

2022 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题

答案与解析

Section I Use of English (10 points)

一、试题解析

【答案】

1. [A] coined
2. [C] compared
3. [D] Though
4. [C] hinted at
5. [D] differs
6. [B] evidence
7. [C] argued
8. [B] forming
9. [A] analogous
10. [D] even
11. [C] perspective
12. [B] reducing
13. [A] However
14. [C] superficially
15. [B] level
16. [D] added
17. [A] chances
18. [A] danger
19. [D] recognizes
20. [B] poor

【解析】

1. 【答案】 [A] coined

【解析】逻辑关系题。分号提示分号前后语义一致。根据分号前的 first（首次）和 took root（生根）可知，plants have some degree of consciousness（植物有某种程度的意识）在当时是种新思想。据此推断，the term “plant neurobiology”是个新概念。A 项 coined 表示“创造（新

词语)”，代入后符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 A 项。

干扰项：B 项 discovered (发现)，C 项 collected (收集) 和 D 项 issued (发布) 均不符合原文语义。

2. 【答案】[C] compared

【解析】固定搭配题。分号提示分号前后语义一致。根据分号前 plants have some degree of consciousness (植物有某种程度的意识) 可知：植物有意识。这种意识与空白处后的 intelligence in animals (动物的智力) 二者存在相似性。C 项 compared 与 to 构成固定搭配，表示“表明……与……相似；将……比作”，代入后符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 C 项。

干扰项：其余各项均可与 to 构成不同的搭配，A 项 attributed to (把……归因于)，B 项 directed to (把……对准……) 和 D 项 confined to (把……限定在……) 均不符合原文语义。

3. 【答案】[D] Though

【解析】逻辑关系题。本题考查句内逻辑关系，比较本句前后两个半句语义，即 plants lack brains (植物缺乏大脑) 和 the firing of electrical signals in their stems and leaves nonetheless triggered responses (然而，茎和叶发射的电信号触发了反应)，可知二者存在语义相反。D 项 Though (虽然，尽管) 提示让步关系，属于语义相反，符合原文逻辑关系。所以，本题答案为 D 项。

干扰项：A 项 Unless (除非)，B 项 When (当……时)，C 项 Once (一旦)，均不符合原文语义和逻辑关系。

4. 【答案】[C] hinted at

【解析】固定搭配题。根据空白处前后的 responses (反应) 和 consciousness (感觉；意识) 语义可知，前者是后者的一种信号。C 项 hinted at 为固定搭配，表示“暗示，透露”，代入后符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 C 项。

干扰项：A 项 coped with (处理，对付)，B 项 consisted of (由……构成)，D 项 extended to (将范围扩大至……) 均不符合原文语义。

5. 【答案】[D] differs

【解析】语境题。根据本段段首 such an idea is untrue 对上段观点 (植物意识和动物智力存在相似性) 的否定可知：植物意识和动物智力并不相似。所以，本题所考查的 it (指代 Plant biology) 和 that of animals (that 指代 biology) 之间的语义关系为二者相异。D 项 differs (相异，不同于) 代入后符合原文语义和逻辑关系。所以，本题答案为 D 项。

干扰项：A 项 suffers (受苦，受难)，B 项 benefits (得益于)，C 项 develops (发展，变化) 均不符合原文语义和逻辑关系。

6. 【答案】[B] evidence

【解析】语境题。上句 such an idea is untrue 是对上段末句 (植物的反应体现其意识) 的否定，也就是说，本段主要观点为：植物没有意识 (智力)。本句 so-called 6 of plants' intelligence is inconclusive (所谓的“植物智力”的 6 是没有说服力的) 也需与本段主要观点保持一致。B 项 evidence (证据) 代入后符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 B 项。

干扰项：A 项 acceptance (同意，认可)，C 项 cultivation (种植，栽培)，D 项 creation (创造) 均不符合原文语义。

7. 【答案】[C] argued

【解析】语境题。比较本句 scientists have 7 that plants possess neuron-like cells that…（科学家们一直 7 植物具有……神经元样细胞）和下句 They 10 claimed that plants have 'brain-like command centers'……（他们 10 声称植物……有“大脑般的指挥中心”），可知，二者结构相似：scientists 和 They，后者指代前者，二者同义；plants 原词复现；possess（拥有）与 have 二者同义。所以，空白处语义与下句对应位置的 claimed（声称）语义相近。C 项 argued（主张，提出理由说明）符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 C 项。

干扰项：A 项 doubted（怀疑），B 项 denied（否认），D 项 requested（要求），均不符合原文语义。

8. 【答案】[B] forming

【解析】语境题。比较空白处前 neuron-like cells that…（……神经元样细胞）和空白处后 a plant nervous system（植物神经系统），可知，前者是后者的构成要素。B 项 forming（使形成）代入后符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 B 项。

干扰项：A 项 adapting（使适应），C 项 repairing（补救，纠正）和 D 项 testing（测验，考查）均不符合原文语义。

9. 【答案】[A] analogous

【解析】语境题。比较空白处前 a plant nervous system（植物神经系统）和空白处后 that in animals（动物的神经系统，其中，that 指代 a nervous system）可知，二者同为神经系统。A 项 analogous 表示“相似的，类似的”，代入后符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 A 项。

干扰项：B 项 essential（必不可少的），C 项 suitable（适用的）和 D 项 sensitive（敏感的）均不符合原文语义。

10. 【答案】[D] even

【解析】逻辑关系题。本题考查句间逻辑关系，比较本句 claimed that plants have 'brain-like command centers'（声称植物拥有“大脑般的指挥中心”）和上句 some scientists have 7 that plants possess neuron-like cells（一些科学家一直 7 植物拥有神经元样细胞）语义可知，从对「植物有意识」的论证力度上来说，“大脑般的指挥中心”比“神经元样细胞”更进一层。D 项 even（甚至）提示递进关系，符合原文逻辑关系。所以，本题答案为 D 项。

干扰项：A 项 just（仅仅），B 项 ever（从来，在任何时候），C 项 still（还，还是），均不符合原文语义和逻辑关系。

11. 【答案】[C] perspective

【解析】逻辑关系题。This+空白处指代上段提到的信息；上段主要提出了 Taiz 的观点、论点，因此空白处语义表示观点、论点。C 项 perspective（观点）是对该句的概括，代入后符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 C 项。

干扰项：A 项 restriction（限制），B 项 experiment（实验），D 项 demand（要求），均不符合原文语义和逻辑关系。

12. 【答案】[B] reducing

【解析】固定搭配题。空白处所在的状态语结构，是对主句谓语 simplify（使简化）的一种伴随状态，所以，空白处语义与 simplify（使简化）语义相近。B 项 reducing 与介词 to 搭配，

表示“将……概括为（或简化为）”，代入后符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 B 项。

干扰项：其余各项均可与介词 to 构成不同搭配，A 项 attaching...to...（把……固定在……上），C 项 returning...to...（把……带回……，把……送回……），D 项 exposing...to...（向……显露……），均不符合原文语义。

13. 【答案】[A] However

【解析】逻辑关系题。本题考查句间逻辑关系，比较空白处前 cells in plants also communicate through electrical signals（植物中的细胞也通过电信号沟通）和空白处后 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（植物中的信号传导只是 14 类似于复杂动物大脑中的放电，而动物大脑不只是“通过电进行交流的大量细胞”）语义，可知，空白处前后存在语义相反：前者的 also（也）强调植物和动物（在信号沟通方式上）的相似之处，后者的 only...similar（仅仅……相似的）弱化了该相似。A 项 However（然而）体现转折，属于语义相反，符合原文逻辑关系。所以，本题答案为 A 项。

干扰项：B 项 Moreover（而且），C 项 Therefore（因此），D 项 Otherwise（否则），均不符合原文逻辑关系。

14. 【答案】[C] superficially

【解析】语境题。根据后半句 which is more than “a mass of cells that communicate by electricity（动物大脑不只是“通过电进行交流的大量细胞”）可知，动物大脑更复杂，动物大脑和植物智力间更多的是相异，所以，前半句的相似（similar）是并不充分的。C 项 superficially（表面上地）代入后符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 C 项。

干扰项：A 项 temporarily（临时地），B 项 literally（真正地，确实地），D 项 imaginarily（虚构地），均不符合原文语义。

15. 【答案】[B] level

【解析】语境题。根据本句 For consciousness to evolve, a brain with a threshold 15 of complexity and capacity is required（意识想要进化，需要一个具有起始 15 的复杂性和容量的大脑）并结合 threshold（起始的）语义可知，本句对 complexity and capacity（复杂性和容量）的要求（required）是一种程度上的要求。B 项 level（水平）代入后符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 B 项。

干扰项：A 项 list（清单），C 项 label（标签），D 项 load（负荷），均不符合原文语义。

16. 【答案】[D] added

【解析】语境题。本句是引语，出自 he，he 指代上段末句 Taiz，观察发现：上段末句也是出自 Taiz 的引语。比较上段末句 a complex animal brain, which is more than “a mass of cells that communicate by electricity（动物大脑不只是“通过电进行交流的大量细胞”）和本句 For consciousness to evolve, a brain with a threshold 15 of complexity and capacity is required（为了使意识进化，需要一个具有起始 15 的复杂性和容量的大脑）语义，可知，后者在对前者作进一步阐述。D 项 added（补充说，继续说）代入后最符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 D 项。

干扰项：A 项 recalled（记起，回忆起），B 项 agreed（表示“同意，赞同”，用于与别人观点

相同时)，C 项 questioned（怀疑），均不符合原文语义。

17. 【答案】[A] chances

【解析】逻辑关系题。Since（由于）提示因果关系：plants don't have nervous systems（植物没有神经系统）为因，the 17 that they have consciousness are effectively zero（它们所拥有意识的 17 实际上为零）为果。由因推果可知，缺乏神经系统，意识也不会存在。A 项 chances（机会，可能性）代入后符合原文语义和逻辑关系。所以，本题答案为 A 项。

干扰项：B 项 risks（风险），C 项 excuses（借口），D 项 assumptions（假定，假设）均不符合原文语义和逻辑关系。

18. 【答案】[A] danger

【解析】逻辑关系题。so（所以）提示句内因果关系：so 前为因，so 后为果。根据 run away from（回避）可知，空白处语义为负面倾向。借助果，即 so 后的 threat（威胁）可知，空白处语义与“威胁”语义相近。A 项 danger（危险）代入后符合原文语义和逻辑关系。所以，本题答案为 A 项。

干扰项：B 项 failure（失败），C 项 warning（警告），D 项 control（控制）均不符合原文语义和逻辑关系。

19. 【答案】[D] recognizes

【解析】逻辑关系题。and 提示顺承关系，属于语义一致：19 a threat（19 一种威胁）与 can feel pain（可感知疼痛）二者结构相似，语义相近。D 项 recognizes（识别）代入后符合原文语义和逻辑关系。所以，本题答案为 D 项。

干扰项：A 项 represents（代表，意味着），B 项 includes（包括），C 项 reveals（揭示，显示），均不符合原文语义和逻辑关系。

20. 【答案】[B] poor

【解析】逻辑关系题。so 提示因果关系：Plants can't run away...（植物不能逃离……）为因，investing energy in a body system which 19 a threat and can feel pain would be a very 20 evolutionary strategy（把能量投入到在一个 19 威胁并能感知疼痛的身体系统将是一种非常 20 的进化策略）为果。由此推知，因为（即使植物能感知到疼痛也）不能逃掉，所以把能量投入到在一个能……威胁和感知疼痛的身体系统上，是一种非常 20 的进化策略，即本句意在指出：既然不能跑，那么就无须进化到可以感受疼痛。所以，空白处的语义应为负面的，能体现出进化到能……威胁和感知疼痛是种不够好的策略。B 项 poor（不好的，次的，差的）代入后符合原文语义。所以，本题答案为 B 项。

干扰项：A 项 humble（不大的，没有特别之处的），C 项 practical（有用的，适用的）和 D 项 easy（容易的，轻易的）均不符合原文语义。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

【解析】

21. 【答案】[A] maintaining their plastic items

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 Paragraph 1 和 museums are faced with difficulties in 定位到第一段⑦句：All of which creates huge headaches for institutions, such as museums, trying to preserve culturally important objects.(所有这些给一些机构带来了巨大的麻烦，比如试图保护具有重要文化意义的物品的博物馆)。其中 all of which 指代上文③至⑥句所提到的塑料材料的种种问题：But some plastic materials change over time ... melt into sludge.(一些塑料材料随着时间的推移而改变……融化成污泥)，可见，博物馆在维护其塑料藏品方面有困难。A 项 maintaining their plastic items(维护他们的塑料藏品)是对③至⑦句的概括总结，maintain 对应 preserve。所以本题选 A。

22. 【答案】[C] inherently flawed

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 Van Oosten believes that certain plastic objects are 定位到第二段①句(其中 certain plastic objects 对应 Certain artifacts)：Certain artifacts are especially vulnerable because some pioneers in plastic art didn't always know how to mix ingredients properly, says Thea van Oosten(Thea van Oosten 说，某些手工艺品特别脆弱，因为一些塑料艺术的先驱并不总是知道如何正确地混合原料)。可见，某些塑料艺术品在制作过程中就存在原料未能正确混合的问题，导致塑料艺术品本身就存在缺陷。C 项 inherently flawed(本身存在缺陷)是对①句的概括总结。所以本题选 C。

23. 【答案】[D] prevent them from further damage

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 Museums stopped exhibiting some of Gilardi's artworks to 定位到第四段②③句。②句指出 It's especially vulnerable to light damage, and by the mid-1990s, Gilardi's pumpkins, roses, and other figures were splitting and crumbling(它极易受到光的损害，到了 20 世纪 90 年代中期，Gilardi 的南瓜、玫瑰和其他图形都在分裂和破碎)，③句继而指出 Museums locked some of them away in the dark(博物馆把其中一些锁在黑暗中)。可见，博物馆将之封存在黑暗中是为了避免其遭受更多的光损害。D 项 prevent them from further damage(避免它们受到进一步的损害)是对②③句的合理推断。所以本题选 D。

24. 【答案】[D] challenging

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 preservation of plastics 定位到第六段①句：Despite success stories like van Oosten's, preservation of plastics will likely get harder(尽管有 van Oosten 这样的成功案例，但塑料的保存可能会变得更加困难)。D 项 challenging(挑战性的)是对 get harder 的同义替换。所以本题选 D。

25. 【答案】[B] has profound historical significance

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 Ferreira 和 preservation of plastic artifacts 定位到第七段②③句。②句指出 archaeologists first defined the great material ages of human history—Stone Age, Iron Age, and so on—after examining artifacts in museums(考古学家在检查了博物馆中的文物后，首先确定了人类历史上伟大的物质时代——石器时代、铁器时代等等)，③句承接②句指出 We now live in an age of plastic ... “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.”(我们现在生活在塑料时代……“我们决定收集什么，我们决定保存什么……将对我们未来的形象产生重大影响。”)。可见，我们对塑料工艺品的保存对于未来定义我们的时代意义重大。B 项 has

profound historical significance(具有深远的历史意义)是对②③句的概括总结。所以本题选 B。

Text 2

【解析】

26. 【答案】 [C] reassess the necessity of college education

【解析】 本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 Generation Z 和 should 定位到第一段①句(其中 should 对应 need to): 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(当最新一批学生填写本科申请表并权衡他们的选择时,或许值得思考的是学位的意义、目的和价值发生了怎样的变化,以及 Z 世代在开启他们教育旅程的第三阶段时需要考虑什么)。C 项 reassess the necessity of college education(重新审视大学教育的必要性)是对①句内容的适度推断,其中 college education(大学教育)对应 degree(大学学位)。所以本题选 C。

27. 【答案】 [B] the shrinking value of a degree

【解析】 本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 The percentage of UK graduates 和 non-graduate roles 定位到第二段⑤句: Today, 28 per cent of graduates in the UK are in non-graduate roles, a percentage which is double the average among OECD countries(如今,英国有 28%的大学毕业生从事非大学毕业生的工作,这一比例是经合组织国家平均水平的两倍)。本句无法解题,根据定位句中的数字“28 per cent”可知,该句为论据,且该句位于段尾,所以需要往上文寻找论点解题。再找到前文的论点: As degrees became universal, they became devalued(随着大学学位变得普遍,它们也贬值了)。B 项 the shrinking value of a degree(大学学位的贬值)是对③句的同义替换,其中 shrinking value 对应 devalued, degree 为原词复现。所以本题选 B。

28. 【答案】 [C] employers are taking a realistic attitude to degrees

【解析】 本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 a good sign 定位到第四段①句(其中 good 对应原文的 Thankfully): Thankfully, there are signs that this is already happening(值得庆幸的是,有迹象表明这种情况已经发生了)。该句无法解题,需继续看下文。结合②句 Employers have long seen the advantages of hiring school leavers who often prove themselves to be more committed and loyal employees than graduates(雇主早就看到了雇用中学毕业生的好处,因为中学毕业生经常证明他们是比大学毕业生更尽职、更忠诚的员工)和③句 Many too are seeing the advantages of scrapping a degree requirement for certain roles(许多雇主也逐渐意识到取消某些岗位对学位的要求所带来的好处)可知,雇主对待大学学位的态度发生转变, C 项 employers are taking a realistic attitude to degrees(雇主对大学学位采取现实的态度)是对②句和③句内容的概括总结。所以本题选 C。

29. 【答案】 [D] further their studies in a specific field

【解析】 本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 Paragraph 5 和 those with one degree 定位到第五段④句: When more and more of us have a degree, it makes sense to have two(当我们中越来越多的人拥有学位时,拥有两个学位是明智的),结合②句 it pays to have specific knowledge or

skills(拥有特定的知识或技能是值得的)可知, 作者建议有一个学位的人在特定领域继续进修深造。D 项 further their studies in a specific field(在特定领域继续进修深造)是对②句和④句的概括总结。所以本题选 D。

30. 【答案】 [A] Lifelong learning will define them.

【解析】 本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 Generation Z 和 the last two paragraph 定位到第六段①句: they will need to be constantly up-skilling throughout their career to stay employable(他们需要在整个职业生涯中不断提升技能, 以保持就业能力), 结合③句 Education, and not just knowledge gained on campus, will be a core part of Generation Z's career trajectory(教育以及不仅仅是在校园里获得的知识, 将成为 Z 世代职业轨迹的核心部分)可知, Z 世代将终身学习。A 项 Lifelong learning will define them(终身学习将是他们的特征)是对①句和③句的概括总结。所以本题选 A。

Text 3

【答案】

31. [B] received favorable responses

32. [A] art can offer audiences easy access to science

33. [A] their role may be underestimated

34. [B] It exemplified the valuable art-science alliances.

35. [C] should do more than communicating science

【解析】

31. 【答案】 [B] received favorable responses

【解析】 本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 Paragraph 1 和 art-science collaborations 定位到第一段②句, ②句句首 These 指代①句中的四个形容词, 故而可继续定位至①句。①②句指出 Enlightening, challenging, stimulating, fun ... were some of the words that Nature readers used to describe their experience of art-science collaborations(启发、挑战、刺激、有趣……是《自然》杂志的读者用来描述他们的艺术与科学合作经历的一些词汇), 下文③句继而指出 Nearly 40% of the roughly 350 people who responded to ... almost all said they would consider doing so in future(在 350 名左右的受访者中, 近 40% 的人表示……几乎所有人都说他们将来会考虑这样做)。由此可知, 《自然》杂志收到的读者对于艺术和科学合作的反应都是正面的。B 项 received favorable responses(收到了良好的反应)是对第一段①②③句的概括总结。所以本题选 B。

32. 【答案】 [A] art can offer audiences easy access to science

【解析】 本题为例证题。根据题干关键词 The reworked version of The Four Seasons 定位到例子所在句, 即第三段①句。再找到前面的论点句(第二段③句): Artists help scientists reach a broader audience and make emotional connections that enhance learning(艺术家帮助科学家接触到更广泛的观众, 并建立情感联系, 从而促进学习)。A 项 art can offer audiences easy access to science(艺术可以让观众很容易地接触到科学)是对该句的概括总结。所以本题选 A。

33. 【答案】 [A] their role may be underestimated

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 Some artists seem to worry about in the art-science partnership 定位到第四段①②③句(③句中的 Their 指代 artists)。②句指出 several respondents noted that artists do not simply assist scientists with their communication requirements(一些受访者指出, 艺术家不仅仅是帮助科学家满足他们的传播需求), 其中 several respondents 指代 artists, ③句继而指出 Nor should their work be considered only as an object of study(他们的工作也不应仅仅被视为研究对象)。可见艺术家在强调自己的作用被低估了。A 项 their role may be underestimated(他们的作用可能被低估了)是对②③句的合理推断。所以本题选 A。

34. 【答案】 [B] It exemplified the valuable art-science alliances.

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 CAVS 定位到第五段①句。该句无法解题, 需结合上下文。第四段④句指出 The alliances are most valuable when scientists and artists have a shared stake in a project …(当科学家和艺术家在一个项目中拥有共同的利益……时, 这个联盟是最有价值的);第五段①句继而介绍了“探索技术在文化中的作用”的 CAVS 研究中心, 第五段③句介绍该研究中心的项目内容 Light was a something that both artists and scientists had an interest in(光是艺术家和科学家都感兴趣的东西), 符合第四段④句所提出的联盟最有价值的条件——“科学家和艺术家在一个项目中拥有共同的利益”, 故该研究中心是最有价值的艺术家和科学家的联盟。B 项 It exemplified the valuable art-science alliances(它体现了艺术与科学有价值的联盟)是对第五段提及 CAVS 的作用的概括总结, 所以本题选 B。

35. 【答案】 [C] should do more than communicating science

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 the last paragraph 和 art-science collaborations 定位到第六段②句(其中 collaborations 对应 tie-ups): The reach of art-science tie-ups need to go beyond the necessary purpose of research communication(艺术与科学的联系需要超越传播科学研究这一必要目的)。C 项 should do more than communicating science(应该做的不仅仅是传播科学)是对 need to go beyond the necessary purpose of research communication 的同义替换。所以本题选 C。

Text 4

【答案】

36. [D] protect the rights of ordinary workers

37. [A] hinder business development

38. [D] Dismissing poorly performing managers.

39. [B] Employees suffer from salary cuts.

40. [D] is difficult to put into practice

【解析】

36. 【答案】 [D] protect the rights of ordinary workers

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 personal grievance 和 are intended to 定位到第二段①句(其中 are intended to 对应 were designed to): Personal grievance procedures were designed to guard the jobs of ordinary workers from “unjustified dismissals”(个人申诉程序旨在保护普通员工免于遭受“不正当的解雇”)。D 项 protect the rights of ordinary workers(保护普通员工的权

益)是对①句中 guard the jobs of ordinary workers from “unjustified dismissals”的概括总结, 其中 guard 对应 protect, ordinary workers 为原词复现。所以本题选 D。

37. 【答案】[A] hinder business development

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 Paragraph 3 和 provisions 定位到第三段①句: But these provisions create difficulties for businesses when applied to highly paid managers and executives(但当这些规定适用于高薪经理和主管时, 会给企业带来困难), 该句无法解题, 需结合下文。第三段②句指出 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(正如无数的董事会和企业主将证明的那样, 限制企业解雇表现不佳的高薪经理, 会阻碍企业提高生产率和整体业绩), A 项 hinder business development(阻碍企业发展)是对①句中 create difficulties for businesses 和②句中 a handbrake on boosting productivity and overall performance 的概括总结。所以本题选 A。

38. 【答案】[D] Dismissing poorly performing managers.

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 the Productivity Commission 定位到第五段②句: 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(事实上, 在《关于新西兰生产率悖论的国际视角》中, 生产力委员会指出, 管理能力的低下是该国生产率增长记录不佳的一个原因), 由此可推知, 生产力委员会可能会支持解雇表现不佳的经理, D 项 Dismissing poorly performing managers(解雇表现不佳的经理)是对②句内容的适度推断。所以本题选 D。

39. 【答案】[B] Employees suffer from salary cuts.

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 ERA’s unjustified dismissal procedures 定位到第六段①句: Nor are highly paid managers themselves immune from the harm caused by the ERA’s unjustified dismissal procedures(高薪经理自身也无法免受雇佣关系法中不正当解雇程序所造成的伤害)。该句无法解题, 需继续看下文。②③句进一步解释①句, 阐述不正当解雇程序对经理的不利影响。④句 And 之后补充解释不正当解雇程序对于员工的影响, 即 firms pay staff less because firms carry the burden of the employment arrangement going wrong(企业支付给员工更少的工资, 因为企业承担了雇佣安排出差错的责任), B 项 Employees suffer from salary cuts(员工被降薪)是对④句中 firms pay staff less 的同义替换。所以本题选 B。

40. 【答案】[D] is difficult to put into practice

【解析】本题为细节题。根据题干关键词 the “high-income threshold” in Australia 定位到第八段①句: 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(澳大利亚应对不正当解雇悖论的办法是, 将收入超过特定“高收入门槛”的员工排除在该国不正当解雇法的保护范围之外), 该句无法解题, 需继续看下文。第八段③句指出 However, the mechanisms proposed were unwieldy and the Bill was voted down following the change in government later that year(然而, 上述提出的机制太过复杂, 难以实行, 新西兰的法案也在当年晚些时候在政府换届后被投票否决), D 项 is difficult to put into practice(难以付诸实施)是

对③句中 the mechanisms proposed were unwieldy 的适度推断。所以本题选 D。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part B

【答案】

41. [F] Zoos should have been closed down as they prioritize money making over animals' well-being.

42. [C] While animals in captivity deserve sympathy, zoos play significant role in starting young people down the path of related sciences.

43. [A] Zoos, which spare no effort to take care of animals, should not be subjected to unfair criticism.

44. [D] Zoos save people trips to wilderness areas and thus contribute to wildlife conservation.

45. [G] Marris distorts our findings which actually prove that zoos serve as an indispensable link between man and nature.

【解析】

41. 【答案】 [F] Zoos should have been closed down as they prioritize money making over animals' well-being.

【解析】 本题需要总结 Teri Byrd 的观点，观点句一般会在转折句、首句和末句。结合第一段末句 They are profitable institutions whose bottom line is much more important than the condition of the animals (它们是贪图利润的机构，其盈亏底线远比动物的生存状况重要得多) 和第二段的末句 it's past time to eliminate zoos from our culture (早该将动物园从文化中移除出去了)，Teri Byrd 建议关停动物园，因为他们优先考虑钱，而不是动物的健康，故本题答案为 F 项。

42. 【答案】 [C] While animals in captivity deserve sympathy, zoos play significant role in starting young people down the path of related sciences.

【解析】 本题需要总结 Karen R. Sime 的观点，观点句一般会在转折句、首句和末句。优先看转折，第一段末句也是转折句 But she underestimates the educational value of zoos (但她低估了动物园的教育价值)，说明 Sime 更看重动物园的教育意义，故本题答案为 C 项。

43. 【答案】 [A] Zoos, which spare no effort to take care of animals, should not be subjected to unfair criticism.

【解析】 本题需要总结 Greg Newberry 的观点，观点句一般会在转折句、首句和末句。优先看转折，第二段④句是转折句，But they are the exception, not the norm that Ms. Marris implies (但是悲剧[they 指代上一句中的 tragedies]是例外情况，而不是 Mr.Marris 暗指的一直在发生的事情)，可初步判断 Newberry 不同意 Mr. Marries 的观点，需要进一步寻找 Mr. Marries 的观点，在 第一段 Emma Marris' article is an insult and a disservice to the thousands of passionate, dedicated people who work tirelessly to improve the lives of animals and protect our planet (Emma Marris 的文章是对成千上万充满激情和奉献精神的人们的侮辱和伤害，他们

不知疲倦地努力改善动物的生活和保护我们的地球),由此可知, Newberry 认为 Emma Marris 用莫须有的罪名指责动物园的工作人员, 故本题答案为 A 项。

44. 【答案】 [D] Zoos save people trips to wilderness areas and thus contribute to wildlife conservation.

【解析】 本题需要总结 Dean Gallea 的观点, 观点句一般会在转折句、首句和末句。优先看转折, 第一段②句 But I believe that well-run zoos ... do serve a higher purpose (但我相信运营良好的动物园……确实为一个更高的目标服务), 下文③句具体阐释“更高的目标”即如果没有动物园, 很多人会被好奇心驱使, 然后去野外寻找、打扰甚至捕捉野生动物。故本题答案为 D 项。

45. 【答案】 [G] Marris distorts our findings which actually prove that zoos serve as an indispensable link between man and nature.

【解析】 本题需要总结 John Fraser 的观点, 观点句一般会在转折句、首句和末句。本题无转折, 可首先看第一段首句 Emma Marris selectively describes and misrepresents the findings of our research (Emma Marris 有选择地描述和歪曲我们的研究结果), 对应 G 项的 Marris distorts our findings (Marris 曲解了我们的研究), 故本题答案为 G 项。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part C

【参考译文】

46. 即使是对许多好好研读过这段时期历史的人来说, 他们也不知道这也是一场创造密码的人和破解密码的人之间的较量。

47. 它(书中)列出了许多从西班牙的法国军队那里缴获的密码文件, 这些文件的秘密已经被英军指挥部的一位军官乔治·斯科维尔揭露了出来。

48. 他(阿曼)无法精细分析这位鲜为人知的军官是否对那场国家间的大规模战争起到作用, 也无法确切地告诉我们更多有关他本人的任何事情。

49. 在拿破仑战争期间, 可能有很多间谍和情报官员, 但通常很难找到他们实际提供或研究过的资料。

50. 正如密码破译在争夺西班牙的斗争中有其更广泛的意义, 他在晋升途径上的尝试也提供了很多关于英国社会的信息。

【解析】

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.

【译文】 即使是对许多好好研读过这段时期历史的人来说(1 分), 他们也不知道这也是一场创造密码的人和破解密码的人之间的较量(1 分)。

【重难点】 and this is unknown ... the period 为插入语, 起强调的作用, 翻译时可提前置于句首, 其中 well read about the period 为形容词短语作后置定语, 修饰 people, well read 意为

“博学的”;主干为 It was also a battle;between those who ... broke them 为介词短语作后置定语,翻译时放所修饰的名词 battle 前,译为“……的较量”,且 who made codes 和 who broke them 为定语从句,修饰各自前面的 those,因从句较短,翻译时放在所修饰先行词 those 前即可,译为“创造密码的人”和“破解密码的人”。

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.

【译文】它(书中)列出了许多从西班牙的法国军队那里缴获的密码文件(1 分),这些文件的秘密已经被英军指挥部的一位军官乔治·斯科维尔揭露了出来(1 分)。

【重难点】in code 为介词短语作后置定语,意为“使用密码的”,此处 documents in code 即为“密码文件”;that had been ... Spain 和 whose secrets ... British headquarters 为两个定语从句,由并列连词 and 连接,修饰名词词组 documents in code,其中第一个定语从句翻译时可放所修饰名词词组前,译为“从西班牙的法国军队那里缴获的密码文件”,翻译第二个定语从句时,可将从句引导词 whose 译为先行词“这些文件的”,然后顺译即可;an officer in British headquarters 为 George Scovell 的同位语,对其进行解释说明,其中, in British headquarters 为介词短语作定语,修饰 officer,翻译时放所修饰名词前,译为“英军指挥部的一位军官”,且此处同位语说明了 George Scovell 的身份,根据汉语先介绍人物身份再说人名的习惯,可译为“英军指挥部的一位军官乔治·斯科维尔”。

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.

【译文】他(阿曼)无法精细分析(0.5 分)这位鲜为人知的军官是否对那场国家间的大规模战争起到作用(1 分),也无法确切地告诉我们更多有关他本人的任何事情(0.5 分)。

【重难点】could not analyze ... between nations 和 indeed tell us ... himself 为两个“谓语+宾语”的结构,由并列连词 or 连接;what this obscure officer ... between nations 为宾语从句,作 analyze 的宾语,其中 may or may not 可以灵活译为“是否”,宾语从句整体翻译为“这位鲜为人知的军官是否对那场国家间的大规模战争起到作用”。

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.

【译文】在拿破仑战争期间,可能有很多间谍和情报官员(1 分),但通常很难找到他们实际提供或研究过的资料(1 分)。

【重难点】There may have been ... the Napoleonic Wars 和 it is usually extremely difficult ... worked on 由并列连词 but 连接;其中 during the Napoleonic Wars 为介词短语作状语,修饰句子,翻译时需要前置翻译,intelligence officer 意为“情报人员”,the Napoleonic Wars 意为“拿破仑战争”;it is usually ... worked on 为形式主语句型,it 为形式主语,to find ... worked on 是真正的主语,翻译时遵循整体顺译原则,但其中 they actually provided or worked on 为省略引导词的定语从句,修饰 material,因其较短,翻译时提至先行词前译出。

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.

【译文】正如密码破译在争夺西班牙的斗争中有其更广泛的意义(1 分)，他在晋升途径上的尝试也提供了很多关于英国社会的信息(1 分)。

【重难点】just as ... so...为固定的句式结构，意为“正如……，……也一样”；code breaking 意为“密码破译”；in the struggle for Spain 为介词短语作状语，修饰谓语动词 has，翻译时提至所修饰动词前；to make his way up the promotion ladder 为 to do 不定式短语作后置定语，修饰 attempts，翻译时提至所修饰名词前，make one's way 意为“(在生活或事业等方面)取得进步”；speak volumes about 意为“清楚表明；充分说明”。

Section III Writing

Part A

【审题】

应用文类型	email
书信类型	邀请信，由关键词 inviting 可判断。
收信人	a professor at a British university
内容要点	写信背景+内容：inviting him/her to organize a team for the international innovation contest to be held at your university
署名	Li Ming

【参考范文】

Dear Professor,

I am a student who is in charge of the Students' Union. I am writing this email to invite you to organize a team to participate in the international innovation contest held at my university.

The relevant details are as follows. For one thing, the contest will be held in the gym of my university from March 3 to March 5. For another, it is advisable for you to know that the theme of the contest is “Internet+”. Besides, we will provide free accommodations for your team during the contest.

I sincerely hope that my invitation can draw your attention and I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

Part B

【审题】

图画类型	图画说明	寓意
一幅图	整体描述：两个女生正看着校园讲座的海报。 细节描述：一个学生说“不是我们专业的，听了也没多大用”，而另一个学生回答“听听总会有好处”。	重视广泛学习

【参考范文】

What comes into view is that in the picture, two girls are looking at the poster for a lecture. If we take a closer look, it can be found that one student says, "It has nothing to do with our major. It is useless for us!" while the other replies, "There are always some benefits." Obviously, the above picture has shown an implication that great emphasis should be placed on extensive learning.

What the cartoonist has conveyed in the picture can be clearly and accurately summarized as the following: the phenomenon will make a huge difference to our lives. The supporting point is that extensive learning can expand the knowledge of students, broaden their horizons, and arouse their enthusiasm for study. Besides, it is not rare to find that extensive learning is helpful to the formation of students' good character because while learning different knowledge, people are inspired to think about the world and their own lives, gradually recognize themselves, and actively think about their future.

In summary, it is high time that we took concrete and efficient actions. The mass media, such as television and the Internet, should make every effort to advocate the phenomenon. Only in this way can we make our life more colorful and vigorous.