

2017 年考研英语一真题答案解析

Section I Use of English

一、文章总体分析及结构

本文选自 US News 杂志“ The Health Benefits of Hugging”一文，讲述拥抱对人类健康的影响。与往年相似，本次完形的考点集中在篇章逻辑和词汇运用两个核心上。首先要求考生对单词有精准的理解，尤其是单词的惯用搭配和较为生僻的含义。其次要求考生整体把握文章的框架结构，通过逻辑关系理解题目空格处和现有信息之间的关系，然后解题。

二、语篇精读及试题精解

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.	“每天一拥抱，医生不用找”。有这样的可能吗？答案或许是一声响亮的“没错”！除了能让你和你关爱的人更加亲密之外，拥抱对你的身心健康更是大有裨益。无论你相信与否，在这个冬天，一个温暖的拥抱甚至能让你远离疾病。
---	--

词汇详解：

resounding	(声音) 洪亮的，回响的；巨大的	embrace	拥抱
------------	------------------	---------	----

- 1.[A] Unlike 不同于 [B] Besides 除 ··· 之外（还） [C] Throughout 在整个期间 [D] Despite 尽管

【答案】B

【考点】逻辑关系。

【解析】考生需要分析本空所引导的原文信息 helping you feel close and 2 to people you care about 与之后的句子信息 it turns out that hugs can bring a 3 of health benefits to your body and mind 之间存在何种逻辑关系来判断答案。之后的句子信息中的 health benefits to your body and mind 是在说明“拥抱对于健康的益处”。本空所在部分的原文信息也是在讲拥抱的好处，因此很明显前后信息之间存在递进的关系，而四个选项中能表达递进关系的是选项[B]Besides（除 ··· 之外[还]），即“拥抱除了有这些好处之外，还会有其他好处”，因此该项为最佳答案。

- 2.[A] equal 平等的 [B] restricted 受限制的 [C] connected 有关联的 [D] inferior 差的

【答案】C

【考点】形容词辨析（关联结构+同现结构）。

【解析】本空所需形容词做 you feel 的表语，之后衔接的线索是 to people you care abou（你在意的人），该形容词是用来定义“你”和“你在意的人”之间的关系的。同时，该形容词出现在一个管理结构 helping you feel close and 2 to people you care about 中，close（亲近的）是已知线索，本空所需形容词就必须与 close 相近或一致，据此在四个选项中很容易判定选项[C]connected（有关联的）是最佳答案。

- 3.[A] host 许多；一大群 [B] view 观点 [C] lesson 教训 [D] choice 选择

【答案】A

【考点】固定搭配。

【解析】a host of 表示“许多，大量”，与 health benefits（对于健康的益处）搭配最符合题意，即“拥抱会给健康带来许多益处”。

- 4.[A] recall 回想；召回 [B] forget 遗忘 [C] avoid 避免 [D] keep 保持；保留

【答案】C

【考点】动词辨析（同现结构）。

【解析】本空所在句的主语是 a warm embrace（一个温暖的拥抱），本空所需动词之后的原文线索是 geeling sick this winter（在这个冬夭生病）。根据本文的主旨倾向“拥抱是有益于健康的”，考生可以直接判断出此处主语 a warm embrace 与 getting sick this winter 之间的关系。四个选项中只有选项[C]avoid 避免罪符合全文主旨倾向，故为最佳答案。

长难句分析：

Besides helping you feel close and connected to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a host of health benefits to your body and mind.

本句的主干结构是：it (主语) +turns out (谓语) +that 引导的宾语从句。介宾短语 Besides helping...about 充当

状语；其中包含一个省略了 that/whom 的定语从句 you care about , 此定语从句的先行词是 people。

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 .	近来，有超过 400 名健康成年人参与了一项研究。在这些人接触到普通感冒病毒之后，他们自身感受到的社会支持和得到拥抱的数量对于其疾病易感性究竟能产生何种影响？来自宾夕法尼亚州卡内基 梅隆大学的研究人员对此进行了研究。感受到更对社会支持的研究参与者更加不容易罹患感冒。究其原因，研究人员们推测，就缓解紧张情绪而言，拥抱能够起到大约 32% 的效果。甚至在身患感冒的参与人员中，感受到更对社会支持、获得更频繁拥抱的人症状也相对较轻。
--	--

词汇详解：

perceive	察看；看待，理解	susceptibility	易受影响（或损害）的状况；敏感；过敏性
receipt	收到；收据	virus	病毒；（计算机）病毒

5.[A] collecting 收集 [B] affecting 影响 [C] guiding 引导 [D] involving 涉及

【答案】D

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。该句含义为：在一项_____四百多健康成年人的研究中，研究者观察到……Collecting 收集，一般不接人做宾语;affecting 影响， guiding 引导，均不符合科学类文章语境。Involving 涉及，包含，在此处语义最为通顺，故 D 为正确答案。

6.[A] on 对 [B] in 在……里 [C] at 在 [D] of 属于……的

【答案】A

【考点】固定搭配。

【解析】本题考查了固定搭配 the effects of...on...(··· 对 ··· 的影响)，故本题答案是表示对象的选择[A] on 对。

7.[A] devoted 致力，献身 [B] exposed 使接触；使暴露 [C] lost 失去；输掉 [D] attracted 吸引

【答案】B

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】本空应填动词是以被动态的形式出现的，主语线索是之前的 participants (参与者), 该动词之后衔接的原文线索是 to the virus (病毒) ，而且句中还有 developing the common cold (得普通感冒) 。按照常理，“得普通感冒”应该是在接触病毒之后。综合这些线索判断，此处的动词所表达的意思应该是“接触”病毒，因此最佳选项是 [B] exposed 使接触；使暴露。

8.[A] across 穿过 [B] along 一起 [C] down 向下 [D] out 在室外

【答案】C

【考点】固定搭配。

【解析】四个选项填入空格后构成的固定搭配分别为：[A]come across with（给予[所需钱财]），[B]come along with(与· · ·一起来)，提供[所需资料]，[C]come down with（染上，患[病]）和[D]come out with（说出，提出）。

再根据该固定搭配所衔接的 a cold（感冒）即可判断出本题的答案是选项[C] down 向下。

9.[A] imagined 想象 [B] denied 拒绝 [C] doubted 怀疑 [D] calculated 计算

【答案】D

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】本空应填动词的主语是 the researchers(研究人员)；本空之后衔接的是宾语从句 that the stress-reducing effects of hugging __10__ about 32 percent of that beneficial effect, 说明了拥抱的有益效果，句中还出现了具体数据。综合这些线索判断，最佳答案是选项[D] calculated 计算，即“研究人员计算出拥抱能够产生有益效果的具体数据”。

10.[A] served 服务 [B] explained 解释 [C] restored 恢复；修复 [D] required 要求

【答案】B

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】本空所需动词的主语是 the stress-reducing effects of hugging（拥抱的减压效果），该动词之后衔接的原文线索是 about 32 percent of that beneficial effect（约 32% 的有益效果）。四个选项中[B] explained（解释）最为合理，即“拥抱的减压效果解释了约 32% 的有益效果”，意思就是拥抱是有益处的。

11.[A] Thus 因此 [B] Still 仍然 [C] Rather 相当 [D] Even 即使

【答案】D

【考点】逻辑关系。

【解析】本空之前的原文信息是在阐述“感知到更多社会支持的人得感冒的可能性更小”以及“研究人员计算出拥抱的减压效果解释了约 32% 的有益效果”。而本空之后的原文信息则是讲“在那些得了感冒的人之中”，前后文之间明显存在让步关系，能表示让步关系的选项是[D] Even（即使），并且“即使”用在这里上下文意也是最通顺的。

12.[A] defeats 失败 [B] symptoms 症状 [C] errors 错误 [D] tests 测试

【答案】B

【考点】名词辨析题（无关词排除法）。

【解析】本空应填名词到形容词 severe(严重的；严厉的)的修饰，同时句中的信息提及了 cold(感冒)，而且上下文信息都是在阐述拥抱使人避免得病的主题信息。综合这些线索判断，四个选项中明显选项[B] symptoms(症状)所表示的“疾病症状”与这些线索的关系最紧密，填入空格后意思也最贴切，即“那些感受到更多社会支持和得到更多拥抱的人的症状不那么严重”。

长难句分析：

People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come down with a cold, and the researchers calculated that the stress-reducing effects of hugging explained about 32 percent of that beneficial effect.

本句包括连词 and 衔接的两个并列分句。And 之前的分句的主干结构是：People(主语)+were less likely to come down with a cold(复合谓语)，同时主语 people 之后出现了由 who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 people。And 之后的分句的主干结构是：the researchers(主语)+calculated(谓语)+that 引导的宾语从句。这个宾语从句是一个简单的主谓宾结构。

“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.

“感冒风险的增加通常与压力有关而拥抱对于压力之下的人们来说起到了保护的作用”，卡内基梅隆大学的心理学教授谢尔登·科恩指出。拥抱“是亲密关系的一

Hugging “is a marker of intimacy and helps 15 the feeling that others are there to help 16 difficulty.”	种标志，并有助于在面对困难的时候产生一种感觉，那就是有人会帮助自己”。
---	-------------------------------------

词汇详解：

psychotogy	心理学；心理，思想	intimacy	亲密，亲近
------------	-----------	----------	-------

13.[A] highlighted 突出的 [B] minimized 最小化的 [C] controlled 被控制的 [D] increased 增加的

【答案】D

【考点】形容词/过去分词辨析（同现结构）。

【解析】本空所需形容词/过去分词修饰的是空格之后的名词 risk for colds（得感冒的风险），该词组之后又出现了 that 引导的定语从句来说明感冒的风险来源于 stress（压力）。根据这些线索分析，首先可以排除选项[C] controlled 被控制的和[B] minimized 最小化的；因为既然 risk 来源于 stress，而本文的主旨倾向是“压力导致人们易患感冒，而拥抱可以缓解压力从而让人避免得病”，根据这一基本的文章倾向，此处的 risk 就不可能是“被控制的”或“最小化的”，这两项所表达的意思与文章的主旨倾向矛盾，故均予以排除。选项[A] highlighted（突出的）在此处修饰 risk 意思上是很不通顺的。只有[D] increased（增加的）最为合理，即得感冒的风险是增加的，既符合文章的主旨倾向，且修饰 risk 比 highlighted 要顺畅得多。

14.[A] associated 相关联 [B] equipped 配备 [C] presented 授予 [D] compared 比较

【答案】A

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】本空需填动词是以被动形态出现的，且能与空格后的 with 构成词组。这个动词词组处于一个对先行词 risk 进行修饰的定语从句中，因此该词组的实际主语是 risk，宾语是 stress。根据对原文的把握，此处的 risk 就源于 stress 或是由 stress 导致的，能够符合此意的动词词组是 be associated with（与 ··· 有关），因此选项[A] associated（相关联）是最佳选项。

15.[A] assess 评估 [B] moderate 减轻 [C] generate 产生 [D] record 记录

【答案】C

【考点】动词辨析（同现结构+关联结构）。

【解析】本空所需动词在 help do sth. 结构中，该动词词组的主语是 hugging，sth. 在这里是 the feeling（感觉），之后有同位从句对 the feeling 进行修饰，即“别人在你遇到困难时给予帮助”的感觉。根据文章的主旨倾向，the feeling 肯定是正面的，而主语 hugging 所做出的动作也一定是正面的。同时，本空所需动词也出现在关联结构中，and 之前的句子信息 Hugging “is a marker of intimacy” 说明“拥抱‘是亲密的标志’”。从这些线索分析首先就能排除选项[B] moderate 减轻，这个动作与文章的主旨倾向和关联结构的倾向都不相符，这种正面的 feeling 在这里决不能被“减轻”。四个选项中最合理的动作是[C] generate 产生，即产生这种正面的 feeling。选项[A] assess 评估和[D] record（记录）所表示的动作则与题意无关，故均应排除。

16.[A] in the face of 面对

[B] in the form of 以……的形式

[C] in the way of 用……方法；关于……方面 [D] in the name of 以……的名义

【答案】A

【考点】词组辨析。

【解析】本空之前的原文信息是在讲 others are there to help（有别人给予帮助），本空之后的原文信息是 difficulty（困难），前后信息之间最合理的意思应该是“处于困难之中”，四个选项中能够表达此意的是选项[A] in the face of 面对，即“遇到困难时有人相助”。

Some experts 17 the stress-reducing , health-related

一些专家认为拥抱之所以能够缓解压力、有益健康，

benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called “the bonding hormone” 18 it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mother 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.	是由于催产素的释放。催产素常被称为“亲密荷尔蒙”，因为它能增进人与人之间的依恋关系，包括母亲和新生儿之间的亲密关系。催产素主要产生于大脑的中下方，且一些会被释放到血液中。然而，还有一部分催产素会留在大脑中，并影响着情绪、行为和生理状况。
---	--

词汇详解：

oxytocin	催产素	attachment	依恋；（电子邮件的）附件；连接
bonding	黏性的	bloodstream	血流
Hormone	激素，荷尔蒙	physiology	生理（机能）；生理学

17.[A] attribute 把……归因 [B] commit 投入 [C] transfer 移交；迁移 [D] return 归还

【答案】A

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】本空需填动词与 to 构成词组搭配 do sth.to sth. 此动词的直接宾语是 the stress-reducing , health-related benefits of hugging (拥抱的减压、保健效果) , to 之后是间接宾语 the release of oxytocin.. (• • • 催产素的释放) , 之后的后置定语 often called “the bonding hormone” 进一步解释了 oxytocin 常被称作“黏结激素”。据此可以判断出 the stress-reducing , health-related benefits of hugging 是结果，而 the release of oxytocin 是原因所在，或者说 the release of oxytocin 导致了 the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging。四个选项中能表达此意的只有选项[A] attribute 把 • • • 归因，故为正确答案。

18.[A] unless 除非 [B] because 因为 [C] though 尽管 [D] until 直到

【答案】B

【考点】逻辑关系。

【解析】首先应分析本空前后的原文信息，判断内在的逻辑关系，再据此来选定答案。本空之前的原文信息是在阐述“一些专家把拥抱的减压、保健效果归因于常被称为“黏结激素”的催产素的释放；本空之后的原文信息则是在阐述“催产素会增进母亲与新生儿等关系中的依恋”。本空前后的原文信息之间存在明显的因果关系，能表达此关系的选项是[B] because 因为，故为最佳答案。

19.[A] emerges 出现 [B] vanishes 消失 [C] remains 留存 [D] decreases 减少

【答案】C

【考点】动词辨析（同现结构+复现结构）。

【解析】本空所需动词的主语是 some of it, 而此处的代词 it 指代的是 oxytocin。之前的原文中已经解释了 oxytocin 常被称为“黏结激素”，它的释放是拥抱能够减压、保健的原因所在。本空之后出现的原文信息是 in the brain, 根据文章的主旨倾向就能直接排除选项[B] vanishes 消失和[D] decreases 减少，这两个选项所表达的动作与文章的主旨倾向是相反的。再在剩余的两个选项之间权衡，这两个动作都符合全文的主旨倾向，可以再运用复现结构来确定答案，因为 in the brain 在之前的句子 Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain 中出现过，此信息已经说明了 oxytocin 是存在于 brain 之中的，本空如果还选 B 就说不通了。而且之后的信息 some of it is released into the bloodstream 提到了一些催产素会释放到血流中，由此推断“还有一些”应该是“留存”在大脑中更为合理，故能表达此意的最佳选项是 A。

20.[A] experiences 经历；体验 [B] combines 联合；结合 [C] justifies 证明……有理 [D] influences 影响

【答案】D

【考点】动词辨析（同现结构+复现结构）。

【解析】本空需填动词的主语是代词 it，而此处的 it 指代的是在文中多处出现的 oxytocin；该动词的宾语是 mood, behavior and physiology（情绪、行为和生理机能）。可推断 oxytocin 此处能作出的最合理的动作是 D，故为正确答案。

长难句分析：

Some experts attribute the stress-reducing , health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called “the bonding hormone” because it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mother and their newborn babies.

本句是一个主从复合句。主句的主干结构是 Some experts (主语) +attribute... to... 结构 (谓语)；其中, the stress-reducing , health-related benefits of hugging 是直接宾语, the release of oxytocin 是间接宾语, often called “the bonding hormone” 则是修饰 oxytocin 的后置定语 (相当于一个定语从句)。主句之后是 because 引导的原因状语从句；从句的主干结构是: it (主语) +promotes (谓语) +attachment in relationships (宾语), 之后的介词短语 including...babies 做 relationships 的后置定语。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

一、文章总体分析及架构

文章出自 2016 年 5 月 The Washington Post《华盛顿邮报》标题为 Hurry up and Wait (赶紧, 等着), 主题是美国机场安检出现的问题以及相关讨论, 题材为社会科学。

文章首先说明了美国机场安检出现的问题——排队时间长; 然后提出了解决措施——让更多人加入预检程序; 随后说明了该程序的好处、缺陷及改革措施; 最后作者认为早就应该让预检发挥作用。

二、快速审题

21. The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804 is mentioned to _____.	提及埃及航空 804 号班机坠落的目的
22. Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airport?	造成主要机场内旅客长时间等待的原因
23. The word “expedited” (Line 4, Para.5) is closest in meaning to _____.	第五段第三行中 expedited 一词的意思
24. One problem with the PreCheck program is _____.	预检程序的一个问题
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?	本文标题

三、语篇精读

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.	以前是两个小时, 而现在是三个小时——这是当局建议人们搭乘国内航班应该提前到达的时间, 少在某些安防线规模越来越大的美国主要机场情况如此。
--	---

词汇详解:

authority	官方 (机构) ; 权力; 权威人士	massive	非常大的; 严重的
show up	到达; 显露	line	队 (伍); 线条

长难句分析:

...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.

该句的主干是 this(主语)+is(系动词)+how far...security lines(表语从句)。表语从句中, 主干是 how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up, to catch a domestic flight 是目的状语, at least...lines 是插入语。

Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. The crash of Egypt Air 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.

为使航程更加安全,美国人民愿意忍受耗时的安全程序。很可能是恐怖分子导致了埃及航空 804 航班在地中海空坠毁,这一悲剧再次提醒人们为什么要履行耗时的安全程序。但是,这些程序对乘客要求太多,而提供的安全保障却过少,这样的就降低了公众对该过程的支持。公众对该过程的支持的降低是有道理的,浪费时间对美国人的经济生活和私人生活都是拖累,更不用说他还让人心生愤怒。

词汇详解:

tolerate	忍受; 容忍	be a drag on...	是 · · · 的累赘
down	击落; 将 · · · 打倒在地; 大口喝下, 快速吃下	not to mention..	更不用说 · · · · ·
reminder	起提醒作用的东西	infuriate	使(某人)大怒
undermine	逐渐消弱或损害		

长难句分析:

But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process.

该句的主语较长,即 demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return, 连词 or 连接了两个并列的动名词短语。谓语为 undermines。public support for the process 是宾语。

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.	去年,运输安全管理局在一次秘密检查中发现,卧底调查员几乎每次都能够躲过机场安检,偷带武器——不论是假武器,还是真武器。从那时起,强化了的安检措施,再加上由于经济好转和低油价而造成的搭乘飞机出行的人越来越多,这导致了芝加哥奥黑尔国际机场等主要机场内的长时间等候。目前还不清楚航空公司的安检有多么更加有效,但排起了长龙却是显而易见的。
---	---

词汇详解:

undercover	暗中进行的; 秘密干的	fake	伪造的; 假的
sneak	偷偷携带; 偷偷地走	enhanced	增强的; 提高的; 改进的

长难句分析:

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.

该句的主干是: the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) (主语) +found (谓语) +that undercover...tried (that 引导的宾语从句); last year 和 in a secret check 均为时间状语。宾语从句中,主干为 undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons...,其中还包含一个 every time 引导的时间状语从句。

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.

本句看似复杂,实为一个简单的主谓宾结构。enhanced security measures since then 为主语, have resulted in 是谓语, long...International 是宾语。combined with...prices 是插入语。

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,	(22)这个问题的部分原因在于政府没有预料到航空出行的急剧增加,所以运输安全管理局现在急于招募航空安检线上的心安检员。部分原因在于机场空间有限,只能设置一定数量的案件筛查通道。还有一个因素可能是,尽管航空公司强烈反对,但越来越多的人试图把随身携带的行李塞得满满的,以避免支付行李托运费。
---	---

though the airlines strongly dispute this.	
--	--

词汇详解:

anticipate	预料, 预期; 期待	carry-on	可随身带着登机的
screener	检查员, 审查员	dispute	质疑; 争论

长难句分析:

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.

该句的主干是: Another factor (主语) +may be (系动词) +that 引导的标语从句。表语从句中, 主干为 more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags, to avoid checked-baggage fees 为目的状语, 最后是 though 引导的让步状语从句。

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.	施可以让运输安全管理局既不需要重新规划机场, 又无需仓促雇人: 让更多人注册预查项目。预查项目应该可以带来旅客和运输安全管理局的双赢。通过背景检查的乘客有资格使用快速检查通道, 这样, 运输安全管理局可以重点关注那些更高风险乘客, 从而节省所有人的彤间。运输安全管理局希望预查项目注册人数能够达到2,500万人。
--	--

词汇详解:

remodel	改变•••的形状、结构或外观	win-win	双赢的
enroll	招(生); 注册(课程)	expedite	加快, 促进

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.
--

(24) 可实际人数却距此甚远, 一个重要原因在于其惊人的价格: 乘客必须每五年支付 85 美元来进行背景调查, 从一开始, 价格就是预查项目的致命缺陷。即将进行的改革可能使价格更加合理。但国会应该直接调查此事, 对预查注册进行资助, 或通过其他方式降低成本。

词汇详解:

sticker shock	价位震撼	fatal flaw	致命缺点
price tag	费用, 花费; 价格标签	look into	调查

长难句分析:

But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

该句的主干为...Congress should look into doing so...。介词短语 by helping...ways 为方式状语, 起补充说明的作用, 其中包含两个并列结构 to finance PreCheck enrollment 和 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.	大多数普通乘客都在承受不必要的排队之苦, 运输安全管理局不能再继续将资源转移到未充分利用的预查通道, 早就该让预查项目发挥作用了。
---	---

词汇详解:

divert	改变•••的用途; 使转向; 转移	underused	未充分利用的
--------	-------------------	-----------	--------

长难句分析:

The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines.

该句包含由并列连词 while 链接的两个并列分句。前一个并列分句的主干为 The TSA cannot continue diverting

resources into underused PreCheck lanes; 第二个并列分句的主干为：most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines...。

三、试题详解

21. The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804 is mentioned to

- [A] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.
- [B] explain Americans' tolerance of current security checks.
- [C] highlight the necessity of upgrading major U.S airports.
- [D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection.

提及埃及航空 804 号航班坠毁的目的是
强调加强全球安全保障的紧迫性。
解释美国人忍受当前安检的原因。
强调升级美国主要机场的必要性。
强调保护隐私的重要性。

关键词：The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到文章第二段句 The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. (埃及航空 804 号航班坠毁的悲剧再一次提醒了人们安检的重要性，该航班可能是在地中海上空被恐怖分子击落的。) 这里相当于举例，目的是证明论点，因此正确答案的位置很可能在定位句的上一句，即第二段：Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. 也即提及此事的目的是为了解释美国人愿意容忍目前耗时的安检程序，以换取更高的安全性。故选项 B 为正确答案。

22. Which of the following contributions 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.

以下哪一项是导致主要机场旅客长时间排队的原因？

有关随身行李的新限制。
美国运输安全管理局的工作效率下降。
旅客人数的增加。
频繁而又出人意料的秘密检查。

关键词：long waits at major airports。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到文章第三段句 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. (从那以后机场便加强了安保措施，而且经济状况改善和低油价使得航空旅行人数增加，导致了旅客在芝加哥奥黑而国际机场等主要机场的等待时间漫长。) 本句中的 have resulted in 相当于题干中的 contributes to，由此句可知有两个原因导致长时间排队：一个是 enhanced security measures since then (从那以后机场便加强了安保措施)，另一个是 a rise in airline travel (航空旅行人数增加)，后者相当于选项 C，故该项正确。

23. The word “expedited” (Line 4, Para.5)

is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] quieter.
- [B] faster.
- [C] wider.
- [D] cheaper.

第五段第三行中 expedited 一词的意思最接近

更安静的。
更快的。
更宽的。
更便宜的。

关键词：expedited。

【答案】B

【解析】解决此类题目的关键是结合上下文猜测该单词的含义。文章在前四段说明美国机场安检存在效率低下的问

题。第五段首句建议了一项解决措施：可以让更多的人加入预检程序，预检对于旅客和美国运输安全管理局来说应该是一项双赢的措施。接下来句 Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes.解释了参加预检程序、通过背景调查的人有资格享受什么便利，故可推断 expedited 应体现安检效率的提高，选项 B 符合题目要求，故正确。

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.

预检程序的问题之一是

规模的大幅缩减。

错误的实施方向。

政府不愿意提供支持。

不合理的注册价格。

关键词：One problem with the PreCheck program。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到文章第六段句：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.冒号之后的信息具体解释了预检程序的问题之一：乘客必须每五年支付 85 美元进行背景调查。由此可知，收费不合理是其中一个问题所在。选项 D 刚好体现此内容，故为正确答案。

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

- [A] Getting Stuck in Security Lines
- [B] PreCheck—a Belated Solution
- [C] Less Screening for More Safety
- [D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

下列哪一项最适合作为本文的标题？

受困于安检队伍

预检-----一项迟来的解决方案

以更少的安检程序保障更高的安全性

未充分利用的预检通道

关键词：best title。

【答案】A

【解析】解答此类题目的思路为：做完前四道题，大体猜出文章的中心，然后再通读各段首句，验证文章的中心。文章在前面的段落说明了美国机场安检出现的问题——排队时间长，然后在后面的段落提出了解决措施——让更多的人加入预检程序，随后又说明了该程序的缺陷，提到问题还没有得到最终解决。选项 A 刚好能体现此信息，故该项正确。

Text 2

一、文章总体分析及构架

文章出自 2015 年 7 月 Scientific American《科学美国人》，标题 How to Resolve the Fight over Telescopes on Mauna Kea 《如何解决在冒纳凯阿火山上建造望远镜的相关争议》主题是对选择冒纳凯阿火山作为“30 米望远镜”台址的讨论，题材为社会科学。

文章主要讲了在古代的夏威夷天文学家的地位很高。接下来语意一转，讲如今人们在争论是否应在冒纳凯阿火山上建造“30 米望远镜”，反对者提出了自己的观点，甚至把矛头指向了天文学家。作者在最后两段肯定了天文学，并在结尾处明确表示他支持在冒纳凯阿火山上建造望远镜。

二、快速审题

26. Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates	第一段中利留卡女王的话所表明的内容
27. Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to	冒纳凯阿火山被认为是理想天文台台址的原因
28. The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because	“30 米望远镜”（TMT）的修建受到一些当地人反对的部分原因
29. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in	从第五段可推知的有关当今天文学发展的信息

today's astronomy	
30. The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of	作者对于将冒纳凯阿火山选作“30米望远镜”(TMT)台址的态度

三、语篇精读

“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.	(26) 1897年，夏威夷最后一位执政君主利留卡拉尼女王写道：“古代夏威夷人都是天文学家。”观星师曾是夏威夷社会中最受尊敬的成员群体之一，可悲的是，在今天，天文学的处境在夏威夷一点都不好。修建“三十米望远镜”，(TMT)引发了抗议活动，而(TMT)这座巨大天文台的修建有望使人类的宇宙观发生彻底改变。
--	---

词汇详解：

astronomer	天文学家	protest	抗议
reign	为王，为君；支配	erupt	爆发；喷发
monarch	君主；女王；国王	observatory	天文台
esteemed	受敬重的	revolutionize	彻底改变
all is not well	令人不满意的	humanity	人类；人性
astronomy	天文学	cosmos	宇宙

长难句分析：

Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity’s view of the cosmos.

该句的主干为 Protests have erupted; 介词短语 over construction...(TMT)做原因状语，解释抗议活动爆发的原因或事由。a giant observatory...cosmos 是 the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT)的同位语，对其进行补充说明；同位语中包含一个 that 引导的定语从句，修饰先行词 observatory。

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.	有争议的是 TMT 的计划修建地点——莫纳克亚山。莫纳克亚山是一座处于休眠状态的火山，很受夏威夷人崇拜。他们认为这个“生命之脐”连接着夏威夷群岛和天堂。但是，莫纳克亚山也是世界上多台最强大的望远镜的所在地。坐落于太平洋之中的莫纳克亚山的峰顶高于大部分的地球密集大气层，这样的条件使得望远镜能够观测到清晰度无与伦比的图像。
--	--

词汇详解：

at issue	问题的焦点	powerful	(机器等) 功率大的，效能高的
location	地点，位置	telescope	望远镜
dormant	休眠的	bilk	主要部分，大半
volcano	火山	unparalleled	无可比拟的
worship	敬奉；景仰；崇拜	heaven	天空；天堂

长难句分析：

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.

该句的主干是个主系表结构的倒装句： At issue is the TMT’s planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano 是

Mauna Kea 的同位语，对其进行补充说明；worshiped by some Hawaiians as the piko 是装饰此同位语的后置定语。that 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰先行词 piko。

Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environments have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.	反对在莫纳克亚山建造望远镜不是什么新鲜事了。一群规模不大但呼声很高的夏威夷人和环境保护主义者长期以来一直认为这些望远镜的存在是对圣地的不尊敬，沉痛地提醒着对曾经的主权国家的占领。
---	---

词汇详解：

vocal	敢于直言的；声音的	sacred	神圣的；宗教的
environmentalist	环保主义者	sovereign	主权独立的；全力至高无上的
disrespect	不尊敬，无礼		

长难句分析：

A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environments have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

本句乍一看很复杂，其实很容易拎出基本结构：A...group of Hawaiians and environments have...viewed their presence as disrespect...and a...reminder...。谓语由 view...as...结构充当；as 后接两个并列结构 disrespect for sacred land 和 a painful reminder of the occupation of...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 island's inhabitants. Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.	目前这种争议的一部分责任应归咎于天文学家们。他们渴望建造更大的望远镜，却忘记了科学不是理解世界的唯一方式。他们并没有做到总是优先考虑保护莫纳克亚山脆弱的生态系统或是莫纳克亚山在岛上居民心中的圣洁地位。在夏威夷文化不是过去的遗迹，它是活生生的文化，而且现在正走向复兴。
---	---

词汇详解：

eagerness	渴望	holiness	神圣
prioritize	优先考虑；确定……的优先顺序	inhabitant	居民
fragile	脆弱的；易碎的	relic	遗迹；遗俗
ecosystem	生态系统	undergo	经历
		renaissance	复兴

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.	然而，科学也有文化历史，其根源可以追溯到文明的开端。早期波利尼西亚人来到夏威夷海岸是因为它们拥有好奇心，想要发现地平线之后到底有什么东西，而同样的好奇心驱使着今天的天文学家们想要探索天堂，拆掉莫纳克亚山的所有望远镜，或禁止那里未来发展的呼声忽视了这样一个事实：天文学和夏威夷文化都在设法回答关于我们是谁、我们来自哪里以及我们去向何方的重大问题。 (29) 也许这就是为什么我们探索繁星点点的天空，就仿佛在回应原始的呼唤，去了解我们自身，了解我们真正的祖先的家园。
--	--

词汇详解:

dawn	开端; 黎明	primal	原始的, 本能的
curiosity	好奇心	calling	呼唤; 职业; 使命感
disassemble	拆开; 分解	ancestral	祖先的

长难句分析:

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.

本句主干为: The same curiosity... (主语) + inspires (谓语) + astronomers today (宾语)。在主语中, 动词不定式结构 to find...horizon 做主语中心词 curiosity 的后置定语, what...horizon 做 find 的宾语从句。that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 curiosity。动词不定式结构 to explore the heavens 是目的状语。

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.

该句较为复杂。基本结构为 Calls to...or to...ignore the reality+ that 引导的同位语从句。主语中, 中心词是 calls, 两个并列的动词不定式结构 to disassemble...Kea 和 to ban...there 一起做修饰 calls 的后置定语。同位语从句中, 主干为 astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions; 介宾结构 about...going 做修饰 big questions 的后置定语, 该结构中的宾语是由三个名词性从句一起充当的。

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.	天文学界正在做出妥协, 改变对莫纳克亚山的使用方式。尽可能将 TMT 的选址定在岛上其他位置看不到的地方, 并避免对考古和环境造成影响。限制莫纳克亚山望远镜数量, 旧望远镜达到使用期限后将被移除, 并将建造地点恢复到自然状态。没有理由不让人们来到莫纳克亚山, 拥抱他们的文化遗产, 研究星星。
---	--

词汇详解:

compromise	妥协	archaeological	考古(学)的
minimize	将……减至最小量或程度	lifetime	一生
visibility	能见度; 可见性	embrace	欣然接受; 拥抱; 包括
		heritage	遗产; 传统

四、试题详解:

26. Queen Liliuokalani's remark in

第一段中利留卡拉尼女王的话表明了

Paragraph 1 indicates _____.

- [A] her conservative view on the historical role of astronomy. 她对天文学历史作用的保守观点。
- [B] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society. 天文学在古代夏威夷社会中的重要性。
- [C] the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times. 古代天文学的衰落令人遗憾。
- [D] her appreciation of star watchers' feats in her time. 她欣赏观星师在她所处时代做出的功绩。

关键词: Queen Liliuokalani's remark。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到文章第一段句①。接下来的句②进一步解释: Star watchers were among the most

esteemed members of Hawaiian society. (观星师是夏威夷社会最受尊敬的群体之一。) 可见，天文学在古代夏威夷是很受重视的，选项 B 刚好体现此信息，故该项正确。

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.

冒纳凯阿火山被视为理想的天文台台址，是因为

- 其地理特征。
- 其防护性的环境。
- 其宗教含意。
- 其现有基础设施。

关键词：Mauna Kea。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到文章第二段。该段一共有三句话，每句都体现了冒纳凯阿火山的重要性，特别是最后一句 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. (冒纳凯阿火山坐落于太平洋中，山顶高出地球大部分的浓密大气，这些条件使望远镜可获得无比清晰的图像。) 由此可知其地理优势。故选项 A 正确。

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.

“30 米望远镜”（TMT）的修建受到一些当地人的反对，部分原因是

- 它可能会毁掉他们的精神生活。
- 它使他们回忆起一段屈辱的历史。
- 他们的文化将失去复兴的机会。
- 他们害怕失去对冒纳凯阿火山的控制。

关键词：The construction of the TMT，opposed。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到第三段。句①先讲“反对建造望远镜并不是什么新鲜事”。接下来句②解释了反对的原因：A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environments have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation. (一群人数不多但反对意见强烈的夏威夷人和环保主义者长期以来一直将这些望远镜的存在视为对这一神圣土地的不敬，也在提醒人们这个曾经的主权国家遭到令人心痛的占领。) 选项 B 刚好体现了“提醒人们夏威夷的屈辱过去”这个原因，故为正确答案。

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.

从第五段内容可以推断当今天文学的发展

- 正在实现古代夏威夷人的梦想。
- 帮助夏威夷文化传遍世界。
- 可能揭示夏威夷文化的起源。
- 最终将缓和夏威夷人的敌意。

关键词：progress in today's astronomy。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到文章第五段。该段前两句讲，夏威夷文明的开端与当代天文学家开始探索太空都是好奇心使然。句③和句④有提到：...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. (……文学与夏威夷文化都在寻找几个重要问题的答案：我们是谁，我们从哪里来，以及我们要到哪里去。也许这就是我们探索星空的原因，就像在回应一种原始的呼喚，了解我们自己和我们真正的根。) 故可推知，当今天文学与古代夏威夷文化有好多共性，当今天文学的发展是古代夏威夷人天文事业的延续，实则暗示“正在实现古代夏威夷人的梦想”。选项 A 正确。

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.

作者对于将冒纳凯阿火山选作“30米望远镜”

(TMT) 台址的态度是

- 严厉批评。
- 被动接受。
- 略有犹豫。
- 完全赞成。

关键词：The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site

【答案】D

【解析】解决此题的关键是在对应段落中找到作者态度的标志。根据题干关键词定位到文章最后一段。该段最后一句提到：There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars. (每个人都应该有权到冒纳阿火山拥抱他们的文化遗产并研究星空。) 由此可知，作者对于选择冒纳凯阿火山作为“30米望远镜”台址的态度是支持的。故选项 D 正确。

Text 3

一、文章总体分析及架构

文章出自 2016 年 7 月 The Independent《独立报》标题 The UK Is One of the Worst Countries at Converting GDP into Actual Wellbeing-Which Could Explain Brexit《在将 GDP 转化为实际的幸福安康方面，英国是表现最差的国家之一，这可以解释为何英国会退欧》主题是对 GDP 的讨论，题材为社会科学。

本文通过罗伯特·F·肯尼迪的 GDP 观点引出了英国脱欧的话题。接下来的段落作者用大量的事实说明了重视 GDP 的同时还应当考虑其他因素。文章的结尾段提到了民生（或幸福安康）这个重要因素，指出解决问题的办法就是重新关注与改善民生，而不仅仅是担心 GDP 的数字。

二、快速审题

31.Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he	引用罗伯特·F·肯尼迪观点的原因
32.It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that	从第二段可推断出的内容
33.Which of the following is true about the recent annual study ?	有关最近的年度研究的正确表述
34.In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that	作者在最后两段中暗示的内容
35.Which of the following is the best title for the text ?	本文标题

三、语篇精读

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.

罗伯特·F·肯尼迪曾说过，一个国家的 GDP 衡量的是“除了使生活有意义的事情之外的一切事情”。如今英国投票脱离欧盟，GDP 因此已预计放缓，现在是评估肯尼迪所说的话的一个恰当的时机。

词汇详解：

worthwhile	值得的；重要的；有益的	refer to	提到，谈到；涉及；参考
------------	-------------	----------	-------------

timely	适时地, 及时的		
--------	----------	--	--

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?	半个多世纪以来。GDP 及其有效性的问题一直困扰着政策制定者。许多人认为他是一个错误的概念, 因为它衡量不重要的东西反而漏掉了重要的东西。根据最近的数据, 英国的 GDP 是西方世界羡慕的对象, 失业率有史以来最低, 而增长素质最高。如果一切如此顺利的话, 为什么超过 1700 万的人会对脱欧给国家经济前景带来影响的警告不理睬, 而投票同意脱欧呢?
--	---

词汇详解:

annoy	使心烦, 使恼怒	flawed	有缺点的; 有错误的
		be the envy of...	是令……羡慕/嫉妒的事物

长难句分析:

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?

该句的语法结构较为复杂。句首是 if 引导的条件状语从句; 之后是 why 引导的特殊疑问句做主句; 句末的介宾短语 despite...prospects 做让步状语, 其中包含一个有 what 引导的宾语从句。

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.	最近一项对国家及其把经济增长转化为幸福的能力的年度研究为这个问题带来了些许答案。在研究的 163 个国家中, 英国在保证把经济增长转化为真正改善国民生活方面是表现最差的国家之一。该研究不仅仅是只关注 GDP, 而是衡量了 40 多套不同方面的指标, 包括健康、教育、文明社会投入等, 以更全面地评估各个国家的表现。
--	---

词汇详解:

convert	(使)转换; (使)改变	performer	表现……者; 表演者
shed light on...	使……清楚些	criterion	标准, 准则

长难句分析:

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.

该句的主干为 the UK is one of the poorest performers, 是个主系表结构。表语中, 介词短语 in ensuring...citizens 补充说明“在哪方面表现差”, 其中包含一个宾语从句。句首为地点状语, 标示“范围”。

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 environment.	尽管所有这些国家都面临自己的挑战, 但仍存在许多一致的主题。是的, 自 2008 年全球经济危机以来经济的确开始复苏, 但是在如健康、教育等领域的关键指标上, 主要的经济体一直在持续下滑。然而并不是所有国家都如此。一些相对较贫穷的欧洲国家在文明社会、收入平等和环境等方面都有巨大的进步。
---	---

词汇详解：

consistent	一贯的；前后一致	budding	开始发展的；崭露头角的
		indicator	指示物；指针

长难句分析：

...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.

该句包含两个分句，由转折连词 but 衔接。第一个分句是个 there be 结构，since the 2008 global crash 是时间状语。第二个分句中，in key indicators...education 是介宾短语做方面状语，major economies have continued to decline 是主干。

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.	这是一个富裕国家可以学到的教训：当 GDP 不再被视为衡量国家成功的唯一指标时，世界看起来就大不相同了。
--	--

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.	那么肯尼迪说指的就是，尽管 GDP 是衡量国家经济活动最普遍的方法，但是作为一项衡量指标，他已经显出不足了。GDP 没有考虑到一些重要的因素，如环境质量或教育成果——这些都是能让人们感到幸福的事物。
--	---

词汇详解：

outcome	结果，后果		
---------	-------	--	--

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.	全世界和英国国内的经济增长预计遭受严重打击，这可能会导致我们的幸福和成长所依赖的日常服务减少。但是重新关注提高幸福而不是仅仅担心 GDP 数字的政策制定者可能避免预测的厄运，甚至可以迎来进步。
---	--

词汇详解：

hit	打击；成功；风行一时的事物	doom	厄运，劫数
-----	---------------	------	-------

长难句分析：

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.

该句的基本结构是：...policymakers...could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress..。who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 policymakers。主语后面带了两个并列的谓宾结构 could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress。

四、试题详解

31.Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he _____.

文中引用了罗伯特 · F 肯尼迪的观点，因为他

赞扬了英国的 GDP。

认为 GDP 与幸福密切相关。

误解了 GDP 的作用。

[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 .

对 GDP 的评价不高。

关键词： Robert F. Kennedy。

【答案】 D

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到文章第一段句①: Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." (罗伯特·F·肯尼迪曾经说过，一国的国内生产总值(CDP)可以衡量“一切，除了让生活变得有价值的事情”。)由此可知，罗伯特·F·肯尼迪对 GDP 评价不高，选项 D 正确。

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that _____. 从第二段内容可以推断出，

[A]the UK is reluctant to remodel its economic pattern. 英国不愿意改变其经济模式。

[B]GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK. 英国普遍反对将 GDP 作为衡量成功的标准。

[C]the UK will contribute less to the world economy. 英国将减少对世界经济的贡献。

[D]policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP 英国的决策者对 GDP 的关注较少。

关键词： Paragraph 2 。

【答案】 B

【解析】解答此题的关键是通读对应段后找到四个选项的位置，看哪一个选项与段落中的某句话意思相同。第二段句④和句⑤提到： 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? (通过新近的几项举措，英国的 GDP 一直都是西方世界所羡慕的，有着史上最低的失业率和高速增长的数字。如果一切都发展得那么顺利，那么为什么会有超过 1700 万人投票支持英国退欧，而不顾退欧可能给英国经济前景带来影响的警告？)由此可知，英国对 GDP 并不买账，与此信息相对应的选项刚好是 B，故该项正确。

33. Which of the following is true

关于最近的年度研究，以下哪项是正确的？

about the recent annual study ?

[A]It is sponsored by 163 countries .

该研究由 163 个国家赞助。

[B]It excludes GDP as an indicator.

该研究不以 GDP 作为指标。

[C]Its criteria are questionable .

该研究的标准可疑。

[D]Its results are enlightening .

该研究的结果具有启发意义。

关键词： the recent annual study。

【答案】 D

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到文章第三段。该段首句便体现了题干关键词信息： A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. (最近的一项年度研究调研了各国及其将经济增长转换为幸福安康的能力，使人们对这一问题有了些许了解。)该句说明了此项研究调研的方面以及研究的收获。此信息刚好对应选项 D。

34. In the last two paragraphs,

在最后两段中，作者暗示，

the author suggests that _____.

[A]the UK is preparing for an economic boom.

英国正在为经济的繁荣发展做准备。

[B]high GDP foreshadows an economic decline.

高 GDP 预示着经济下滑。

[C]it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.

必须考虑 GDP 以外的因素。

[D]it requires caution to handle economic issues.

需要谨慎处理经济问题。

关键词：the last two paragraphs。

【答案】C

【解析】解答此类题目时，关键是要通读段落、找到四个选项在段落中的位置，正确答案则是段落中某句话的同义替换。通读第六段，首句提到 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. (所以，肯尼迪指的是，虽然 GDP 一直是衡量各国经济活动最常见的方法，但是它不足以作为衡量的唯一标准。) 由此可知，GDP 不是唯一的衡量标准。接下来的句②进一步解释：GDP 未包含形成人们幸福感的因素。第七段又讲：应该重新专注与改善民生，而不仅仅是担心 GDP 的数字。选项 C 刚好符合此意，特别是选项中的 beyond GDP，故该项正确。

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] Reboot F. Kennedy , a Terminator of GDP
- [D] Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

下列哪一项可作为本文的最佳标题？

- 英国的教训：高 GPD 但缺乏幸福感
- GDP 数据：全球经济形势之窗
- 罗伯特·F·肯尼迪：GDP 的终结者
- 英国退欧：通往幸福安康的通道

关键词：the best title。

【答案】A

【解析】解答此类题目的关键是：通过做完前四道题，大体猜出文章的中心，再通读各段首句验证中心。本文先通过罗伯特·F·肯尼迪的 GDP 观点引出了英国脱欧的话题，接下来的段落作者用大量的事实说明了重视 GDP 的同时还应当考虑其他因素，文章的结尾段提到了民生（或幸福安康）这个重要因素。能够与这些信息相匹配的选项刚好是 A。

Text 4

一、文章总体分析及架构

文章出自 2016 年 6 月 The Christian Science Monitor《基督教科学箴言报》标题 The law's Fine Line Between Graft and Access《贪污和接触在法律上的一线只差》主题为对前州长贪腐案法院裁决的讨论，题材是社会科学。

本文开头先提到美国最高法院对弗吉尼亚州前州长贪腐案的裁决；接下来的段落则进一步说明了法院的立场，对腐败行为的认定标准进行讨论；后面的段落强调了公职人员做事的透明度，不能存在双重标准；最后表明了作者的立场：法院的裁决是打击腐败和官方偏袒行为过程中向前迈出的重要一步。

二、快速审题

36. The underlined sentence (Para.1) most probably shows that the court	第一段中标有下划线的句子最可能表明的内容
37. According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves	根据第四段内容可知认定公务行为腐败的标准
38. The court's ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are	法院的裁决是基于公职人员如何的假设
39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to	需要执行良好的政府透明度法律的目的
40. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is	作者对于法院裁决的态度

三、语篇精读

In a rare unanimous ruling, the U.S 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.	美国最高法院推翻了吉尼亚州罗伯特·麦克唐纳的贪污罪，该项裁决获得了罕见的全票通过。最高法院这样做了，但他同时对他行为的道德标准表示嗤之以鼻，他的行为包括从一家寻求接近改政府的公司那里接受像劳力士手表和法拉利汽车等礼物。
---	---

词汇详解:

unanimous	意见一致的; 一致通过的	conviction	定罪, 判罪; 深信
overturn	推翻; (使) 翻倒	ethic	道德规范; 伦理
corruption	腐败		

长难句分析:

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.

该句的主干为: it did so; it 指代上文中的 the US Supreme Court, did so 指的是 has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor. Robert McDonnell。While holding...conduct 是伴随状语, 与主句形成了对比关系。句末是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句, 修饰先行词 his conduct。

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.

最高法院的判决认为, 麦克唐纳审判中的法官并没有告诉陪审团必须只看麦克唐纳的“官方行为”, 或只看这位前州长在与其职责有关的“具体”和“悬而未决”的问题上的决定。

词汇详解:

trial	审判, 审理; 试验	unsettled	未解决的; 未偿还的; 动荡不定的
-------	------------	-----------	-------------------

长难句分析:

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.

该句的主干为: The high court's decision said+宾语从句 1。宾语从句 1 中还包含 that 引导的宾语从句 2, 宾语从句 2 的宾语部分由两个并列结构一起充当: his "official acts" 和 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.

法官们发现, 除非有明确的意图对那些官员施压, 否则仅是帮助送礼者制造接触到其他官员的机会, 就不算是贪污。

词汇详解:

intent	意图, 目的	pressure	对……施加压力, 强迫
--------	--------	----------	-------------

长难句分析:

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.

该句的主干为 the justices found, 逗号之前的部分是宾语从句。该从句的主干为 Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials is not corruption, 是个主系表结构; unless 引导的条件状语是个插入语。

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".

法院确实认为, 为他人提供“方便之门”而接受好处的行为“令人讨厌”而且“糟糕”。但根据反贿赂法, 必须要有包含具体好处的证据。比如批准某个合同或某条规章。仅仅安排一次会议, 打个电话, 或主持一个活动都不属于“官

	方行为”。
--	-------

词汇详解:

distasteful	令人反感的	concrete	具体的; 混凝土的
nasty	可恶的; 难对付的	approval	批准; 同意
bribery	行贿, 贿赂		

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 of 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.”

法院裁决中对非犯罪性的偏袒行为的定义是合法合理的。当选的领导人必须应该帮助其支持者应对官僚问题, 而不用担心因受贿而被起诉。(38)首席大法官约翰·罗伯茨在法庭上写道, “代表政府的基本契约认为公职人员应听取其选民的意见, 并按其利益行事。

词汇详解:

favoritism	偏袒, 偏心, 偏爱	underlie	构成……的基础; 作为……
criminal	犯罪的, 犯法的	representative	(政体) 代表制的, 代议制的
bureaucratic	官僚(主义)的	assume	以……为前提, 预先假定
prosecution	(被) 刑事起诉	constituent	选民; 成分
compact	协定; 粉饼盒	act on	根据……刑事

长难句分析:

“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.”

该句的主干为...wrote Chief Justice John Roberts, 引语部分为宾语从句。在这个从句中, 主干为: The basic compact...assumes that+宾语从句 2; 宾语从句 2 中, 谓语部分由两个并列结构一起充当: hear from their constituents 和 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.

但是, 这项裁决强化了选民及其当选代表而不是法院的责任来确保接近政府的机会的平等。官员不得只是因为某个个人或团体向其提供竞选捐赠或赠与礼物, 在提供信息或安排会议方面就有所偏袒, 这种诚信要求在政府透明度方面有执行很好的法律, 如官方会议记录、游说规则以及每个当选领导人的财富来源信息。

词汇详解:

reinforce	加强, 强化; 加固; 增援	integrity	正直诚实; 完整
play favorites	偏心	transparency	透明度; 透明

长难句分析:

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.

该句的主干为: This type of integrity requires well-enforced laws。in government transparency 做修饰 well-enforced

laws 的后置定语。such as 后接三个并列的名词短语，一起做 government transparency 的同位语，对其进行补充说明。

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.	对和官方接触机会的偏袒可以煽动公众对贪污的看法。但偏袒并不总是贪污。同时，官员必须避免双重标准，避免对于普通人和富人给予不同的接触机会。如果可以购买“关系”那么民主社会的一个基本前提——即政府对待所有人都应一视同仁——就会被削弱。好的政府取决于对每个人内在价值的理解。
--	--

词汇详解：

fan	煽起，激起；扇	undermine	逐渐消弱或损害
perception	认识，观念；感觉	governance	管理，统治
premise	前提；房屋及土地	rest on	依赖；根据
		inherent	内在的，固有的

The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

法院的裁决是代办贪污和官员偏袒的斗争中向前迈进的一步。

四、试题详解

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.

第一段中加下划线的句子最有可能表明，法院

- 避免对麦克唐奈的职责范围做出定义。
- 在对麦克唐奈的定罪中没有做出让步。
- 鄙视麦克唐奈的行为。
- 拒绝对麦克唐奈的道德标准做出评论。

【答案】C

【解析】解答此题的关键是理解上下文的含义。画线句的上文讲，美国最高法院推翻了对弗吉尼亚州前州长罗伯特·麦克唐奈贪腐案的定罪判决，而画线句的开头是转折词 but，语意一转，说明法院虽然最终推翻了判决，但是对其不道德的行为表示嗤之以鼻，后面的段落则进一步说明了法院不支持麦克唐奈的行为，可见，选项 C 刚好符合此意，故为正确答案。

37. According to Paragraph 4, an official act is

deemed corruptive only if it involves _____.

- [A] leaking secrets intentionally.
- [B] sizable gains in the form of gifts.
- [C] concrete returns for gift-givers.
- [D] breaking contracts officially.

根据第四段内容，公务行为会被视为腐败，只有当它涉及

- 故意泄露秘密。
- 通过礼物的形式获得大量收益。
- 为送礼者提供具体的收益作为回报
- 官方违约。

关键词：an official act。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到第四段。该段句①提到：The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is “distasteful” and “nasty.”（法院确实标示因提供方便而收受好处的行为是“令人反感的”和“可恶的”。）紧接着句②又提到：But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits...（但根据反贿赂法，必须提供给

予具体方便的证据……）。可知，公务行为若被认定为腐败须满足两个条件：一是为送礼者提供方便而收受好处，二是提供给予具体方便的证据。选项 A 符合此意，故为正确答案。

38. The court's ruling is based on the

法院的裁决是基于公职人员_____的假设。

assumption that public officials are _____.

- [A] justified in addressing the needs of their constituents. 有正当理由满足其选民的需要
- [B] qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues. 有资格独立处理官僚问题
- [C] allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters. 可以关注其支持者所关心的问题
- [D] exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism. 免于因偏袒行为而被定罪

关键词：The court's ruling , assumption。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到文章第五段尾句：“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.”（最高法院首席法官约翰·罗伯茨在法庭意见中写道：“基于基本协定的代议制政府假定公职官员将听从选民的呼声，并针对他们关注的问题采取行为。”）题干中的 assumption 对应该句中的 assumes；该句中的 hear from their constituents and act on their concerns 对应选项 A 中 addressing the needs of their constituents，故该项为正确答案。

39. Well-enforced laws in government

需要执行良好的政府透明度法律，目的是

transparency are needed to _____.

- [A] awaken the conscience of officials. 唤醒官员们的良心。
- [B] guarantee fair play in official access. 保证与官方接触的公平性。
- [C] allow for certain kinds of lobbying. 允许某些类型的游说。
- [D] inspire hopes in average people. 给予普通人希望。

关键词：Well-enforced laws in government transparency。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到文章第六段。句③体现了题干关键词信息，但是能体现目的的是该段首句：But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government.（但是，这项裁决强化了公民及其所选代表[非法院]确保与政府平等接触的必要性。）句中的 ensure equality 刚好与选项 B 中的 guarantee fair play 相对应，故该项正确。

40. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is _____.

作者对法院裁决的态度是

- [A] sarcastic. 讽刺。
- [B] tolerant. 宽容。
- [C] skeptical. 怀疑。
- [D] supportive. 支持。

关键词：The author's attitude, the court's ruling。

【答案】D

【解析】解答此类题目的关键是在对应段落中定位后找到作者态度的标志。根据题干关键词定位到文章最后一段：The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.（法院的裁决是打击腐败和官方偏袒行为过程中向前迈出的重要一步。）由此可知，作者的态度是支持的，选项 D 刚好可以体现，故为正确答案。

Part B

一、文章总体分析及架构

Charles Dickens Biography《狄更斯传记》，本文主要介绍了19世纪英国著名作家狄更斯的生平和作品。文章从介绍狄更斯的出生和早期生活开始，叙述了他是如何进入写作生涯的，从狄更斯的首部作品一直介绍到其闻名世界的《雾都孤儿》等作品，这些作品为他赢得了在英国乃至世界范围内的声誉。

二、段落大意

选项 A	本段介绍了狄更斯首部发表的作品，以及他用笔名 Boz 发表的作品为其赢得了一定的声誉。
选项 B	本段介绍了《匹克威克外传》的巨大成功确立了狄更斯的声誉。作品中的塞缪尔·匹克威克也成了家喻户晓的人物。
选项 C	本段主要介绍了狄更斯开始常规性地为著名艺术家的版画进行配文，并反客为主要求艺术家对版画进行改动以适合他所创作的文字。1837年，他的喜剧小说《匹克威克外传》首次以书的形式出版。
选项 D	本段主要对狄更斯进行概述。介绍狄更斯或许是最伟大的19世纪英国小说家，同时也是道德主义者、讽刺作家和社会改革家。他所塑造的情节和人物体现了英国社会的全貌。
选项 E	本段继续介绍：在父亲出狱后，狄更斯的生活情况开始有所改变。他开始在法庭做速记员、在议会做记者，并由此使得他以记者的视角观察周围的生活，他也开始向杂志投稿。
选项 F	本段主要介绍狄更斯的早年生活，包括他在英国的出生地、他的出身、祖辈父辈的职业，以及他的父亲曾经入狱的情况。家庭穷困迫使他很早就去工厂做工，做工和父亲入狱成为他不愿示人的秘密，但这些经历也成为他后来小说创作的基础。
选项 G	本段介绍了狄更斯继《匹克威克外传》之后的几部名著，包括《雾都孤儿》和《尼古拉斯·尼克贝》。这些作品的成功巩固了狄更斯作为英国乃至国际著名作家的地位。

三、试题精解

41、【答案】[F] Dickens was born in Portsmouth

【解析】文章首段是对英国作家查尔斯·狄更斯的总体介绍，纵观其他选项，分别介绍的是他的早期生活以及文学作品。F选项在介绍狄更斯的出生及家庭背景，根据文章结构的延展特点，应该放在最前面。因此确定正确答案为F选项。

42、【答案】[E] Soon after his father's release from prison

【解析】F选项的末尾提到 His father was then imprisoned for debt. The humiliations of his father's imprisonment …，其中 imprison 和 imprisonment 都提示说他的父亲入狱了，这与 E 选项开头的 soon after his father's release from prison 构成了呼应，关键词复现且 soon after 是解题的时间线索。因此确定正确答案为 E 选项。

43、【答案】[A] The first published sketch

【解析】E选项的末尾提到 submitted short sketches to obscure magazines，可知狄更斯向杂志社提交 short sketches(小品剧)，与 A 选项中 The first published sketch 构成了总分逻辑关联，sketch 是关键词复现。因此确定正确答案为 A 选项。

44、【答案】[C] Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared

【解析】A 选项的末尾提到 from then on his sketches, which appeared under the pen name Boz，本句中的关键词词汇 sketches 与 Boz 与 C 选项首句中 Sketches, Boz 形成了原词复现，而且 C 首句出现的 after 一词，确定通过 C 选项与 A 选项也符合时间顺序。因此确定正确答案为 C 选项。

45、【答案】[G] After Pickwick, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world

【解析】本题前面的选项已经给出，分析 B 段落首句，划出标志词大写字母 the Pickwick Papers。浏览选项发现，只有 G 选项首句出现标志词“After Pickwick”，两段形成原词复现，而且通过 G 选项的 after 一词更加确定 G 在 B 之后。因此答案选 G 选项。

四、全文译文

[D]查尔斯·狄更斯或许是最知名的一——对许多人而言甚至是最伟大的——19世纪英国小说家。他也是一个道德主义者、讽刺作家和社会改革家，他塑造了复杂的情节和鲜明的人物，体现了英国社会的全貌。

[F]狄更斯出生在英格兰南部南岸的朴次茅斯。他的父亲是英国海军酬薪办公室的一个职员，这是一个受人尊敬的职位，但社会地位不高。他的祖父母是管家，其仆人的身份社会地位更低，狄更斯后来就隐瞒了他们的背景信息。狄更斯的母亲据说明身于一个稍体面些的家庭。但是在狄更斯出生两年前，他的外公偷窃被抓，后逃往欧洲，再也没有回来。家庭越来越贫困迫使狄更斯12岁就退学，到沃伦黑鞋油仓库工作。在这家鞋油厂里，其他干活儿的男孩

都取笑他为“年轻的绅士”。他的父亲之后因欠债入狱。父亲入狱带来的屈辱以及自己在鞋油厂的工作经历成了狄更斯最大的伤痛，也成了他隐藏最深的秘密。这些经历他甚至无法向妻子吐露，尽管这些为他的小说创作提供了基础。这一点并不为人所知。

[E]他父亲出狱后不久，狄更斯得到了一个更好的工作——在律所当童仆。他自学了速记，因此后来他甚至找到了在法院做速记员、在议会做记者等更好的工作。与此同时，狄更斯用记者的视角来记录他周围的生活，尤其是任何滑稽或不同寻常的事情，并向一些名不见经传的杂志提交短篇作品。

[A]狄更斯的首部发表作品是《在白杨城共进晚餐》，当他发现作品刊登在《月刊》上时热泪盈眶。从此他使用笔名 Boz 在《晚间编年史》上发表作品，这些作品为他赢得了一定的声誉。

[C]《博兹札记》出版后不久，一家出版公司找到了狄更斯，让他每月为当时的著名艺术家罗伯特·西摩所画的系列版画配上一个背景故事，而故事的创意来自于罗伯特·西摩。出于特有的自信，狄更斯反而成功地坚决要求西摩的版画要展现狄更斯自己的故事。在首次尝试之后，狄更斯写信给这位艺术家，要求他改正自己的一幅画作，因为狄更斯觉得那幅画作没有足够忠实于其散文。西摩改了那幅画，然后到他的后院以自杀来表达他的不悦。狄更斯和其出版商仅仅再找了为艺术家来继续。他的喜剧小说《匹克威克外传》在 1836 年和 1837 年连载发表，并在 1837 年首次以书的形式出版。

[B]《匹克威克外传》（如今总所周知的英文名是 The Pickwick Papers）的巨大成功确立了狄更斯的声誉。还由此出现了匹克威克大衣和匹克威克雪茄。而这个胖胖的、戴眼镜的英雄塞缪尔·匹克威克则成了家喻户晓的人物。

[G]继《匹克威克外传》之后，狄更斯陷入了一个更为灰暗的世界。在《雾都孤儿》中，他追溯了一个孤儿从济贫院到伦敦犯罪贫民区的成长经历。他的下一部作品《尼古拉斯·尼克贝》则将《雾都孤儿》的黑暗和《匹克威克外传》的光明组合在一起。这些小说的大受欢迎巩固了狄更斯作为英国乃至全世界著名作家的地位。

Section III Translation

一、文章总体分析

文章来源于英国语言学家戴维·格拉多（David Graddol）的一本书《英语走向何方》（English Next），由英国文化教育协会（British Council）出版。命题人选择了该书的序言部分进行改编，作为 2017 年英语（一）的翻译试题。文章涉及英语语言的发展现状。试题部分多长句，但并没有难句；难度适中，偶有句子翻译成中文时需要把逻辑转换清楚。

二、试题精解

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.

【题目考点】状语从句，同位语从句

【句子结构】该句是结构较复杂的复合句，其结构可以分为两层。第一层是 even as 引导让步状语从句：the number of English speakers expands further；主句是 there be 句型，其中 signs 后面为 that 引导的同位语从句：the global predominance of the language may... 来解释“迹象”的内容。

【重点词汇】expand 意为“扩展，扩大”；predominance 意为“优势，主导地位”；fade 意为“逐渐消失，褪色”，这里引申为“逐渐失去”更加符合汉语表达；foreseeable 意为“可以预见的”。

【参考译文】但是即使当下英语使用者的人群还在进一步扩大，有迹象表明：在可预见的未来，英语可能会逐渐失去其全球主导地位。

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.

【题目考点】定语从句，宾语从句，状语从句的译法

【句子结构】该句是结构复杂的复合句，其结构可以分为两大层。第一大层是句子的主干 His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those，主谓宾结构非常清晰，后面的 among those 是状语表示“在一些人中的骄傲自满”；第二大层是 those 后面三个从句：首先是 who 引导的定语从句来修饰 those，其中里面又有 that 引导的

宾语从句做 believe 的宾语，最后还有一个 so...that... 引导的结果状语从句。

【重点词汇】analysis 意为“分析”;end 这里理解为动词“使结束, 终结”;self-contentedness 意为“骄傲自满”;additional 意为“额外的”;capabilities 是 capability 的复数，意为“能力”。

【参考译文】因此，对于那些认为英语的国际地位无懈可击、甚至觉得他们的年青后辈们不需要学习其他语言的人而言，他的分析可能会给他们的骄傲自大画上一个句号。

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.

【题目考点】插入语，转折并列

【句子结构】这是一个 but 引导的转折并列句。but 前句子主干为 some countries are introducing ...A... to ...B...;but 后是一个简单句，不定式 to achieve fluency in other languages 做目的状语。

【重点词汇】introduce...to... 引进;curriculum 课程;schoolchildren 学童;fluency 流利

【参考译文】众多国家正在将英语引进小学课程，但是，英国学童和学生似乎没有受到更多的鼓励去学会流利地使用其他语言。

49、The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors.

【题目考点】过去分词，并列结构

【句子结构】本句主句为 the changes...present clear and major challenges to... ;identified by David Graddol 过去分词作后置定语修饰 the changes。

【重点词汇】identify：确定，识别;present... to ...：给.....带来.....

【参考译文】大卫·葛拉尔多所发现的变化给教授他国人士英语的英国机构以及更广阔的教育市场带来了显而易见的巨大挑战。

50、It gives a basis to all organizations 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.

【题目考点】定语从句，同位语，宾语从句

【句子结构】这句主句为 It gives a basis...;which 引导的定语从句，修饰 all organizations;逗号后 a basis 是前面 a basis 的同位语，后面的 for 的介词结构做状语表对象;of 后是由 what 引导的宾语从句，表达与 possibilities 的所属关系。

【重点词汇】seek to 致力于，力图

【参考译文】这给所有致力于推广英语学习和使用的机构提供了一个制定规划的依据，让我们能够应对未来完全不同的操作环境里出现的各种可能性。

三、全文译文

英语是世界上国际间交流的主要语言，英语的使用明显在不断增加，持续达数十年。（46）但即使是说英语的人数再进一步扩大的同时，仍有迹象表明，英语的全球性优势地位在可预见的未来可能会逐渐减弱。

在国际、经济、技术和文化等方面复杂的变化可能开始削弱英语作为全球市场交流语言的领先地位。英国那些因语言广泛使用而享有优势的利益集团也因此会面对新的压力，戴维·格拉多的研究强调了这些现实可能出现的情况。（47）有些人可能会认为英语在世界上的地位很稳定，英国的年轻人不需要掌握其他语言；格拉多的分析因此应该会打消这些人的自满情绪。

戴维·格拉多断定，只会说英语这一门语言的毕业生前途黯淡，而来自其他国家会说多门语言的年轻人会有竞争优势，在国际公司或国际组织中会把来自英国的对手比下去。同时，（48）很多国家正把英语纳入小学课程，但是似乎并没有人给予英国的大、中、小学生更多的鼓励，让他们能去熟练的掌握其他语言。

如果听之任之，这样的趋势会削弱英语在国际教育市场的相对优势，而像西班牙语、阿拉伯语、普通话等语言相关教育资源的需求就会增加，使用日语、法语、德语等其他语言进行的国际商业流程外包也会扩大。

（49）戴维·格拉多指出的这些变化明显给英国教他国人民英语的教育机构，还给广大从事教育行业的公司，都带来了巨大的挑战。英语教学机构直接给英国带来了近 13 亿英镑的隐形出口收入，其他与教育相关的出口收入则达每年 100 亿英镑。随着国际教育市场的扩大，在说英语的主要国家留学的国际学生数量最近出现下滑，尤其是如

果还没有阻止这种下滑趋势的有效战略措施，这种趋势仍然有可能持续。

这一研究预测需求可能产生变化，对一点意义非凡。（50）这给试图推广英语学习和使用的所有机构提供了一个制定规划的基本依据，据此去应该对可能出现的一个完全不同的运行环境。这是一个必不可少的、务实的方式。因此无论从哪方面来说，那些想要影响未来的人应该为此做好准备。

Section IV Writing

Part A

一、审题谋篇

写作类型：电子邮件 写作对象：新来的澳大利亚教授 要点：推荐你所在城市的一些旅游景点，并给出推荐原因。

二、范文参考

Dear James Cook,

Welcome to China! I'm writing this email to recommend some scenic spots in Beijing to you so that you can have a wonderful time here.

First of all, you could have a visit to the Summer Palace and Forbidden City, which are renowned for its old buildings and diverse cultures. After that, it is advisable to go to Wang Fujing, where you can have a taste of some delicious local food while enjoying the traditional culture. Finally, you can go to the National Museum, in which some traditional art exhibitions are being held. What do you think of my plan?

I sincerely hope that you could enjoy yourselves in Beijing and it will be my pleasure to be your guide.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

三、万能框架

. Dear George,

I hear that you are planning a sightseeing trip to China, Well, I have just returned from a place I am sure you will enjoy —Xi'an, the capital of Shaanxi Province, and one of the most wonderful tourist destinations in the country.

Xi'an was the capital of thirteen dynasties, and so the place is full of ancient relics. I spent one week there, and didn't have the chance to see even half of them. The major attractions are the Terracotta Warriors and Horses, the Big Wild Goose Pagoda and Banpo Neolithic Village.

Xi'an boasts plenty of modern hotels and restaurants, but they are not cheap, so you need to take this into account. I hope you will have as much fun as I had.

Yours,

Li Ming

Part B

一、审题谋篇

写作类型：议论文 话题类型：人生哲理类 图画说明：图一：拥有很多书却不去读；图二：争取今年读完 20 本书。要点：1) 简要描述图画； 2) 解释图画的寓意； 3) 给出你的评论。

二、范文参考

Portrayed in the two cartoons is a thought-provoking scenario: In the left one, a young man, comfortably lounging on the chair, is looking at his huge bookshelf full of books contentedly, while the other, in the right drawing, is determined to finish reading 20 books in a year.

By this scenario, the cartoonist is trying to awaken us to the importance of reading and sticking to our goals. It is universally held that with the advance of modern society, only those equipped with updated knowledge are most likely to reach the summit of their success, which can only be achieved through constant reading. Nevertheless, without actions, our objectives are bound to be a fantasy. Indeed, people fail always because they stop trying, not because they encounter invincible difficulties.

From what has been mentioned above, we may reasonably arrive at the conclusion that only those who keep learning

and cherish the spirit of persistence have opportunities to succeed. Action always speaks louder than words. If you understand and adhere to this principle in your study and work, you will definitely benefit greatly.

三、万能框架

As we can see from the picture _____. It is obvious that _____.

The picture does reflect a thought-provoking social phenomenon which is not uncommon in China now. The young people always give up because the problem is beyond their ability to cope with. At a superficial level, it seems to be somewhat reasonable, but when weighing it in our mind, we can find there is an apparent tendency underlying this phenomenon: a lack of _____. Firstly, we live in a dynamic world with various difficulties. We can do nothing but face them. Secondly, attitude is the key to taking the first step._____, you will find the problem is not as “huge” as you imagined. Take ourselves for example. The National Entrance Test for M.A/M.S. Candidates seems to be a horrible monster in front of us. Some people give up, some persist. Therefore, with _____ and right assessment of the difficulties, exert ourselves, and then we will solve all the problems.

On the whole, I believe we young people should face the difficulties in a proper way. Nothing is impossible. Just do it.