches by Boz* appeared (《博益札记》问世) 相关的信息；第3句中的 After 表时间先后顺序，与其后的 the first installment (第一期连载作品) 相关的信息在第1句中有所提及，不涉及段间关系；序数词 first 作定语，修饰 installment，不涉及段间关系；him 和 his 均指代 Seymour，不涉及段间关系。综上，该选项第1句中的 after 适合快速解题。**第2步：**浏览备选项发现，A 选项首句出现了 The first published sketch (第一次发表的随笔)，且末句出现了 under the pen name "Boz" (以“博兹”为笔名)，这与 C 选项首句的 *Sketches by Boz* 关联紧密。根据 after 表示的时间先后顺序可判定 C 选项应位于 A 选项之后。

D 第1步：选项中无语段特征词，故不适合快速解题。

E 第1步：选项中的语段特征词有 after, after 表时间先后顺序，表明上文应出现与 his father's release from prison (他的父亲出狱) 相关的信息，故适合快速解题。**第2步：**浏览备选项发现，F 选项的第7句中出现了 His father was then imprisoned (他的父亲被捕入狱)，第8句中现了 his father's imprisonment (他父亲的入狱)。根据 after 表示的时间先后顺序可判定 E 选项应位于 F 选项之后。

F 第1步：选项中的语段特征词有 but, even, their, Yet, before, them 和 they。第2句中的 but 体现句内转折关系；第3句中的 even 体现句内递进关系；their 指代其所在句中的 His paternal grandparents；第5句中的 Yet 体现句间转折关系，before 体现句内时间关系；第9句中的 them 和 they 均指代第8句中的 The humiliations of his father's imprisonment and his labor in the blacking factory（父亲入狱及自己在黑鞋油厂做工的经历所带来的羞辱）。以上语段特征词均不涉及段间关系，故不适合快速解题。

G 第1步：选项中的语段特征词有 After 和 these。首句中的 After 表时间先后顺序，表明上文应出现与 *Pickwick*（《匹克威克外传》）相关的信息；these (novels) 指代句中的 *Oleiver Twist* 和 *Nicholas Nickleby* 两部小说，不涉及段间关系。综上，该选项首句中的 After 适合快速解题。**第2步：**浏览备选项发现，B选项首句出现了 The runaway success of *The Pickwick Papers*（《匹克威克外传》的巨大成功），C选项末句提到了 *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, appeared...and was first published（《匹克威克外传》问世……并首次发行）。按照时间顺序，书籍应该先问世发行，之后取得成功，然后才有一些后续创作。由此可推知，B选项位于C选项之后，G选项位于B选项之后。因此，C选项填入44空，G选项填入45空。

经过快速解题后，题目顺序如下：D→41.F→42.E→43.A→44.C→B→45.G。

Part C

Directions:

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

The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades. 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.

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. Those realistic possibilities are highlighted in the study presented by David Graddol. 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.

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. Alongside that, 48. many 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.

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.

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. 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. 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.

The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study is significant: 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. That is a necessary and practical approach. In this as in much else, those who wish to influence the future must prepare for it.

【参考答案】

46. 但是，尽管讲英语的人数在进一步增加，却有迹象表明：在可预见的未来，英语的全球主导地位可能会衰落。

47. 因此，他的分析会让一些人的自满就此终结，这些人可能认为，英语的全球地位非常稳固，所以英国的年轻一代不需要学习其他语言。

48. 许多国家正在将英语纳入小学课程，但是英国的大、中、小学生似乎并未受到更大的鼓舞去熟练掌握其他语言。

49. 大卫·格拉多尔所指出的这些变化都为向其他国家的人提供英语语言教学的英国个人和组织机构，甚至更为广泛的教育行业领域带来了显而易见的巨大挑战。

50. 它为致力于推动英语学习和使用的所有机构提供了一个基础，从而使它们能够制定计划来应对迥然不同的运营环境带来的各种可能性。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You are to write an email to James Cook, a newly-arrived Australian professor, recommending some tourist attractions in your city. Please give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the email. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Dear Prof.Cook,

I am glad that you have come to China. I have known that you enjoy travelling. Therefore, I am writing to recommend some tourist attractions in Beijing to you.

Firstly, you can visit the Palace Museum. It is the largest palace in the world. It has many arts and aged objects. You will have an opportunity there to quickly learn the history and culture of China. Secondly, if you like outdoor activities, you can visit the Great Wall. I am sure you won't be disappointed when you climb to the top to see the mountains. Finally, you can visit various shops located in Hutongs in Beijing. You may ride a bike along the old city center after work to experience the Hutong culture.

Wish you a happy journey. If you have questions, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

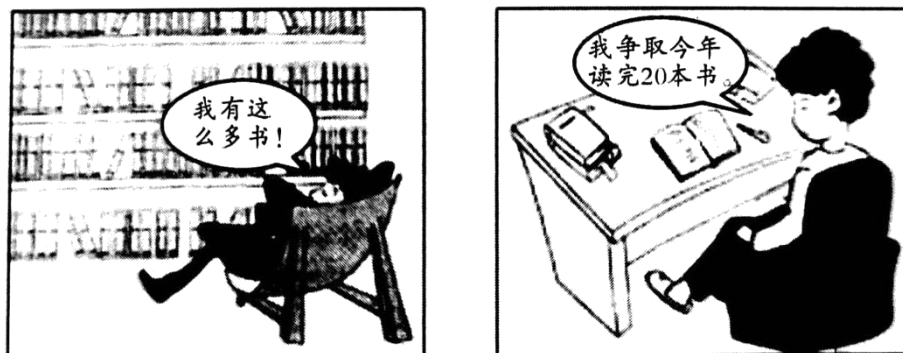
Part B

52. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the pictures briefly,
- 2) interpret the meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



“有书”与“读书”

【参考答案】

In the left picture, a man is lying in his chair. He feels very proud to have a shelf of books. He says "I have so many books!", but he does not want to read any of them. Unlike him, the man on the right, who sits at a desk, only has a few books. This man plans to finish reading 20 books this year.

The pictures tell us the difference between "having books" and "reading books". Some people think that books are only decorations. They decorate their rooms with a large number of books just for show and never read them. They often consider themselves knowledgeable, which actually prevents them from making progress. Differently, some people do not have so many books, but they try their best to read them. For example, Lin Haiyin once wrote that when she was young, she had no money to buy books. She went to a bookstore and read there quietly every day. With her eagerness for knowledge, she became a famous writer.

Books are very important for us. But books are not the same as knowledge and books that have not been read are useless. If we want to make progress, we should read books and should not just collect books. When we do something else, we should also be practical. It is key to individual and national development.

2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker. A young man can 2 likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to 3 the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. 4, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 5 a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying 6 a good family.

The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, 7 by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and 8 prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting. 9 cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and 10 a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the 11. Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may 12 with them up to a year, 13 they can build a new house nearby.

Divorce is legal and easy to 14, but not common. Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval. Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally. Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice 19 up: The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman must wait ten months.

【C】 1. A. by way of B. on behalf of C. as well as D. with regard to

【解析】 本题考查句内逻辑。A 项表示“经由，经过；用作，作为”；B 项表示“代表”；C 项表示“以及；除……之外；也”；D 项表示“关于”。空格所在句中 not only...but also 连接的并列结构做 may involve 的宾语，故 his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young woman 与 a matchmaker 为并列宾语，具有相同属性，其中空格后的 those 指代前面提到的 parents 和 friends。由此可判断，空格处应填入表并列关系的短语，表示“男方的父母和朋友以及年轻女性的父母和朋友”，C 选项 as well as 代入文中，符合逻辑关系，故选 C。

【D】2. A. adapt to B. provide for C. compete with D. decide on

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词词组语义辨析。A项表示“适应”；B项表示“供养，抚养”；C项表示“与……竞争”；D项表示“决定；选定”。空格所在句是由or连接的并列句，or表选择，说明柬埔寨年轻男性的两种择偶方式。空格所在句表示“年轻男性可以自己一个合适的配偶……，或者由年轻男性的父母为他选择（make the choice of）配偶……”之意。因此，空格处所填内容应与make the choice of表意相近，D选项decide on代入文中，符合语义，故选D。

【C】3. A. close B. renew C. arrange D. postpone

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词语义辨析。A项表示“终止，结束”；B项表示“重新开始；继续”；C项表示“安排，筹划，准备”；D项表示“延迟，推迟”。由空格所在句中的and then可知，空格所在部分承接空格前内容。and then之前的内容提到，年轻男性可以自己选定一个合适的配偶。根据顺承关系，年轻男性在选定合适的配偶后，会请求父母去筹备或安排提亲等事宜，故空格所填词应含“筹备或安排”之意。C选项arrange代入文中，符合语义，故选C。

【B】4. A. Above all B. In theory C. In time D. For example

【解析】本题考查句际逻辑关系。A项表示“最重要的是”；B项表示“理论上”；C项表示“及时；最后，终于”；D项表示“例如”。空格所在句句意完整，且备选项均为表逻辑关系的介词短语，需联系上文解题。第3句末尾指出，父母在为年轻男性选择配偶的过程中，几乎不给他发言的权利。由此可见，柬埔寨的婚姻具有包办性；而空格所在句则提到，____，女孩可以拒绝父母为她挑选的配偶。可见，空格后内容与前文提到的包办婚姻构成转折，因此，空格所填内容需体现这种转折关系。B选项In theory表示“某事在理论上成立，但有时会脱离实际，与实际不相符”，代入文中意为，“理论上，女孩可以拒绝父母为她挑选的配偶”，与第3句末尾内容形成转折，符合上下文逻辑关系，且与句中may（可以）所表达的语气一致，故选B。

【C】5. A. Although B. Lest C. After D. Unless

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑。A项表示“尽管；不过”；B项表示“以免；唯恐”；C项表示“在……之后”；D项表示“除非”。空格所在部分提到，选定配偶，双方家庭都会去调查对方的家庭情况。根据句意和常识可知，逗号前后两个分句之间存在明显的先后顺序，即“双方家庭都会去调查对方的家庭情况”应发生在“选定配偶”之后。C选项After代入文中，符合逻辑关系，故选C。

【A】6. A. into B. within C. from D. through

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。A 项表示“进入，到……里面”；B 项表示“在……之内”；C 项表示“由……”；D 项表示“穿过；经过；因为；凭借”。空格所填词应能与 is marrying 和 a good family 构成合理的语义搭配。A 选项 into 代入文中，意为“通过婚姻进入一个好的家庭”，语义通顺，故选 A。

【B】7. A. since B. but C. or D. so

【解析】本题考查句内语义逻辑。A 项表示“自从……以来；因为，由于”；B 项表示“但是”；C 项表示“或者；不然，否则”；D 项表示“因此，所以”。空格前提到，以前的婚礼会持续三天；空格后提到，到了 20 世纪 80 年代，婚礼持续一天半更常见。由空格前后的 Formerly 和 three days 以及 by the 1980s 和 a day and a half 可知，空格前后内容存在明显的对比和转折关系，B 选项 but 表转折，代入文中，符合逻辑关系，故选 B。

【C】8. A. copy B. test C. recite D. create

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“抄写；仿造”；B 项表示“测试；忠诚宣誓”；C 项表示“背诵，吟诵”；D 项表示“创作”。空格所在句的主语是 Buddhist priests，空格前的 and 表明其连接的前后部分 offer a short sermon（做一场简短的布道）与 ____prayers of blessing（____表达祝福的祈祷文）在形式上并列，在语义上相关联，故空格处应填入动词，并能与 prayers of blessing 构成合理搭配。C 选项 recite 与 prayers of blessing 搭配，意为“吟诵表达祝福的祈祷文”，代入文中，语义通顺，故选 C。

【D】9. A. folding B. piling C. wrapping D. tying

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。A 项表示“折叠，对折”；B 项表示“堆放”；C 项表示“包，裹”；D 项表示“系，拴”。分析句子结构可知，空格前的 involve 为空格所在句的谓语，其后的三个短语作 involve 的并列宾语。空格所在部分即为第二个宾语，该部分意为“将浸过圣水的棉线在新娘和新郎的手腕上”。根据常识，棉线一般是系或绑在手腕上，而不是折叠、堆放或包裹在手腕上，D 选项 tying 可与其后的 cotton threads 和 around the...wrists 构成合理的语义搭配，故选 D。

【A】10. A. passing B. lighting C. hiding D. serving

【解析】本题考查动词搭配。A 项表示“传递”；B 项表示“点燃”；C 项表示“隐藏”；D 项表示“提供”。空格所在部分意为“绕着一圈婚姻幸福且受人尊敬的夫妻蜡烛以祝福……”，结合备选项可知，空格所填内容应与其后的 a candle 以及 around a circle 构成合理搭配，且符合“bless（祝福）”这一语境。A 选项 passing 代入文中表示“在一圈……中传递蜡烛”，语义通顺且符合语境，故选 A。

【D】11. A. meeting B. collection C. association D. union

【解析】本题考查句内语义+熟词僻义。A项表示“会议；相遇，会面”；B项表示“收集，采集；聚集”；C项表示“关联；联系”；D项表示“结合；婚姻”。空格所在部分提到，在一圈婚姻幸福且受人尊敬的夫妻中传递蜡烛以祝福____，可见“to bless the ____”为传递蜡烛的目的。由空格前的“the bride's and groom's”可知，空格所填内容应与新人有关。D选项 union 代入文中表示“以祝福这场婚姻”，符合语义，故选 D。

【D】12. A. grow B. part C. deal D. live

【解析】本题考查动词搭配。A项表示“成长；增长”；B项表示“离开；分离”；C项表示“对付，应付；与……做生意”；D项表示“居住”。空格所在部分意为“新婚夫妻要搬到妻子的父母家里，可能会同他们一起____长达一年”。根据常识可知，搬到某人家里意味着要与某人住在一起，D选项 live 与空格后的 with 构成搭配 live with sb.（与某人住在一起），符合语义，故选 D。

【B】13. A. whereas B. until C. if D. for

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑。A项表示“然而，但是”；B项表示“直到”；C项表示“如果”；D项表示“因为”。空格前部分提到，新婚夫妻要搬去妻子的父母家里并可能会和他们一起居住长达一年；空格后部分指出，新婚夫妻能够在附近建造一所新房子。由此可推知，在未建造好新房子之前，新婚夫妻会和妻子的父母同住，故空格所填词应能体现时间先后关系。备选项中，B选项 until 代入文中，符合逻辑关系，故选 B。

【A】14. A. obtain B. follow C. challenge D. avoid

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。A项表示“实现”；B项表示“跟随；仿效；理解”；C项表示“挑战；质疑”；D项表示“避免”。空格前部分出现了并列连词 and，故“easy to ____”应与 legal（合法的）感情色彩一致，且语义相关联。A选项 obtain 代入文中表示“离婚容易实现”，符合语义，故选 A。

【C】15. A. isolated B. persuaded C. viewed D. exposed

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A项表示“孤立，隔离；区别看待”；B项表示“说服”；C项表示“看待”；D项表示“暴露；揭露；使接触，使体验”。结合空格前的 are 及备选项可知，空格所在句为被动语态，其主语为 Divorced persons，空格后的 with some disapproval 意为“不赞成”，故空格所填词应能与 with 构成搭配，表达“离婚不被赞成”之意。用于被动语态时，各选项中，C选项 viewed 能够与 with 搭配，代入文中，意为“被以不赞成的目光看待”，符合语义，故选 C。

【A】16. A. whatever B. however C. whenever D. wherever

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑+词义辨析。A项表示“无论什么”；B项表示“无论如何”；C项表示“无论何时”；D项表示“无论在哪”。空格位于动词 retains 与名词 property 之间，结合备选项可知，空格所填内容应能起到修饰限定 property 的作用。A选项 whatever 可作限定词，与 property 搭配，意为“任何财产”，符合语义，故选 A。

【B】17. A. changed B. brought C. shaped D. pushed

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A项表示“改变；调换；兑换”；B项表示“带来，拿来”；C项表示“塑造；影响……的发展”；D项表示“推动；促使”。空格位于省略引导词 that 的定语从句中，该定语从句修饰先行词 whatever property，且定语从句中缺少谓语，故空格处所填词应为动词，且该动词能与空格后的 into the marriage 构成语义搭配。空格所在部分意为“夫妻双方均可保留各自_____婚姻的任何财产”；而空格所在句中 and 后提到了“共同获得的财产（jointly-acquired property）”，与空格所在部分相照应。B选项 brought 代入文中，意为“各自带入婚姻的任何财产”，符合语义，故选 B。

【D】18. A. withdrawn B. invested C. donated D. divided

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。A项表示“取出”；B项表示“投资”；C项表示“捐献”；D项表示“分割”。空格位于 is 和副词 equally 之间，结合备选项可推知，空格处应填入动词的过去分词形式，与 is 构成被动语态，且能与 jointly-acquired property（共同获得的财产）构成合理的动宾搭配。D选项 divided 代入文中，与 equally 搭配表示“平均分配”，且可与 jointly-acquired property 构成合理搭配，符合语义，故选 D。

【C】19. A. breaks B. warms C. shows D. clears

【解析】本题考查动词词组辨析。A项代入表示“终止；结束”；B项代入表示“活跃起来”；C项代入表示“出现；显露；显现”；D项代入表示“转晴；好转；整理；澄清”。空格所在部分意为“离了婚的人可以再婚，但是会性别偏见”。由空格后的冒号可知，冒号后内容是对 a gender prejudice 的解释。由此可知，性别偏见是存在的，故空格所填词与 up 搭配，需表达“存在”的含义。C选项 shows 与 up 搭配，意为“出现”，可表达“有性别偏见”之意，符合语义，故选 C。

【B】20. A. so that B. while C. once D. in that

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑。A项表示“因此，所以；为了，以便”；B项表示“而，然而”；C项表示“……就……，一旦”；D项表示“原因是，因为”。由空格前的冒号可知，冒号后的内容解释说明其前提到的性别偏见。空格前提到，离了婚的男性再婚之前没有等待期；空格后提到，离了婚的女性必须要等待十个月（才能再婚）。这两部分明显存在对

比关系，故空格处需填入表示对比关系的连词。B 选项 while 符合此处逻辑关系，故选 B。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 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. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. The parliament also agreed to ban websites that "incite excessive thinness" by promoting extreme dieting.

Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up with impinging on health. That's a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starring themselves to death—as some have done. 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.

The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to woman (and many men) that they should not let others be orbiters of their beauty. And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to sine zero or wasp-waist physiques.

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

The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standard for models and fashion images there rely more on peer pressure for enforcement.

In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding age, health, and other characteristics of models. 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." 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. But in general it relies on a name-and-

shame method of compliance.

Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

【B】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.

【解析】由题干关键词 the first paragraph、would happen in France 可定位至首段第 1 句 (France...has decided)。该句指出，法国裁定时尚业丧失了界定女性形体美的绝对权，随后第 2、3 句具体介绍新近立法内容：禁止雇用极瘦模特走 T 台；取缔鼓吹过度瘦削的网站。可见，在法国，“以超瘦为美”的标准将很可能被重新界定。B 选项是结合第 2、3 句对第 1 句 its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty 做出的正确解读。A 项将法规禁止“时尚业雇用过瘦的 T 台模特”曲解为“模特在（当前的）T 台上行走”。C 项将文中对象从“提倡极端节食的网站”偷换为“普通节食网站”，且“取缔前者”大概率对后者有负面影响，“兴盛”含义恰恰相反。D 项时尚业“兴衰与否”与其“是否拥有定义美的绝对权”并无直接关联。

【D】22. The phrase "impinging on"(Line 2 Para.2) is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. heightening the value of
- B. indicating the state of
- C. losing faith in
- D. doing harm to

【解析】由题干关键词 impinging on 及位置标示 Line 2, Para.2 可定位至第二段第 2 句。考查短语所在句指出，法国新近议案意在表明“美不应由最终……健康的外表来界定”。由上文（第一段及第二段第 1 句）可知，议案意在叫停时尚业定义的“极瘦为美”，该项立法动机积极 (uplifting motives)。由此可推知，考查词所在句应表示“议案意在禁止会对健康造成伤害的外表界定方式”。短语 end up doing 所含的“最终结果”、uplifting 的“褒义色彩”，以及上文对时尚业推崇的超瘦为美的“否定态度”、下文“禁令总在保护模特免于节食致死”等信息综合起来即为“过度瘦削最终会伤害健康”，与 D 选项契合。

【A】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.

【解析】由于题干关键词 the fashion industry 难以定位，可从选项着手定位：由 A 选项关键词 standards, in Denmark 可定位至第五、六段。第五段第 2 句指出丹麦等国的时尚业正在尝试制定自愿标准，第六段则以丹麦为例介绍其具体措施。可见，丹麦正在制定新标准。A 选项是对第五段第 2 句 In Denmark...it is trying to set voluntary standards 及第六段内容的高度概括。B 项将“法国的法令存在明显不足”夸大为“法国的法令已经失败”。C 项断章取义，将“时尚业针对模特雇佣制定了（更多依靠同侪压力作用的）自愿标准”改为“模特不再受同侪压力影响”。D 项 are getting worse 杜撰内容，与 2 句“时尚业正在制定行业标准解决其固有问题”相悖。

【C】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

【解析】由题干关键词 designer, be rejected by CFW 可定位至第六段第 3 句（deny access for designers...to CFW）第六段第 2-4 句具体指出丹麦时尚业的做法，即在《丹麦时尚道德宪章》中声明为时尚业对身材典范的影响负责，并拒绝违反宪章的设计师参加哥本哈根时装周（CFW）。因此，不关注健康因素的设计师可能会被 CFW 拒之门外。C 选项 showing little concern for health factors 是结合第六段第 1 句的 rules and sanctions regarding...health...of models 以及第 2 句的 take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals，对第 3 句的 to deny access for designers 做出的合理推断。

【A】25. Which of the following maybe 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

【解析】由题干可知本题为全文主旨题，选项须能囊括全篇核心内容，故定位至全篇。通读全文，前四段介绍并评判法国针对时尚业“以超瘦为美”所下的禁令；第五、六段转而介绍丹麦等国针对该问题的不同解决思路“道德劝说”；末段比较评判两种措施，并进一步提出建议。可见，全文论述对象为各国对“时尚业以超瘦为美”发起的挑战。A 选项是对文章主要内容的恰当概括。the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals 指文章针对现象“时尚业以超瘦为

美”；A challenge 囊括“法国的强制措施（law）”以及丹麦等国的“道德劝服方式（ethical persuasion）”。

Text 2

For the first time in the history more people live in towns than in the country. In Britain this has had a curious result. While polls show Britons rate "the countryside" alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what make them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

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". It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience "a refreshing air". Hill's pressure later led to the creation of national parks and green belts. They don't make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it. It needs constant guardianship.

At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. The Conservatives' planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorizing "off-plan" building where local people might object. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. The Liberal Democrats are silent. Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land. Its campaign to protect Rural England struck terror into many local conservative parties.

The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place. The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half of million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion on green belt. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.

The idea that "housing crisis" equals "concreted meadows" is pure lobby talk. The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them. Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones?

Development should be planned, not let trip, After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe's most crowded country. Half a century of town and country planning has enable it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is no doubt of the alternative—the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.

【D】26. Britain's public sentiment about the countryside_____.

- A. didn't start fill 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

【解析】根据题干关键词 Britain's public, the countryside 可定位至第一段第3句（While polls show Britons rate "the countryside"...）。第一段第3句明确指出：英国人很重视乡村，认为“乡村”与王室、莎士比亚、NHS 一样，是他们引以为傲的东西，但是这种民意得到的政治支持却非常有限。换言之，英国民众对乡村的观点没有 在政治中得到很好的体现。D 项 is not well reflected in politics 是 第一段第3句中 “this has limited political support” 的同义转述，故正确。

【A】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

【解析】根据题干关键词 Paragraph 2, are now being 可定位至第二段第4句（前3句均指向过去，第4句指向现在，第5句指向未来）。第二段第4句指出：现在他们（即英国当局）不仅不再建设乡村，甚至逐年用混凝土（即城市建设）吞噬乡村（土地）。这很明显与第1、2句所述 NHS 宗旨（永久保护自然美之地）背道而驰，损坏了第3句所述 NHS 取得的成果（推动国家公园和绿带的创建）。A 选项是对第二段第4句中第二分句的同义概括，其中 gradually 对应 every year, destroyed 对应 consumes, 故正确。

【D】28. Which of the following can be offered 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.

【解析】根据题干中 Paragraph 3 可定位至第三段。第三段介绍了各党派在“乡村开发还是保护”问题上的不同看法，其中第2-4句指出保守党、工党不支持乡村保护，第5句指出自由民主党默不作声，第6、7句则指出独立党是唯一支持乡村保护的政党，且第6句中的“嗅到了机会”暗示了独立党将从中获利。D 选项中 may gain 契合第6句中 chance “机会”所蕴藏“立意；好处”之意，its support for rural conservation 则是对第6、7句中 has sided with

those...using green land. Campaign to Protect Rural England 所体现的独立党支持乡村保护运动的高度概括，故正确。

【B】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 area
- C. stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis
- D. reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas

【解析】由题干关键词 George Osborne's preference 可定位至第五段第3句（George Osborne favours rural new-build...）。第五段第3、4句指出：乔治·奥斯本在政治游说团体的压力下，支持在乡村新建房子而非城市翻新和改造，支持郊外购物场所而不是商业街。第5句至末句对此做出点评：这不是个自由的市场，而是一个有偏向性的市场，没有选择破坏城市保护区，为何要选择破坏已经发展得很好且将持续良好发展下去的乡村，奥斯本的偏好忽略了乡村地区的特点，破坏了乡村保护区。B项中的 disregard 契合第4句中（favours...）against ...、biased 所隐藏的“重视...，忽略...”以及第8、9句中取舍结构 do not ruin ...，ruin ...所直接明确的“不毁...，毁...”之意，the character of rural areas 则契合第6、7句中所述乡村地区的发展特点，故正确。

【D】30. In the last paragraph the author show 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

【解析】根据题干中 the last paragraph, appreciation 可定位至末段第3句（enviable）。该句指出半个世纪的城乡规划使得拥挤度位居欧洲第二的英国拥有令人艳羡的乡村凝聚力以及低密度城市居住条件，很明显作者对英国的城乡规划表示欣赏。题干+D选项是对该句 town and country planning has enabled...enviable rural coherence...low-density urban living 的合理推断，故正确。

Text 3

"There is one and only one social responsibility of business," wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, "That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits." 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. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies — at least when they are

prosecuted for corruption.

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. This could add value to their businesses in three ways. First, consumers may take CSR spending as a "signal" that a company's products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company's products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps. And third, through a more diffuse "halo effect" whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions under American's Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). 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.

The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firm's political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

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. "We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% result in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials." says one researcher.

Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. 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. 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.

【B】31. The author views Milton Friedman's statement about CSR with_____.

- A. tolerance
- B. skepticism
- C. uncertainty
- D. approval

【解析】根据题干关键词 Milton Friedman's statement about CSR 定位至首段，首段第 1 句介绍 Friedman 的观点“企业的唯一责任便在于增加盈利（increase its profits）”，第 2 句作者转而提出自己的看法：即便你接受 Friedman 的基本观点，事情也可能并非那么绝对地泾渭分明，

第3句引用新的研究指出：CSR 其实能为企业创造货币价值。可见作者对 Friedman 的观点持怀疑态度，B 项正确。该项是对第2、3句 Even if you accept...things may not be absolutely clear-cut...CSR may create monetary value for companies 所传达的作者态度的合理推断。

【A】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

【解析】先由题干中 According to Paragraph 2 定位至第二段，再由 CSR helps a company 可进一步定位至该段第2-5句（This could add value to their businesses in three ways...）。第二段第3-5句介绍了 CSR 使企业增值的三种方式：（1）消费者将 CSR 看作是企业产品质量高的标志；（2）消费者出于间接捐助慈善事业的心理愿意购买产品；（3）CSR 使消费者及他人对企业更加关注并认可。可见这三种方式共同之处在于“为企业赢得来自消费者的信任”，选项 A 正确。选项 A 抓住了第3-5句中复现的核心人物 consumers/customers，并概括提炼出内容背后的信息：消费者对注重 CSR 投入的企业持认同和信任态度。

【C】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

【解析】根据题干中“more lenient”（Para.4）可直接定位至第四段第1句。该句指出，研究发现 CSR 计划最全面的企业往往会得到 more lenient penalties。第2句进一步指出，研究排除了是企业的政治影响力（而非 CSR 立场）使它们获得 leniency 的可能：向政治活动捐款更多的企业受到的罚款并不更低。由此可推测有着全面 CSR 计划的企业获得的罚款更低，more lenient penalties 大概含义为“较轻的处罚；较低的罚款”（名词 leniency 意为“宽大处理；宽容”），C 项正确。less severe 正确解读了第2句对第1句的补充解释逻辑，可体现 more lenient penalties 与 lower fines 的同义关系。

【A】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

【解析】根据题干关键词 *prosecutors, evaluate a case* 直接定位至第五段第 1 句 (*prosecutors ... evaluate a case...*)。该句指出, 检察官原本应该只是基于案情本身进行评判, 但实际上他们确实会受到公司 CSR 记录的影响, 可见 A 项符合文意。A 项中 *has an impact on...* 是对原文 *they do seem to be influenced by a company's record in CSR* 的同义改写。B 项将“基于案情本身判案, 但难免受公司 CSR 记录的影响 (*seem to be influenced by*)” 夸大为“将公司 CSR 记录视为判案可靠证据 (*reliable evidence*)”。C 项断章取义, 将文中完整信息“企业捐赠提高 20% 即 CSR 记录佳, 则罚款会降低 40%” 改为“CSR 记录会使得公司受罚可能性增加”。D 项过度推断出“企业 CSR 记录是检察官调查的一部分 (*constitutes part of the investigation*)”, 但由第三段可知, 这种影响并非来自“调查”, 而是来自“光环效应”。

【B】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.

【解析】根据题干中 *the last paragraph* 将解题范围锁定至末段, 然后根据选项关键信息定位。B 项 *The necessary amount...spending on it* 可定位至第 1 句 (*how much businesses ought to spend on CSR*)。该句指出, 研究未能回答“企业应该在 CSR 上投入多少”这一问题, 即企业在 CSR 上具体的必要花费数额尚不得而知, 选项正确。正确项 B 是对末段首句 *their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR* 的同义改写。

Text 4

There will eventually come a day when *The New York Times* ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. "Sometime in the future," the paper's publisher said back in 2010.

Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there's plenty of incentive to ditch print. 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. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

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. "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."

Sometimes that's worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. "It was seen as blunder," he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti were in charge at the *Times*? "I wouldn't pick a year to end print," he said "I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product."

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. "So if you're overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping," Peretti said. "Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue." In other words, if you're going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the *Times* is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year—more than twice as much as a digital-only subscription.

"It's a really hard thing to do and it's a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn't have a legacy business," Peretti remarked. "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. In those situations, it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive."

【A】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

【解析】由题干关键词 ending its print edition partly due to 可定位至第二段首句 (...there's plenty of incentive to ditch print)。第二段首句承首段“《纽约时报》拟停纸质版发行”引出原因，第2句先指出第一个原因：办实体报纸需要印刷机、运货车等基础设施，不仅昂贵，而且和不受此类财务限制、只办网络版报纸的竞争对手相比，根本就是过于昂贵。选项A的 the high cost of operation 是对第2句的整体概括，“运营成本 (cost of operation)”即包含印刷机、送货车等基础设施 (infrastructure) 的购置与运行费用；high cost 对应原文的 “expensive” “excessive”，指成本的高昂。

【D】37. Peretti suggests that in face of the present situation, *The Times* should_____.

- A. seek new sources of leadership
- B. end the print edition for good
- C. aim for efficient management
- D. make strategic adjustments

【解析】由题干中 Peretti suggests, the Times should 可定位至第四段 (Peretti says the Times shouldn't)。文章第三、四、五段均言及 Peretti 针对《纽约时报》纸质版当前困境所发表的看法，如第三段“仓促终结纸质版将会是个错误”、第四段“不该在淘汰纸质版上浪费时间，而应以对的方式来做此事，想办法加速转型”以及第五段“有时候值得一变，提高纸质版价格并将其改变为传承品”，由这些信息可知，Peretti 认为《纽约时报》应该变换思路、做出战略性调整。D 项是对第三、四、五段中 Peretti 观点 (rushing to eliminate...would be a mistake、shouldn't waste time...but only if...the right way、Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them、Sometimes that's worth making a change) 的全面概括，所谓“战略性调整”即重新考虑该做什么、不该做什么。

【B】38. It can be inferred from paragraphs 5 and 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

【解析】由题干指引，整体锁定第五、六段，第五段末句首次提及抽象概念“传承产品” (make it into more of a legacy product)。第六段进而对 legacy product 进行阐释：将纸质版提价并打造为传承产品这一理念即指“最忠实的读者愿意出高价购买所喜欢的产品，并且还将此视为一种意在维护产品价值的英雄情结”，也即“做纸质版就为痴迷纸质版的读者而做”。正确项 B 是从两段，尤其是第六段第 4 句信息 (make it for the people who are already obsessed with it) 中推出的合理结论。

【C】39. Peretti believes that in a changing world, _____.

- A. legacy businesses are becoming out dated
- B. cautiousness facilitates problem-solving
- C. aggressiveness better meets challenges
- D. traditional luxuries can stay unaffected

【解析】本题由题干不好直接定位，但根据题文同序原则 (38 题考查第五、六段内容) 及题干中 a changing world 可定位至末段 (the market changes and the world changes)。Peretti 的原话为：当市场和现实世界都发生变化时，BuzzFeed 如若做事不明智、不合时宜，也将会遇见与《纽约时报》相类似的传承业务的挑战；届时，BuzzFeed 应多一些积极进取精神。可见，Peretti 认为，在日益变化的世界中，积极进取更能应对挑战。C 项是对原文末句的同义改写；其中题干 in a changing world 即对应 In those situations (回指第 2 句 have questions like that where...when the market changes and the world changes)，C 对应 it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive。

【C】 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

【解析】文章最佳标题应从全文结构与大意等角度综合考虑。前两段铺设《纽约时报》考虑放弃纸质版的背景及原因，末五段阐述 BuzzFeed 公司 CEO Peretti 的看法及建议：第三段明确其态度“匆匆放弃纸质版并不明智”；第四、五段提出建议“提高价格，将其打造为传承产品”，第六段对传承产品做出说明“专为痴迷于产品的人而做”，末段重申并总结看法“当所做之事与时代背景脱节之时，应大胆突破以迎接挑战，而非逃避问题（即不该直接喊停纸质版，而应对其做出战略性调整以求突破）”。由此可见，全文意在借 Peretti 之言向传统报纸行业提出一种建议：转型为一种“少数最忠实的顾客乐在其中”的昂贵商品。C 项中 Print Newspaper 为全文高频复现词，Make...a Luxury Good 高度概括第五段 Draise prices and make it into...legacy product，第六段第 3 句 increase it at a higher rate each year 及第 4 句 make it for...obsessed with it 所暗含的“价高、珍稀、只有少部分人才能享有的”这一性质。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A—G for each numbered paragraph (41—45). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

- A. Create a new image of yourself
- B. Have confidence in yourself
- C. Decide if the time is right
- D. Understand the context
- E. Work with professionals
- F. Make it efficient
- G. Know your goals

No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you present yourself has an impact. This is especially true in fast impressions. According to research from Princeton University, people assess your competence, trustworthiness, and likeability in just a tenth of a second, solely based on the way you look.

The difference between today's workplace and the "dress for success" era is that the range of options is so much broader. Norms have evolved and fragmented. In some settings, red sneakers or dress T-shirts can convey status; in others not so much. Plus, whatever image we present is magnified by social-media services like LinkedIn. Chances are, your headshots are seen much more often now than a decade or two ago. Millennials, it seems, face the paradox of being the least formal generation yet the most conscious of style and personal branding. It can be confusing.

So how do we navigate this? How do we know when to invest in an upgrade? And what's the best way to pull off one that enhances our goals? Here are some tips:

【C】41. Decide if the time is right

As an executive coach, I've seen image upgrades be particularly helpful during transitions — when looking for a new job, stepping into a new or more public role, or changing work environments. If you're in a period of change or just feeling stuck and in a rut, now may be a good time. If you're not sure, ask for honest feedback from trusted friends, colleagues and professionals. Look for cues about how others perceive you. Maybe there's no need for an upgrade and that's OK.

【解析】本段首先指出作者见证过形象提升对过渡期职场人士的帮助，继而分情况介绍如何判断提升自身形象的时机。段中表示时间的词汇和短语 during transitions、in a period of、a good time 表明，在不同的时间段应采取不同的策略。浏览小标题可知。只有 C 选项：Decide if the time is right 出现了表示时间的词汇，且段中第 2 句中的 good 也与小标题中的 right 恰好对应，故 C 选项为对本段内容的恰当概括。

【G】42. Know your goals

Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. Are you looking to refresh your image or pivot it? For one person, the goal may be to be taken more seriously and enhance their professional image. For another, it may be to be perceived as more approachable, or more modern and stylish. For someone moving from finance to advertising, maybe they want to look more "SoHo." (It's OK to use characterizations like that.)

【解析】本段第 1 句给出建议“明确你希望自己有什么样的影响”，后文举例说明不同的人目标不同，段落关键词为 the goal，因此本段的重点在于“目标”，G 选项 Know your goals 与段意契合，且选项中的 Know 与首句的 Get clear 为同义表达。

【D】43. Understand the context

Look at your work environment like an anthropologist. What are the norms of your environment? What conveys status? Who are your most important audiences? How do the people you respect and look up to present themselves? The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact.

【解析】本段第1句明确指出要审视你的工作环境，后文以疑问句的形式列举四个问题，详细介绍从哪些方面了解环境，并在第6句强调越了解环境越容易控制自己产生的影响，段落关键词为 work environment/cultural context，可见 D 选项 Understand the context 应为该段标题。

【E】44. Work with professionals

Enlist the support of professionals and share with them your goals and context. Hire a personal stylist, or use the free styling service of a store like J. Crew. Try a hair stylist instead of a barber. Work with a professional photographer instead of your spouse or friend. It's not as expensive as you might think.

【解析】本段第1句开门见山提出建议“寻求专业人士的帮助”，后文举例介绍具体应如何寻求他们的帮助，段落关键词为 professionals。因此，E 选项 Work with professionals 与全段内容统一，其中 professionals 包含段中提到的 personal stylist，hair stylist 以及 professional photographer。

【F】45. Make it efficient

The point of a style upgrade isn't to become more vain or to spend more time fussing over what to wear. Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue. Pick a standard work uniform or a few go-to options. Buy all your clothes at once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing at a time.

【解析】本段首两句通过正反对比指出：提升形象不是为了变得更自负或花费更多时间考虑穿衣打扮，而是为了减少决策疲劳，提高效率。后文进一步介绍正确做法，即如何高效地提升形象。F 选项“使之高效”合理概括本段主要观点，efficient 与段末两句的具体做法一致。

Part C

Directions:

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

Mental health is our birthright. 46. We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened. 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. 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. 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.

Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem—confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. 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. It's a form of innate or unlearned optimism. 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. 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. 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. It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

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. It has been available even in the most mundane of life situations to show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought. 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.

【参考答案】

46. 我们无须学习如何保持心理健康；它是与生俱来的，正如我们的身体知道如何治愈伤口或修复骨折一样。

47. 心理健康其实一直都伴随着我们；宛如云朵背后的太阳，它虽然会暂时离开我们的视线，但又完全能瞬间重现。

48. 心理健康让我们在他人遇到困难时心怀同情，在他人遭受痛苦时心怀善念，并且无论对待任何人，都心怀无条件的关爱。

49. 尽管心理健康是我们生活的灵丹妙药，但它再寻常不过，因为你会发现，它一直指引你完成所有艰难的抉择。

50. 你会逐渐明白，懂得心理健康无时不在并懂得相信它，能让我们及时放慢节奏，快乐地生活。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Suppose you are a librarian in your university. Write a notice of about 100 words, providing the newly-enrolled international students with relevant information about the library.

You should write neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Notice

Dear overseas freshmen,

This notice aims to help you with the new life here and gives information about the school library.

The school library has a large number of books and many digital tools. Those tools will help you a lot in your future study and research. Perhaps, you still have no idea how to use them, so we have prepared a lecture on Wednesday at 9:00 a.m. When you entered the university, you were given a card. It allows you to use all library services. With it, you can borrow 30 books at most, and the time limit is four weeks. If you don't return the books on time, you will be fined.

You can come to the library from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on weekdays. If you need help, write an email to library@xxx university.edu.cn.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

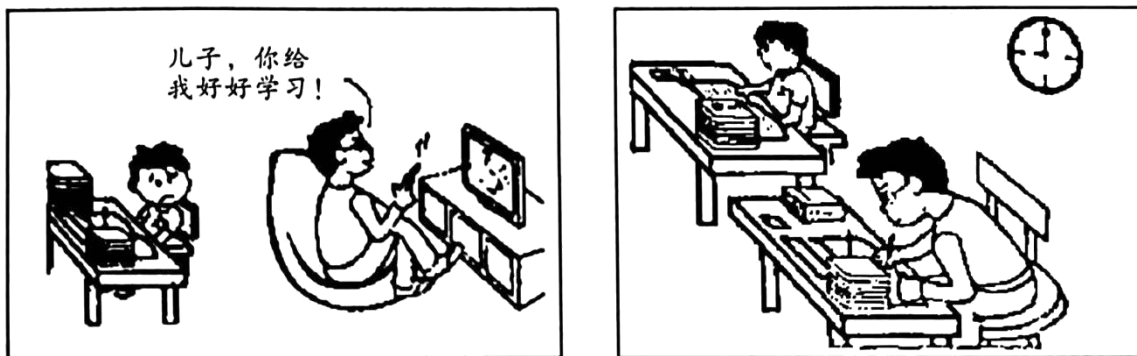
Part B

52. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the pictures briefly,
- 2) interpret the meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



与其提要求，不如做榜样

【参考答案】

There are two ways of teaching kids in the pictures. On the left, the father tells his son to study, but he is watching TV himself. On the right, the father is doing his own work. In this way, he makes his son willing to study hard. The words below are: "It is better to set an example than just tell others what to do."

The pictures tell us that teaching by example works better than using instructions in kids' education. Actually, parents' instructions can do harm to kids. Kids are often made unhappy by instructions and thus disobey their parents. And kids may also learn from their parents' behavior. That is, they may learn to be strict with others but remain casual about themselves. However, if parents set an example themselves, the kids will learn to be strict with themselves too. And it can also improve the relationship between parents and kids.

Childhood is important. Kids can be easily influenced by their parents' behavior. Therefore, parents should set an example first.

2015 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Though not biologically related, friends are as "related" as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, has 2.

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1,932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 5.

While 1% may seem 6, it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, "Most people do not even 7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin."

The study 9 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now. 10, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends 13 "functional kinship" of being friends with 14!

One of the remarkable findings of the study was that the similar genes seem to be evolving 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor.

The findings do not simply explain people's 18 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers were taken from the same population.

【A】 1. A. what B. why C. how D. when

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义+名词性从句引导词。A项表示“什么”；B项表示“为什么”；C项表示“如何”；D项表示“当……时候”。分析空格所在句的语法结构可知，该句的主干部分为：That is _____ a study has...由空格所在句中的is与has并结合1空和2空的备选项可知，is后应为表语从句，其中，a study作表语从句的主语，has...作从句的谓语，故

空格处所填词应为连接代词，引导表语从句且在从句中作宾语。备选项中，只有 A 选项 what 符合要求，故选 A。

【B】2. A. defended B. concluded C. withdrawn D. advised

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“支持；保护；辩护”；B 项表示“得出结论；推断”；C 项表示“收回；撤销”；D 项表示“建议，指点；劝告”。空格所在句句首的 That 在一段第 1 句中有其具体指代，该句提到，朋友之间虽然没有血缘关系，但却“亲”如第四代表亲，约有 1% 的基因相同；而空格所在句指出，这（That）是……的一项研究____。可见，That 指代第一段第 1 句内容，结合第 1 题空格后的 a study 可推知，该句内容应为这项研究得出的结论。B 选项 concluded 符合语义要求，故选 B。

【D】3. A. for B. with C. by D. on

【解析】本题考查句内语义+介词辨析。A 项表示“给，对，供”；B 项表示“和”；C 项表示“通过，被”；D 项表示“在……上”。由空格所在句的语法结构可知，过去分词短语 conducted... 作后置定语，修饰其前的 a genome-wide analysis；结合空格前的 The study（研究）与空格后的 subjects（受试对象）可知，这项研究应该是对 1932 个受试对象进行了全基因组分析，因此空格处所填词应能与 conducted 搭配，用于指明该研究的受试对象。备选项中，D 选项 on 代入文中表示“对 1932 个独特的受试对象进行了全基因组分析”，符合句意，故选 D。

【C】4. A. separated B. sought C. compared D. connected

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A 项表示“分开”；B 项表示“寻找；请求”；C 项表示“比较”；D 项表示“连接；联系”。由空格所在句的语法结构可知，空格位于 which 引导的定语从句中，which 代替先行词 a genome-wide analysis 在从句中作主语；空格处所填词在定语从句中作谓语；空格后提到的两类人 pairs of unrelated friends 和 (pairs of) unrelated strangers 共同作宾语。因此，空格所在句意为：……它（这项分析）____成对的无血缘关系的朋友和陌生人。备选项中，C 选项 compared 代入文中，语义通顺，故选 C。

【C】5. A. tests B. objects C. samples D. examples

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词辨析。A 项表示“实验，检验”；B 项表示“物体；目标”；C 项表示“样本”；D 项表示“事例；典范，模范”。空格所在句中的 both____ 在二段第 1 句中有其具体指代，由该句可知，both____ 指代 pairs of unrelated friends 和 (pairs of) unrelated strangers 这两类受试对象。由空格所在句意及备选项可知，空格处所填词应能概括这两类人。C 选项 samples 代入文中，符合句意，故选 C。

【A】6. A. insignificant B. unexpected C. unreliable D. incredible

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑语义+形容词辨析。A项表示“微不足道的”；B项表示“出乎意料的”；C项表示“不可靠的”；D项表示“极好的；难以置信的”。空格前的 While 表示空格前后内容语义上存在转折关系。空格所在句意为：虽然 1% 看似____，但对遗传学家而言却并非如此。结合备选项可推知，空格处所填形容词应与空格后遗传学家的观点相反。但此处并未提及遗传学家的观点，故需结合下文进行分析。三段第 2 句指出，医学遗传学教授詹姆斯·福勒的观点表明，大多数人会不自觉地选择和自己的亲戚……人做朋友。由此可见，在遗传学家看来，1% 的基因关联性对人的交友选择影响重大，即遗传学家认为这一数字至关重要，因此空格处所填词应与“至关重要”表意相反，含有“不重要的”或“微不足道的”之意。A 选项 insignificant 符合语义要求，故选 A。

【C】7. A. visit B. miss C. know D. seek

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A项表示“拜访；参观”；B项表示“错过；想念”；C项表示“知道；了解”；D项表示“寻找；请求”。空格所在句中的 but 表示其前，后内容语义上存在转折关系，设空句意为：大多数人甚至不____他们的第四代表亲，但不知怎么的，却会选择……自己亲戚的人做朋友。由设空句的句内转折关系和空格前的 do not even（甚至不）可判断，大多数人和他们的第四代表亲之间并不具备成为朋友的条件，因此空格处所填词应体现成为朋友的前提条件。备选项中，C 选项 know 代入文中，符合句意及逻辑，故选 C。

【D】8. A. surpass B. influence C. favor D. resemble

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A项表示“超越；胜过”；B项表示“影响”；C项表示“较喜欢；有利于；看上去像”；D项表示“类似；像”。空格所在句意为：大多数人甚至不认识他们的第四代表亲，但不知怎么的，却会选择____自己亲戚的人做朋友。分析可知，句中的 our kin 与空格前的 their fourth cousins（第四代表亲）在语义，上相呼应，根据 but 体现的转折关系可推断，but 后的内容应旨在说明人们选择的朋友与第四代表亲存在关联。由此尚无法得知两者间的具体关联性，需联系上文内容解题。根据首段研究结论“朋友间约有 1% 的基因相同，但却‘亲’如第四代表亲”可知，我们选择的朋友与我们的亲戚具有相似性。D 选项 resemble 代入文中，符合句意，故选 D。

【B】9. A. again B. also C. instead D. thus

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑。A项表示“又；再一次”；B项表示“而且；也”；C项表示“代替；反而”；D项表示“如此；从而”。由于空格所在句位于第四段首，且备选项均为表示逻辑关系的副词，用于呈现设空句与上文的逻辑关系，需联系上文内容解题。文章第一段提到，一项研究发现：朋友之间约有 1% 的基因相同；随后二、三段对研究方法及其研究发

现的意义进行了说明。而空格所在句继续提到上述研究的不同发现：朋友之间嗅觉基因相似，而免疫基因不同。显然这是该研究的另一项发现，故 B 选项 also 正确，故选 B。

【D】10. A. Meanwhile B. Furthermore C. Likewise D. Perhaps

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑。A 项表示“同时；其间；另一方面”；B 项表示“此外；而且”；C 项表示“同样；也”；D 项表示“也许”。空格位于句首，且备选项均为表示逻辑关系的副词，需结合上下文解题。第四段第 2 句指出，目前很难解释这种相似性为何存在于嗅觉基因中。接着第 3 句提到，____，正如该团队所指出的，它（这种相似性）将我们吸引到相似的环境中。由此可知，第 3 句探讨“这种相似性存在于嗅觉基因中”的原因。结合第 4 句开头提到的“可能有多种机制共同作用”可推知，第 3、4 句相承接，共同描述这种相似性存在于嗅觉基因中的可能原因。备选项中，D 选项 Perhaps 表示推测，符合上下文逻辑，故选 D。

【B】11. A. about B. to C. from D. like

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑+固定搭配。A 项表示“关于”；B 项表示“对于”；C 项表示“从……”；D 项表示“像……”。空格所在句提到，也许，正如该团队所指出的，它（这种相似性）将我们吸引到相似的环境中，但（but）多____它（it）。由空格前的 but 可知，其前后内容语义上存在转折关系。分析可知，it 指代 but 前提到的“它（这种相似性）将我们吸引到相似的环境中”这一内容，故空格所在部分应表达“但事实多于或不只有它（这个理由）”。备选项中，B 选项 to 代入文中，与其前后内容可构成固定搭配 there is more to it，表示“不只这些”或“没那么简单”，符合语义，且与第四段第 4 句中的“可能有多种机制共同作用”逻辑上相契合，故选 B。

【D】12. A. limit B. observe C. confuse D. drive

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“限制”；B 项表示“观察；注意到”；C 项表示“使困惑；混淆”；D 项表示“驾驶；驱使；促进”。由上下文逻辑可知，空格所在句承接句中 there is more to it 的语义表达，说明“人们选择基因相似的人做朋友”的另一种可能的原因。空格所在部分的大意为：可能有多重机制共同作用，____我们选择基因相似的朋友。因此空格前后是因果关系，空格处所填词需引出结果。再结合句子结构可知，空格处所填词还需与其后的介词 in 构成合理搭配。D 选项 drive 代入文中，可构成搭配 drive sb. in doing sth.，表示“驱使某人做某事”，可引出事件导致的结果或产生的影响。符合语义，故选 D。

【B】13. A. according to B. rather than C. regardless of D. along with

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑。A 项表示“根据；按照”；B 项表示“而不是”；C 项表示

“不管”；D项表示“与……一道”。空格前的 genetically similar friends（基因相似的朋友）和空格后的“functional kinship” of being friends（结交“实用的亲密关系”）是人们日常择友时面临的两种选择。由前几题的分析可知，前三段均提及人们的择友标准，故需结合上文分析。第一段提到朋友之间约有1%的基因相同；第三段末尾又提到，大多数人会选择像自己亲戚一样的人做朋友。可见，人们择友时更倾向于选择基因相似的朋友，而不是“实用的亲密关系”。B选项 rather than 代入文中，肯定前者，否定后者，符合空格前后对立的逻辑关系，故选B。

【C】14. A. chances B. responses C. benefits D. missions

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词辨析。A项表示“机会；可能性；巧合”；B项表示“反应；回应，回复”；C项表示“利益；好处”；D项表示“使命；任务”。分析空格所在部分的语法结构可知，介词短语 of being friends with_____作“functional kinship”的后置定语，用于解释“实用的亲密关系”是一种怎样的关系。由空格前的 functional 一词可知，这种亲密关系是基于用处或利益建立的。备选项中，C选项 benefits 代入文中，意为“而不是为了利益而结交的‘实用的亲密关系’”符合文意，且与 functional 形成呼应，故选C。

【A】15. A. faster B. slower C. later D. earlier

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A项表示“更快”；B项表示“更慢”；C项表示“更晚”；D项表示“更早”。由空格后的 than 可知，the similar genes（相似的基因）和 other genes（其他基因）两者之间存在比较关系，即“相似的基因似乎比其他基因进化得_____”。此处只是简单提及研究的另一显著发现，并未对其展开叙述，因此欲得知相似基因与其他基因在进化方面的具体差异，还需联系下文。由第五段第2句句首的 Studying this could help（此进行研究有助于）可知，第2句是对第1句的进一步论述。第2句中出现的 evolution 一词，与第1句中的 evolving 形成呼应，因此可由 evolution 后的 picked pace（步伐加快）推知，空格处所填词应与“加快速度”意思接近，A选项 faster 符合要求，故选A。

【D】16. A. forecast B. remember C. express D. understand

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A项表示“预测；预报”；B项表示“记得；记住”；C项表示“表达”；D项表示“理解；了解”。空格所在部分意为：对此进行研究有助于_____过去三万年里人类进化步伐加快的原因。结合备选项分析空格所在句句法结构可知，空格处应填入动词，且该动词应能够与 why 引导的宾语从句构成合理的动宾搭配。备选项中，D选项 understand 与 why 引导的宾语从句构成搭配，表示“理解/明白……的原因”，代入文中，符合语义，故选D。

【B】17. A. unpredictable B. contributory C. controllable D. disruptive

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词辨析。A项表示“无法预料的”；B项表示“促成的；起作用的”；C项表示“可控的；能操纵的”；D项表示“无法预料的”。空格所在部分意为：社会环境是一个主要的____因素。分析空格所在句语法结构可知，空格所在部分为独立主格结构，作前面的主干部分的状态语。句子主干部分提到，对此（相似的基因比其他基因进化得更快）进行研究有助于理解人类进化步伐加快的原因，由此可推知，人类受相似基因的影响交友，由此形成的社会环境也随着相似基因的快速进化而改变，进而影响人类的进化步伐，故社会环境应是人类进化步伐加快的促成因素之一。B选项 contributory 代入文中，符合语义，故选 B。

【A】18. A. tendency B. decision C. arrangement D. endeavor

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词辨析。A项表示“倾向”；B项表示“决定”；C项表示“安排”；D项表示“尝试，努力”。空格所在句提到，研究人员认为调查结果不仅仅解释了人们与背景相似的人交朋友的____。可见，此处重新提及该研究已得出的一项普遍结论，且该结论与人们的交友选择相关，故需结合上文分析。第三段末尾提到，大多数人甚至不认识他们的第四代表亲，但不知怎么的，却会选择像自己亲戚一样的人做朋友。由此可判断，人们倾向于选择和自己有某种相似性的人做朋友，且这是一种“无意识行为”。备选项中，A选项 tendency 符合句意要求，故选 A。

【C】19. A. political B. religious C. ethnic D. economic

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A项表示“政治的”；B项表示“宗教的”；C项表示“民族的”；D项表示“经济的”。空格位于 of 介词短语中，该短语作后置定语修饰其前的 those，用于说明人们选择的朋友具有什么样的相似背景。因空格处内容涉及已经得出的研究结论，故需联系上文。文章首段便给出了研究结论——朋友之间约有 1% 的基因相同，故空格所在处所描述的调查结果应表明人们喜欢与基因背景相似的人做朋友。备选项中，只有 C 选项 ethnic 与基因有关，代入文中意为“人们具有与种族背景相似的人结交的倾向”，符合语义，故选 C。

【A】20. A. see B. show C. prove D. tell

【解析】本题考查句内语义+熟词僻意。A项表示“看见；确保”；B项表示“显示；表明”；C项表示“证明；证实”；D项表示“告诉；判断；命令”。空格所在句句意为：尽管所有的受试对象均选自欧洲血统的种群，但研究人员仍谨慎地____所有受试对象，不管是朋友还是陌生人，都来自同一种群。该句前半部分已提及受试对象来自同一种群，即有欧洲血统的种群。由让步关系可推知，该句后半部分进一步强调这一内容，故空格所填词应含有“进一步确认”之意。备选项中，A选项 see 代入文中，能与其后的 that 构成固定用法 see that...，意为“确保……”，符合句意且能体现研究过程的严谨性，故选 A。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted "kings don't abdicate, they die in their sleep." 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. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. 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.

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

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. 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. 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.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

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.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy's reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies

have largely survived because they provide a service—as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

【D】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

【解析】根据关键词 the first two paragraphs 和 King Juan Carlos of Spain 可定位至一段第 1 句。该句指出，西班牙国王 Juan Carlos 曾坚称“国王不会退位，他们只会在睡梦中辞世”。由此无法得出正确答案，故需联系下文。第 2 句指出，但令人尴尬的丑闻和左翼共和党近期在欧洲选举中的大受欢迎迫使 Carlos 不得不食言并退位。由此可知，Carlos 本是高贵的国王，却深陷丑闻，被迫退位，这对他而言无疑是非常尴尬且狼狈的，故 D 正确。

【A】22. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly_____.

- A. owing to their undoubted and respectable status
- B. to achieve a balance between tradition and reality
- C. to give voters more public figures to look up to
- D. due to their everlasting political embodiment

【解析】根据关键词 Monarchs, heads of state 和 Europe 可定位至三段前两句。第 1 句提到，正是这种明显的对政治的超越，解释了君主作为国家元首一直很受欢迎的原因；第 2 句提到，因此，除中东以外，欧洲是世界上君主最多的地区。但由此无法推知欧洲地区保留君主作为国家元首的原因，故需联系下文。第 3 句进一步提到，与海湾地区和亚洲的专制君主不同，大多数欧洲王室能够幸存下来，是因为他们使选民无须费力寻找一个没有争议且受人敬重的公众人物。换言之，君主本身具有毋庸置疑、受人尊敬的社会地位，故 A 正确。

【B】23. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?

- A. Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
- B. The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
- C. The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
- D. The nobility's adherence to their privileges.

【解析】根据关键词 odd 和 Paragraph 4 可定位至四段第 3 句，其中 odd 与该句中的 bizarre 表意相同。该句提到，在托马斯·皮凯蒂等经济学家对这种不断加剧的不平等和因继承财富而拥有的不断扩大的权力发出警告时，富有的贵族家庭竟依旧是现代民主国家的核心象征，这

十分怪异。换言之，贵族在现代民主国家中扮演的角色让人感到奇怪，故 B 正确。题干和正确项 B 所做问答共同构成对 3 句的同义改写：题干 odd 对应 bizarre，选项 the role、the nobility、modern democracies 分别对应 still be the symbolic heart、that wealthy aristocratic families、modern democratic states。

【D】24. The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles_____.

- A. takes a tough line on political issues
- B. fails to change his lifestyle as advised
- C. takes republicans as his potential allies
- D. fails to adapt himself to his future role

【解析】根据关键词 The British royals, have most to fear 和 Charles 可定位至六段和七段的 2、3、4 句。第六段提到，最害怕自己会重蹈西班牙覆辙的当属英国王室了。七段的 2、3、4 句具体阐述英国王室“最害怕”的原因：查尔斯王子（王位继承人）生活品位奢华，等级观念强，未能明白大部分君主制能幸存下来的原因是他们提供了一种充当无争议、非政治性的国家元首的服务，更不明白君主本人才是君主制最大的敌人。综上可推知，查尔斯王子并未真正认清当前的局势，换言之，他未能调整自己以适应未来将扮演的角色。故 D 正确。

【C】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

【解析】本文共七段，第一段提出疑问，第二、三段正面论述，第四、五段反面论述，第六、七段点明主题。第一段提出疑问：西班牙国王被迫退位是否意味着欧洲君主制走向穷途末路。第二、三段阐明君主制存在的价值。第四、五段说明君主制存在的问题。第六、七段聚焦英国王室，点明其或将面临危机。本文通篇围绕 monarchs（君主）一词展开，由西班牙国王卡洛斯被迫退位一事引出当今欧洲君主制面临的危机，并分析其存在的弊病，以此提醒英国王室及时做出改变，不要步卡洛斯的后尘。综上可知，C 选项内容合理地概括了全文的主旨，可作为文章的最佳标题，故正确。

Text 2

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? 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.

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

The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice. Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

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. 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. But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing," meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. In many cases, it would not be overly burdensome for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. 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. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. 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.

【C】 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

【解析】根据关键词 The Supreme Court, whether 和 during an arrest 可定位至一段第 2 句。该句指出，最高法院将考虑在没有搜查令的情况下（未经授权），警方是否可以在逮捕过程中搜查嫌疑人身上或身边手机中的内容，题干与正确项 C 构成对首段 2 句的同义改写：题干中 work out 对应文中 consider；is legitimate to 对应 can；正确项中 check 对应 search；without being authorized 对应 without a warrant。C 选项表述与此相符，故正确。

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

- A. disapproval
- B. indifference
- C. tolerance
- D. cautiousness

【解析】根据关键词 California's argument 可定位至四段第 1 句和七段 1 句。四段第 1 句提到，他们首先应该摒弃加州政府蹙脚的观点。七段第 1 句提到，法官们不应全盘接受加州政府的建议。其中，四段第 1 句的“摒弃”和“蹙脚的”以及七段第 1 句中的“不应全盘接受”已清晰表明，作者对加州政府的观点持不赞成的态度，故 A 正确。B 项将第四段 1 句曲解为“作者认为应对加州观点不予理睬（indifference）”。C 项将第三段 1 句错误理解为“勉强接受/容忍”。D 项利用第三段 1 句 recklessly（草率，不计后果）设置反向陷阱 cautiousness（小心，谨慎），但该词用以说明高院采纳加州观点的后果，而非作者对加州观点的态度。

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

- A. getting into one's residence
- B. handling one's historical records
- C. scanning one's correspondences
- D. going through one's wallet

【解析】根据关键词 exploring one's phone contents 可定位至四段第 1、3 句，其与四段第 1 句中的 exploring the contents of a smartphone 和第 3 句中的 exploring one's smartphone 相对应。四段第 1 句指出，他们（最高法院）首先应该摒弃加州政府的观点：查看手机内容就类似于搜查嫌疑人的钱包；第 3 句则用转折（But）表明作者的观点：查看一个人的智能手机更像是私闯民宅。A 选项内容与第 3 句表述相符，为作者的观点，故正确。

【C】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

【解析】根据关键词 Paragraphs 5 and 6 可定位至五段和六段。作者在五段第 1 句提出，美国人应采取措施保护个人隐私；第 2 句指出，将敏感信息保存在数字设备上正逐渐成为正常生活的一种需求；第 3 句进一步指出，公民有权要求保护隐私、不接受无理搜查。六段第 1 句提到，阐明原则并不会使划定界限的挑战得到缓解；第 2、3 句指出，获得搜查手机内容的授权不会很麻烦，在严峻且紧迫的情况下，有关部门仍然可以不受保护隐私的法案的约束。此外，有关部门有权在等待搜查令期间采取合理措施确保手机中的数据不被删除或更改；第 4 句指出，最高法院甚至还想赋予警方更多权力。综上可知，作者连用两段来说明公民隐私未能得到有效保护，可见作者对该问题表示担忧，故 C 正确。

【B】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

【解析】根据关键词 Orin Kerr 和 comparison 可定位至七段第 3 句，其中 comparison 与该句中的 compares 为同根词。该句提到 Orin Kerr 所做的类比：当汽车成为生活必需品后，法官不得不为轿车这一新兴私人领域明确新的规则；因此当数字信息变得易获取时，法官也应为其明确新的规则，即要求对宪法进行重新解读。由此可初步判断 B 正确，但还需联系上文进一步印证。七段第 2 句指出、新技术有时要求对宪法保护条例进行创新性运用。联系第 3 句可知，第 3 句以 Orin Kerr 所做的类比为例，证明作者在七段第 2 句中提出的论点，即新技术要求对宪法保护条例进行创新性运用，也就是新技术要求对宪法进行重新解读，综上可知，B 正确。

Text 3

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

"Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal," writes McNutt in an editorial. Working with the American Statistical Association, the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing editors (SBoRE). 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. The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these manuscripts.

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."

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. "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. 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*."

John Ioannidis, a physician who studies research methodology, says that the policy is "a most welcome step forward" and "long overdue." "Most journals are weak in statistical review, and this damages the quality of what they publish. 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.

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. 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." 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."

【B】 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

【解析】根据关键词 Paragraph 1 可定位至一段。一段第 1 句提到，《科学》杂志将在同行评审过程中增加一轮额外的统计审查，即加强统计审查；第 2 句紧接着提到，此举效仿了其他期刊的类似做法，并说明实施这项政策的具体原因：人们普遍担心，数据分析中的基本错误正导致许多已发表的研究成果无法复制。综上所述，包括《科学》杂志在内的众多期刊都正在加强统计审查，故 B 正确。

【B】 32. The phrase "flagged up" (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to_____.

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

【解析】根据关键词 *flagged up* 和 Para. 2 可定位至二段第 3 句。该句提到，原稿将被 *flagged up*，以接受额外审查。由此无法得知该短语的含义，故需联系下文。二段第 4 句指出，之后将由外部的统计学家来评审这些原稿。由此可推知，二段第 3、4 句所述内容为统计审查的具体流程，而 *flagged up* 这一动作是为额外审查服务的。根据常识，第一步应该是从确定范围或确定数量的稿件中挑出需要进行额外审查的稿件，对其进行“标记”，之后对“已标记”稿件进行额外评审。由此可知，*flagged up* 所在句应表示“原稿将被标记，以接受额外审查”，故 B 正确。

【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

【解析】根据关键词 Giovanni Parmigiani 和 the SBoRE 可定位至四段第 1 句。比对匹配：该句提到，Giovanni Parmigiani 期望编委会“主要发挥咨询作用”。由此无法得知 Giovanni Parmigiani 对统计审核编委会成立的想法，故需联系下文。四段第 2 句提到，他认为《科学》杂志成立统计审核编委会的做法很有可能产生持久的影响；第 3 句进一步提到影响的具体表现：这种影响有望延伸到更多想效仿这一做法的出版单位（其他期刊）。值得效仿的往往都是榜样，可见其他期刊可能会将统计审核编委会的成立视为榜样，故 D 正确。

【C】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

【解析】根据关键词 David Vaux 和 *Science* 可定位至六段第 3 句。该句提到，Vaux 认为，《科学》杂志将一些论文送交统计学家的主意“有一定的好处（some merit），但也有一个缺点（a weakness）：它首先依赖审核编委会确定‘需要审查的论文’”。有缺点说明其还有改进的空间。C 是对人物引语中 has some merit, but a weakness is that 的合理引申和概括，room for further improvement 是对原文 weakness 的委婉表述。

【A】 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*

【解析】本文共六段，其中，一段引出话题，二、三段详细论述，四至六段为多方评价。概括主旨：一段首先引出话题，概述《科学》杂志在同行评审过程中增加一轮额外的统计审查环节这一举措及原因。二、三段详细论述统计审查的具体流程以及统计审核编委会成立的原因。四至六段分别介绍了不同专家对统计审查的看法。综上可知，全文围绕《科学》杂志对其发表的论文增加统计审查这一主题展开论述，故 A 正确。

Text 4

Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch's daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the "unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions." Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market. But "it's us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit."

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." 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.

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. Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. 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. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds.

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

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. Perhaps we should not be so surprised. For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit.

The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

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

【A】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

【解析】根据关键词 the first two paragraphs、Elisabeth 和 upset 可定位至一段第 1 句，其中 upset 与该句中的 unsettling 相对应。该句指出，Elisabeth 曾提到许多机构都存在令人担忧的诚实正直缺失问题。由此尚无法得知答案，故需联系下文。一段第 2 句指出，诚实正直缺失问题出现的原因是，大家普遍认为社会中唯一的“分选机制”应该是利益和市场。第二段，Elisabeth 继续阐释自己的观点，以利益和市场为中心的分选机制导致的诚实正直缺失问题会危及资本主义与自由、使企业误入歧途。综上可知，Elisabeth 对目前这种分选机制导致的后果感到担忧，故 A 正确。

【B】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

【解析】根据关键词 Paragraph 3 可定位至三段。三段第 1 句借《世界新闻报》电话窃听案的审判结果引出更大范围的诚实正直缺失问题；第 2 句提到，新闻记者窃听了多达 5500 人的电话；第 3 句提到，这是一次具有一定行业规模的窃听事件；第 4 句提到，其他人（包括记者）还在等待审判；第 5 句指出，这一长串事件仍在继续。综上可知，参与窃听的记者为数众多，一些记者还在等待审判，因此仍有更多记者可能会因窃听电话而被判有罪，故 B 正确。

【C】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

【解析】根据关键词 Rebekah Brooks's defence 可定位至四段第 3 句。该句指出，她（Rebekah Brooks）成功脱罪的核心就是她一无所知。由此无法判断作者对 Rebekah Brooks 辩词的看法，故需联系上文。第四段第 1 句提到，道德目标的缺失也体现在审判所依据的辩词之中；接着第 2 句以 Rebekah Brooks 的案例来说明第 1 句中的观点：（身为主编的）Rebekah Brooks 竟然对她的新闻编辑部发生的事情知之甚少，也几乎不过问新闻的来源，言外之意，作者认为 Rebekah Brooks 无视道德，以不知情来推卸责任。综上可知，作者认为她的辩词没有说服力，故 C 正确。

【A】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

【解析】根据关键词 collective doctrine 可定位至五段第 3 句。该句指出，对于一代人而言，集体的信条一直都是“社会的分选机制应该是利益”。由此无法得知作者对当前集体信条的看法，故需联系下文。五段第 1、5 句表明，这种集体的信条使人们推崇与利益相关的概念，而将正义、公平等字眼边缘化。综上可知，作者认为这种集体信条只关注利益，忽略了道德准则，体现出一种普遍扭曲的价值观，故 A 正确。

【C】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.

【解析】根据关键词 the last paragraph 可定位至末段（六段）。六段第 1、2 句提到，编辑《世界新闻报》不是为了促进读者的理解，也不是为了确保所写内容的公正，或是揭露共同的人性，其目的在于不惜毁掉别人的生活来追求发行量和影响力；第 3 句批判了布鲁克斯的行为。可见该段旨在批判报纸编辑中的道德缺失问题，说明作者认为道德意识在报纸编辑中很重要，故 C 正确。

Part B

Directions:

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

How does your reading proceed? Clearly you try to comprehend, in the sense of identifying meanings for individual words and working out relationships between them, drawing on your implicit knowledge of English grammar. 41. _____ You begin to infer a context for the text, for instance, by making decisions about what kind of speech event is involved: Who is making the utterance, to whom, when and where.

The ways of reading indicated here are without doubt kinds of comprehension. But they show comprehension to consist not just of passive assimilation but of active engagement in inference and problem-solving. You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp by presenting you with specific evidence and clues. 42. _____

Conceived in this way, comprehension will not follow exactly the same track for each reader. What is in question is not the retrieval of an absolute, fixed or "true" meaning that can be read off and checked for accuracy, or some timeless relation of the text to the world. 43. _____

Such background material inevitably reflects who we are. 44. _____ This doesn't, however, make interpretation merely relative or even pointless. Precisely because readers from different historical periods, places and social experiences produce different but overlapping readings of the same words on the page—including for texts that engage with fundamental human concerns—debates about texts can play an important role in social discussion of beliefs and values.

How we read a given text also depends to some extent on our particular interest in reading it. 45. _____ Such dimensions of reading suggest—as others introduced later in the book will also do—that we bring an implicit (often unacknowledged) agenda to any act of reading. It doesn't then necessarily follow that one kind of reading is fuller, more advanced or more worthwhile than another. Ideally, different kinds of reading inform each other, and act as useful reference points for and counterbalances to one another. Together, they make up the reading component of your overall literacy, or relationship to your surrounding textual environment.

- A. Are we studying that text and trying to respond in a way that fulfils the requirement of a given course? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? Ways of reading on a train or in bed are likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room.
- B. Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class will encourage us towards certain interpretations but at the same time obscure or even close

off others.

- C. If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.
- D. In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects that any given sentence, image or reference might have had: These might be the ones the author intended.
- E. You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity — inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.
- F. In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author's own thoughts.
- G. Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

【C】41. _____

【解析】首段首句提出问题“如何进行阅读”，明确本段聚焦“阅读的过程及具体步骤”，空格上文提到“确定词义以及词与词之间的关系”，下文提到“开始推断文本的语境”，均为阅读过程中的具体步骤，与C的定位信息相符。C项首句中的 words or idioms、guess at their meaning 呼应空格上句中的 identifying meanings for individual words，补充说明如何确定词义；C项第二句引入新概念“语篇实体”，指导读者从语篇实体前后关联的角度来整体理解文本含义。如此一来，选项与空格上下文在话题上形成了从“词(words)”到“语篇实体(discourse entities)”再到“语境(context)”的过渡，在语义逻辑上也实现了从“确定词义以理解文本的细节”到“记住语篇实体及其相互之间的联系以整体把握文本要义”，再到“推理语境以深入理解文本”的依次推进，从而构成阅读理解完整过程。故C与上下文衔接顺滑、逻辑通顺，为本题答案。

【E】42. _____

【解析】第二段第2句强调理解不仅包括被动吸收信息，而且包括主动进行推断和解决问题，第3句说明读者如何主动做出推断，即“借助作者在文本中呈现的具体证据和线索”，与D、E的上文定位信息相符。You infer、You make further inferences 复现，提示空格上句与E项构成递进关系；前者是对文本本身的内容进行推断，后者则超越了文本，推断文本对读者的意义和效用。两句共同说明“在阅读过程中如何进行推理”。此外，E项还提到“读者主动做出的推断构成了其个人反应的基础”，暗示“一千个读者心中有一千个哈姆雷特”，

可与第三段首句所述“读者的阅读路径不尽相同”构成因果关联。故 E 选项正确。

【G】43. _____

【解析】第三段首句指出，每位读者对文本的理解都不尽相同，第 2 句反而论证第 1 句，指出所谓的“理解”并不是要找到唯一的、一成不变的正确解读，强调读者应发挥主动性，做出独到的个人解读，与 G 的上文定位信息相符；第三段第 1、2 句大意“不同的读者可能得出不同的理解”也与 B 的定位信息相符。但 G 选项以 Rather 转折指出“理解”的正确内涵为“读者基于‘客观的文本材料’和‘主观的个人背景’的相互作用来理解文本”，与空格上句提到的对阅读理解的错误认识“仅关注客观的文本材料”形成合理的转折逻辑，两句一反一正，共同阐释第三段首句提出的段落主旨“每位读者的阅读路径不尽相同”。另外，G 中提到的读者个人因素（various kinds of...that we bring to the text）也与第四段首句的 Such background material 形成照应，故可敲定 G 为正确项。

【B】44. _____

【解析】第四段空格后的两句转折（however）指出“读者千差万别的背景可能带来截然不同的解读，而这对有关信仰和价值观的讨论发挥着重要作用”，空格上文可能提到“读者的个人背景对文本解读存在负面影响”，符合 B 的定位信息。B 指出“性别、种族、社会阶层等这些个人背景会导致读者倾向于某些解读，而忽略其他解读”，暗示读者的个人背景可能导致其解读不够全面，能与段末两句形成转折关系。同时，Factors such as...也呼应首句 Such background material、who we are，可与上文顺畅衔接，故敲定 B 为答案。

【A】45. _____

【解析】第五段首句提出论点“读者对特定文本的兴趣影响其阅读该文本的方式”，与 A 的上文定位信息相符；空格下句中的 Such dimensions of reading 提示空格处提及不同层面的阅读，可能指代 F 中的 plays, novels and narrative poems。A 中的 that text 可与空格上句中的 a given text 构成指代，同时，A 通过设问、列举及举例的方式指出“阅读目的和场景不同（即读者对文本的兴趣不同），读者所选择的阅读方式也不同”。A 既例证说明了首句内容，也可与下文 Such dimensions of reading 构成指代关系，故敲定为答案。

Part C

Directions:

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

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. 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.

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. Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe. 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. 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. These changes were gradual and at first scarcely visible. But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American.

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. In the meantime, thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. These travelers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft. During their six-to twelve-week voyage, they survived on barely enough food allotted to them. Many of the ships were lost in storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely survived the journey. Sometimes storms blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought unbearably long delay.

To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost inexpressible relief. Said one recorder of events, "The air at twelve leagues' distance smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden. "The colonists' first glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods. 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. Here was abundant fuel and lumber. Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

【参考答案】

46. 在各种强大动机的推动下，这场移民运动在荒野上创建了一个民族，且从本质上塑造了一个全新大陆的特点并决定了它的命运。

47. 合众国是两股主要力量作用的产物：一是带有不同思想、风俗习惯和民族特性的欧洲各民族的迁入，二是这个新国家因改变了这些特征而产生的影响。

48. 但是美洲特有地理条件的作用，不同族群之间的相互影响，以及在这片原始的新大陆上维持旧世界运行方式的巨大困难，所有这一切引发了意义重大的变化。

49. 十五、十六世纪，人们探索发现了北美洲，一百多年之后，第一批满载移民的航船横

渡了大西洋，驶向今天合众国这片土地。

50. 树种丰富多样的原始森林从缅因州一直向南绵延至佐治亚州，可谓一个真正的宝库。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You are going to host a club reading session. Write an email of about 100 words recommending a book to the club members.

You should state reasons for your recommendation.

You should write neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Dear members,

I am writing to you to recommend a valuable book called *Don't Sweat the Small Stuff*, which is written by Richard Carlson, an American author and psychotherapist.

Don't Sweat the Small Stuff, one of the best-selling books of all time, is a spiritual guide, learn how to master and control our emotions. The book contains 100 tips that may save us from fidget and agitation, thus endowing us with composure and inner strength. Beset with stress in study and work, most of us are experiencing emotional ups and downs, so I choose this book to share with you.

I hope all the members would enjoy the book.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

52. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



手机时代的聚会

【参考答案】

Several friends are sitting around a table, ready to have a feast together. Ironically, they sit still and have little desire for enjoying the sumptuous meal or chatting with their neighbors. Obviously, the mobile phone not the dinner, becomes the only thing they can see. It's a party that is dominated by the mobile phone—not you, not I.

This slightly exaggerated picture criticizes people for their indulgence in phones and expresses deep concern about the prospect of the seemingly fraternal modern society driven by social intercourse. As for the youngsters nowadays, they can hardly imagine such a time when there was no mobile phone created by science and technology. The phone shackles our lives while it brings us more choices, more freedom and more connectivity. A new survey shows that over half of the mobile phone users experience anxiety when they are unable to use their devices. Holding the phone in hands, people may gradually inside, and lose the ability to associate with others in reality become too reliant on it to remember the real passion deep. The frequent and warm social interaction in the past has become a luxury today. Therefore, the profound understanding and tolerance are hard to build between people.

The mobile phone is a product of technology development and human needs, and people's dependence on it reflects an escape from reality and indifference. We should take some measures to change the situation, such as laying down our phones, raising our heads, staying with our beloved together, and probing into the colorful world.

2014 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember 1 we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain 2, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." 3 seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a(n) 4 impact on our professional, social, and personal 5.

Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It 6 out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental 7 can significantly improve our basic cognitive 8. Thinking is essentially a 9 of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to 10 in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. 11, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate 12 mental effort.

Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step 13 and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental 14.

The Web-based program 15 you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps 16 of your progress and provides detailed feedback 17 your performance and improvement. Most importantly it 18 modifies and enhances the games you play to 19 on the strengths you are developing—much like a (n) 20 exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

【A】 1. A. where B. when C. that D. why

【解析】 本题考查句内语义+宾语从句引导词。A 项表示“哪里”；B 项表示“当……时”；C 项表示“那个”；D 项表示“为什么”。分析句子结构可知，remember 后为宾语从句，且该从句句意不完整，其中，put the keys 表示“放钥匙”。根据 put 的含义“放置”及上下文语境可知，空格处应填入表示位置的连接副词，作宾语从句的地点状语，A 选项 where 符合要求，故选 A。

【B】2. A. improves B. fades C. recovers D. collapses

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“进步，改进”；B 项表示“褪色，凋落，衰弱”；C 项表示“恢复，复原”；D 项表示“倒塌，崩溃，垮下”。分析可知，空格处需填入动词，充当 As 引导的原因状语从句的谓语，说明主语 the brain 的行为、动作或状态。空格所在句前后为因果关系，意为“由于大脑____，因此我们称这些情形为‘瞬间性老年痴呆’”，由此可知，空格所填内容与“这些情形（these occurrences）”有关，而 these occurrences 必然在上文有所指代，故需联系上文解题。第 2 句以举例的方式说明第 1 句中提到的“人到中年，记忆力衰退，头脑不清晰”的现象，空格所在句中的 these occurrences 即指代第 2 句中举例提到的几种情形。由此可知，空格所在句承接第 2 句内容，而第 2 句提到的一系列情形正是大脑功能衰退的表现，故空格所填词应体现“衰退”之意。B 选项 fades 代入文中，符合上下文语义，故选 B。

【D】3. A. If B. Unless C. Once D. While

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑。A 项表示“如果，表条件”；B 项表示“除非，如果不，表条件”；C 项表示“一旦，表时间”；D 项表示“与……同时，表时间；虽然，表让步”。空格后的 seemingly 表达“表面上如此，而事实却并非如此”的含义，空格所在部分意为“看似无害，但这种大脑失焦可能会产生……影响”。由“看似无害（没有影响）”和“会产生……影响”可知，该句前后存在让步转折关系。D 选项 While 符合此处逻辑，故选 D。

【C】4. A. uneven B. limited C. damaging D. obscure

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“不平坦的，不平均的，不一致的”；B 项表示“有限的，不大的”；C 项表示“有损害性的”；D 项表示“鲜为人知的；费解的”。空格所在句中的主从句之间存在让步转折关系，且空格所填词用来修饰 impact，表示“……的影响”。由空格前的 seemingly innocent（看似无害）可知，空格处应填入与 innocent 语义相反的词。C 选项 damaging 代入文中，符合语义要求，故选 C。

【A】5. A. well-being B. environment C. relationship D. outlook

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A 项表示“福祉，幸福点”；B 项表示“环境，外界情况”；C 项表示“关系，联系，交往”；D 项表示“看法，观点；展望，前景”。空格所在句指出，“这种大脑失焦可能会对我们的职业、社交和个人产生破坏性的影响”。既然是产生破坏性的影响，一定是影响了我们在职业、社交和个人三个层面中好的方面，因此，空格处应填入能同时表达这三个层面的正向或具有积极意义的词。在四个备选项中，A 选项 well-being 可被 professional, social 和 personal 共同修饰，体现这三个层面的正向发展给人们带来的幸福感，将该选项代入文中，符合句内语义，故选 A。

【A】6. A. turns B. finds C. points D. figures

【解析】本题考查动词短语+上下文语义。A项表示“结果是，被证明是……”；B项表示“”；C项表示“指出，指明”；D项表示“理解，弄明白；算出”。分析句子结构可知，空格所在句的语法结构会出现两种可能。第一种是It为形式主语，that引导的主语从句作真正的主语，

____out作谓语；第二种是It为真正的主语，____out作谓语，that引导的宾语从句作____out的宾语。由于空格前的It指代不明，无法确定其谓语，故需结合上文进行判断。第二段第1句提到，研究神经系统的专家越来越多地表示，其实有很多方法可以应对大脑功能衰退这一现象；接着空格所在句的that从句指出，就像肌肉需要锻炼一样，我们的大脑也需要锻炼……由此可知，空格所在句是对第1句中科学家观点的进一步阐释。A选项turns代入文中，构成固定用法It turns out that...，表示“证明是/结果是……”，常用来说明一种已被证明过的、正确的结论。该结构中，It为形式主语，that引导的主语从句作真正的主语，语法结构上符合上述句子结构分析中的第一种，符合上下文语义，故选A。

【C】7. A. roundabouts B. responses C. workouts D. associations

【解析】本题考查句内语义+名词词义。A项表示“交通环岛”；B项表示“回答，回应，响应”；C项表示“运动，锻炼”；D项表示“联系，联想，关联”。由空格前的and可知，前后两个分句为顺承关系，故and前内容the brain needs exercise...（大脑需要锻炼）应与and后内容the right mental（适当的脑力）语义一致。C选项workouts与exercise表意相近，代入文中，表示“适当的脑力训练”，符合语义，故选C。

【B】8. A. genre B. functions C. circumstances D. criterion

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A项表示“类型，体裁”；B项表示“功能，机能”；C项表示“环境，情况”；D项表示“标准，尺度”。空格所在句意为：事实证明，就像肌肉需要锻炼一样，我们的大脑也需要锻炼，适当的脑力训练可以显著改善我们的基本认知____。可见，该句将脑力训练和肌肉锻炼加以类比，以说明脑力训练对基本认知的积极影响。结合常识可知，加强脑力训练有助于增强认知能力，提高认知水平。故空格处所填词应与“能力或水平”相关。B选项functions代入文中，符合语义，故选B。

【D】9. A. channel B. condition C. sequence D. process

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A项表示“（信息等传递的）途径，线路”；B项表示“条件，境况”；C项表示“序列，顺序，系列”；D项表示“过程，进程”。空格所在句意为“思考本质上是在大脑中建立连接的”。结合空格前不定冠词a可知，空格处需填入一个名词，该名词被介词短语of making connections in the brain修饰限定，表明“思考”的性质，即

“思考”是什么。由常识可知，思考是在大脑中建立各种连接的过程。D 选项 process 代入文中，最贴合文意，故选 D。

【C】10. A. persist B. believe C. excel D. feature

【解析】本题考查短语动词+句内语义。A 项表示“坚持，执意于……”；B 项表示“相信……有用，相信……正确”；C 项表示“擅长于……”；D 项表示“在……起重要作用”。空格所在句意为：在一定程度上，我们建立促进智力发展的连接的能力是遗传得来的。分析句式结构可知，该句子的主干结构为 our ability...is inherited。结合备选项可知，空格处需填入动词，与其前的 to 及其后的 in making the connections 共同构成动词不定式短语作后置定语，修饰空格前的 our ability，所以空格处所填动词应与介词 in 构成搭配。由该句句意可知，既然是天生的能力，那就说明我们（即人们）在建立连接这方面很擅长，C 选项 excel 常与 in/at 搭配，表示“在某方面擅长”，代入文中，符合语义，故选 C。

【D】11. A. Therefore B. Moreover C. Otherwise D. However

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。A 项表示“因此，所以，表结果”；B 项表示“此外，而且，表递进和补充”；C 项表示“否则，不然，表条件”；D 项表示“但是，表转折”。空格位于二段第 5 句句首，且备选项均为表上下文逻辑关系的词，表明本句与上句之间联系紧密，需结合上文解题。第 4 句指出，我们擅长建立促进智力发展的连接的能力是遗传得来的，即这种能力是天生的，不需要任何训练；紧接着第 5 句提到，这些连接需要通过努力和练习来建立。由此可知，前后两句句意上存在转折关系，备选项中，D 选项 However 代入文中符合逻辑，故选 D。

【A】12. A. according to B. regardless of C. apart from D. instead of

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑语义。A 项表示“根据，按照”；B 项表示“不管，不顾及”；C 项表示“除去；除了……以外还……”；D 项表示“作为……的代替，而不是”。分析可知，空格处应填入符合上下文语义的逻辑连接词，即该逻辑连接词连接空格前的 intelligence can expand and fluctuate（智力可以拓展和波动）和空格后的 mental effort（脑力训练），仅由本句无法得出答案，还需结合上文进行判断。该段第 3、4 句指出，在大脑中建立连接能够促进智力的发展；接着空格所在句又指出这些连接需要通过努力和练习来建立。由此可推知，有意识地锻炼大脑会影响智力的发展，换言之，智力发展会根据脑力训练而发生变化，即拓展和波动。A 选项 according to 代入文中符合语义，故选 A。

【B】13. A. back B. further C. aside D. around

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+副词用法。A 项表示“往回，向后”；B 项表示“更进一步，更远”；C 项表示“在一边，向一边”；D 项表示“在四周，在周围；环绕”。结合备选项

并分析句子结构可知，设空处需填入副词，使得 has taken it a step (has) developed the first "brain training program"（研发出了首款“大脑训练程序”）在语义及逻辑上为顺承关系，同时该副词与前面的 has taken it a step 应构成合理搭配。由此尚无法得出答案，需结合上段进行分析。二段第 5 句提到，科学家相信，智力可以根据脑力训练而拓展和波动，空格所在句则提到，一家新型网络公司研发出了首款“大脑训练程序”，可见，这家新型网络公司进一步推进了科学家的理论，将其应用在了现实生活中，故 B 选项 further 符合语义，且 B 选项可以与 take sth. a step 构成合理搭配 take sth. a step further，意为“对某事物采取进一步行动”，故选 B。

【A】14. A. sharpness B. stability C. framework D. flexibility

【解析】本题考查短语动词+句内语义。A 项表示“敏锐度，锐利度，清晰度”；B 项表示“稳定性，稳定”；C 项表示“框架，构架”；D 项表示“灵活性”。设空处位于句末，且由于该段为单句成段，空格所在句信息不完整，需结合上下段进行解题。文章首段指出，人们在步入中年后逐渐意识到自己的记忆力和头脑清晰度（mental clarity）的下降。二段提到，适当的脑力训练可以显著改善人们的认知功能。接着空格所在段提到，一家新型网络公司已研发出首款“大脑训练程序”，旨在帮助人们改善和恢复他们的大脑。综上可知，由于记忆力和头脑清晰度下降，所以要对其进行恢复和改善，且空格前的 mental 与一段第 1 句中的 mental 相呼应，故空格所填内容应与 clarity 表意相近。A 选项 sharpness 符合文意，故选 A。

【D】15. A. forces B. reminds C. hurries D. allows

【解析】本题考查短语动词+句内语义。A 项表示“强迫，迫使”；B 项表示“提醒，使想起”；C 项表示“催促，使匆忙地做”；D 项表示“允许，许可；容许”。空格所在句意为“这个基于网络的程序____你系统地提高记忆力和注意力方面的技能”。分析句子结构可知，空格处应填入动词，构成“v.+ sb. to do sth.”结构，由此无法得出答案，需结合上段解题。第三段提到一家新型网络公司研发出了首款“大脑训练程序”，旨在真正帮助人们改善和恢复他们的大脑敏锐度，由此可知，该程序是帮助人们提升记忆力和注意力的工具，故空格所填词应体现该程序所起的积极作用。备选项中，D 选项 allows 代入文中，可构成短语 allow sb. to do sth.（使某人能够做某事；允许某人做某事），符合句意和语法结构，故选 D。

【B】16. A. hold B. track C. order D. pace

【解析】本题考查短语动词+句内语义。A 项表示“抓着”；B 项表示“保持知晓，保持联络”；C 项表示“保持秩序”；D 项表示“并驾齐驱，齐头并进”。由空格所在句中的 and 可知，其前后内容为并列或顺承的关系。该句意为“这款程序会____你的进展，并提供详细反馈……”。结合常识可知，只有对某人或某物的情况有一定的了解后，才能给出详尽的信息反馈，故空格处所填词应与 keep...of 构成固定搭配，表达“了解”之意。B 选项 track 代入

文中，可构成短语 keep track of sb./sth，表示“追踪、了解某人的动态或某事的情况”，符合语义，故选 B。

【D】17. A. to B. with C. for D. on

【解析】本题考查名词和介词的搭配。A 项表示“到；向；对于；为……”；B 项表示“和……一起；随着；具有；以”；C 项表示“给，对；为了；因为”；D 项表示“在……上；关于在……”。由空格前的 detailed feedback（详细反馈）以及空格后的 your performance and improvement（你的表现和进步情况）可知，空格处所填词应能体现两者之间的关系，D 选项 on 代入文中，表示“对人们的表现和进步提供详细反馈”，符合语义，故选 D。

【C】18. A. irregularly B. habitually C. constantly D. unusually

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+副词辨析。A 项表示“不规则地，无规律地”；B 项表示“成习惯地，惯常地”；C 项表示“不断地，持续地；反复地”；D 项表示“异常地，罕见地”。分析可知，空格所在句前半句指出“大脑训练程序”最重要的功能：它_____调整和加强你所参与的训练。由常识可知，“调整和加强”是为了获得更好的训练效果，所以需要不断地根据实际情况进行调整和加强；破折号后用日常锻炼的特征引出类比，即这特别像是一项日常锻炼，需要你增加阻力并改变肌肉的使用方式。由此可见，空格所在句用类比的方法，旨在说明“大脑训练程序”和“肌肉锻炼”都需要根据情况不断地调整训练内容，以达到训练的目的。因此，空格处所填内容应体现“不断地”这一含义。综上可知，C 选项 constantly 代入文中符合语义，故选 C。

【C】19. A. carry B. put C. build D. take

【解析】本题考查动词短语。A 项表示“继续（做某事）；进行，举行，经营”；B 项表示“穿上，戴上；增加；演出，举办；装作，假装”；C 项表示“用……作为进一步发展的基础，将……继续推进”；D 项表示“呈现（某种性质、样子等），装成；决定做，承担”。分析句子结构可知，to _____ on the strengths you are developing（_____你正在训练的能力）作目的状语，表明 constantly modifies and enhances the games you play（不断地调整和加强你所参与的训练）的目的。由常识可知，某个程序不断调整和加强训练内容，目的就是在原来的基础上增进和加强正在训练的能力，C 选项 build 代入文中符合语义，故选 C。

【B】20. A. risky B. effective C. idle D. familiar

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“危险的，有风险的”；B 项表示“有效果的，起作用的”；C 项表示“闲散的；无用的，无效的”；D 项表示“熟悉的”。空格所在句提到，最重要的是，这款“大脑训练程序”会不断地调整和加强你所参与的训练，以增进你正

在训练的能力——这特别像是一项_____日常锻炼，需要你增加阻力并改变肌肉的使用方式。结合句意可知，此处的“日常锻炼”应与“大脑训练程序”一样，具有良好的锻炼效果，即空格所填词应含有积极的感情色彩。备选项中，B选项 effective 代入文中，表示“有效的日常锻炼”，符合语义，故选 B。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

In order to "change lives for the better" and reduce "dependency," George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the "upfront work search" scheme. 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. What could be more reasonable?

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the job seeker's allowance. "Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on," he claimed. "We're doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster." Help? Really? 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. 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.

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. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

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

【B】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

【解析】根据关键词 George Osborne 和 scheme 可定位至一段第 1 句。该句提到，George Osborne 推行“预备求职”计划的目的是“使生活更美好”并减少“依赖”。由此无法得出结论，故还需联系下文。辐射匹配：一段②句接着指出计划的内容，失业者只有带上简历到就业服务中心，注册在线求职、并开始找工作，才有资格获得救济金。综上可知，George Osborne 的计划旨在鼓励失业者（即求职者）积极寻找工作，以此减少他们对政府救济金的“依赖”，B 选项内容表述与此一致，故正确。

【C】22. The phrase "to sign on"(Line 2, 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

【解析】根据关键词 to sign on 和 Line 2, Para. 2 可定位至二段第 3 句。该句提到，失业最初的那几天应该用来找工作（looking for work），而不是 looking to sign on。由此可知，looking to sign on 与 looking for work 语义相对立。但由此尚无法得出结论，故需联系上下文。二段第 2 句提到，求职者要经过七天的等待期才能领取失业津贴；第 4 句提到，我们之所以这样做是因为这样可以帮助人们远离救济金，并帮助那些依靠救济金的人更快地找到工作。可见“领取失业津贴”与“找工作（looking for work）”在语义上相对立，由此可推知，to sign on 应表达“领取失业津贴”之意，C 选项内容与此相符，故正确。

【D】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.

【解析】根据关键词 What prompted the chancellor 可定位至二段第 8 句，其与该句中的 What motivated him 表意相同，him 即指代上文中提到的 chancellor，也就是乔治·奥斯本。该句提到，真正激励财政大臣的是他对“基本公平”的热忱，包括保护纳税人、控制开支和确保只有最需要救济的申请人才能领到救济金这三方面，D 选项是对第二段 8 句的概括：passion 近义替换 zeal，ensure fairness for taxpayers 概括 "fundamental fairness" —— protecting the taxpayer....。

【A】24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel_____.

A. uneasy

B. enraged

C. insulted

D. guilty

【解析】根据关键词 Paragraph 3 和 being unemployed 可定位至三段第 1 句，其中 being unemployed 与该句中的 Losing a job 表意相同。该句提到，失业令人痛苦（hurting），但选项中并无表示“痛苦”的词或其同义词，故需结合下文。三段第 2 句进一步描述了失业者的状态，即“失业在经济上令人害怕（terrifying）、在心理上让人尴尬（embarrassing）”，A 选项 uneasy（不安的）恰好体现了失业者的这些感受，故正确。该句中并未提到失业者感到“愤怒”“受辱”或“内疚”的相关信息，故排除 B、C、D。

【D】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.

【解析】根据题干信息可以定位第四段第 3、5 句，其中四段第 5 句中的“allowance”与 D 选项中“benefits”表意相近，四段第 3 句中的“unconditional”与 D 选项中“conditional”表意相反。四段第 3 句提到，英国社会福利体制的原则不再是“为防止失业风险而给自己投保，从而在灾难发生时获得无条件的赔付”；第 5 句提到，取而代之的是，申请人会获得一份有时间和条件限制的“津贴”，没有权利、没有保险，有的只是每周的 71.70 英镑，作者评价该“津贴”是欧盟国家中最吝啬的“津贴”之一。由此可推知，作者对奥斯本推出的有时间和条件限制的失业救济方案持批驳的态度，即作者认为失业救济金不应该有附加条件，故 D 正确。

Text 2

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. 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. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that they have to work fearsomely hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. 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. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. 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. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. 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.

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

【D】 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

【解析】根据关键词 students 和 take up law as their profession 可定位至二段第 2 句，其中 take

up law as their profession 与该句中的 pile into law schools 相对应。该句提到，那些最优秀的律师赚得盆满钵满，这吸引着越来越多的学生涌入法学院。由此可知，正是律师的高收入吸引很多学生从事律师行业，故 D 正确。A、B 项曲解文意，均把“美国法律服务支出增速是通货膨胀的两倍”曲解为“委托人的需求在日益增长”、“通货膨胀压力不断增加”。C 项与③句“大多数学生根本没机会进入大律所”相悖。

【C】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.

【解析】根据关键词 the costs of legal education 和 in most American states 可定位至三段第 2、3 句。三段第 2 句指出，法学教育的费用过高；随后第 3 句解释原因：先花四年时间在本科阶段攻读某一与法律不相关的学科，然后进行为期三年的法学学位攻读，最后花费巨资准备律师资格考试。由此可见，法律专业的学生要在前期花四年时间攻读与法学不相关的专业，因此，“攻读另一专业的学士学位”是增加美国大多数州法学教育费用的原因之一，故 C 正确。A 项捏造出“本科学费更高”的信息，而文中并未对比本科教育与法律教育费用高低；B 项文意实为“律师资格考试费用高昂（而非准入许可）推高法律教育费用”；D 项文意实为“在美国律师协会许可的法学院学习”。

【B】28. Hindrance 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

【解析】根据关键词 the reform of the legal system 可定位至四段第 1 句，其与该句中的 Reforming the system 相对应。该句提到，改革法律教育体制将对律师及其委托人都有益，该句虽指出法律体制改革的好处，但未提及法律体制改革的阻力来自何处，故需联系下文。四段第 2 句指出，管理该行业的州级机构过于保守，一直不愿实施关于法律体制改革的合理建议。由此可见，法律体制改革的阻力源于该行业僵化的管理机构。B 项是对第四段②句的同义改写，其中 rigid, bodies governing the profession 分别对应 too conservative, bodies that govern the profession。

【A】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

【解析】根据关键词 *guild-like ownership structure* 和 *restrictive* 可定位至五段第 1 句。比对匹配：该句提到律师行业类似于行会性质的限制性所有权体制，但并未提及该体制被认为是“限制性的”的原因，故需联系下文。五段第 2 句对类似于行会性质的限制性所有权体制进行了解释：除哥伦比亚特区外，非律师身份者不得持有律师事务所的任何股份；第 4 句提到，监管机构中反对变革的人坚持认为，应该禁止外行涉足律师事务所。由此可知，类似于行会性质的所有权体制被认为是“限制性的”，部分原因在于它禁止外行涉足律师行业，故 A 正确。

【C】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

【解析】本文共六段，其中，一、二段提出问题，三至六段分析原因并提出相应的解决措施。二段通过描述委托人对律师行业的不满，指出美国律师行业存在的问题——法律服务费用高昂；三段指出原因一——法学教育费用过高；四段针对原因一提出解决措施——改革法律教育体制；五段指出原因二——律师行业类似于行会性质的限制性所有权体制；六段针对原因二提出解决措施——放宽行业限制。综上所述，全文都在探讨美国律师行业存在的问题及其解决方案，故 C 正确。

Text 3

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. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in *Nature* discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. 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.

What's not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels. The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They

could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

As *Nature* has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes—both new and old—are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. 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. 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. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. 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. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

【D】 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

【解析】根据关键词 The Fundamental Physics Prize 可定位至一段第 1、4 句。第 1 句提到，300 万美元的基础物理学奖的确是一次有吸引力的尝试；第 4 句提到，和基础物理学奖一样，很多奖项的资金都来源于互联网企业家的巨额银行账户。由此尚无法得知正确答案，故需联系上下文。第 2、3 句指出，此类奖项（包括基础物理学奖）远不止这一个，最近几年出现了一系列奖金丰厚的奖项，它们和诺贝尔奖一样都是面向科研人员的。可见，基础物理学奖被看作是对科研人员的丰厚奖励，故 D 正确。

【B】 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

【解析】根据关键词 the new awards 和题文同序原则可定位至二段第 4 句。该句指出，科学家们认为，这些新奖项的设立是其背后人士一种自抬身价的举动。显然，科学家们认为这些新奖项是其设立者利益驱动的结果，即奖项的最大受益者为其设立者，但由此无法判断这是否为批评者的看法，故需联系上文。第 1 句提出疑问：有什么理由不喜欢这些奖项呢？第 2 句对这一疑问进行了回答：科学家们不喜欢新奖项的理由有很多；第 3 句具体列举了不喜欢的理由。综上可知，科学家们即为批评者，他们认为新奖项最大的受益者为奖项的设立者，故 B 正确。

【B】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

【解析】根据关键词 The discovery of the Higgs boson 可定位至四段第 3 句。该句破折号前提出“诺贝尔基金会限制每个诺贝尔奖项的获奖人数不超过三人，而且每个获奖人必须在世，但这些限制早已因现代科学研究的协作性质而不再适用”这一观点；破折号后以希格斯玻色子的发现为例对这一观点进行说明，即在认定希格斯玻色子的发现时，会不可避免地出现“哪位科学家被忽视了”这样的争论。由此可推出，希格斯玻色子的发现是协作性质的，是现代研究人员共同努力的结果，B 选项是对原文的合理推断，故正确。

【A】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.

【解析】第四段④句指出，诺贝尔奖和新奖项一样，当年也是由有钱的私人设立，随后表明：诺奖现在在人们心目中的正统地位及其合理性是经过时间的洗礼而成，与设立者的初衷无关。即，正是“奖项延续至今”这一事实赋予了诺奖今天的尊贵品质；do justice to 此处意为 to reflect or express the worth of sth to full advantage “完全彻底地体现/发挥出某物的内在价值”。根据 A 选项关键词 endurance 和 justice 可定位至四段第 5 句，其分别与该句中的 Time 和 legitimacy 相对应。该句提到，时间，而非奖项设立者的意图，赋予了诺贝尔奖合理性。由此可知，正是诺贝尔奖的持久性使其自身价值得以充分发挥，A 选项是对此的同义转述，故正确。

【A】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

【解析】根据关键词 the new awards 可定位至二段第 4 句和五段第 1 句。二段第 4 句指出科学家们对新奖项的看法，并未提及作者的观点。五段第 1 句指出，尽管一些科学家可能会对这些新的奖项有诸多抱怨，但有两件事情似乎是显而易见的。可见五段主要论述作者的观点，但由此句无法得出答案，故需联系五段下文解题。五段第 2、3 句对这两件显而易见的事情进行了具体阐释：大多数研究人员都会接受这些新奖项，这些新奖项使金钱和注意力投入到科学领域是件好事；第 4 句指出批评和质疑这一机制合情合理；第 5 句作者直接表明自己的态度：怀着感恩之心，大方地接受此类赠予才是明智之举。综上可知，作者认为新奖项尽管受到批评但依然值得接受，故 A 正确。

Text 4

"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. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

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." In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. 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.

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. 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. 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. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

Unfortunately, despite 2^{1/2} 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. 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. 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.

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.

The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

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

- A. Critical.
- B. Appreciative.
- C. Contemptuous.
- D. Tolerant.

【解析】根据关键词 Paragraph 1 和 the AAAS's report 可定位至一段。第 1 句提到，美国人文与科学院的报告值得称赞；第 2 句用 however 转折指出该报告的缺点：未能揭示人文教育所面临危机的实质，其带来的结果可能弊大于利。可见，作者以欲抑先扬的手法，先对该报告进行赞扬，随后表明自己批判的态度，故 A 正确，同时排除 B 选项 Appreciative（赞赏的）。C 选项 Contemptuous（轻蔑的）和 D 选项 Tolerant（宽容的）两个选项在文中并无任何依据，故都排除。

【C】 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

【解析】根据关键词 Influential figures in the Congress, required that 和 the AAAS 可定位至二段第 1 句，其中 Influential figures in the Congress 与该中的 leading congressional Democrats and Republicans 相对应，required that 与该句中的 asking that 相对应。该句提到，国会民主党和共和党的重要议员要求美国人文与科学院确定各级政府和大学等可以采取的行动，以维护国家在人文与社会科学学术研究及教育方面的卓越成就。由此可见，这些人要求美国人文与科学

院就如何保持国家在人文教育中的领先地位制定措施类报告，故 C 正确。

【C】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

【解析】根据关键词 Paragraph 3 和 the report 可定位至三段。三段第 1 句提到，报告中所确定的目标总体来说值得称赞；第 2 句指出，该报告支持全民教育，强调对历史和政体相关知识的学习，并且鼓励使用新兴数字技术，可见，报告建议使用新兴技术，故 C 正确。A 项设置陷阱，将插入说明“尤其要（particularly）”偷换为“专注于（exclusive）”；B 项原文并没有说“更注重理论科目”，相反强调“学者们要将学识运用到实际以迎接挑战”，即“注重理论联系实际”；D 项将“加大对教师的资助”及“加大外语研究力度”杂糅而成，却将资助对象由“教师”偷换为“外语研究”。

【D】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

【解析】根据关键词 Paragraph 5 和 professors 可定位至五段。该段指出，教授们通常将对历史的进步性解读和进步性公共政策视为合适的研究课题，而将传统或古典人文主义思想描述为超出常规界限的知识，有时甚至认为它超出了学术研究的合理范畴。由此可见，作者是在暗示教授们对古典人文主义思想持有偏见，D 选项是对五段内容的合理推断，故正确。

【B】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

【解析】本文共六段，一段提出观点，二段说明背景，三至五段论证观点，六段重申观点。首段指出，AAAS 发布的报告《问题的核心》对于人文教育而言可能是弊大于利。二段说明报告生成的背景。三至五段提到该报告有值得赞扬之处，但无益于人文教育发展。六段再次肯定 AAAS 对人文教育的热情，同时指出其可能会阻碍人文教育改革。综上可知，本文主要围绕报告《问题的核心》展开，并说明了美国人文教育“非人文”这一问题，故 B 正确。

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs A and E have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

- A. Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable — for example, the Parthenon in Athens, Greece; the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England. But these sites are exceptions to the norm. Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident. Olduvai Gorge, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found by a butterfly hunter who literally fell into its deep valley in 1911. Thousands of Aztec artifacts came to light during the digging of the Mexico City subway in the 1970s.
- B. In another case, American archaeologists René Million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacán in the Valley of Mexico near what is now Mexico City. At its peak around AD 600, this city was one of the largest human settlements in the world. The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.
- C. How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground? Typically, they survey and *sample* (make test excavations on) large areas of terrain to determine where excavation will yield useful information. Surveys and test samples have also become important for understanding the larger landscapes that contain archaeological sites.
- D. Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copán, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural villages and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot. The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city changed dramatically between AD 500 and 850, when Copán collapsed.
- E. To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of

high-technology tools and techniques. Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging. Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.

F. Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. Such searches can take years. British archaeologist Howard Carter knew that the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the Kings for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans combed antique dealers' stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC. Evans's interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knosós), on the island of Crete, in 1900.

G. Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. Most ground surveys involve a lot of walking, looking for surface clues such as small fragments of pottery. They often include a certain amount of digging to test for buried materials at selected points across a landscape. Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detectors. Archaeologists commonly use computers to map sites and the landscapes around sites. Two- and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations, illustrating how sites look, and presenting the results of archaeological research.

41. → A → 42. → E → 43. → 44. → 45.

41. 【C】

【解析】首段通常用于引入主题或交代与主题相关的背景，内容相对独立，不应存在与上文衔接的内容，也不应存在文意缺漏现象。纵观各段：A、E段已确定位置，B段段首 *In another case* 和 F段首句 *however* 均体现与上文的衔接关系，不能作为首段；而 D段首句 *Surveys* 偏概括、抽象，作首段过于突兀。C段可与固定的第二段（A段）构成“设问引题—铺垫背景”的逻辑顺序：C段设问引题“考古学家搜寻遗址的办法”，并暗示“有迹可循的条件下可肉眼观测，无迹可循的条件下则采取勘测及抽样（即试掘）方式”，A段随后铺陈背景，明确三种发现遗址的方式（地表有迹可循、仔细搜寻、偶然发现），其中第一种与C段 *nothing visible on the surface of the ground* 相呼应。另外，设问也是常用的开篇方法，故C段置于文首最为合适。

42. 【F】

【解析】本段位于固定段 A、E 段之间，可从这两个已知段落入手。由选项分析可知，A 段下文可能具体介绍“通过仔细搜寻而发现遗址的具体事例”，E 段提示上下文可能涉及过去的考古方法和手段。纵观剩余段落（F、B、D、G 段），F 段所示事例及考古方法和手段更为贴近。F 段指出“大多数遗址经考古学家花费数年时间专门仔细搜索才最终发现”，与 A 段所述的两种考古捷径正好形成转折关系，F 段首句 however 所示的段际逻辑关系成立，同时，F 段列举的例子中讲到过去的考古学家只能通过仔细考察碎石瓦砾、排查古董商店等传统方法来寻找遗址的蛛丝马迹，与 E 段主旨“现在的考古学家主要依靠系统的勘测方法和高科技手段搜寻遗址”在时间、内容上都衔接紧密，合乎逻辑，故正确。

43. 【G】

【解析】本段位于固定段 E 段之后，可从该已知段入手。由选项分析可知，E 段下文可能论及过去的考古手段，也可能论及“地面（勘测）手段”，而讲述过去的考古手段所在的 F 段已填入 42 空，纵观剩余段落（B、D、G 段），G 段聚集的“地面勘测”更为贴合。G 段首句 Ground surveys 与 E 段末句 Aerial surveys 相对，分别介绍“用于大致定位考古遗址的空中勘测”和“用于准确定位考古遗址的地面勘测”，两段衔接符合考古勘测的一般步骤“先粗略，后精准”，照应 E 段首句中的 systematic survey（系统性勘测）；另外，两段均涉及两种勘测方法所用到的高科技技术，也与 E 段首句中的 a variety of high-technology tools and techniques 相照应，两段构成“总一分”结构。

44. 【D】

【解析】在 43 空确定为 G 段的前提下，44，45 可联合作答，敲定剩余未确定的段落 B、D 的顺序。而根据选项分析可知，由逻辑衔接词 In another case, In one case 即可确定两段顺序为 D→B。从内容上看，D 段首句总述“勘测可以覆盖某一居住点，也可以覆盖整个区域”，其后以 In one case 引出例证“勘测覆盖某一居住地（a single large settlement）”，B 段以 In another case 引出例证“勘测覆盖整个区域（entire landscapes）”，两段构成“总一分”结构。另外，上文 E、G 两段侧重介绍“准确定位考古遗址”，D、B 两段侧重介绍“定位后对考古遗址的具体勘测”，两者衔接符合“先定位，后勘测”的行动步骤，故 D、B 与前文衔接顺畅。

45. 【B】

【解析】参考 44 题解析。

Part C

Directions:

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

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. 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. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. 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.

Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. 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.

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. 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.

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. 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. 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.

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence. 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. 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. 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.

【参考答案】

46. 这也解释了为什么当我们试图用语言来描述音乐时，最多只能清楚地表达自己的感

受，而无法领会音乐本身。

47. 总而言之，贝多芬是个思想自由且勇敢无畏的人，而且我认为勇气是理解——更是演奏——其作品必不可少的品质。

48. 贝多芬习惯以极强的力度来提高音量，随后突然转为轻柔的乐段，在他之前很少有作曲家这样做。

49. 极具重要意义的是他的自由观，对他而言，自由与个人的权利和责任息息相关：他倡导思想自由和个人言论自由。

50. 我们可以这样解读贝多芬的诸多作品：苦难是不可避免的，但是与苦难抗争的勇气使生活有了意义。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write a letter of about 100 words to the president of your university, suggesting how to improve students' physical condition.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Dear President,

Nowadays, many college students are in bad health, and I am worried about it. I want to make some suggestions to improve students' physical condition.

Firstly, there should be some sports areas near the buildings where students live. It will be very convenient for us to exercise there. Secondly, the university should offer some PE courses and competitions, and make students interested in sports. Finally, the university should hold some lectures on sports and health and let students know the importance of good health. In this way, students will take an active part in sports activities. I thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

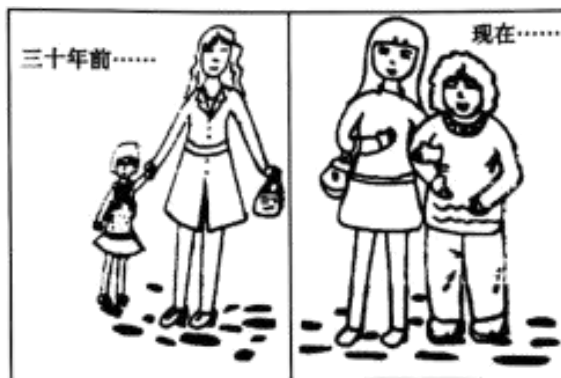
Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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



相携

【参考答案】

There is a mother and a daughter in the picture. Thirty years ago, the mother held the daughter's hand. Now, the daughter holds the mother's arm. From past to present, they stay with each other happily.

The picture shows the love between parents and their children. It brings us some comfort, as we hear a lot about young children and old adults who are left behind in their home to live alone. Nowadays, more and more people think that making money and living a comfortable life is the most important thing. For this purpose, they would rather spend less time with their family. But in fact, family love is the most precious thing in life. Chinese people often say that if the family lives in harmony, everything will go well. In other words, family harmony is the basis for personal happiness and social development.

Therefore, having a good family relationship is important. Parents need to give their children enough love. And when children grow up, they should try their best to look after their parents. It is what we are supposed to do.

2013 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

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

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

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

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

【A】 1. A. grants B. submits C. transmits D. delivers

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义+动宾搭配。A 项表示“同意，准予，授予；承认”；B 项表示“提交；顺从；使经受”；C 项表示“传送，输送；传递；传播”；D 项表示“递送，交付；发表（言论、看法）；给予”。分析句子结构可知，空格前的 that 引导定语从句，修饰 a strength，其中 that 代替 a strength 作从句的主语，the ability to make judgments 作宾语，故空格处需填入一个能与 the ability 连用的谓语。空格所在句意为“乍看之下，这似乎是一种优

势，它_____人们做出判断的能力……”。备选项中，A 选项 grants 可与 the ability 构成合理搭配，代入文中表示“赋予人们……的能力”，符合语义要求，故选 A。

【B】2. A. minor B. external C. crucial D. objective

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“较小的，程度轻的，次要的”；B 项表示“外部的，外来的”；C 项表示“关键的，至关重要的”；D 项表示“客观的，无偏见的”。分析可知，空格所在句中的 make judgments 与本段第 1 句中的 making individual decisions 相对应，解答该题需结合第 1 句的内容。第 1 句指出，“人们在自己做决定时，并不擅长考虑背景信息”；紧接着第 2 句提到，“乍看之下，这似乎是一种优势，它赋予人们在不受_____因素影响的情况下做出判断的能力。”分析句法结构可知，空格所在句中 which 引导的定语从句修饰 judgments，由此可推断，“_____factors”应与第 1 句中的“background information（背景信息）”相对应，而“背景信息”属于外部因素，B 选项 external 代入文中，符合文意，故选 B。

【C】3. A. issue B. vision C. picture D. moment

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+熟词僻意。A 项表示“重要议题；争论的问题”；B 项表示“想象，幻想；眼力；远见卓识”；C 项表示“图，照片；情况，局面”；D 项表示“时刻”。由空格所在句句首的转折连词 But 及空格前的“an inability to consider...（不能考虑……）”可知，该句与上文联系紧密，本段第 1、2 句指出，“乍看之下，不擅长考虑背景信息似乎是一种优势，它赋予人们在不受外界因素影响的情况下做出判断的能力”。第 3 句以 But 引出句意的转折，即“尤里·西蒙逊博士推测，不能考虑总体_____会导致决策者因受日常接触的信息样本的影响而产生偏见”。由此可推断，空格所填内容应与上文的“背景信息”表意相近。C 选项 picture 代入文中，与其前的 the big 构成固定搭配 the big picture，表示“大局，整体情况”，与“背景信息”意思相近，故选 C。

【D】4. A. Above all B. On average C. In principle D. For example

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑。A 项表示“最重要的是；尤其是；首先”；B 项表示“平均来看”；C 项表示“原则上；理论上；大体上，基本上”；D 项表示“比如，例如”。设空处位于本段第 4 句句首，后接逗号与其后内容相隔，且其后句子成分完整，由此可判断，此处需填入能体现上下文关系的词。第 3 句提到，不能考虑总体局势会导致决策者产生偏见。空格所在的第 4 句指出，法官在连续轻判一些被告后，可能会对后面的某个被告进行重判，可见，该句中的“法官”与第 3 句中的“决策者”相对应，显然第 4 句是对第 3 句的举例说明，D 选项 For example 代入文中符合逻辑要求，故选 D。

【B】5. A. fond B. fearful C. capable D. thoughtless

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义+形容词用法。A 项表示“喜爱……”；B 项表示“害怕……”；C 项表示“有能力做……”；D 项表示“考虑不周的；不顾及他人的”。根据句法结构可知，设空处与其后的 of appearing...crime 共同作 a judge 的后置定语。空格所在句后半部分提到，法官在当天已经连续宣判五、六名被告只进行强制性社区服务后，更有可能将之后的某个被告送进监狱。分析该句前后逻辑可知，法官可能因顾虑对前几个被告的审判不够严厉，所以对之后的被告采取更严格的审判。B 选项 fearful 代入文中，与 of 搭配表示“担心；担忧”，符合句法和语义，故选 B。

【D】 6. A. in B. for C. to D. on

【解析】 本题考查句内语义+固定搭配。A 项表示“在……中；在……期间”；B 项表示“给，对；为了”；C 项表示“为了；向，到；达到”；D 项表示“对于；对……造成影响，与……有关系”。设空处位于 too soft 和 crime 之间，且四个备选项都为介词，可见设空处所填介词应表明 too soft（过于心慈手软）和 crime（罪行）之间的关系。D 选项 on 与 soft 搭配的常用短语为 be/appear soft on sb./sth.，表示“对某人/某事心慈手软的”，代入文中符合文意，故选 D。

【A】 7. A. if B. until C. though D. unless

【解析】 本题考查句内语义逻辑+虚拟语气。A 项表示“如果”；B 项表示“直到……为止”；C 项表示“虽然，尽管”；D 项表示“除非，如果不”。空格前提到，法官更有可能将其他某个被告送进监狱；空格后指出，他在当天已经宣判五、六名被告只进行强制性社区服务。再结合空格前后的谓语 might be more likely to send 和 had...sentenced 可知，该句表达虚拟条件下产生的结果。A 选项 if 表条件时，可引导虚拟条件句，代入文中，符合逻辑，故选 A。

【A】 8. A. test B. emphasize C. share D. promote

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“检验；考验”；B 项表示“强调；使突出”；C 项表示“分享；共同拥有”；D 项表示“促进；推广；提倡”。空格所在部分位于第二段第 1 句的句首，空格所在句意为“为了这一想法，他开始研究大学录取过程”。因为无法得知“this idea（这一想法）”的具体指代以及这一想法与大学录取过程的关系，故需结合上段内容解题。第一段中西蒙逊博士推测，不能考虑总体局势会导致决策者因受日常接触的信息样本的影响而产生偏见，并接着以“法官审判”为例对这一想法进行例证，因此，空格后的 this idea 指的正是西蒙逊博士的这一想法。由此可推知，西蒙逊博士研究大学录取过程是为了“验证”他的想法，A 选项 test 代入文中符合上下文语义，故选 A。

【D】 9. A. decision B. quality C. status D. success

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“决定；决策”；B 项表示“品质；特质”；C 项表示“地位，身份”；D 项表示“成功；成效”。本段第 1 句提到，西蒙逊博士为了检验自己的想法而去研究大学录取过程；空格所在部分承接第 1 句提到的，理论上，某个申请者的_____不应取决于同一天参加面试的其他几名申请者。可见，空格所在部分描述的应是大学录取的结果，故空格所填词应与“录取结果”相关。D 选项 success 代入文中，表示申请者（面试）成功，即被录取，符合文意，故选 D。

【C】10. A. found B. studied C. chosen D. identified

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A 项表示“找到；碰到”；B 项表示“研究”；C 项表示“选择；选中”；D 项表示“确认；认出；发现”。从语法结构来看，设空处与其后的 randomly...the same day 整体作定语，修饰 the few others（其他几名申请者），这部分意为“同一天被随机_____参加面试的其他几名申请者”。C 选项 chosen 可与 randomly（随机地）搭配，表示“被随机抽选”，代入文中意为“同一天被随机抽选参加面试的其他几名申请者”，符合语境，故选 C。

【A】11. A. otherwise B. defensible C. replaceable D. exceptional

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词辨析。A 项表示“不那样的，另外的”；B 项表示“可辩解的，合乎情理的”；C 项表示“可替换的，可代替的”；D 项表示“异常的；罕见的”。由空格前的 but 和 suspected 可知，此部分内容与上文形成转折关系。空格所在部分意为“但西蒙逊博士怀疑事实_____”，可见，西蒙逊博士所持观点与上文不同。备选项中，A 选项 otherwise 符合句意，故选 A。

【C】12. A. inspired B. expressed C. conducted D. secured

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动宾搭配。A 项表示“鼓舞；激起”；B 项表示“表达，表示”；C 项表示“组织，实施”；D 项表示“保护；获得”。根据句法结构可知，设空处与其后的 by 31 admissions officers 共同作定语，修饰空格前的 9,323 MBA interviews，by 之后的 31 admissions officers 与空格所填内容应构成主谓关系，表明招生人员与面试之间的关系，即“31 位招生人员_____9323 场 MBA 入学面试”，C 选项 conducted 代入文中，符合语义，故选 C。

【B】13. A. assigned B. rated C. matched D. arranged

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“分配，指派”；B 项表示“划分等级，分等”；C 项表示“使相匹配，相称；与……相匹敌”；D 项表示“安排；布置；筹备”。由空格前的 The interviewers 和空格后的 applicants 可知，设空处应填入一个动词，以体现二者的关系。由该句中的 on a scale of one to five（按照 1 到 5 的等级）可知，空格所填词应含有

“评级、划分等级”之意，B选项 rated 代入文中符合语义，故选 B。

【C】14. A. put B. got C. took D. gave

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。A项表示“放，放置”；B项表示“收到；得到，获得”；C项表示“拿；做”；D项表示“递给；给予”。分析句法结构可知，空格处应填入动词作谓语，且所填词应与 into consideration 构成固定搭配，表示“把……考虑在内”。备选项中，C选项 took 能与 into consideration 构成固定搭配，代入文中，符合句意，故选 C。

【B】15. A. instead B. then C. ever D. rather

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑。A项表示“代替；反而”；B项表示“然后，继而”；C项表示“曾经；从来”；D项表示“相反；相当”。分析可知，空格所在部分的句子成分及语义均完整，由此可知，空格处应该填入副词，但仅凭空格所在部分无法判定填入哪个副词。因空格所在句句首的 The scores（分数）指代本段第2句“按照1到5的等级”得出的分数，这两句话语义衔接紧密，故可联系上文进行解题。第2句提到，面试官按照1到5的等级为申请者评级；空格所在部分提到，该分数_____和申请者的 GMAT 的分数共同决定申请者是否会被录取。由此可见，空格所在的第4句与上文在时间上存在先后顺序，B选项 then 表顺承，代入文中符合逻辑，故选 B。

【C】16. A. selected B. passed C. marked D. introduced

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词用法。A项表示“挑选，选择”；B项表示“（考试）通过，合格”；C项表示“给……批分数，评成绩”；D项表示“引进，引入”。空格所在部分为 which 引导的定语从句，修饰“a standardised exam（一种标准化的考试）”，结合空格后的“out of 800 points（从800分中）”可知，此处应该描述的是 GMAT 的分数情况。备选项中，C选项 marked 代入文中，意为“以800分为满分进行打分”，符合语义，故选 C。

【D】17. A. below B. after C. above D. before

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑语义。A项表示“在……之下”；B项表示“在……之后”；C项表示“在……之上”；D项表示“在……之前”。由空格所在句中的“the previous candidate（前一位申请者）”和“the next applicant（下一位申请者）”可知，空格所在句描述先后顺序不同的申请者的情况。因此，空格所填内容应能体现先后次序。备选项中，D选项 before 和 B选项 after 都是表示时间先后的词，无法判断正确选项，需联系上文。首段第4句西蒙逊博士提出，如果一名法官在当天已经对五、六名被告轻判（只进行强制性社区服务），那他就更有可能将其他某个被告重判（送进监狱），由主旨一致性可知，西蒙逊博士的研究发现应与其提出的理论一致，故此处应表示在前几位申请者的分数很高的情况下，下一位申请者的分数会有所降低。D选项 before 代入文中，符合文意，故选 D。

【D】18. A. jump B. float C. fluctuate D. drop

【解析】本题考查。A 项表示“暴涨，猛增”；B 项表示“漂流；飘动；（使）汇率浮动”；C 项表示“涨落，波动”；D 项表示“（使）降低或减少”。由空格前的 would 并结合上下文语境可知，设空处需要填入动词，表明下一位申请者的分数变化情况，但由于设空处位于第 4 段首句，且该句中并无相关信息可推知这一变化，故需结合下文进行解题。本段第 2 句中的 This 指代第 7 句中的“the score for...an average of 0.075 points（下一位的分数……平均 0.075 分）”。第 2 句提到，这也许听起来微乎其微，接着以转折连词 but 引出下文，由 but 之后的 the effects of such a decrease（这一分值的下降所带来的影响）可推知，空格所填词应与 such a decrease 相对应，即空格处应表“下降”之意，D 选项 drop 代入文中符合语义，故选 D。

【B】19. A. achieve B. undo C. maintain D. disregard

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“实现，达到”；B 项表示“使无效，取消，废除”；C 项表示“保持，维持”；D 项表示“忽视，无视”。空格所在句提到，这也许听起来微乎其微，但是要_____这一下降所带来的影响，申请者的 GMAT 就要多考 30 分。结合对上一题的分析可知，该句中的 the effects of such a decrease 指分数平均下降 0.075 分带来的影响。由此可推知，后面提到的“GMAT 要多考 30 分”应是为了消除 such a decrease 所带来的负面影响而需要采取的具体措施，所以空格处应表“消除”之意，B 选项 undo 代入文中符合语义，故选 B。

【A】20. A. necessary B. possible C. promising D. helpful

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A 项表示“必需的，必要的”；B 项表示“可能的”；C 项表示“有希望的，有前途的”；D 项表示“有用的，有帮助的”。空格所在句提到，申请者需要在 GMAT 考试中多考 30 分，此处“多出的 30 分”是相对于“原本所需分数”而言的，因此空格所填词应表“必需的；必要的”之意，A 选项 necessary 代入文中，符合语义，故选 A。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

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

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

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

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

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

【D】21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her_____.

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

【解析】根据关键词 Priestly 和 criticizes her assistant for 可定位至第 1 段第 1 句，其中 criticizes her assistant for 与该句中的 scolds her...assistant for 相对应。该句提到，Priestly 训斥她的助理毫无魅力，因为助理认为高端时尚与自己无关，可见，这位助理对时尚并不敏感，由此可初步判定 D 正确，还需联系下文进一步印证。第 2 句中 explains 一词表明 Priestly 进一步阐明原因，Priestly 解释其助理淘自折扣区的毛衣的颜色早已过时，可见，该助理不关注时尚趋势，即对时尚不敏感，故 D 正确。

【B】22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to_____.

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

【解析】由题干关键词 mass-market labels、urge consumers to 可定位至第二段第 4 句（These labels encourage...consumers to）。第二段整体介绍克莱恩的《着装过度》一书对快时尚的谴责（第 1 句为段落主旨句），也即相当于介绍克莱恩本人对快时尚的谴责，其中第 4 句指出，大众品牌鼓动消费者们“将衣服视为用完即弃的物品，且隔不了几周就要更新一次衣橱”。可见，克莱恩认为大众品牌在力劝消费者频繁购衣。B 项中 shop...more frequently 是对 see clothes as disposable...renew their wardrobe every few weeks 的概括改写，故 B 正确。

【A】23. The word "indictment" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. accusation
- B. enthusiasm
- C. indifference
- D. tolerance

【解析】由考查词所在句（第二段第 1 句）可知，该词体现克莱恩对“快时尚”的总体态度。由下文（第二、三段）可知，克莱恩认为快时尚鼓动消费者频繁购衣，操控了时尚周期，造成了多方危害。可见，克莱恩对快时尚持“谴责”态度。A 项 accusation 体现了第二段首句 feverish 一词的否定色彩，以及随后 encourage...consumers to see clothes as disposable...hijacked fashion cycles...rely on low-wage overseas labor...strain natural resources...use massive amounts of harmful chemicals 所传递的批判态度，故 A 正确。

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

- A. Vanity has more often been found in idealists.
- B. The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.
- C. Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.

D. People are more interested in unaffordable garments.

【解析】末段第3句指出，虚荣深植人心，人们只有在负担不起不可持续性购物时，才会开始更可持续性购物。可见，“定价”对于购物是否可持续/环境友好至关重要。C项是基于全文内容对末段第3句第二个分句的顺势推导，契合句中 only...when...所传递出“可持续性购物”与“购买力”之间的重大关联，故C正确。A项文中只是指出“人性虚荣”，并未比较“理想主义者”相对整体人群的虚荣性。B项曲解文意，原文指出快时尚业已经关注可持续性（have made efforts to curb...）。D项原文指出“人们只有在无力支付时，才会放弃过度购衣”，而不是“人们对买不起的昂贵服装更感兴趣”。

【C】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.

【解析】由题干可知本题为全文主旨题，选项须能囊括全篇核心内容，故定位至全篇。文章第一至三段引出并介绍克莱恩的书作对大众品牌驱动快时尚的强烈批判。第四至六段介绍书中提出的快时尚抵制方式——消费者停止购买，并指出这只是一种理想主义。可见，本文聚焦于克莱恩对快时尚的批判。C项 Criticism of the fast-fashion industry 是克莱恩书作的主旨，是本文作者评论的对象，故C正确。

Text 2

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

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

In December 2010 Americas Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a "do not track" (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Apple's Safari both offer DNT; Googled Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

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

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

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

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

【A】26. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that "behavioural" ads help advertisers to_____.

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

【解析】第一段第1句指出“一半的广告预算都被浪费了”；2、3句进而作解“在互联网时代，这部分被浪费的预算可大幅减少，因为企业（即广告商）可根据用户网上所搜、所点及所说向潜在客户发送行为广告”。由此可见，互联网行为广告能够帮助广告商节省广告预算，故A选项是对2、3句的最有力概括，因此A项正确。

【D】27. "The industry" (Line 5, Para. 3) refers to_____.

- A. online advertisers.
- B. e-commerce conductors.
- C. digital information analysts.
- D. internet browser developers.

【解析】“the industry”所在句（第3句）指出：美国联邦贸易委员会（FTC）和数字广告联盟（DAA）一致认为 the industry 将会对 DNT 要求迅速做出回应。因此，the industry 指向“应对 DNT 要求的主体”，应结合上文内容来判断。该段第1句指出 FTC 提议在浏览器上

添加 DNT 选项；第 2 句随后介绍微软 IE 浏览器、苹果 Safari 浏览器、谷歌 Chrome 浏览器等（浏览器开发商）业已或即将提供 DNT 选项。由此可见，提议添加 DNT 选项的是 FTC（及 DAA），而添加 DNT 选项的行为主体是各大网络浏览器开发商。故选 D。

【C】28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default_____.

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

【解析】根据题干关键词 Bob Liodice 可定位至第五段第 4 句（Bob Liodice）。该句引出人物 Bob Liodice 并介绍其观点：如果广告行业不能收集消费者偏好的信息，消费者的情况将变得更糟糕。第 5、6 句进一步介绍其观点（以作解释）：人们收到的广告不但不会变少，而且还会变得更加没有意义、更缺少针对性。由此可知，Bob 认为将 DNT 设为默认设置不会有利于消费者。C 项是对第五段第 4 句至第 6 句文意的高度概括。故选 C。

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

- A. Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.
- B. DNT may not serve its intended purpose.
- C. DNT is losing its popularity among consumers.
- D. Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads.

【解析】第六段第 2、3 句指出：收到 DNT 信号并不意味着企业必须停止追踪；由于不知道消费者的真实心理，企业很可能会忽略 DNT 信号。由此可知，DNT 可能并不能达到“限制企业获取用户的在线行为信息”这一预期目标。B 项是对第六段第 2、3 句（尤其是第 3 句 some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway）的合理归纳。故选 B。A 项与原文“广告商可能不会因 DNT 信号而停止追踪用户信息”所暗传的“广告商并非乐意实施 DNT”及“广告商不予理睬 DNT 信号”相悖；C 项捏造出“DNT 正在失去其对消费者的青睐”，而文意并不谈及 DNT 是否受到消费者欢迎；D 项将“广告商无义务履行 DNT（does not oblige）”曲解为“广告商有义务提供行为广告”。

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

- A. appreciation.
- B. understanding.
- C. indulgence.
- D. skepticism.

【解析】根据题干中的 what Brendon Lynch said in his blog 可定位至末段第 5 句（Brendon

Lynch, blogged)。第5句介绍 Lynch 观点：消费者应该拥有更多控制权。第6句随即引出作者反问“真的那么简单吗？”可见，作者对 Lynch 观点持怀疑态度。D 项 skepticism 是对反问句式 Could it really be that simple? 深层含义的合理推断（句中 it 即指引号内 Lynch 解释微软为何将 DNT 设为默认设置的发言）。故选 D。

Text 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. our desire for lives of fulfillment.
- B. our faith in science and technology.
- C. our awareness of potential risks.
- D. our belief in equal opportunity.

【解析】由题干中 Our vision of the future used to...可直接定位至首段首句 (our visions of the future were...)。该句指出，直至几十年前，人们都对未来极度乐观。第2句接着指出背后原因：(人们认为)科学和技术会解决所有难题，让所有人过上充实且机遇满满的生活，也即人们对未来的乐观源于对科技的巨大信心。题干和B项概括了首段要义。题干中 used to 对应第1句中 Up until a few decades ago, be inspired by 明确第1、2句之间暗含的因果关系；B项中 our faith in science and technology 是对 science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity 的概括。故选B。

【B】32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human beings are_____.

- A. a misplaced race.
- B. a sustained species.
- C. the world's dominant power.
- D. a threat to the environment.

【解析】由题干关键词 The IUCN's "Red List"、human beings 可定位至第三段末句 Look up *Homo sapiens* in the "Red List"... (IUCN) ...。该句介绍“Red List”中对智人的界定：鉴于其分布极广，适应性强，数量持续增加，并且不存在导致其数量整体下降的重大威胁，被列为“无危物种 (Least Concern)”。这表明，人类暂时没有灭绝的危险，是可延续的物种。B选项中 sustained 是对 very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, no major threats, Least Concern 等一系列特点的高度概括。故选B。

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

- A. The interest in science fiction is on the rise.
- B. *Arc* helps limit the scope of futurological studies.
- C. Technology offers solutions to social problems.
- D. Our immediate future is hard to conceive.

【解析】该段首句指出，思考人类长远未来比思考近期未来更容易，随后第2句解释近期未来非常复杂、难以预测，未来学家和科幻小说家更适合探索(近期)未来的可能性，第3句指出《弧》的出版目的正在于此。可见“人类的近期未来难以设想”。D项中 hard to conceive 是对首句 it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more

immediate future 的同义改写。故选 D。

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

- A. draw on our experience from the past.
- B. adopt an optimistic view of the world.
- C. explore our planet's abundant resources.
- D. curb our ambition to reshape history.

【解析】但根据题文同序原则（上题针对第五段设置），可推断本题针对第六段设置。再结合题干中 the future of mankind、crucial 可定位至第六段第 2 句（the key to the future）。该句指出：过去掌握着通向未来的“钥匙”，我们如今已经了解了地球及人类历史的形成模式，所以能更准确地预测未来。末段进一步明确：我们已拥有足够的知识去防范前人的危机，改善后人的命运。综上可知，未来仰仗对过去知识的认识及总结。题干+A 项是对第六段第 2 句 the past holds the key to the future 的进一步明确，is crucial to 对应第 2 句 holds the key to。故选 A。

【C】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

【解析】全文主旨题，故定位至全篇。前两段指出目前人类对未来极度悲观。第三段直接批驳这一态度，并从三个方面论证人类物种目前并无重大威胁。第四至六段介绍如何理性地思考人类未来。末段总结指出，人类已经掌握了足够的知识来降低威胁，并改善后人的命运，即人类未来依然光明。可见，作者驳立结合，意在表明观点“人类具有光明未来”。C 项中 Prospects of Mankind 对应本文话题 the future of humanity，Ever-bright 概括了作者对未来的乐观态度。故选 C。

Text 4

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

In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to "establish a uniform Rule of

Naturalization" and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

【解析】由题干关键信息 Three provisions、overturned 可定位至第二、三段（the majority overturned three...provisions、the overturned provisions）。第二段第 2、3 句指出，宪法规定“只有华盛顿才有权制定统一的归化条例；联邦法优先于州法”，而亚利桑那州已试图制定与联邦法并行的政策；第三段第 2 句进一步明确多数大法官的意见：国会已“先占该领域”，亚利桑那州因此侵犯了联邦特权。正确项 A 是对第三段第 2 句后半部分的细化，其中

overstepped 与 intruded on、the authority of federal... 与 the federal's privileged powers 属同义表达。故选 A。

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

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

【解析】由题干 Paragraph 4 可首先锁定第四段。第四段第 1 句指出大法官表示允许亚利桑那州警察对身份可疑的人士进行法律身份核查，且第 2 句引出根据：国会鼓励联邦与州政府在移民执法上的通力合作，可见，大法官认同各州在移民执法问题上的合法角色。选项 C 是对原文的同义改，States' legitimate role 和 immigration enforcement 分别对应第 1 句中 Arizona police would be allowed to 和 verify the legal status，故选 C。

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

- A. violated the Constitution.
- B. stood in favor of the states.
- C. supported the federal statute.
- D. undermined the states' interests.

【解析】由题干关键词 the Alien and Sedition Acts 可定位至第五段第 2 句。第五段第 2 句表明，州政府特权可追溯到 the Alien and Sedition Acts 《外国人和煽动叛乱法案》，即此法案是支持州特权的，Antonin Scalia 法官正是以此为其论据极力捍卫州的特权。选项 B 由第五段第 2 句后半句提炼而出，对短语 going back to 的正确理解是解题关键，故选 B。A 项从“亚利桑那移民法诸多条款被判违宪，《法案》肯定州特权”简单推出“该法案违宪”，脱离语境。C 项利用惯常思维“任何法案理应遵循、支持联邦法规”干扰，背离文意及实际。D 项将 going back to 内含的“顺承逻辑”曲解为“反向对立关系”。

【A】39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement_____.

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

【解析】根据题干 The White House claims... 可定位至第六段第 2、3 句（the White House argued...the White House claimed...）。第六段第 2、3 句指出，白宫认定亚利桑那州法律与其执法优先权相抵触；它断言自己可以废除任何它不认可的州级法律。选项 A 是对第 2、3 句

白宫说辞的总结: outweighs...the states 是对 priorities、could invalidate any...state law 的概括, 故选 A。C 项与原文相悖: 奥巴马政府极力凸显自身行政权, 全然漠视各州应有的行政权。B 项与“最高法院一致裁决反对奥巴马总统”的大背景相矛盾。D 项对②句提到的..state laws complied with federal statute...断章取义, 但该内容意在凸显白宫的专断: 就算州法律与联邦条文完全吻合, 也仍然冒犯其特权。

【D】40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

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

【解析】第七段第 4 句明确指出, 联邦政府宣称因为自己不想执行国会在移民事务上的意愿, 所以也有权阻止各州执行; 第 5 句转而指出, 所有法官对该言论一致投出反对票。联系两句可知, 法院裁决意在打击奥巴马政府滥用行政权行为, 限制其权力滥用之举。选项 D 是对大法官一边倒裁定的概括, 体现裁决意图: 通过限制奥巴马政府的权力, 维持“白宫 vs 国会、联邦 vs 州”间的权力平衡。故选 D。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A—G for each numbered paragraph (41—45). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.
- B. However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords
- C. The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.
- D. The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.
- E. These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about

developing clean energy.

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

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

【E】41. _____

【解析】空格上句提出作者观点：庞大数量的社会科学家没有为应对气候变化、安全问题、可持续发展等全球性问题做出足够贡献，由此引出“全球性问题”，契合 D、E、F 项对上文信息的推断（提及问题）；空格后两句以解决全球饥饿问题为例，指出相较于技术性因素，社会性（人类行为）因素更是应对该问题的关键，该事例所示文意与 E 项的核心义相符。E 项第一句的指代词 These issues 可回指空格上句 today's global challenges；第二句以“气候变化问题”为例进行说明，可与空格后两句所举事例“饥饿问题”形成并列（developing clean energy 对应 agro-technological tools，是对 E 项第一句 technological development 的具体例证；changing...and promoting... 对应 the organization...of...prosperity，是对 E 项第一句 behavioral change and social innovations 的具体说明），符合空格后第二句中 too 的语用功能。整段可形成“提出观点（空格上句）解释观点（E 项首句）一举两例说明（E 项第二句+空格后两句）”的合理逻辑，故敲定 E 项为答案。

【F】42. _____

【解析】空格上文（第二段）分析了全球性问题的根本原因“人类行为（社会性因素）”，并以“遏制气候变化问题”“解决全球饥饿问题”为例提出需考虑的几个社会性因素“消费模式与税收接受度”“粮食、财富、繁荣的组织与分布”，与 F 项的上文推测信息（提及某些因素及问题）相符；空格下文 This is a shame—the community should be...提示空格处提及社科界（the community 根据前文论述对象可判断其为社会科学家这一群体的总称）对某问题采取了不当行为，与 F 项的核心义相关联。F 项的核心义“社会科学家不愿解决某些问题，欧洲的社会科学家甚至拒绝有利于可持续发展的跨领域合作”恰能契合空格后 This is a shame 所呈现的批判口吻，也能与空格上文“当前诸多全球性问题根源与人类/社会行为（言外之意，社会科学家理应解决这些重大的社会性问题）”形成“让步—转折”逻辑（尽管理所应当，但是却不愿意），故 F 正确。

【B】43. _____

【解析】空格上文先提出段落主旨：社科界主要关注内部学科问题，对具有外部影响的话题关注较少；后援引数据，介绍积极趋势：涉及“气候变化”等外部影响话题的论文数量在迅速增长。这分别与 A、B 项的上文推测相符（由选项分析可知，A 项上文提及与学科/问题导向相关的现象或情况等，B 项上文提及几个论文关键词及社科论文的积极趋势）。空格下文（第五段）指出，即便社会科学家关注实际问题，其对人类整体知识的积累也贡献不大，与 A 项“问题导向型社科专家”似有关联。B 项复现空格所在段（第四段）的关键词 the numbers, social-sciences papers、keywords，且与空格上句形成转折，整体说明包含某些关键词的社科论文的发表情况“虽增长迅速，但总量仍很少（have increased rapidly ...However, the numbers are still small）”，能够论证段首主旨“社科界对某些话题关注不够”。故敲定 B 项为答案。

【G】44. _____

【解析】空格上下文均围绕“社科资金”（the amount of available funding、This is an adequate amount、Jack of funding）展开，与 G 项的定位信息及核心义吻合。G 项主要介绍“国家在人文社科领域的资金投入比例”，与上下文论述内容一致，空格后句 This 可回指空格中关于欧洲国家的人文社科资金投入情况（it is about 15%），前后衔接顺畅，故敲定 G 项为本题答案。

【C】45. _____

【解析】空格上文先针对社科界存在的问题提出解决方案“更合理地使用资金”，后借事例“欧盟框架计划将启用新的改革方案，取消社科专用金”进行具体说明，最后予以评论：改革方案的意图良好（并非忽视社会科学，而是相反）。这符合 C 项的上文推测信息“谈及某做法、策划等”，同时也与 D 项的核心内容“问题的解决办法”相契合。C 项指出“其目的是促使社会科学家进行跨学科协作（The idea is to...）”，能够承接上文，具体解释 the intention is...the complete opposite 所指。另外，该改革方案的本意也与空格后句其将产生的积极影响“激发更多协作性努力”表意一致。整段逻辑为“提出观点（第 1 句）一事例论证（随后各句）”；事例论证部分逻辑为“事例介绍（第 2 句至第 4 句）事例评判（随后各句）”。故敲定 C 项为本题答案。

Part C

Directions:

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

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them:

the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; 46. yet when one looks at the photographs of the 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.

One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a "still point of the turning world," to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. 47. A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one's relation to one's environment. 48. The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

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

【参考答案】

46. 然而，只要看看无家可归者创造的花园的照片，你就会意识到尽管样式各异，但这些花园除了表达（人类）装饰和创造的欲望之外，更体现了人类其他根本的强烈愿望。

47. 安宁的圣地（体现的）是人类特有的需要，无论怎样疏于雕琢，它仍与遮风挡雨之所不同，后者（反映的）是动物特有的需要。

48. 这种无家可归者的花园实质上是无定所的花园，它们把“形式”引入城市环境，而城市环境中原本要么没有这种“形式”，要么并没有把它当成“形式”看待。

49. 我们大多数人通常把陷入精神颓丧归咎于某些心理疾病，直到有一天置身花园，才顿

觉压抑感神奇地消失了。

50. 虽然有“扩大词义外延”的意味，但正是这种对大自然或隐晦或明晰的参照让用“花园”一词来描述这些人造组合有了充分的根据。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

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

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考范文】

Dear Professor,

I have been to your classes and admire your knowledge. I want to invite you to be a judge for our English speech contest on April 28th.

We will start the contest at 18:00 in the big meeting room and will finish it at 20:00. We will ask each student to give a speech and answer five questions. The speech topic is traditional folk culture and the questions will be picked from a box. Then we will ask you to give them scores and comments. You are a humorous professor, so I believe the students will have much fun if you can come. And they can learn a lot from your comments.

The students will be very happy if you can come and be the judge. I hope you can give us your answer soon.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

52. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the pictures briefly,
- 2) interpret the meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



【参考范文】

In the picture, a group of students stand at a crossroads. They are confused. There are four choices in front of them. They can look for a job, take an exam for more advanced education, go abroad or start a business. Below the drawing, there is a word, which is "choices".

This picture shows a question all students must face. They have to decide which way to go after graduation. This choice is very important, so we as students have to be very careful. First, we should know what is good and bad about each choice. And then we should think about what we like and what we are good at. Just as an old saying goes, knowing yourself and following what you like are necessary. What's more, we should make career plans. Planning in detail will make you know if it is possible for your choice to succeed.

It is of course very hard to make this choice. And when one faces it, it is normal to feel much anxiety. But we should not escape from it. Instead, we should keep calm in and think reasonably about what suits us best.

2012 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. The court cannot 1 its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law 2 justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that 3 the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not 5 by an ethics code. At the very least, the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7 to the rest of the federal judiciary.

This and other similar cases 8 the question of whether there is still a 9 between the court and politics.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law 10 having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions 11 they would be free to 12 those in power and have no need to 13 political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely 14.

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social 15 like liberty and property. When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it 16 is inescapably political—which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily 17 as unjust.

The justices must 18 doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves 19 to the code of conduct. That would make rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, 20, convincing as law.

【B】 1. A. emphasize B. maintain C. modify D. recognize

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义+句内语义。A 项表示“强调”；B 项表示“维持”；C 项表示“改进，修改”；D 项表示“承认；认可”。空格所在句挖空较多，语义不完整，无法解题，可联系语义完整的第 1 句解题。第 1 句提到，近来，对最高法院大法官的道德评判已经

成为一个重要议题，可见本句暗指最高法院的大法官道德方面出现了问题，换句话说，最高法院遭到了人们的质疑。空格所在句指出：最高法院无法_____其作为法治捍卫者的合法性。根据常识可知，最高法院本应是法治的捍卫者，一旦遭到质疑，则“无法维持其作为法治捍卫者的合法性”。B选项 maintain 代入文中，符合语义，故选 B。

【A】2. A. when B. lest C. before D. unless

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑。A 项表示“当……时”；B 项表示“唯恐；以免”；C 项表示“在……之前”；D 项表示“除非”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格前内容指出，最高法院无法维持其作为法治捍卫者的合法性；空格后内容指出，大法官像政客一样行事。分析该句句法结构可知，空格处应填入一个能体现空格前后逻辑关系的连词。分析空格前后语义可知，后者是前者得以发生的条件。备选项中，A 选项 when 可表条件，即当某种条件出现时会产生某种情况，且代入文中符合逻辑，故选 A。

【B】3. A. restored B. weakened C. established D. eliminated

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“恢复”；B 项表示“（使）变弱；削弱”；C 项表示“建立；使被接受；使得到承认”；D 项表示“消除，消灭”。由空格所在句句首的 Yet（然而）可知，该句与第 2 句语义上存在转折关系，可联系第 2 句解题。第 2 句提到，当大法官像政客一样行事时，最高法院则无法维持其作为法治捍卫者的合法性。该句强调了大法官的行事方式对最高法院而言的重要性。第 3 句则转折指出，然而，在好几起事件中，大法官的行事方式_____最高法院独立、公正的声誉。根据两句间的转折关系和句意可推知，第 3 句意指，一些大法官的行事方式对最高法院的声誉产生了负面影响。备选项中，B 选项 weakened 代入文中，表示“大法官的行事方式损害了最高法院独立、公正的声誉”，符合上下文语义及逻辑，故选 B。

【D】4. A. challenged B. compromised C. suspected D. accepted

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“挑战，质疑”；B 项表示“违背；达不到；使遭受危险（或怀疑）”；C 项表示“怀疑，猜想”；D 项表示“接受；相信”。分析可知，空格所在句中的 That kind of activity 在第 1 句中有具体指代，需联系第 1 句解题。结合第二段第 1 句可知，That kind of activity 指代“大法官在政治活动中露面”这一行为，且第 1 句中的 for example 表明该句是对一段内容的举例论证，还需联系上段内容解题，故进入第 4 步。看上下段：分析可知，二段第 1 句是对第一段第 3 句中“大法官的行事方式损害了最高法院的声誉”这一内容的举例论证，故空格所在句也应表达大法官参与政治活动这种行为带来的负面影响。由空格前的 less likely（不太可能）与空格后的 impartial judgments（公正的裁决）可知，that 引导的宾语从句应表肯定意义。备选项中，D 选项 accepted 常用于 accept sth. as sth. 结构中，意为“相信某事属实”，代入文中意为“这种行为使人们不太可能相信最

高法院的裁决是公正的”，符合文意，故选 D。

【C】5. A. advanced B. caught C. bound D. founded

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“促进，推动；进步，发展；提出”；B 项表示“逮住；抓住；当场发现（或发觉）”；C 项表示“捆绑；约束”；D 项表示“创立，创建”。空格所在句句首的 Part of the problem is（部分问题在于）表明该句意在论述上文内容的原因，需联系上文解题，故进入第 2 步。看上下句：第二段第 1、2 句以大法官安东宁·斯卡利亚为例，说明大法官参与政治活动会使最高法院裁决的公正性遭到质疑。空格所在句则指出其原因：部分问题在于大法官没有被道德准则_____。结合常识可知，道德准则会约束或限制人们的行为，故此处应表达“大法官没有受到道德准则的约束”。备选项中，C 选项 bound 代入原文，可与空格前后内容构成固定搭配 be bound by...（受……约束），符合语义，故选 C。

【B】6. A. resistant B. subject C. immune D. prone

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词辨析。A 项表示“对……抵抗的，对抗的”；B 项表示“服从于……的，受……支配的”；C 项表示“免疫的；不受……影响的”；D 项表示“很可能做（遭受）……的”。空格所在句句首的 At the very least（至少）暗示该句与第 3 句存在语义上的联系，需联系上文解题。看上下句：分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。第 3 句提到，部分问题在于大法官没有受到道德准则的约束，结合空格所在句中的 At the very least 和 should make itself 可知，此处暗含谴责之意，即就算不受道德准则的约束，至少也应该服从行为准则。因此，空格所填词应与其后的介词 to 搭配，表达“服从；受约束”之意。备选项中，B 选项 subject 与介词 to 可构成固定用法 subject to...，代入文中，符合语义，故选 B。

【D】7. A. resorts B. sticks C. leads D. applies

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词短语。A 项表示“诉诸；求助于”；B 项表示“坚持；维持”；C 项表示“导致，引起”；D 项表示“使用；应用；适用；有效”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格位于 that 引导的定语从句中，该从句修饰 the code of conduct（行为准则）。空格前提到，最高法院自身应该服从行为准则；根据常识及空格后的 the rest of...（其他……）可知，最高法院从属于 the federal judiciary（联邦司法系统），而这些行为准则应是联邦司法系统内所有部门都适用的。备选项中，D 选项 applies 与空格后的 to 构成搭配 apply to，代入文中意为“适用于联邦司法系统内其他部门的行为准则”，符合语义，故选 D。

【B】8. A. evade B. raise C. deny D. settle

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A项表示“回避谈论；逃避”；B项表示“提出；唤起，引发”；C项表示“否认，否定”；D项表示“解决，处理”。分析可知，空格所在句句首的指示代词This与上段内容联系紧密，需联系上段解题。第二段提到，大法官参与政治活动使人们质疑最高法院裁决的公正性，This指代大法官在政治活动中露面的行为。由此可推知，这一事件和其他类似事件可能引发关于法院与政治之间关系的问题。备选项中，B选项raise代入文中，意为“这一事件和其他类似的事件引发了这样一个问题……”，符合语义，故选B。

【A】9. A. line B. barrier C. similarity D. conflict

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词辨析。A项表示“界限，边界”；B项表示“屏障；障碍”；C项表示“相似性；相似处”；D项表示“冲突；争执”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在部分意为：最高法院和政治之间是否还存在_____。由此可知，空格所填词应体现法院与政治之间的关系。由第8题的分析可知，大法官现身政治活动使公众质疑最高法院的公正性。结合常识可知，美国实行三权分立，大法官卷入政治活动会使人们质疑司法与政治是否彼此独立，即二者之间是否还存在（本应该有的）界限。备选项中，A选项line代入文中，表示“最高法院和政治之间是否还存在界限”，符合语义，故选A。

【B】10. A. by B. as C. through D. towards

【解析】本题考查短语搭配+介词辨析。A项表示“通过”；B项表示“作为；当作”；C项表示“贯穿；凭借”；D项表示“向着”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。结合空格前的The framers of the Constitution envisioned law（宪法制定者设想法律）和空格后的having authority apart from politics（拥有独立于政治之外的权威）可知，宪法制定者最初设想的法律应是和政治相互独立的。备选项中，B选项as可与envisioned搭配使用，构成envision...as...意为“设想……为……；把……想象成……”，代入文中符合语义，故选B。

【A】11. A. so B. since C. provided D. though

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑+上下文语义。A项表示“以便；因此”；B项表示“自从；既然”；C项表示“只要”；D项表示“虽然；不过”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格前提到，他们（宪法制定者）授予大法官终身职位；空格后提到，大法官可以毫无顾忌地……当权者，分析可知，空格前内容与空格后内容应存在因果关系，且前者为因，后者为果。备选项中，A选项so可引出结果，代入文中，符合逻辑，故选A。

【C】12. A. serve B. satisfy C. upset D. replace

【解析】本题考查句内语义+熟词僻意。A项表示“服务”；B项表示“满足”；C项表示“使苦恼；打败”；D项表示“代替，取代”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前部分。由空格前的 permanent positions（终身职位）可推知，宪法制定者授予大法官终身职位，受此保护，大法官可以自由行使司法权，丝毫不必顾忌会得罪当权者。备选项中，C选项 upset 代入文中，意为“使当权者生气”，即“得罪当权者”，符合语义，故选 C。

【C】13. A. confirm B. express C. cultivate D. offer

【解析】本题考查句内语义+熟词僻意。A项表示“确认；巩固”；B项表示“表达”；C项表示“结交；获得”；D项表示“提供”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句中的 and 一词表示其前后内容存在并列关系，二者均为大法官终身制所产生的结果。由此可知，and 前提到的“大法官可以毫无顾忌地得罪当权者”与空格所在部分提到的“无须_____政治支持”在语义上相似或递进。大法官可以毫无顾忌地得罪当权者，自然也无须寻求或获得政治支持。备选项中，C选项 cultivate 代入文中，表示“获得政治支持”，符合语义，故选 C。

【D】14. A. guarded B. followed C. studied D. tied

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A项表示“保卫；捍卫”；B项表示“跟随；遵循”；C项表示“研究”；D项表示“（使）紧密相连；（使）关系密切”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前部分。空格位于 because 引导的原因状语从句中，该状语从句意为“正是因为法律和政治_____非常紧密”，再结合主句内容“所以我们在建立法律体系时，才会有意把两者分开”可知，主句暗示法律和政治之间联系非常紧密，备选项中，D选项 tied 代入文中，符合语义，故选 D。

【A】15. A. concepts B. theories C. divisions D. conventions

【解析】本题考查句内语义+惯用搭配。A项表示“观念，概念”；B项表示“理论；观点”；C项表示“部门；分歧”；D项表示“习俗；惯例”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句意为：宪法是政治性的，因为它源于各种选择，这些选择植根于诸如自由和财产等基本的社会的_____之中。空格位于 fundamental social（基本的社会的）和 like liberty and property（诸如自由和财产）之间，根据具体语境并结合基本常识可知，本句列举的“自由”和“财产”同属基本的社会观念。A选项 concepts 指通过概括、归纳众多实例而形成的对事物本质及其内部联系的看法，代入文中，符合语义，故选 A。

【C】16. A. excludes B. questions C. shapes D. controls

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+熟词僻意。A项表示“将……排除在外；故意不考虑”；B项表示“质疑，怀疑”；C项表示“决定……的形成，影响……的发展”；D项表示“控制，管理”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。it_____为省略关系代词（which/ that）的定语从句，修饰 the law，其中 it 指代该句逗号前提到的 the court（最高法院）。空格所在句意为：当最高法院在作出有关社会政策的裁决时，其所_____的法律不可避免地带有政治色彩。结合常识可知，最高法院在对有关社会政策的案件作出判决时，判决的结果会对法律的制定或修订产生影响，使之带有政治色彩。备选项中，C选项 shapes 有“影响……的发展；决定……的形成”之意，代入文中，符合语义，故选 C。

【A】17. A. dismissed B. released C. ranked D. distorted

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词用法。A项表示“对……不屑一顾；不予考虑”；B项表示“释放，放走；发布”；C项表示“排列，将……分等级”；D项表示“扭曲，使变形；曲解”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句破折号前的内容指出有关社会政策的裁决所影响的法律不可避免地带有政治色彩；破折号后指出：正因为如此，那些在意识形态上存在分歧的判决很容易被视为不公而_____。由此可推知，因为法律不可避免地带有政治色彩，所以在意识形态上存在分歧的判决很容易被视为不公平裁决而不被民众认可或接受。备选项中，A选项 dismissed 代入文中，符合语义，故选 A。

【C】18. A. suppress B. exploit C. address D. ignore

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+熟词僻意。A项表示“压制；抑制”；B项表示“利用，开发”；C项表示“对付”；D项表示“忽视”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句意为：大法官必须……行为准则来_____人们对最高法院合法性的质疑。由空格所在句中的 must 和 by 可推知，此处应表达大法官必须通过某种方式解决或应对这些对最高法院合法性的质疑。备选项中，C选项 address 代入文中，表示“设法解决人们的质疑”，即“消除人们的质疑”，符合语义，故选 C。

【D】19. A. accessible B. amiable C. agreeable D. accountable

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词短语辨析。A项表示“可达到的；可用的；容易理解的”；B项表示“和蔼可亲的；亲切友好的”；C项表示“令人愉快的；同意的；可以接受的”；D项表示“负有责任的；应作出解释的”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格所在句前半部分提到了大法官应该消除人们对最高法院合法性的质疑，后半部分则涉及消除质疑的方式。空格前的 themselves 指代第1句句首的 The justices（大法官），空格后的内容为 to the code of conduct（行为准则），可见空格所填词应体现大法官和行为准则之间的关系。显然，大法官必须遵守行为准则，才能消除人们对最高法院合法性的质疑。D选项 accountable 与空格后的 to 构成固定搭配 accountable to...，通常表示

“对……负责”，代入文中表示“大法官必须对行为准则负责”，即遵守行为准则，符合语义，故选 D。

【D】20. A. by all means B. at all costs C. in a word D. as a result

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑。A 项表示“尽一切办法；务必”；B 项表示“无论如何，不惜任何代价”；C 项表示“简言之，总之”；D 项表示“结果，因此”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。空格前 and 一词表明其前后内容语义对应。and 前内容意为：这样才更有可能让人们认为他们（大法官）的裁决是与政治相分离的；其后内容意为：像法律一样令人信服。分析可知，正因为大法官的裁决与政治分离了，所以裁决才会像法律一样令人信服，故 and 前后是因果关系。备选项中，D 选项 as a result 符合语义及逻辑，故选 D。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Come on—Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words *peer pressure*. It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex. 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.

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

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. 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. "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. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *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. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it's presented here is that it doesn't work very well for very long. *Rage Against the Haze* failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the LoveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. 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.

【D】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

【解析】题干已经定位在第一段，而 peer pressure 出现在该段第 2 句，接着第 3 句指出“同侪压力往往会导致不良的结果——酗酒、吸毒和滥交”。D 选项表述与之相符，故为正确答案。其中，a cause of 与原文中的 leads to 对应；undesirable behaviors 与 no good 对应，同时该选项也是对第 3 句中 drinking, drugs and casual sex 的概括总结。

【B】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

【解析】根据题干中的 Rosenberg holds 和 public-health advocates 定位到第三段第 4 句。该句中的 take a page from sb. 意为“向某人学习”，即罗森博格认为公共健康宣传者应该向广告商学习。B 选项中的 learn from 是对原文 take a page from 的同义替换，故正确。如果不清楚这个短语的意思，可以根据上下文来进行推断，该段第 2 句提到“公共卫生运动没能运用同侪压力来传播健康的生活习惯”，第 3 句举例说明这一观点，第 4 句指出广告商善于运用同侪

压力，言下之意即公共健康宣传者应向广告商学习。

【A】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

【解析】根据题干中的 fails to 可知，本题询问罗森伯格的《加入俱乐部》一书的不足之处。根据第四段第1句中的 Rosenberg is less persuasive 可知，本段在谈论该书的缺点。其中，第2句指出“《加入俱乐部》一书没有充分探究使同侪压力变得如此强大的社会 and 生物因素”。A 选项表述与之相符，故正确。其中，adequately 与原文中的 enough 对应，probe 与 exploration 对应，social and biological factors 为原文再现。

【C】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

【解析】根据题干信息定位在第五段。该段第3句提到“we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.（我们不自觉地模仿我们每天看到的行为。）”C 选项与之表述相符，其中 without our realizing it 是原文 unconsciously 的同义替换，故 C 选项正确。A 项过度推断出“我们对他人行为的模仿对朋友圈有害”，而未能注意到此信息前还有 positive health habits “积极的健康习惯”。B 项将1、2句中碎片信息杂糅而成“我们的模仿行为会误导行为研究”。D 项将原文句意“我们会模仿朋友圈传播的好/坏习惯”倒置为“这种模仿行为产生不良的健康习惯”。

【D】25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is _____.

- A. harmful
- B. desirable
- C. profound
- D. questionable

【解析】题干已经定位在最后一段。该段第1句指出“专家和官员能在多大程度上成功地选择我们的同龄群体，并引导其活动朝着良性方向发展”还不能肯定，随后类比“老师安排捣蛋学生与好同学坐一起的做法根本无济于事”否定“借助外力引导同侪压力发挥积极作用的社会治疗的效果”，即作者对同侪压力的效果存有疑问，D 选项 questionable 与文中的 Far

less certain 相呼应，故正确。

Text 2

A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations.

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. It's a stunning move.

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. 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. Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. 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. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

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. 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. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

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. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

【C】26. The phrase "reneging on" (Line 3, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to _____.

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

【解析】题干已经定位在第一段。第一段第1句中 A deal is a deal 之后出现 except, 表明后面提到的安特吉公司没有做到前面所提的内容, 即没有遵守协议。第2句指出安特吉公司 reneging on a longstanding commitment..., 并提及这一举动理所当然引起人们的愤怒。综上可推知, 该公司“违背承诺”, C项 dishonoring 是基于第一段 A deal is a deal — except...Entergy、provoked justified outrage 等对 reneging on 所做的合理推断。故C选项正确。

【D】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

【解析】根据题干中的 2002 定位在文章第三段。联系第三段第1句内容可知, 2002 agreement 即第三段第2句中的 the company agreed to seek permission..., 分析本句可知, 安特吉公司之所以签订 2002 agreement 的原因是 As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale (作为获得州政府批准购买核电厂的条件), 故D选项正确。A项将“2002协议内容: 2012年后 Entergy 公司须向佛州监管机构申请核电厂运营权”曲解为目的是取得佛州监管机构的保护。B项将“2006规定内容: 核电厂的延期申请必须经由佛州立法机构批准”曲解为目的是寻求联邦立法机构的好感。C项直接截取“2006年规定的部分内容: 获得核电厂经营许可证的延期需要...”当作目的“需要获得经营许可证的延期”。

【A】28. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its _____.

- A. managerial practices
- B. technical innovativeness
- C. financial goals
- D. business vision

【解析】题干已经定位在第四段, 该段第2句提到: 一连串事故, ……开始让人们严重怀疑佛蒙特扬基核电厂的安全性和安特吉公司的管理能力, 即安特吉公司在管理方面存在问题。A选项 managerial practices 是对第四段第2句中 management 的同义转述, 故正确。B项将旨在说明 Entergy 公司“安全和管理问题”曲解为“技术创新问题”。C项文中未提及。D项将

didn't foresee (没有预料到) 望文生义为“缺乏商业远见 (business vision) ”。

【D】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

【解析】根据题干中的 Vermont case 定位在第五段第2句，作者借用法律学者的话说，佛蒙特州的情况将提供一个“测试（州政府的）这些权力（核能监管权）能扩展到何种程度”的先例，下文进而说明作者观点：明确各州权限会引发“关乎补丁法规的合理担忧”，但目前 Entergy 公司的所作所为已经使得联邦法院不得不去明确“州级核监管权（限）”。换言之，作者与法律学者观点是一致的，该案的判决结果最终可以作为“州级核监管权限”的参照。D 选项是对该句的同义转述，其中 the limits 与 how far those powers extend 对应，故正确答案是 D 选项。

【A】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

【解析】由题干定位至最后一段。该段开头用 seems 引出一个似是而非的观点句，通过 But 一词转而提出：安特吉公司和州政府再打一场官司会有一些严重的后果。随后第3句进一步解释道：核电站的经营许可关乎公众信任。接下来第4句提及安特吉公司在全美还经营其他的反应堆，第5句和第6句则指出安特吉公司失信于公众可能对它其他的反应堆造成影响。可见，安特吉公司在其他地方的生意可能会遭受影响，故 A 选项正确。

Text 3

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. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. Prior knowledge and interests influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform

a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's *me, here, now* becomes the community's *anyone, anywhere, anytime*. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. 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. 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.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is *new-search*, not *re-search*. 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. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. 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. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim — a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the *common of the mind*. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

- 【A】 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

【解析】 题干已经定位在一段。该段第2句指出“科学发现通常遵循一条模糊和复杂的路径前行”，A选项 *uncertainty and complexity* 同义替换了该句中的 *ambiguous and complicated*，故A选项正确。B项将科研发现过程的影响因素“研究人员自身先验知识及其兴趣爱好”偷换为科研发现过程的特征“错误观念和欺骗”。C项将发现过程在理想状态下的特点“科学

且客观”偷换为现实状态下的特点“富含逻辑且客观”。D项由常识“科研活动往往具有系统性、规律性”而来，但这是人们的普遍认知，有悖于段中所强调的“科研在现实情况下存在诸多主观干扰因素”。

【B】32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires_____.

- A. strict inspection
- B. shared efforts
- C. individual wisdom
- D. persistent innovation

【解析】根据题干中的 credibility process 可定位到第二段第4句，该句提到 This is the credibility process，句中的 This 指代第3句内容（将一个发现声明变为一个成熟的发现需要集体的审查和认可）。下文进一步指出“单个研究者的我、此时、此地”转变为“集体的任何人、任何时间、任何地点”，由此可推知，“取信过程”需要集体共同的努力。正确项 B 实为3句的同义改写，正确项中的 shared efforts 分别对应 takes, collective scrutiny and acceptance。B选项与之表述相符，故为正确答案。

【B】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

【解析】题干已经定位至第三段。其中，第3句表面上是在介绍科学界中不同人物扮演的不同角色，实际上揭示了“发现声明变得可信的过程（研究者做出发现→编辑和审稿者通过控制出版过程进行把关→其他科学家使用新发现→公众予以接受）”。第4句指出“当发现声明通过科学界的审查时，个人发现即变为科学界的可信发现”。综上所述，发现声明需接受科学界审查方能变得可信，故 B 选项正确。

【D】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

【解析】根据题干中的人名定位到第四段第7句，该句提到阿尔伯特·圣捷尔吉曾经将科学发现描述为“观察每个人观察的，思考没有人思考的”。结合上文（第6句）可知，该句引用人物观点来论证第二个悖论，“思考没有人思考的”即“新颖的东西”。而第6句指出

“新颖的东西本身就会经常招致怀疑”。综上可以推知，阿尔伯特·圣捷尔吉认为“科学研究需要不断质疑”，即“需要批判性思维”，故 D 选项正确。

【C】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

【解析】本文中心内容是介绍 credibility process（取信过程）。文章首段先说明科学发现中存在着很多主观性，接着作者在第二段指出，要解决科学研究中存在的主观性问题需要经过取信过程。第三段详细介绍了该过程的具体步骤。第四段指出取信过程中的两个悖论。最后一段用安尼特·拜尔的话总结了这一过程。由此可见，全文围绕科学发现的“取信过程”展开，即“可信度从无到有的发展过程”，故 C 选项正确。

Text 4

If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most notoriously in education, where charter

schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. 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.

As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

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. 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. 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.

【C】 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

【解析】该段第2句提及“在1960年……只有十分之一的政府工作人员加入了工会，而现在有36%的政府工作人员加入了工会”，第3句指出“2009年美国公共部门的工会人数 passed（超过了）私营企业的工会人数”，由此可以推断，工会中公共部门的会员人数确实增加了。C项是对第一段主要内容的概括：public-sector membership 对应 civil servants/ American government workers/ public sector workers；enlarged 则囊括 represent civil servants、now 36% passed that of their fellow members in the private sector、more than half 等内容，因此C选项正确。

【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.

【解析】该段第2句说公共部门的工会可以罢工而不需要承担太多后果，正确项D同义改写第二段2句，Public-sector unions 明确 they 所指；their actions 对应 shut things down；seldom get in trouble 同义替换 without suffering much in the way of consequences，因此D选项正确。A断章取义，将“工会无需为其行动承担太多后果”改为与之相悖的“工会行动小心谨慎、因而并未招致太多不良后果（prudent）”。B项将“具有的特点/来源优势”偷换为其加入工

会的“必需条件”。C项将公共部门工会与工党之间关系由“渊源颇深”改为与之相悖的“长期斗争”。

【B】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

【解析】该段第2句指出公共部门真正的收益来自福利和工作实践。第3句进一步表明虽然国家公共部门职员的“薪酬增幅不大，但却增加了假期，特别是原本就比较丰厚的养老金”。由此可知，公共部门职员的收入通过非直接的方式呈现增长趋势。B项构成对第四段3句的同义改写，the income in the state sector 替换 public-sector pay deals；是对“backloaded”...adding to holidays and especially pensions...的概括。故B选项正确。

【C】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

【解析】第五段第1句表明“（公共部门）改革受到强力抵制”，第2句以教育改革受到工会阻止的例子进行事例论证，紧接着第六段指出“工会反对共和党州长采取的改革政策”，也是为了举例论证第五段第1句的观点。综上分析可知，公共部门的改革受到了工会的抵制。C选项表述与之相符，故正确。

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

- A. disapproval
- B. appreciation
- C. tolerance
- D. indifference

【解析】第七段中，约翰·多纳休指出公共部门体制鼓励平庸、打击先进，而且个别人薪酬特别高，特别是最后一句话（...a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America）明确表明了其对这种体制持否定态度，因此A选项正确。B项断章取义，忽略了转折之后的内容，误解了John Donahue态度。C项错误推出John Donahue认为现行体制有利有弊、可以容忍。但实际上suit those who want to stay put也是对现行体制的批判。D项背离态度意图，John Donahue明确指出现有体制适合哪些人、不适合

哪些人，不可能对其漠不关心。

Part B

Directions:

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

Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird. Now think of your laptop, thinner than a brown-paper envelope, or your cellphone in the palm of your hand. Take a moment or two to wonder at those marvels. You are the lucky inheritor of a dream come true.

The second half of the 20th century saw a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries labour to create a fabulous machine that could function as a typewriter and printing press, studio and theatre, paintbrush and gallery, piano and radio, the mail as well as the mail carrier. 41.

_____.

The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as the mode of production, means of distribution, site of reception, and place of praise and critique. The computer is the 21st century's culture machine.

But for all the reasons there are to celebrate the computer, we must also act with caution. 42. _____.

I call it a secret war for two reasons. First, most people do not realise that there are strong commercial agendas at work to keep them in passive consumption mode. Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing.

All animals download, but only a few upload. Beavers build dams and birds make nests. Yet for the most part, the animal kingdom moves through the world downloading. Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods—paintings, sculpture and architecture—and superfluous experiences—music, literature, religion and philosophy. 43. _____

For all the possibilities of our new culture machines, most people are still stuck in download mode. Even after the advent of widespread social media, a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material, a slightly larger group commenting on or modifying that content, and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume. 44. _____

Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes. The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on. 45. _____

What counts as meaningful uploading? My definition revolves around the concept of "stickiness"—creations and experiences to which others adhere.

- A. Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.
- B. Applications like tumblr. com, which allow users to combine pictures, words and other media in creative ways and then share them, have the potential to add stickiness by amusing, entertaining and enlightening others.
- C. Not only did they develop such a device but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.
- D. This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading—between passive consumption and active creation—whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.
- E. The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.
- F. One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past half-century, much of the world's media culture has been defined by a single medium—television—and television is defined by downloading.
- G. The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

【参考答案】

41.C 选项中 such a device 具有指代关系, 这就说明上文有提到与 a device 相关的信息。回至原文, 41 空前提到的 a fabulous machine 与 a device 属于同一语义场。同时, 41 空前的内容 a collection of...and visionaries 为具体的描述, C 选项中的 they 能够总括该表述, 且原文中的 The second half of the 20th century 与选项中的 the turn of the millennium 形成时间上的先后顺序。C 选项与 41 空前后呼应, 所以其应填入 41 空。

42.空格所在段段首(空格前一句)中的 But 表明本段与上一段为转折关系, 并说明作者对电脑的态度: act with caution。空格后面提到了 call it a secret war, 并指出这样称呼的两个

原因，但空格前未出现与之相关的信息，由此可推测，空格处应该提到 secret war，与下文形成逻辑对应关系。D 选项满足这一条件，该选项开头的 This 指代空前的 act with caution 这一观点，because 对其解释说明，且选项中提到的 downloading 和 uploading 与该段叙述的两个原因中的 passive consumption mode 和 upload 呼应，因此 D 选项正确。

43. 根据 A 选项中 these superfluous things 的指代关系，可判断前文应该体现出与 superfluous things（多余的事物）相关的表述。而只有 43 空前提出 superfluous material goods 和 superfluous experiences，显然，这与 these superfluous things 相呼应。所以 43 空的答案为 A 选项。

44. 由 F 选项中具有指代关系的 this pyramid of production 可推知，前文有提到与 pyramid of production 相关的描述。只有 44 题空前提到 a pyramid of production remains...，这与 F 选项中分析的 pyramid of production 现象产生的原因相呼应，由此可见 F 选项承接了 44 空前的表述，故将其填入 44 空。

45. 本题空格是一个独立段落。需要借助空格前后的段落信息，根据语篇的连贯性解题。空格前一段讨论电视是单向的（one-way）自来水，具有被动性，即电视的下载模式；后一段开头提出 meaningful uploading 这一概念，这两段的话题没有衔接性，因此空格处应该起到连接作用，即其内容应由“单向传播的下载模式”过渡到“有意义的上传”。故空格中须出现 meaningful uploading 这个概念。只有 G 选项符合这个要求，选项中提到了联网计算机提供了扭转潮流的机会，即用“上传”和“下载”的双向交流改变了单向传播模式，所以正确。

Part C

Directions:

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

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science. Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory framework.

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. It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail. Nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too. 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. 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. 48. To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check. 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.

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. 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.

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.

Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages. 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. 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.

【参考答案】

46. 在物理学领域，有一种做法把这种寻求大同理论的冲动推向极端，它试图寻求一种万有理论——一种涵盖我们所看到的一切的单一生成性公式。

47. 这里，达尔文学说似乎提供了理据，因为如果人类有着共同的起源，那么似乎就有理由认为，文化的多样性也可以追溯到更为有限的起源。

48. 从共性中筛除个性，这会使我们得以理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的，并从进化或认知角度理解是什么引导了它的走向。

49. 第二次尝试——由约书亚·格林伯格做出——采用更为经验主义的方法来研究语言的普遍性，确定了多种语言的共同特征（尤其在词序方面），这些特征被认为体现了由认知限制产生的倾向。

50. 乔姆斯基的语法应该显示出语言变化的模式，这些模式并不受语言谱系或贯穿谱系路径的影响，而格林伯格的普遍性理论则预言了特定的词序关系类型之间所存在的紧密互依性。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Some international students are coming to your university. Write them an email in the name of the Students' Union to

- 1) extend your welcome and
- 2) provide some suggestions for their campus life here.

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

Do not sign your name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the Students' Union of Beijing Foreign Studies University, I would like to extend our heartfelt welcome to all the overseas students who will study in our university.

It is my great pleasure to offer you several practical suggestions. In the first place, life in this prestigious university is perhaps not as easy as you have expected. You may be tightly bound by daily classes, abundant homework and frequent exams. Thus, be prepared for the hectic life here. In the second place, in spite of all those burdens, various extracurricular activities such as sports meets, speech contests and social gatherings will still provide ample opportunities to make friends. So, enjoy your life in this esteemed institute!

All in all, although there is a lot of pressure, the time you spend on our campus will be worthwhile and enhance your whole life. Hope you like it here!

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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



【参考答案】

As is symbolically demonstrated in the cartoon, two individuals respond to the same event in completely different ways. The person on the left airs his dissatisfaction and disappointment when a bottle is overturned, while the man on the right hurries to set it back up, with a sweet smile on his face. We are informed that various folks take different attitudes toward the same occurrence.

The aim of the portrayal is to illustrate that keeping optimistic is of utmost significance to our life. In the first place, optimism brings our creative power into play, arouses our enthusiasm for work and helps us overcome difficulties. Yet with pessimism, achievements can hardly be made. In the second place, keeping optimistic gives us light when we are in the dark, and encouragement when we are dismayed. It is optimism, rather than genius or extraordinary abilities, that inspires us to finish an arduous task. With optimism, the goals we set can be reached, and the hardest nut can be cracked.

In conclusion, being optimistic enables people to behave wisely, kindly, and confidently, and it is also crucial for any individual's development, in terms of both character and competence.

2011 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一） 解析版

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as "a bodily exercise precious to health." But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4, a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

6, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback that improve an individual's emotional state. 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but that they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Wurzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile—or with their lips, which would produce a(n) 17 expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. 20, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

【C】 1. A. among B. except C. despite D. like

【解析】 本题考查句内逻辑关系+介词用法。A项表示“在……中（范围）”；B项表示“除……之外（表补充说明）”；C项表示“尽管（表让步、转折）”；D项表示“像……一样（表比较）”。空格所在句逗号后的内容为：笑很可能对身体健康影响甚微。该部分与第1句句意（笑有益于身体健康）相反，体现出空格所在句句首But表转折的逻辑关系。由

此可推知，空格所填词不影响句间逻辑，体现的应是句内逻辑关系。根据空格所在句中的 to the contrary 可知，some claims 指的就是与“笑可能对身体健康影响甚微”意思相反的观点，由此可见，空格所填词应能体现逗号前后两部分的让步或转折关系，C 选项 despite 符合句意及逻辑要求，故选 C。

【D】2. A. reflect B. demand C. indicate D. produce

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“反映；表达”；B 项表示“需要”；C 项表示“表明”；D 项表示“引起”。第 2 句指出，笑很可能对身体健康影响甚微，空格所在句顺承第 2 句的意思，应具体指出笑对身体健康的确产生了些许影响。备选项中，D 选项 produce 可与空格后的 changes 构成合理的动宾搭配，意为“引起……变化”，符合上下文语义，故选 D。

【B】3. A. stabilizing B. boosting C. impairing D. determining

【解析】本题考查句内语义+上下文语义。A 项表示“（使）变得稳定、稳固”；B 项表示“使增长”；C 项表示“损害；削弱，减少”；D 项表示“查明，测定；决定”。空格所在句意为：笑的确会引起心脏和心血管功能的短期变化，_____心率和耗氧量。根据句子结构和句意可知，空格所在部分为现在分词短语作状语，该部分提到心率和耗氧量是为了具体说明笑引起了心脏和心血管功能的哪些短期变化。结合常识，大笑时人会异常兴奋，从而心跳加快，血压上升，由此可知，空格所在部分应表达“笑会提高心率和耗氧量”。备选项中，B 选项 boosting 符合语义，故选 B。

【B】4. A. transmit B. sustain C. evaluate D. observe

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A 项表示“输送；发射；传播”；B 项表示“使保持”；C 项表示“估计”；D 项表示“观察”。简要分析空格所在句可知，本句将大笑的某一方面与散步或慢跑作比较，且这一方面是散步或慢跑具备而大笑不具备的。由常识可知，散步或慢跑的最大特点就是它们的持续性，而大笑则不具备这种特点。备选项中，B 选项 sustain 代入文中，意为“大笑很难持续”，符合文意，故选 B。

【A】5. A. measurable B. manageable C. affordable D. renewable

【解析】本题考查句内语义+形容词辨析。A 项表示“显著的”；B 项表示“可处理的”；C 项表示“负担得起的”；D 项表示“可再生的”。空格所在句通过方式状语 the way-walking or jogging does 将大笑的益处与散步或慢跑的益处进行比较，意在说明大笑对身体的益处与散步或慢跑（运动）产生的益处有所不同，空格所在句中的 is difficult to sustain（很难持续）和 unlikely（不太可能的）表明大笑对身体的积极作用不如散步或慢跑那样明显。备选项中，只有 A 选项 measurable 与 benefits 搭配时才表示影响程度大，故选 A。

【B】6. A. In turn B. In fact C. In addition D. In brief

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑+介词词组辨析。A项表示“轮流”；B项表示“确切地说”；C项表示“另外”；D项表示“简言之”。空格所在句将笑与运动二者对肌肉的作用进行比较，是对一段末句中将笑与散步或慢跑（运动）的益处进行比较的补充说明，可见空格所在句是对一段内容的延伸。备选项中，B选项 In fact 用于进一步阐述事实或细节，符合此处的逻辑关系，故选 B。

【A】7. A. opposite B. impossible C. average D. expected

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑。A项表示“相反的”；B项表示“不可能的”；C项表示“正常的”；D项表示“预期要发生的”。空格所在句的 instead of 表明笑和运动二者对肌肉所起的作用不同，笑不像运动那样可以通过使肌肉紧张来塑造肌肉。A选项 opposite 代入文中，与空格前的 the 构成 the opposite，表示“相反的作用”，符合语义及逻辑，故正确。且本段第2句内容“笑逐渐平息后肌张力降低”与空格所在句内容“运动可以使肌肉紧张”语义明显相反，由此可进一步验证 A 选项正确。

【D】8. A. hardens B. weakens C. tightens D. relaxes

【解析】本题考查句内语义逻辑。A项表示“硬化”；B项表示“使松动”；C项表示“（使）变紧”；D项表示“（使）放松”。空格所在句意为：笑可以_____肌肉，在笑声逐渐平息后，肌张力会降低长达45分钟。空格所在句中逗号后的内容作结果状语，补充说明 laughter_____muscles 的结果。因此，_____muscles 应能导致“肌张力降低”这一结果。结合常识可知，笑的时候肌肉会松弛，肌肉的松弛进一步导致肌张力降低，故空格所填词应含有“松弛”之意，D选项 relaxes 符合语义，故选 D。

【C】9. A. aggravate B. generate C. moderate D. enhance

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词用法。A项表示“使严重”；B项表示“产生”；C项表示“缓和”；D项表示“提高；增强”。由空格前的 help 可知，空格所在句在论述 Such bodily reaction（指代上段“笑使肌肉放松，肌张力降低”）的积极作用，即“有助于_____心理压力带来的影响”。另外，结合常识可知，笑能缓解心理压力。备选项中，C选项 moderate 代入文中，表示“这种身体反应有助于缓和心理压力带来的影响”，符合句意，故选 C。

【A】10. A. physical B. mental C. subconscious D. internal

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A项表示“身体的”；B项表示“心理的，精神的”；C项表示“潜意识的”；D项表示“内心的”。空格所在句中的 other types of 表明，本句与第1

句讨论的是同一 feedback（反馈）的不同类型，other types of _____ feedback 应与第 1 句中的 Such bodily reaction 相呼应。备选项中，只有 A 选项 physical 与 bodily 表意相同，故正确。

【B】11. A. Except for B. According to C. Due to D. As for

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑。A 项表示“除……之外（表补充）”；B 项表示“依据，按照（表来源和依据）”；C 项表示“因为，由于（表原因）”；D 项表示“至于，关于（引出新对象）”。空格后先提到“一种经典的情绪理论”，随后又提到情绪与身体反应之间的关系。由此可推知，情绪理论应该是后面内容的来源或依据。B 选项 According to 常承接理论、观点或思想类的表述，代入文中，符合原文逻辑及语义，故选 B。

【C】12. A. with B. on C. in D. at

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。空格所在句意为：我们的情绪部分 _____ 身体反应。结合空格前的 rooted 一词可推知，空格所填词应与空格前的 are...rooted 构成合理搭配，描述情绪和身体反应之间的关系。备选项中，C 选项 in 与 are...rooted 可构成搭配 be rooted in（根源在于；由……产生），代入文中表示“我们的情绪部分源于身体反应”，呼应上文中的“笑引发的身体反馈能改善人的情绪状态”，故选 C。

【D】13. A. unless B. until C. if D. because

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑+特殊句型。A 项表示“除非”；B 项表示“直到……为止”；C 项表示“如果”；D 项表示“因为”。由空格前后的 not...but...（不是……而是……）可知，but 前后的内容语义上存在对立关系。but 后的内容为：当眼泪开始流淌时才变得悲伤（哭泣引起悲伤）。由此可推知，空格所在部分内容应为：并不是感到悲伤才哭泣（并不是悲伤引起哭泣）。备选项中，D 选项 because 代入文中，表示“人们不是因为悲伤而哭泣”，符合句内逻辑及语义，故选 D。

【C】14. A. exhausts B. follows C. precedes D. suppresses

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“使筋疲力尽”；B 项表示“在……后发生”；C 项表示“在……之前发生”；D 项表示“抑制”。上段末尾提到，人们不是因为悲伤而哭泣，而是当眼泪开始流淌时才变得悲伤。空格所在句句首 Although 引导的让步状语从句承接上段语义，且结合句中的 also 可推断，该从句用让步的方式承接上文，指出另一种情况，即“悲伤先于哭泣”。C 选项 precedes 代入文中意为“尽管悲伤也会先于眼泪产生”，符合上下文逻辑及语义，故选 C。

【B】15. A. into B. from C. towards D. beyond

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。A 项表示“到……里面”；B 项表示“来自”；C 项表示“向

（着）”；D项表示“超出”。尽管悲伤也会先于眼泪产生，但有证据表明，情绪可以_____肌肉反应。分析该句结构可知，Although引导的让步状语从句与主句内容存在让步关系。从句表明情绪反应（sadness）会导致相应的身体反应（tears），因此主句，即空格所在部分应表达“肌肉反应（muscular responses）可以引发情绪（emotions）反应”。B选项 from 与 flow 搭配构成短语 flow from（来源于；由……引起），代入文中，表示“情绪源于肌肉反应”，符合语义及逻辑要求，故选B。

【D】16. A. fetch B. bite C. pick D. hold

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。A项表示“拿来”；B项表示“咬”；C项表示“挑出”；D项表示“使保持”。社会心理学家要求志愿者用牙齿（teeth）或嘴唇（lips）_____钢笔，从而做出假笑的表情或……的表情。由此可知，空格所填词必须能够表示“牙齿或嘴唇对钢笔所做出的动作”，且该动作可以让人产生某种特定的表情。备选项中，D选项 hold 有“用手或胳膊等部位支撑某物”的意思，代入文中，表示“志愿者用牙齿咬住钢笔，做出假笑的表情，或用嘴唇夹住钢笔……”，符合句意，故选D。

【A】17. A. disappointed B. excited C. joyful D. indifferent

【解析】本题考查句内语义+上下文语义。A项表示“失望的”；B项表示“激动的”；C项表示“高兴的”；D项表示“不关心”。空格所在句中的 either...or...引出实验中参与者被要求做出的两种动作：用牙齿咬住钢笔，做出假笑的表情（creating an artificial smile）；用嘴唇夹住钢笔，做出_____的表情（produce a(n)_____expression）。根据常识，实验通常会采取两种相反的方式以对比验证两种方式产生的不同结果。由此可推知，produce a(n)_____expression 应与其前的 creating an artificial smile 表意相反。A选项 disappointed 代入文中，符合文意，故选A。

【D】18. A. adapted B. catered C. turned D. reacted

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A项表示“适应”；B项表示“迎合”；C项表示“求助于；改用”；D项表示“回应”。空格所在句是上文提到的实验的结果。由空格后的 more...than...结构可知，该句前后内容存在对比关系。空格所在部分意为：那些被迫锻炼笑肌的人对滑稽漫画_____比那些皱眉绷嘴的人更为热烈。由此可推知，该句意在表达两组志愿者在观看滑稽漫画时的不同反应，也呼应了其后的“表情可以影响情绪”这一观点。D选项 reacted 与 to 搭配，表示“对……做出反应”，符合文意，故选D。

【A】19. A. suggesting B. requiring C. mentioning D. supposing

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A项表示“表明”；B项表示“需要”；C项表示“提到”；D项表示“假设”。空格前提到，表情不同的人在看滑稽漫画时的反应不同；空格后内容意

为：表情也可以影响情绪……由此可知，空格所在句逗号后的部分是基于前文得出的结论。备选项中，A 选项 suggesting 代入文中，意为“这表明表情也可以影响情绪”，符合文意，故选 A。

【C】 20. A. Eventually B. Consequently C. Similarly D. Conversely

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑。A 项表示“最后”；B 项表示“因此”；C 项表示“同样”；D 项表示“相反地”。第 3 句提到，实验得出结论：表情也可以影响情绪，空格后的内容（笑这一身体行为可以改善情绪）与之表意一致，且该内容是对空格前内容的具体说明。其中，空格后的 the physical act of laughter 和 improve mood 分别对应第 3 句中的 expressions 和 influence emotions，因而空格处填入的词应体现前后内容的一致性，C 选项 Similarly 符合语义及逻辑，故选 C。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 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. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. "Hooray! At last!" wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

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

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

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. 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. 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. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. 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." But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. 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.

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

- A. incurred criticism
- B. raised suspicion
- C. received acclaim
- D. aroused curiosity

【解析】题干已经定位在第一段。该段第1句先指出“吉尔伯特被任命为纽约爱乐乐团下一任音乐总监”这一事实，接着第2句表明大部分人对此是赞同的，然后第3句以评论家托马西尼为例，说明人们对此的赞同之声。综上可知，吉尔伯特的任命获得了人们的赞同和好评。C选项与此表述一致，其中 acclaim（赞许，好评）与第2句中的 favorable（赞成的，赞许的）对应，故正确。A项但文中 critic 是“评论家”之意，且其所言 Hooray! At last! 表明他对任命的态度为“支持”而非“批判”。B项第二段内容“人们认为 Gilbert 声名不够显著”确实暗含音乐界对任命的怀疑之音（suspicion），但第一段体现的总体态度是“支持赞赏”。D项将其含义“强调人们虽支持任命，但还是感到意外”改为“对任命感到好奇/不明其中原因”。

【B】22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is_____.

- A. influential
- B. modest
- C. respectable
- D. talented

【解析】根据题干中的 Tommasini 定位在一段末句和第二段第2句。第一段末句并未指出托

马西尼对吉尔伯特的看法。而第二段第2句提到：托马西尼认为吉尔伯特是 an unpretentious musician with... , unpretentious 为超纲单词，因此需结合后面的后置定语 with no air of the formidable conductor about him（没有那种令人敬畏的音乐指挥家的架子）进行判断。根据常识，没有架子的人大多比较友善和谦逊，故 B 选项正确。A 项将 Gilbert “相对不为人知” 改为 “非常有影响力/知名”。C 项对将 Tommasini 认为 Gilbert “没有令人敬畏的派头” 改为 “令人尊敬的”。D 项将 “作者不知道 Gilbert 是否是一位伟大/有天赋的指挥” 改为 “Tommasini 认为 Gilbert 是一位有天赋的指挥”。

【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

【解析】根据题干中的 devoted concertgoers 定位在第四段第1句，作者在该句指出：热衷去音乐会的人会说，听录音并不能代替到现场看演出，但是他们忽略了一个重点。接下来第2句点明这个重点是“现场音乐会的演奏者不仅要和剧院、歌舞团、剧团和博物馆竞争，还要和记录着20世纪伟大的古典音乐大师表演的录制品竞争”，紧接着第3句具体说明了这些古典音乐录制品的优势。言下之意，作者认为现场音乐会不一定比得上录制品。由此可见，作者认为热衷去音乐会的人“高估了现场表演的价值”，D选项是文中 missing the point 在上下文中的具体含义，因而是正确选项。

【B】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.

【解析】根据题干中的 recordings 可定位至第四段第3句。该句指出：这些音乐录制品价格便宜、到处都能买到……听众还能自己选择“消费”这些录音的时间和地点。接着第4句提及这些录制品已经普及。综上可知，音乐录制品因“便宜、到处都能买到、随时随地可以听到”等特点而得以普及。B选项与上述表述相符，是对文中 cheap, available everywhere 和 widespread availability 等的合理概括，故正确。A项与第四段3句“音乐录音的艺术品质往往比当今的现场演奏高很多”完全相悖。C项篡改扭曲第四段3句。D项断章取义，文中提到“20世纪伟大古典音乐家的演奏录音”，并不能说明演奏录音“只涵盖了这一部分作品”。

【A】25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels_____.

- A. doubtful
- B. enthusiastic
- C. confident
- D. puzzled

【解析】题干中的 revitalizing the Philharmonic 与第五段第 2 句中的 turning the Philharmonic into "a...more vibrant organization"表意相同，因此可定位至该句。该句指出：罗斯认为吉尔伯特能够使爱乐乐团变得“完全不同，且更有活力”。而作者在第 4 句表明自己对此的看法：增加乐团演出的曲目是不够的。可见，作者认为吉尔伯特远不能起到振兴爱乐乐团的作用，即对此持怀疑态度。因此，A 选项正确。

Text 2

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. 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." Broadcasting his ambition was "very much my decision," McGee says. 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.

McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. 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. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. 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."

Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Wilmstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years

later.

Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. "The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headhunter. "The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

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

- A. arrogant
- B. frank
- C. self-centered
- D. impulsive

【解析】根据题干中的 McGee announced his departure 定位到第一段第1句。该句指出：当利亚姆·麦吉8月份辞去美国银行总裁的职务时，他的解释出人意料地直白。紧接着第2句指出他没有用含糊其辞的借口来遮掩他的离职，而是很坦诚地说明他离开的理由。这两句中的“straight up”，“Rather than cloaking his exit”，“came right out”等表述凸显了他的坦率。B选项 frank 是这些词汇的同义表达，所以为正确答案。

【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

【解析】根据题干关键词 senior executives' quitting 可定位在第二段第4句。该句指出：最近几星期以来，雅芳公司和美国运通公司的副总经理（高层管理人员）先后离职，理由是他们想寻求一个 CEO 职位。可见，他们离职是为了“追求新的职业目标”，D选项的 pursuit 同义替换了原文中的 were looking for，而 CEO post 即是他们的 new career goals，故 D 选项正确。A 项臆断出“高管的经济收入因糟糕的商业环境而下滑，希望通过寻求 CEO 职位来改善”，但段中未提及他们是因为追求财富而辞职。B 项偷换为“思考个人生活”。C 项断章取义，文中此处指“董事会囿于股东压力，因而审查高管继任计划，致使一些高管无法获得首肯通过，从而选择辞职”。而非“高管因为与董事会关系紧张而辞职”。

【C】28. The word "poached" (Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means_____.

- A. approved of
- B. attended to
- C. hunted for

D. guarded against

【解析】题干已经定位在第四段第2句，句中 with poached 构成动宾关系的名词是 CEO candidates。紧接着第3句对第2句进行了解释说明，该句指出：在所有的招聘（search）中，董事会都会让丹尼斯·凯里首先从那些在任的 CEO 中寻找（look at）人选。本句中 with CEOs 搭配的词语为 search 和 look at。综上所述，poached 应与 search 和 look at 表意相同，故 C 选项正确。A 项文意重点在于“猎头挖人之举符合董事会授意”，不在于说“优秀的 CEO 都是被认可的”。B 项在 2 句 the ones who must be poached 和 the most attractive CEO 之间机械地划上等号，衍生出“被留心、关注的”之意。D 项反向曲解文中 search, look at, headhunt 等所传达的“被猎取，被搜寻”这一语义。

【A】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

【解析】题干已经定位在最后一段。该段第3句指出“按照传统规则，待在原来的职位会更保险，但是这个规则已经被彻底颠覆了”。言下之意，过去人们常常坚守自己的岗位以求安稳，而现在并不是这样了。A 选项与之表述相符，故正确。其中，used to 与第3句中的 The traditional rule was 对应，cling to their posts 与 stay where you are 对应。B 项把 stay where you are 等同于 loyalty，从文中“过去的固守原地不动其实伤害更大，裸辞兴起”错误得出“忠诚已经过时”的结论，但“待在原处（一直不跳槽）”未必就“忠诚”。C 选项为一般现在时，不符合文中“过去会认为裸辞后的待业状态有失身份，而现在已改变”的语义逻辑。D 项把 3 句偷换成泛化的“坚守传统规则更安全”（注意选项中 traditional rules 为复数形式，泛指一切传统规则）；其次从文中来看，传统规则已被颠覆，暗示其“不再安全”。

【C】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

【解析】本题考查文章的主旨，需结合全文概括总结。文章第一段先通过麦吉辞去美国银行总裁职务的事例引出高管“裸辞”这一现象。接着第二段和第三段分别从个人角度和经济环境角度分析了高管“裸辞”的原因。之后第四段指出高管“裸辞”并非传统的决策。第五段承接第四段，举例指出过去高管“裸辞”之后并不是总能很快找到顶级职位。最后作者在第六段指出高管“裸辞”这一现象已经逐渐被人们接受。综上所述，文章围绕高管“裸辞”现

象展开，即高管不留后路地跳槽，因此 C 选项为文章最好的标题。

Text 3

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. 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. 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. 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.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users' responses. 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. 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. 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. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. 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.

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

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. 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.

【D】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

【解析】根据题干中的 create "earned" media 定位到第一段第4句。该句指出：痴迷于某种产品的消费者可能会乐意将之推广给朋友，从而创造出“无偿”媒体。D选项与之表述相符，故正确。其中，选项中的 enthusiastic about recommending 与文中的 willingly promoting 对应，their favorite products 与 passionate about a product 对应。A项断章取义，将关于两种媒介的信息“earned media”“owned media”糅杂到一起并堆砌于一种媒介、得出与文意无关的选项。B项将由“企业生成自有媒介的手段（a company may leverage "owned" media）”改为“消费者生成赢得媒介的方式（Consumers may create "earned" media）”。C项将④句 passionate...willingly promoting it to friends 篡改为与之存在巨大含义偏差的 eager to help their friends promote quality products

【C】32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature_____.

- A. a safe business environment
- B. random competition
- C. strong user traffic
- D. flexibility in organization

【解析】题干已经定位在二段。该段第4句说，这种售出媒体就是自有媒体，它拥有巨大的访问流量（whose traffic is so strong），以致其他机构纷纷前来投放广告或电子商务引擎。所以正确答案为C选项。traffic除了有“交通”的意思外，还有“信息流量”之意。它在第二段中出现两次，表明该概念非常重要。A项主观理解为“安全的商业环境”，但文中并未提及出售媒介的“安全性”。B项将个例“推广竞争性产品（competitive products）”当做出售媒介的共性。D项将功能“说明 BabyCenter 这一出售媒介的优势”理解为“说明出售媒介整体特征——组织方式灵活”。

【B】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

【解析】题干已经定位在第三段。该段第2句指出，hijacked media 是 earned media 的反面，冒号后的部分对其进行解释说明：资产或活动会被消费者等劫持为人质，对某一品牌或产品

发表负面评论。即 earned media 会被劫持，从而对其营销造成负面影响。第 3 句更是列举实例进行说明。B 选项是对第 2、3 句的合理推断，故正确。A 项“狂热消费者可能（利用赢得媒介）与企业产生冲突”改为“狂热消费者会与赢得媒介产生冲突”。C 项原文 campaign 意为“宣传活动”，而不是“竞争”。D 项将“消费者对产品等发表负面评论”偷换为“消费者对赢得媒介发表负面评论”，且文中并未表明一切负面评论都是赢得媒介应受的。

【A】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

【解析】根据题干中的 Toyota Motor 定位到第四段第 3 句。该句提及丰田汽车公司采取较快且有序的社交媒体回应活动挽回了部分损失，而该事例所支持的论点需从上文中寻找。第四段第 1、2 句指出：当劫持媒体危及企业声誉时，企业可能回应得不够快或考虑不全面，但应对能力增强了。第 3 句则用丰田公司的召回案例说明如何有效应对劫持媒体，故 A 选项正确。B 项将劫持媒介的发起者“消费者”篡改为“丰田汽车公司”。C 项将原文所表明信息“丰田公司在社交媒体上与声讨自己的消费者直接进行交流”曲解为“与支持自己的消费者进行合作”。D 项断章取义，将原文理解为“公司持媒介有效发起……活动”，而实际上丰田公司是“被迫努力应对劫持媒介所造成危机的‘受害者’”。

【A】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.

【解析】本题考查文章的主旨，需结合全文进行概括总结。文章第一段开门见山，指出虽然传统付费媒体仍发挥着主要作用，但企业如今可以利用许多其他形式的媒体。接着第二段分析了新媒体给营销人员带来的机遇。第三、四段描述了新媒体给营销人员带来的风险，以及企业的应对措施。综上所述，本文围绕其他形式的营销新媒体展开，即传统付费媒体的替代形式，故 A 选项正确。

Text 4

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. 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. 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."

The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive—and newly single—mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual "Jennifer Aniston is pregnant" news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

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

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

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. 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.

【C】 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

【解析】根据题干中的关键词 Jennifer 定位至第一段。该段首句暗示珍妮弗认为抚养孩子并

非是完全让人心生愉悦的事情。接着第 2、3 句说道，珍妮弗认为幸福是一种过去式的状态，养育孩子虽然过程艰难，但日后会变成巨大的满足和欢乐的源泉，可见，珍妮弗暗示抚养孩子可以带来的是回想中的幸福，正确项 C 是对 2、3 句中 consider being happy as a past-tense condition...later be sources of intense gratification and delight 的高度概括，因此为正确答案。

【D】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

【解析】题干已定位至第二段。该段列举了明星妈妈的报道、明星怀孕的事例，这些事情为什么会为媒体所关注，第三段首句给出了答案：在这个如此执着于颂扬生育的社会……。可见所举事例正是“怀上孩子受到公众关注”的具体表现，正确项 D 是对第二段内容的概括引申，也是对第三段首句的同义改写：the public 对应 society；having children is highly valued 对应 so persistently celebrates procreation，因此 D 选项正确。

【A】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

【解析】题干已经定位到第三段，根据关键词 childless folks 可把阅读重点放到该段第 3 句。该句的意思是：有孩子但不幸福的夫妻很少被人用孩子的问题来打搅（rarely are provoked），而没有孩子也不幸福的夫妻却经常被人用孩子的问题来骚扰（are bothered）。再联系第 1 句：这个社会鼓励生育，承认自己是后悔生育者被认为是不道德的，可推知没有孩子的人必定会遭到非议。A 选项是对原文的合理推断，其中，“批评”（criticism）是文中 provoked 和 bothered 的同义表达，因此正确答案为 A 选项。

【D】39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is _____.

- A. soothing
- B. ambiguous
- C. compensatory
- D. misleading

【解析】题干已经定位到第四段。该段第 1 句明确指出：名人杂志呈现的父母形象（其所传达信息的具体实例）非常不靠谱（hugely unrealistic），也就是 D 选项说的“误导”。

(misleading)”，所以 D 选项正确。A 项断章取义，认为这一信息“令人宽慰”，但这是名人杂志本身宣扬的内容，并非段中对它的评价“极度失实 (hugely unrealistic)”。B 项将“说明名人杂志宣扬信息和现实育儿情形并不一致”误解为“说明名人杂志模棱两可，可以做出不同的解读”。C 项将“现实情形”和“名人杂志信息”之间的“不一致、相悖关系”曲解为“补充、补偿关系”。

【B】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.

【解析】题干已经定位在末段。该段第 2 句提到，名人杂志上呈现的光鲜亮丽的为人父母的形象促使我们对养育孩子的现实情况感到不满，即明星妈妈事件会影响普通人对生养孩子的态度。因此，正确答案为 B 选项。A 项将“明星妈妈的魅力形象不大可能会影响许多人生孩子的决定 (It's hard to imagine...many people...want children just because...glamorous [celebrity moms])”曲解“生孩子对明星妈妈的魅力没有太大影响”。C 项将“造成我们对生活不满”的根源“我们每周看到的快乐轻松的为人父母形象 (we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood)”偷换成“生孩子”。D 项文中并未提到我们忽略了这种快乐 (neglect 无从得知)。

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs E and G** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

A. No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities. You can, Mr. Menand points out, become a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four. But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years. Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.

B. His concern is mainly with the humanities: literature, languages, philosophy and so on. These are

disciplines that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. However, many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should possess. But most find it difficult to agree on what a "general education" should look like. At Harvard, Mr. Menand notes, "the great books are read because they have been read"—they form a sort of social glue.

C. Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly because universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. But fewer students want to study humanities subjects: English departments awarded more bachelor's degrees in 1970-71 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students require fewer teachers. So, at the end of a decade of thesis-writing, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.

D. One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools. Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional qualification.

E. Besides professionalising the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalised the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process: federal research grants rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career: as late as 1969 a third of American professors did not possess one. But the key idea behind professionalisation, argues Mr. Menand, is that "the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialisation are transmissible but not transferable." So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.

F. The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr. Menand, is to alter the way in which "the producers of knowledge are produced". Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticise. "Academic inquiry, at least in some fields, may need to become less exclusionary and more holistic." Yet quite how that happens, Mr. Menand does not say.

G. The subtle and intelligent little book *The Marketplace of Ideas: Reform and Resistance* in the American University should be read by every student thinking of applying to take a doctoral degree. They may then decide to go else-where. For something curious has been happening in American universities, and Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, captured it skillfully.

G→41. B →42. D →E→43. A →44. C →45. F

【参考答案】

42. D 段首句出现 E 段关键词 separation 的同源词 separate, 且指出“美国顶尖大学坚持人文教育与专业教育保持独立、分开讲授”, 可为 E 段中 this separation 所指。另外段中第 3 句“法学等专业的学生必须先修读人文学位课程, 之后才能进入本专业学习”这一事例, 在体现人文教育与专业教育分离的同时, 暗中表明“进入法学等专业学习的门槛被拉高, 也即这些专业的专业性上升”, 这可契合 E 段首句 professionalising the professions 的内涵。故 D 段在内容上与 E 段密切相关, 且 E 段中回指词可在 D 段中找到具体所指, 因此可敲定 D 项为本题答案。

41. 从 B 段与下文 D 段的衔接来看, D 段中指代词 such courses 主张将人文教育与专业教育结合, 这与 B 段所述的 general education “通识教育”(在本科生教育中纳入人文通识课程)一致。且 B 段第 4 句提及“在美国大学推行通识教育遇到困难”, 与 D 段首句“这种课程难以设计和讲授的原因在于……”存在“结果—原因”照应关系。综上可知 B 段与下文 D 段衔接顺畅。

从 B 段与上文 G 段(已固定为首段)的衔接来看, G 段指出一些奇怪的事情正在美国大学中发生, B 段则聚焦于人文学科, 指出其中的奇怪现象: 如今人文学科渐趋过时, 不受学生欢迎; 但大学仍欲弥补这一情形, 推行人文通识教育; 但大学就如何推行通识教育又难以达成共识。可见, 两段衔接顺畅, 且 B 段首句的 His 恰可回指 G 段末句的 Louis Menand, 故可完全敲定 B 项为本题答案。

43. A 段首句指出“人文学科”是追逐“专业化”的典型, 并说明其具体表现“人文博士学位极难获得, 使得大批人中途放弃”, 能够承接 E 段“所有学科的专业化现象及其弊端”, 实现从总体到个体的过渡。另外, 本文首两段(G、B)已经明确指出 Menand 的关注重点是“大学中的人文学科”, 通过第三、四段(D、E)对教育大环境的分析(美国顶尖大学坚持人文教育和专业教育分离, 导致学科专业化、教授专业化)之后, A 段重新聚焦于关注重点“人文学科”, 展开具体分析, 逻辑顺畅合理, 故 A 项为本题答案。

44. C 段中 Equally unsurprisingly 和 A 段中 Not surprisingly 为明显的并列关系逻辑词, 逻辑上能顺畅衔接; 另外, 从语义角度看, A 段末句提及“英语专业博士生退学比例高”, C 段提及“人文博士毕业生很难获得教授职位”, 一个是“完成学业难”, 一个是“完成学业后就业难”, 均是专业化给人文学科带来的不利影响, 两段整体表明人文学科已经陷入严峻

困境，亟需改变，故敲定 C 项为答案。

45. F 段中 Menand 针对高等教育（尤其是人文学科）面临的困境提出建议“改革培养人才的方式”，全文整体可形成“引出评述书籍 [第一段 (G)] —介绍书中观点 [第二至六段 (B→D→E→A→C)] —给出书中建议 [末段 (F)] ”的行文逻辑，且 concludes 为明显的总结标志词，另外，本文是一篇书评，F 段还指出“Menand 未明确解答的、还有待深入研究的问题”，也符合书评“介绍某书—予以评述—推荐或指出后续研究方向”的一般格式。故敲定 F 项为本题答案。

至此可排出全文顺序：G→B→D→E→A→C→F。

Part C

Directions:

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

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.

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. 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. 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?"

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. " 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.

Part of the fame of Allen's book is its contention that "Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him." 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.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, 49. circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we have been "wronged" then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer

knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. 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.

【参考答案】

46. 艾伦的贡献在于，他抓住“我们并非机器人，因此能掌控自己的思想”这一公认的假设，并揭示了其谬误所在。

47. 尽管我们或许可以仅仅通过显意识来维持这种能够控制自己思想的错觉，但现实中我们却总是面临一个问题：“为什么我不能让自己做这件事或完成那件事呢？”

48. 这似乎是在为忽视贫困人群的行为作辩护，为剥削、为社会上层人群的优越及社会底层人群的卑微找理由。

49. 环境似乎旨在激发我们自身的最大潜能，如果我们觉得自己遭受了“不公”，就不太可能有意识地去努力摆脱自己的处境。

50. 积极的一面是：既然知道一切都取决于我们自己，那么就存在无限可能；此前我们是谙熟各种局限的专家，现在我们成了驾驭各种可能性的权威。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write a letter to a friend of yours to

- 1) recommend one of your favorite movies and
- 2) give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Dear Mary,

Hearing that you want some suggestions about films, I am writing to recommend a film called *Sabrina*, an American story of romance. Although it is a remake of 1954 comedy-drama, the film was nominated for two Oscars.

The reasons for my recommendation are as follows. First, the film is finely crafted, with a clever script, intense visual effects as well as outstanding music. Its soundtrack is the prettiest one I have ever heard for a long time. Moreover, it is an entertaining film without violence, devious characters and vulgar language.

I hope you could enjoy the film and improve your English at the same time.

Yours truly,
Li Ming

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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



【参考答案】

The drawing given above portrays a thought-provoking scene in which two tourists are enjoying sightseeing by boat, leaving their trash lying around. In the bow stands a boatman, who turns a blind eye to such a contemptible behavior. Not far away, a great deal of garbage, such as bottles, fish bones and watermelon peels, is floating on the river.

As Gan Harman, a famous American futurist, says, "It is usually their own surroundings as a form of free merchandise, I do not know any way to cherish and spoil." Environmental pollution has indeed become increasingly acute worldwide, perhaps most seriously in areas with high concentrations of tourist activities. Improper garbage disposal ways has destroyed the natural

environment—lands, rivers, mountains as well as the air we live by. Therefore, to return a clean and pleasant tourist environment, due attention should be paid to the disgraceful behaviors of those rude and boorish tourists.

But what can people do to solve this problem? Firstly, strong punitive actions should be implemented to curb uncivilized behaviors harmful to the environment. Secondly, use recyclable and reusable products rather than disposable ones, especially when traveling. Sometimes years are required for the environment to be clean and free of pollution—thus, concerted and unremitting effort matters in this drawn-out battle.

2010 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一） 解析版

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect", the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

【A】1. A. affected B. achieved C. extracted D. restored

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。A 项表示“影响”；B 项表示“达到”；C 项表示“提取”；D 项表示“恢复”。分析句子结构可知，空格所在部分为 how 引导的宾语从句，空格前提到 shop-floor lighting（车间照明），空格后提到 workers' productivity（工人的生产效率），故空格所填词应作该从句的谓语，使“车间照明”与“工人的生产效率”在句法结构

上构成合理衔接。又因空格所在句信息不完整，且出现代词 It 和 they，指代不明，需联系上文。第 1 句提到，美国国家研究委员会派出两名工程师到一家名为霍桑工厂的电话配件厂指导一系列的实验。分析可知，空格所在句中的 It 和 they 分别指代第 1 句中的 Americans National Research Council（美国国家研究委员会）和 two engineers（两名工程师），第 2 句承接第 1 句中提到的 experiments（实验），指出了实验的目的，即弄清楚车间照明和工人生产效率之间的关系。A 选项 affected 代入文中，表示“车间照明如何影响工人的生产效率”，符合文意，故选 A。

【B】2. A. at B. up C. with D. off

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词短语。A 项表示“在（某时间或时刻）结束”；B 项表示“最终成为；最终处于”；C 项表示“以……结束”；D 项表示“结束，中止”。空格所在部分意为：这些研究_____被命名为“霍桑效应”，空格所在句句首表转折的 Instead 一词表明实验结果与预期不同，ended 可与 B 选项 up 构成固定搭配 end up doing...，意为“最终成为……；最后处于……”，强调意想不到的结果，符合文意，故选 B。

【C】3. A. truth B. sight C. act D. proof

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A 项表示“真相”；B 项表示“看到”；C 项表示“行为”；D 项表示“证明”。分析句法结构可知，空格位于 that 引导的同位语从句中，其中介词短语 of being experimented upon（被用来做实验的）作后置定语，修饰 the very_____；空格前的 very 表强调，意为“正是”。该同位语从句意为“正是被用来做实验的这一_____改变了实验对象的行为方式”。备选项中，C 选项 act 代入文中，表示“被用来做实验这一行为”，符合句意，故选 C。

【B】4. A. controversial B. perplexing C. mischievous D. ambiguous

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词辨析。A 项表示“有争议的”；B 项表示“令人费解的”；C 项表示“调皮的，恶作剧的；恶意的”；D 项表示“模棱两可的；不明确的”。空格所在句意为：这个观点的形成源于霍桑工厂女工_____行为。第 2 句提到，当照明灯光变亮时，女工每小时的产量就会增加；当照明灯光变暗时，女工每小时的产量也会增加。即实验结果为无论照明条件如何变化，女工的生产效率都会提高，要想了解研究者对女工表现的反应，还需要了解实验目的，而第一段第 2 句有对其明确的说明。第一段第 2 句提到，该委员会希望他们能弄清楚车间照明如何影响工人的生产效率。而对于研究者而言，女工的行为与车间照明之间的关系并不明确，让人难以理解。备选项中，B 选项 perplexing 代入文中，符合句意，故选 B。

【C】5. A. requirements B. explanations C. accounts D. assessments

【解析】本题考查句内语义+名词辨析。A项表示“所需的东西；要求，必要条件”；B项表示“解释，说明”；C项表示“描述，叙述，说明”；D项表示“评估，评价，鉴定”。空格所在句提到，根据实验的_____，照明加强，女工每小时的产量增加；照明减弱，女工每小时的产量亦增加。显然，该句后半部分是对实验现象的客观描述和说明。C选项 accounts 代入文中，符合文意，故选 C。

【B】6. A. conclude B. matter C. indicate D. work

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A项表示“得出结论；推断”；B项表示“事关紧要；重要”；C项表示“显示，表明”；D项表示“有效，起作用”。分析句子结构可知，空格后为 what 引导的主语从句，空格所在句信息不完整，故需结合上文解题。由第2句内容可知，无论照明条件如何变化，女工每小时的产量都会增加，由此可推断空格部分所表达的语义应为：实验条件如何改变对于产量增加与否并不重要。B选项 matter 代入文中，符合语义，且 matter 常用于固定搭配 it doesn't matter...中，故选 B。

【D】7. A. as far as B. for fear that C. in case that D. so long as

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑+上下文语义。A项表示“就……而言；达到……程度”；B项表示“以免，唯恐”；C项表示“以防万一；如果，假使”；D项表示“只要”。第二段第3句提到，实验中做了什么并不重要；_____有某种变化，生产效率就会提高。分析可知，重要的是要有变化这一条件，故空格处应填入能引出条件的连词。备选项中，D选项 so long as 能体现这一逻辑，故选 D。

【A】8. A. awareness B. expectation C. sentiment D. illusion

【解析】本题考查名词辨析。A项表示“意识”；B项表示“预期”；C项表示“观点”；D项表示“错觉”。浏览备选项可知，设空处所填词应为名词，空格后为 that 引导的同位语从句，解释说明该名词。分析可知，空格所在句是在重申“霍桑效应”的概念，因第二段整段论述了“霍桑效应”的形成及具体内容，故需联系二段内容解题。第二段首先根据实验现象指出，照明条件的改变与工人生产效率无关，接着进一步指出，实验中的照明灯光变强变弱并不重要，只要有某种变化，生产效率就会提高。由此可知，工人们的行为之所以发生改变是因为意识到自己为实验对象。备选项中，A选项 awareness 代入文中，符合语义，故选 A。

【C】9. A. suitable B. excessive C. enough D. abundant

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词辨析。A项表示“适合的”；B项表示“过多的”；C项表示“足够的”；D项表示“丰富的”。空格后内容为：改变工人们的行为。根据句意可知，空格句旨在探究 awareness 与 alter workers' behavior 之间的关系，因该句信息不完整，需结合上文解题。第3句指出，实验中做了什么并不重要；只要有某种变化，生产效率就会提

高。由此可推知，只要意识到自己为实验对象，工人们的行为就会改变，即这种意识足以改变工人们的行为。C 选项 enough 与空格前后内容构成搭配 be enough to do...（足以……），代入文中，符合语义，故选 C。

【D】10. A. about B. for C. on D. by

【解析】本题考查句内语义+固定短语。A 项表示“关于”；B 项表示“为了”；C 项表示“关于，涉及”；D 项表示“单独地”。空格所在句指出，意识到自己成为实验对象，这似乎足以改变工人们的行为。空格后的 itself 指代该句中的 awareness（意识），备选项中，只有 D 选项 by 能与 itself 构成固定搭配 by itself（独自地），并能与句中的 enough 相呼应，表示“单凭这种意识就足以改变工人们的行为”，符合语义，故选 D。

【C】11. A. compared B. shown C. subjected D. conveyed

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词用法。A 项表示“被比较，比作”；B 项表示“被展示给”；C 项表示“经历，遭受”；D 项表示“被运送，传递到”。空格前内容为 the same data were（同样的数据是），而空格后内容为 to econometric analysis（计量经济分析），欲了解两者之间的关系，需联系下文的具体解释。本段第 2 句提到霍桑实验有了另一个令人吃惊的结果，由此可知，分析了相同的数据之后，得出了一个不同的结果，因“数据”是“分析”的对象，故空格所填词呈现的是“数据”与“分析”之间的被动关系。备选项中，C 选项 subjected 代入文中，可与空格前后构成习惯用法 be subjected to sth.（使经受某事；使遭受某事），代入文中，表示“几十年后，研究人员对同样的数据进行了计量经济分析”，符合语义，故选 C。

【A】12. A. Contrary to B. Consistent with C. Parallel with D. Peculiar to

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词短语辨析。A 项表示“与……相反”；B 项表示“与……一致，相符”；C 项表示“与……平行的；与……类似”；D 项表示“为……所专用的，特有的”。分析可知，空格位于句首，且空格所在句挖空较多，句意不完整，需联系上文解题，故进入第 2 步。由第 2 句“霍桑实验有了另一个令人吃惊的结果”可推知，该结果应与实验记录的描述（无论照明条件如何变化，生产效率都会提高）有所不同。备选项中，A 选项 Contrary to 代入文中，符合语义，故选 A。

【A】13. A. evidence B. guidance C. implication D. source

【解析】本题考查句内语义。A 项表示“证据”；B 项表示“指导”；C 项表示“暗指”；D 项表示“来源”。分析空格所在句可知，that 引导的同位语从句（生产效率的水平与照明灯光的变化有关）解释说明空格所填词，该句提到，“……与实验记录的描述相反”。由此可推知，空格所在部分应意为“没有发现能证明生产效率的水平与照明灯光的变化有关的证

据”。A 选项 evidence 代入文中，符合语义，故选 A。

【D】14. A. disputable B. enlightening C. reliable D. misleading

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词辨析。A 项表示“有争议的，值得商榷的”；B 项表示“有启发性的”；C 项表示“真实可信的；可靠的”；D 项表示“误导的，使人误信的”。空格所在句句首的 It turns out that...（结果表明……）表明该句是对上段内容的概括和总结，需联系上段内容解题。第三段指出，研究人员对同样的数据进行了计量经济分析，得到了与之前实验记录的描述相反的结果，即之前的实验结果也许有误；空格所在句是对“之前的实验结果为何有误”的解释，故空格所填词应带有“有误、错误”等负面的感情色彩。D 选项 misleading 代入文中，符合语义，故选 D。

【B】15. A. In contrast B. For example C. In consequence D. As usual

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。A 项表示“与……相反，相比之下”；B 项表示“例如”；C 项表示“因此，结果”；D 项表示“照旧，像往常一样”。分析可知，设空处位于句首，第 2 句句意完整，且备选项基本为表上下文逻辑关系的短语，需结合上文解题。第 1 句指出，特殊的实验进行方式可能导致了对所发生情况的误导性解释。显然，第 2 句内容（照明灯光总在周日改变）是对第 1 句提到的特殊的实验进行方式的举例说明。备选项中，B 选项 For example 可表列举，用于引出具体的例子，故选 B。

【A】16. A. duly B. accidentally C. unpredictably D. suddenly

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+副词用法。A 项表示“如期地；适时地；按时地”；B 项表示“偶然地，意外地”；C 项表示“不可预测地，不可预知地”；D 项表示“突然地；忽然”。分析可知，空格所在句是对第 2 句中列举的特殊的实验进行方式所导致的结果的客观阐述，故需联系第 2 句解题。第 2 句提到，照明灯光总在周日改变。由 always（总是）可知，该句描述了霍桑实验中规律性的条件变化。空格所在句承接上文，因此也应表示一个具有规律性的结果。A 选项 duly 代入文中，表示“工人的产量每到周一就会如期上升”，符合上下文语义，故选 A。

【D】17. A. failed B. ceased C. started D. continued

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“失败，未做到”；B 项表示“停止”；C 项表示“开始”；D 项表示“继续”。分析可知，设空处关键信息点为箭头指向的空格前后部分。根据空格前的 and 可知，duly rose 和 _____ to rise 为并列成分，语义上应相近。由 duly rose（如期上升了）可推断空格所在部分应与此表意相近，同时结合空格后的 for...days 可知，_____ to rise 应表示一个延续性的动作。备选项中，D 选项 continued 代入文中，表示“持续上升”，符合语义，故选 D。

【C】 18. A. Therefore B. Furthermore C. However D. Meanwhile

【解析】 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。A 项表示“因此”；B 项表示“此外”；C 项表示“然而”；D 项表示“同时”。分析可知，设空处位于句首，第 4 句句意完整，且备选项均为表上下文逻辑关系的词，故需结合上文解题。第 2、3 句提到，照明灯光总在周日改变；周一重新开工时，产量与上周六相比如期上升了，而且会持续上升几天。而空格所在句提到，与未进行实验的几周数据对比表明，产量总是在周一上升。即无论做实验与否，工人的产量都会在周一上升，空格所在句描述的结果显然是令人意外的。备选项中，C 选项 However 表转折，用以引出令人吃惊或形成对比的话语，符合上下文逻辑，故选 C。

【B】 19. A. attempted B. tended C. chose D. intended

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义+动词辨析。A 项表示“尝试”；B 项表示“往往会”；C 项表示“选择”；D 项表示“打算”。分析可知，空格所在句挖空较多，语义不完整，需联系上文解题。由本段第 3、4 句可知，无论做实验与否，工人的产量总是会在周一上升。空格所在句中的 in any case（在任何情况下）即表达无论做实验与否，故空格所在句是对上文的总结。由此可推知，空格所在部分应表达工人一种常规性的客观的行为。备选项中，B 选项 tended 意为“往往会”，说明某事发生的经常性，代入文中，符合语义，故选 B。

【D】 20. A. breaking B. climbing C. surpassing D. hitting

【解析】 本题考查句内语义+熟词僻义。A 项表示“突破”；B 项表示“攀登”；C 项表示“超越”；D 项表示“达到”。空格所在句通过 be diligent for the first few days of the week（一周的前几天很勤奋），before a plateau（在稳定状态之前）和 then slackening off（然后逐渐懈怠）描述了工人一周工作状态的变化情况。结合句意可知，空格所填词应表达“达到”之意。备选项中，D 选项 hitting 与 a plateau（稳定状态）搭配，表示“趋于稳定，达到稳定状态”，符合语义，故选 D。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 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.

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

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. 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. 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. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "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'."

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. 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. 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. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

【B】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

【解析】题干已定位在前两段。第一段指出在英语报刊中，艺术报道的范围和严肃性均在衰落。第二段第1、2句提到普通读者无法想象大多数大都市的报纸上曾刊有高品质的艺术评论，且20世纪出版的大量最具意义的评论文集中，报纸评论占大部分。可见，英语报刊曾刊

有更多高品质艺术评论。B 项 carry more arts reviews 概括 in most big-city newspapers, consisted in large part of newspaper reviews 所描绘的曾经情形、且体现 difficult to the point of impossibility to imagine 所表明而现在相反状况：曾经报纸上艺术评论数量大、范围广，今日读者简直难以想象，故正确。

【A】22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by_____.

- A. free themes
- B. casual style
- C. elaborate layout
- D. radical viewpoints

【解析】根据题干中的 before World War II 定位在第三段第 1 句的 the eve of World War II 部分。该句指出：从 20 世纪初到二战前夕，报纸评论内容广泛、包罗万象（unfocused），也就是 A 选项的“主题自由”，有多种方法猜测 unfocused 一词在文中的含义：（1）构词法，un 否定前缀+focused “集中的”；（2）首段中较远的呼应。decline in the scope and seriousness 暗示过去的艺术报道范围广泛，风格严肃。A 项中 free 是基于 unfocused 在文中含义的同义替换。因此 A 选项正确。

【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.

【解析】根据 Shaw and Newman 定位在第三段最后三句。其中，第三段第 5 句提到：在新闻行业中，只有少数作家（few authors）有足够的智慧和天赋（have brains enough or literary gift enough）去坚持新闻写作，即“并非所有作家（Not all writers）都能胜任（are capable of）新闻写作”。可见，D 选项同义改写第三段末句 So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to...in journalism. Not all 和 So few 同义，capable 概括了 have brains enough or literary gift enough，D 项是对原文的正话反说，故正确。

【A】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.

【解析】题干已定位至最后两段。第四段第 5 句提到卡达斯的书现在只有一本尚在出版，且

除专业人士外，无人知道其写过大量音乐评论；第五段第 2、3 句进一步指出他的艺术评论复苏的机会渺茫，后现代读者不再需要他擅长的华丽散文。可见，“他的音乐评论可能不会吸引今天的读者”，故 A 选项正确。B 项将四段 2 句曲解为其“饱受争议”，但该句实际强调卡达斯作为“严肃音乐评论家”的声誉已“被遗忘了”。C 项将“卡达斯音乐评论除专业人士外鲜有人知”的“客观情况”篡改为卡达斯主观上“迎合专业人士”。D 项与第五段末句“音乐评论业余传统迅速衰落（乃卡达斯式音乐评论难以复兴的另一原因），即卡达斯式音乐评论遵循着业余传统”相悖。

【B】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

【解析】此类题目需联系全文进行解答。第一段总述英文报纸中艺术评论的范围和严肃性都在衰退；第二、三段则详述了昔日报纸评论的辉煌；第四段以卡达斯为例说明报纸艺术评论家现在已被人遗忘；第五段指出艺术评论复兴的希望渺茫。显然，作者通过揭示报纸文艺评论及相关评论家的今昔情况，烘托出艺术评论正在从报纸上消失这一主题，而消失的艺术评论正是报纸中失去的视野，B 项以 Horizon（知识、兴趣的范围）喻指“艺术评论”，指向主题词 arts coverage；Lost（无法恢复的）则概括了全文陈述的趋势 inexorable decline/ headlong retreat，故 B 选项正确。

Text 2

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

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. 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. *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. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents."

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

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

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. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. 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.

【C】 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

【解析】根据题干中的 has recently aroused concern (对应第二段第 1 句中的 Now 和第 2 句中的 has...abuzz) 可定位至第二段第 1、2 句。该段第 1 句指出现在国家最高专利法院准备缩减商业方法专利的数量; 第 2 句又指出美国联邦巡回上诉法院将广泛复审商业方法专利, 这引起了知识产权律师的议论。可见, 商业方法专利近期引发关注是因为它们的授予可能受限 (缩减数量和广泛复审都能使此类专利的授予受限)。C 项符合第二段 1、2 句暗含的因果逻辑: 最高专利法庭准备限制商业方法专利的授予→该类专利引发关注。the possible restriction 同义改写 1 句 appears...scale back, 故 C 选项正确。

【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.

【解析】根据题干中的 the Bilski case 可定位至第二段第 3、4 句。分析这两句可知, 比尔斯

基案例事关重大，具有取消一整类（商业方法）专利的可能性。取消一整类（商业方法）专利就意味着可能改变法律惯例，因此 D 选项正确，且 D 选项中的 may 与第二段第 4 句中 has the potential 的语气一致。A 项文中 ruling 实为“道富银行案”；并且根据第四段②句中 would be heard 可推知比尔斯基案尚未作出终审判决。B 项由第二段 3 句中 a very big deal 而来，但文中 deal 并非指其本义“商业交易”，而是表示“意义重大的事，非常重要的事”。C 项中 has been dismissed 表明判决结果，与第四段 2 句中 would be heard（即将听审，尚未作出判决）相矛盾。

【C】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

【解析】题干已定位在第三段第 1 句，因此答案要从其所在的上下文中找寻。第二段提到联邦巡回法院将广泛复审商业方法专利，旨在对其进行约束；而第三段第 1 句中“about-face”后提出，联邦巡回法院于 1998 年批准过商业方法专利类的申请，即该法院先前批准专利申请，现在又要限制申请。可见，他们“改变了态度”，正确项 C change of attitude 是对第三段 1 句内在逻辑关系（对比：Curbs Vs introduced/approving）的合理判断，故 C 选项正确。

【B】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

【解析】题干已定位在最后两段（第即四、五段）。五段第 2 句指出：法官们曾表明，太多显而易见的“发明”被授予了专利权。“显而易见的‘发明’”足以说明大多数 inventions 不值得被授予商业方法专利，换言之，商业方法专利并无授予的必要，正确项 B 是对第五段 2 句的同义改写，其中 often unnecessarily 符合文中 too many...too obvious 暗含的语义；issued 近义替代 upheld，故 B 选项正确。

【A】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.

【解析】第一段提到十年来商业方法专利被广泛授予；第二段却指出最高专利法院将缩减此类专利的数量，且联邦巡回法庭要对其进行广泛复审；第三段提到法院对商业方法专利申请的态度发生转变（由批准到限制）；第四段以比尔斯基案为例；末段揭示了此类专利受限的原因。可见，全文都在传达一个信息：商业方法专利的申请不会像从前那般容易，即将遇到限制和阻碍，换言之，此类专利即将面临威胁。A 选项是对原文的合理概括，故正确。

Text 3

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

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. 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. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. 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. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

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

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. 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. 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. 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.

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. 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.

【B】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

【解析】根据题干中的书名 *The Tipping Point* 定位在第一段。该段开头先介绍《引爆点》一书的观点：一小部分有影响力的人士引领了社会潮流，继而指出该观点并未解释思想是如何传播的，由此引出对有影响力人士在思想传播过程中作用的讨论（第二段至末段），正确项 B 是对第一段中心议题的概括：influentials, spreading ideas 分别对应关键词 influentials、social epidemics；function 对应 are driven...by 体现的动作用，故 B 选项正确。

【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

【解析】根据题干中的关键词“two-step-flow theory”定位至第二段。第二段第 1 句说二级传播理论是一个听起来有道理（plausible-sounding）但未经检验的（untested）理论。由此推知，作者认为该理论“需要确凿的证据证明其效力（requires solid evidence for its validity）”，正确项 D 是第二段 1 句 largely untested 的反向同义表述，明确作者对两级流动理论的态度，故 D 选项正确。

【A】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

【解析】根据题干中的 researchers, observed 和 recently 可定位在第三、四段。第三段第 1 句指出研究人员发现有影响力人士对社会流行潮的影响较小。第四段则揭示了该发现的依据：有影响力的人士不会和很多人互动（第四段第 1 句），即社会交往人数有限，但一种社会流

行潮的形成需要每个受影响的人通过与熟人的交往来传递这种影响（第四段第3句）。由此可见，影响力的大小与受影响之人的社会交往相关，正确项 A 是对第四段 1 句...presence is a function of...not interpersonal, influence...don't interact with...3 句...so affected...in turn influence...的合理概括，故 A 选项正确。

【C】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

【解析】题干已定位到第四段。第四段第3句指出受到别人影响的人必须去影响自己熟悉的人，而这些熟悉的人再去影响他人，如此循环往复，社会流行潮才能形成。继而提到有多少人关注 *these people*（这些人）与最初那位有影响力的人士并无多大关系。由此可知 *these people* 指的就是前文所述的受到别人影响后进而影响他人的人，C 项 are influenced and then influence others 对应 each...must influence his/her own acquaintance...must in turn influence theirs，体现社会流行潮形成的关键，故 C 选项正确。

【C】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.

【解析】根据题干中的关键词 the dynamics of social influence 可定位在第五段。该段先是指出研究人员对社会影响的动态变化进行了研究，继而提到要使社会影响被广泛传播，最关键的是大批易受他人影响人群的参与。可见，社会影响动态变化的基本要素是有乐于被他人影响的人，故 C 选项正确。A 项将“易受影响”过度解读为“渴望被接纳”。B 项将实验控制变量“影响他人的能力”偷换成“影响他人的冲动/愿望”。D 项将“易被他人影响的倾向”曲解为“倾向依赖他人”。

Text 4

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. 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.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. 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. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use of judgment by management."

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

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But banks' shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. 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.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

【A】 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

【解析】根据题干中的 complained（对应第一段第3句的 moan）和 forced 两个关键词定位在第一段第3、4句。第一段第3、4句指出：银行家们抱怨会计准则迫使他们报告巨大的亏

损，并要求他们必须用第三方愿意支付的价格，而不是经理和监管机构期望他们售得的价格来评估一些资产。由此可知，银行家抱怨的是会计准则对他们不利，让其进行对自己不利的资产评估，故 A 选项为正确答案。

【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

【解析】根据题干中的 FASB 和 rule changes 定位至第三段。第三段第 1、2 句指出，FASB 匆忙修改了会计准则，使银行对非流动性资产评估更自由、在报告长期资产损失上更具灵活性，进而可推知，这次修改加强了银行管理层的权利。既然银行权利增加，FASB 的独立性就会相对被削弱。且根据篇章结构可知，第三段以 FASB 为例是为了说明第二段第 2 句的观点：标准制定者的独立性正在受到损害，故 D 选项正确。

【C】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

【解析】题干已定位至四段。该段第 1、2 句首先指出 IASB 不愿按欧洲各国部长的要求去更改自己的会计准则。可见，IASB 不想受外界干预，而是自己制定准则。第四段第 3 句进一步指出：麦克里维警告 IASB 并非生活在政治真空中，而是在现实世界里。显然，该警告意指 IASB 不应独自制定准则，而应听取各界意见，换言之，麦克里维反对 IASB 自己制定准则，故 C 选项正确。

【B】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

【解析】根据题干中的“on the wrong planet”定位至第五段。该段首句提到，银行的想法不切实际（on the wrong planet）是因为银行高估了（overvalued）资产的价值。正确项 B 是对第五段首句的同义改写，题干中的 in that 对应文中 with（表“原因”），选项中 exaggerated the real value 对应文中 vastly overvalued，因此 B 选项的内容与此相符。

【D】 40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of ____.

- A. satisfaction
- B. skepticism
- C. objectiveness
- D. sympathy

【解析】题干中的关键词 standard-setters 贯穿全文，作者透过字里行间表现出对标准制定者的同情态度。第一段提到：在公开场合，银行家们将他们的的问题归咎于自己，但私下里却把矛头对准会计准则制定者。这种表里不一的做法暗含了作者对银行家虚伪行为的否定，对无辜者（standard-setters）的同情。第二段第2句提到，资本市场正常运行的关键是标准制定者的独立性。“正常运作的关键”体现了对标准制定者的肯定，但第三、四段又提及了银行家和政客对其的攻击和批评。第六段第3、4句流露出作者对标准制定者的肯定态度，第5句则认为迫于现实的压力，他们必须做出更多的让步。上述信息均流露出作者的同情态度，故D选项正确。

Part B

Directions:

For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A-G and fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. **Paragraph E** has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

A. The first and more important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out: the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 percent in 2000 and is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.

B. Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, leaving European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading retailers have already tried e-commerce, with limited success, and expansion abroad. But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own backyard: the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.

C. Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? Definitely not. The functioning of the market is based on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers. In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather than the seller, to decide what to buy. At any rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold.

D. All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits thereby. At least, that is how it looks as a whole. Closer inspection reveals important differences among the biggest national markets, especially in their customer segments and wholesale structures, as well as the competitive dynamics of individual food and drink categories. Big retailers must understand these differences before they can identify the segments of European wholesaling in which their particular abilities might unseat smaller but entrenched competitors. New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too.

E. Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been closely examined—France, Germany, Italy and Spain—are made out of the same building blocks. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores which, unlike large retail chains, are too small to buy straight from producers, and food service operators that cater to consumers when they don't eat at home. Such food service operators range from snack machines to large institutional catering ventures, but most of these businesses are known in the trade as "horeca" : hotels, restaurants and cafes. Overall, Europe's wholesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the retail market, but the figures, when added together, mask two opposing trends.

F. For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom in 2000—more than 40 percent of retail sales. Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in retail; wholesale demand from the food service sector is growing quickly as more Europeans eat out more often; and changes in the competitive dynamics of this fragmented industry are at last making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate.

G. However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (and even some large food producers and existing wholesalers) from trying their hand, for those that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe stand to reap considerable gains.

41. _____ → 42. _____ → 43. _____ → 44. _____ → E → 45. _____

【参考答案】

41. B 段先介绍“欧洲食品零售业陷入停滞、零售商多方努力仍成效甚微”的大背景，之后给出作者观点“零售商可转向食品饮料批发市场来寻求新发展”，内容上相对独立、完整，可以作为首段；这种“由背景引入观点”的行文是议论文较为常见的开篇方式，作者观点是全文论述中心，而剩余选项几乎全部围绕“批发市场有钱可赚、零售商应转至搞批发”展开，故 B 段能够起到总领全文的作用，敲定为本题答案。

45. A 段以 Meanwhile 为分界线，介绍“消费者两种相反就餐趋势”，并指出“消费者外出就餐增长趋势”促使食品批发需求明显增长、“消费者选择在家就餐的趋势”则促进零售需求，也即 A 段通过介绍“消费者两种相反就餐趋势”来反映“食品批发需求和零售需求相同增长趋势背后的不同原因”，与 E 段末句相契合，能够起到解释说明的作用，故敲定为本题答案。

42. F 段先举例“欧洲国家食品饮料批发市场的销售额不比零售额少多少，即批发市场规模大、利润多”，与 B 段中作者观点相契合；再进一步分析该市场有钱可赚的三点因素“利润高、需求大、易整合”，从而间接鼓励零售商加入其中，可见 F 段是通过举例和说理的方式具体说明作者观点，故确定 F 段为本题答案。

43. D 段首句先行总结上文“这显然是一个对大型零售商有利的市场”，与 F 段主旨一致，指代词 this...market 可以回指 F 段中 this fragmented industry，即食品批发市场；D 段之后具体介绍零售商应如何做、满足哪些条件才能获利（Retailers that master...Big retailers must understand...are needed, too），行文逻辑顺畅合理，故为本题答案。

44. G 段中 these requirements 可回指 D 段中“多个条件/要求”；G 段和 D 段中 master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe 复现，stand to reap considerable gains 近义复现 may well expect to rake in substantial profits，两段行文逻辑为：虽然零售商要获利需具备上述多个条件，但只要零售商满足“谙熟欧洲批发业的复杂流程”这一首要条件就能赚取巨额利润，However 体现的转折关系成立，故 G 段正确。

至此，全文顺序确定为 B→F→D→G→E→A。

Part C

Directions:

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

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

When one of these non-economic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent

excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of the century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. 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. The evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today. 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.

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds. (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. Here again, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. 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.

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. 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. Moreover, some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility. The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. (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. It assumes, falsely, I think, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

【参考答案】

46. 科学家赶紧出来挽救这种局面，但提供的证据显然站不住脚，这些证据大意是，如果鸟类不能控制昆虫数量，昆虫便会吞噬我们。

47. 但我们至少近乎承认，无论鸟类能否带给我们经济价值，它们自有生存下去的权利。

48. 有证据表明：这些生物杀死体弱者来保持种群的健康，或者说它们仅仅捕食“没有价值的”物种。曾经有段时间，生物学家或多或少滥用了这一证据。

49. 在林业生态更为发达的欧洲，没有商业价值的树种被合理地看成是当地森林群落的一部分，并得到相应的保护。

50. 这种保护系统往往忽视陆地群落中诸多缺乏商业价值，但对其健康运作至关重要的物种，而最终导致它们灭绝。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You are supposed to write for the Postgraduates' Association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization. The notice should include the basic qualifications for applicants and the other information which you think is relevant.

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use "Postgraduates' Association" instead. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Notice

The International Conference on Globalization will be held next month, which will attract over 400 businessmen, professionals and government leaders from all over the world. Volunteers are needed to provide services for the participants. Candidates must have excellent language skills in English, French or Spanish. Those who have relevant experience or training are preferred. If you are interested in joining this project as a volunteer, please send, as soon as possible, your resume to volunteers@gmail.com.cn. Please specify your phone number and time available for the service in your email. We will release our decision in two weeks.

Postgraduates' Association

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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



【参考答案】

In the middle of the cartoon stands a hot-pot which, with a great many cultural elements such as Buddhism, Confucianism, Einstein and Shakespeare mixed in it, is indeed delicious and nutritious. Simple as it is, the cartoon does reflect an increasingly common social phenomenon — cultural integration.

This is the truth that progress is born from opening-up, and backwardness caused by seclusion. Likewise, cultural integration enables different countries to absorb advanced knowledge, while secluding a country from the outside will certainly impede its development. Changes in China over recent years are the best illustration. Under the guidance of reform and opening up policy, China witnessed its revitalization in the wake of its acceptance of civilized elements around the world. Diverse aspects of our culture — literary, art, science, social structure and even forms of government—have been improved significantly.

Given the above discussions, it is apparent that cultural integration plays an indispensable part in ensuring us a brighter future. However, traditional culture in which we take root must be independently inherited and preserved when a foreign one is introduced. Only in this way can we let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend.