



2017 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)真题

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 health 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 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.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1.[A] Unlike | [B] Besides | [C] Throughout | [D] Despite |
| 2.[A] equal | [B] restricted | [C] connected | [D] inferior |
| 3.[A] host | [B] view | [C] lesson | [D] choice |
| 4.[A] recall | [B] forget | [C] avoid | [D] keep |
| 5.[A] collecting | [B] affecting | [C] guiding | [D] involving |
| 6.[A] on | [B] in | [C] at | [D] of |
| 7.[A] devoted | [B] exposed | [C] lost | [D] attracted |
| 8.[A] across | [B] along | [C] down | [D] out |
| 9.[A] imagined | [B] denied | [C] doubted | [D] calculated |



- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 10.[A] served | [B] explained | [C] restored | [D] required |
| 11.[A] Thus | [B] Still | [C] Rather | [D] Even |
| 12.[A] defeats | [B] symptoms | [C] errors | [D] tests |
| 13.[A] highlighted | [B] minimized | [C] controlled | [D] increased |
| 14.[A] associated | [B] equipped | [C] presented | [D] compared |
| 15.[A] assess | [B] moderate | [C] generate | [D] record |
| 16.[A] in the face of | [B] in the form of | [C] in the way of | [D] in the name of |
| 17.[A] attribute | [B] commit | [C] transfer | [D] return |
| 18.[A] unless | [B] because | [C] though | [D] until |
| 19.[A] emerges | [B] vanishes | [C] remains | [D] decreases |
| 20.[A] experiences | [B] combines | [C] justifies | [D] influences |

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 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.

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 travellers 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.

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 US airports.
- [D] emphasis the importance of privacy protection.

22. Which of the following contributions to long waits at major airport?

- [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.

23. The word "expedited" (Line 4, Para.5) is closest in meaning to

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

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.



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

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 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.

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.

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.



26. Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates

- [A] its 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 .

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that

- [A] the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern.
- [B] GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.
- [C] the UK will contribute less to the world economy.
- [D] policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP.

33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study ?

- [A] It is sponsored by 163 countries .



[B]It excludes GDP as an indicator.

[C]Its criteria are questionable .

[D]Its results are enlightening .

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.

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]Rebort F. Kennedy , a Terminator of GDP

[D]Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

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.

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.

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.

38. The court's ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are

- [A] justified in addressing the needs of their constituents.
- [B] qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.
- [C] allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.
- [D] exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism.

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.

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

- [A] sarcastic.
- [B] tolerant.



[C] skeptical.

[D] supportive

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 to filling them into the numbered box. Paragraphs B and D have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on 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.

D → 41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → B → 45.

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 culture change could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breath 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 generation 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 organizations. 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 language such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

(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. The English language teaching sector directly earns nearly £1.3 billion for the UK in invisible exports and our other education related explores earn up to £10 billion a year more. As the international education market expands, the recent slowdown in the number of international



微信公众号：职校园 免费分享 更多资料请关注获取

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 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. That is a necessary and practical approach. In this as in much else, those who wish to influence the future must prepare for it.

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)

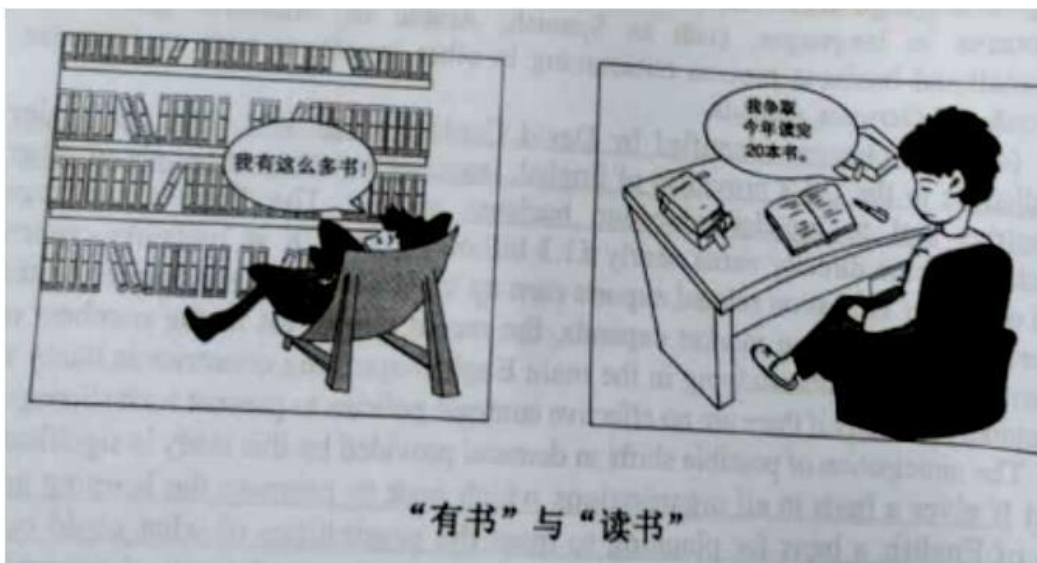
Part B

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)



案详解



Section I Use of English

1、【答案】[B] Besides

【解析】此处考察上下文的逻辑关系。上文改写俗语，大意为拥抱可以使医生远离我们，即不得病，为积极含义，空后大意为：_____使你感觉与别人亲近并_____，所以也是积极含义，并同为拥抱的好处，因此选择 B 选项 besides 除了.....之外还有.....，A 选项 unlike 不同于与 D 选项 despite 尽管，均为转接，故排除，C 选项 throughout 贯穿，语义不通顺，故答案为[B] Besides。

2、【答案】[C] connected

【解析】此处考察近义词复现，该空前有 and，说明所填词汇应与 close(亲近的)形成同义复现关系，并且所选词汇应搭配介词 to，因此答案为 C 选项 connected 有关联的。A 选项 equal 平等的，B 选项 restricted 限制的，D 选项 inferior 低劣的，虽然都可以搭配 to，但不能和 close 同义复现，故答案为[C] connected。

3、【答案】[A] host

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。该从句含义为：拥抱可以给你的身心健康带来_____好处。A host of 为固定搭配，表示许多的，大量的，在此处语义和搭配均吻合，所以为正确答案。View 观点，视野，lesson 教训，choice 选择，放在此处语义不通。

4、【答案】[C] avoid

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。该句含义为：温暖的拥抱在冬天可以帮助你_____生病。根据语义，不难确定此处需要“避免”“防止”的词，并且后面搭配动名词，故答案为 C 选项 avoid 避免。Recall 使回想，召集，forget 忘记，keep (doing)一直做，均不吻合句义。

5、【答案】[D] involving

【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，均不符合科学研究类文章语境。Involving 涉及，包含，在此处语义最为通顺，故为正确答案。

6、【答案】[A] on

【解析】此处考察介词的搭配问题。具体是名词与介词的搭配问题。上文指出：researchers from Carnegie Mellon University examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs on the participants' susceptibility to developing the common cold after being exposed to the virus. 该句阐释了感知社会支持和接受拥抱这一效应对于那些受试者在接触病毒之后患感冒的易感性。这里面有个关键的名词 effect 这一名词，have an effect on 对...有影响，对...起作用，产生效果;因此排除 B.in ,C.at,

D.of. 因此正确答案为 A 选项。

7、【答案】[B] exposed

【解析】此处考察固定搭配题。上文指出，研究受试者在接触病毒之后患感冒的易感性，由空前空后的信息，语义和形式的搭配问题，文中指出 after being _____ to the virus 因此,根据分析得出选择短语 be exposed to 遭受，暴露于... .因此排除 A. devoted 投身于 C. lost 丢失 D. attracted 吸引，诱惑。因此正确答案为 B 选项。

8、【答案】[C] down



微信公众号：职校园 免费分享 更多资料请关注获取

【解析】此处考察上下语境下动介的搭配问题。文中提到 People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come ____ with a cold. 上文提到做实验研究受试者在接触病毒之后患感冒的易感性。题目涉及实验的结果，有着更大感知社会支持能力的人患感冒的几率更低。所以这里要填一个介词与 come 搭配，表示患上感冒。come down 下来，降落;倒塌;感染。因此排除 A. come across 偶遇;偶然发现;使产生...印象;B. come along 出现，发生，进展;D. come out 出现;出版;结果是，都不符合语义。因此正确答案为 C 选项。

9、【答案】[D] calculated

【解析】此处考察上下文的词义辨析能力。上文提到这种效应的正向作用，文中指出 and the researchers ____ that the stress-reducing effects of hugging ____ 32 percent of that beneficial effect. 空格所在句子前有一个 and，这是顺接的并列递进关系，空格后面出现数字，所以此句子还是延续上文的基调，更进一步的用具体数字体现这种正向作用。因此排除负向词汇 B.denied 否认 C.doubt 怀疑，A. imagined. 想象，实验是不能选择想象的。只能是测量计算得出，因此正确答案为 D 选项。

10、【答案】[B] explained

【解析】此处考察上下文的语义关系。上文指出，and the researchers ____ that the stress-reducing effects of hugging ____ 32 percent of that beneficial effect. 文中指出用数字计算得出结果，that 后面是结果的句子，指出拥抱的减压作用，空前空后体现的是用数据得出的这种减压作用具体作用，因此要体现这种结论解释功能的 explained. 因此排除 A.served 服务，C.restored 修复，归还 D.required 因此正确答案为 B 选项。

11、【答案】[D] Even

【解析】此题是逻辑关联题。若想判断这个空的答案，需要结合上下文方能确定。

此空上文说的是：People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come down with a cold 感受到更大社会支持的人不太可能会患上感冒，后文说的是：

____ those who got a cold, those who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe _____. ____患上感冒，那些感受到更大社会支持的人不太可能患上严重的____。前后结构对应，含义上是一种明显的递进，所以选择答案为 Even.

12、【答案】[B] symptoms

【解析】此题是同义复现题。若想判断这个空的答案，需要结合上下文。因为这两句之间是递进的逻辑关系，所以前后词语形成了递进的逻辑关系;感受到更大社会支持的人不太可能会患上感冒;即使患上感冒，接受社会支持和拥抱的人也不会有太强的症状。A 选项 defeats 失败;C 选项 errors 错误，D 选项 tests 测验，皆不符合题意。

13、【答案】[D] increased

【解析】此题是同义复现题。本篇文章主旨是拥抱好，此句话前文是 protect...from 保护...以免受...的影响，属于褒义，from 后就应该选择表示贬义的词语，Hugging protects people who are under stress from the increased risk for colds，首先排除 B minimized risk 和 C controlled risk，因为这两个词汇都表示褒义;选项 A highlighted risk “突出的风险”搭配不当，因此选 D increased risk “增加感冒的风险”。

14、【答案】[A] associated

【解析】此题属于同义复现题。.....for colds [that's] usually _____ with stress



微信公众号：职校园 免费分享 更多资料请关注获取

根据句意,此处 that's usually _____ with stress 应该和 are under stress 形成同义复现, B 选项 equipped with 表示装备;C 选项 presented with 常用搭配为 presented with, 表示面对;D 选项 compared with, 比较, 均不符合答案。

15、【答案】[C] generate

【解析】此题属于同义复现, Hugging "is a marker of intimacy and helps _____

此处属于同义复现, and 前后的感情色彩需要对应, 前面是制造亲密, 后面与其语义应该相符。

16、【答案】[A] in the face of

【解析】此处考察固定搭配的辨析关系。... the feeling that others are there to help in the face of adversity. 很明显 that 后面是个同位语从句, 解释说明拥抱产生的感觉, 空格后面是 difficulty, 即面对困难时, 感觉有人帮助他们。B 选项是以.....的形式, C 选项是关于.....的方面, D 选项是以.....的名义, 故答案为[A] in the face of 面对...

17、【答案】[A] attribute

【解析】此处考察逻辑关系, 隐性因果关系。我们仔细分析这句话 Some experts 17 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 mothers and their newborn babies. 可将其简化为 Some experts 17 the benefits to the release of oxytocin. 拥抱的好处和催产素(某种激素)的释放的关系是一种因果关系, the benefits 是结果, the release of oxytocin 是原因, 所以把结果归因于某种原因, 用 attribute。故答案为[A] attribute。

18、【答案】[B] because

【解析】此处考察逻辑关系中的因果关系。有 18 个空的选项可知这里应该填入表示逻辑关系的连词, A 是条件关系, B 是因果关系, C 是让步关系, D 是时间关系, 那么我们分析空前的大致意思是拥抱的好处是由于某种激素的释放, 空格后的意思是它(激素)促进了依赖关系, 比如说母亲和新生儿之间的关系。很明显空格后是在介绍得出前面结论的原因, 故答案为[B] because。

19、【答案】[C] remains

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。该句含义为: 催产素主要产生于大脑的下丘脑, 有些是通过脑下垂体释放到血液中。但其中一些 19 在大脑中。 我们根据 some of ..., some of... 以及后面的 in the brain 可知, 除了是释放到血液中的还有一部分留在大脑中, 故选择[C] remains, 而 A 摆脱, B 消失, D 减少不符合本句的句意关系。

20、【答案】[D] influences

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。该句含义为: 它影响心情, 行为和生理机能。本题主要考察定语从句的谓语动词部分, 主语是 it (前面的激素), 后面的宾语是心情, 行为以及生理机能, 主语与宾语之间的关系应该是激素影响心情, 行为以及生理机能。其他三个选项 A 经历, B 结合, C 证明...合理, 放到这里意思不通顺。故答案为[D] influences。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1



微信公众号：职校园 免费分享 更多资料请关注获取

全文翻译：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。

(21) 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 航班在地中海上空坠毁，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。

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。

(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，但越来越多的人视图把随身携带的行李塞得满满的，以避免支付行李托运费。

有一项措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。23 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，从而节省所有人的时间。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。

(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。

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。

21、【答案】[B] explain Americans' tolerance of current security checks

【解析】例证题。根据题干信息“The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804”定位在第二段，其中第一句 Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety，即“美国人愿意忍受耗时的安检程序以确保安全”，紧接着下一句 The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminders of why. 即“埃及航空 804 的坠毁(由于恐怖分子，可能坠入地中海)给大家一个悲剧提醒，为什么这样做”。因此，埃及航空 804 坠毁是为了给人们提示为什么美国人愿意忍受耗时的安检程序。故[B] explain Americans' tolerance of current security checks 为正确答案。

22、【答案】[C] An increase in the number of travelers

【解析】细节题。根据题干关键信息“long waits at major airports”直接定位到第三段第二句。该句指出，...enhanced security measures, combined with a rise in airline travel, have resulted in long waits at major airports(加强的安全措施，以及航空旅行人数的增多，导致了主要机场的长时间排队等候)。可见，导致主要机场的长时间排队等候的因素有两个：enhanced security measures(加强的安全措施)和 a rise in airline travel(航空旅行人数的增多)。[C]选项中 an increase 和文中 a rise 为同义替换，travelers 和 airline travel 为同义替换。故[C]选项是对原文的同义替换，为正确答案。



23、【答案】[B] faster

【解析】词义题。本题根据题干定位到第五段第三句。该句提到，那些需要进行背景调查的旅客可以用 expedited screening lanes。紧接着下句提到这一举措可以使 TSA 关注那些高危的旅客，从而节省每个人的时间(saving time for everyone)。可见，expedited screening lanes 可以节省旅客的时间，所以，[B]选项 faster(更快的)体现了为旅客节省时间。所以 expedited 与 faster 意思最接近。故[B]选项正确。

24、【答案】[D] An unreasonable price for enrollment.

【解析】细节题。根据题干信息“Precheck Program”定位到第五段和第六段中，其中第五段初次出现 PreCheck，主要介绍 PreCheck 的作用。在第六段主要讲述 PreCheck 的弊端。第六段第二句和第三句，Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw.(乘客必须每五年支付 85 美元进行背景审核，从一开始这一价格就是 PreCheck 的重大缺陷)，即说明这一价格不合理，而且接下来一句也讲到 Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level，接下来的改革可能会把价格带到合理的水平，也进一步说明这一价格的不合理。D 选项即是说这一价格不合理。故 D 选项为正确答案。

25、【答案】[B] Precheck—a Belated Solution

【解析】主旨题。本题考查考生对全文的整体把握。文章第一段讲现象：机场登机极为耗时；第二段解释现象原因(为安全)，但指出登机过分废时影响公众对机检支持度；第三段点出(美国)运输管理局(TSA)发现机场机检的有效性并进一步提升起安检举措，加上经济发展和石油价格下降，登机队伍愈发冗长，进一步引出话题：机场长队伍问题(安检成效未知，但登机队伍过长)；第四段解释登机队伍过长的原因；第五段提出 TSA 针对这一问题介绍“提前安检”项目；第六段指出“提前安检”的弊端；最后一段进一步指明“提前安检”有待进一步完善。

选项[A]“‘困’在安检队伍中”为现象，选项[C]“少些扫描，多点安全”是细节，选项[D]“未充分利用的‘提前安检’”亦是细节；故本题选 B“‘提前审查’--迟来的方案”。

Text 2

全文翻译：(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。

27 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。27 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。

(28) 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战领。

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，他是活生生的文化，而且现在正走向复兴。



微信公众号：职校园 免费分享 更多资料请关注获取

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。

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。

26. 【答案】[B] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society

【解析】例证题。根据题干 Queen Liliuokalani 和 Paragraph 1 定位第一段第一句话，因为第一句为人物引言，是论据，应该往引言之后找其传达的观点，文中看到 star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society，观星宿者是夏威夷社会中最受受人尊敬的角色，可以看出天文学家在当时社会中很受重视，故 B 选项 the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society 古夏威夷社会中天文学的重要性为正确答案。

27. 【答案】[A] its geographical features

【解析】细节推理题。根据题干 Mauna Kea 和考研出题顺序性原则确定 27 题应该在第二段话当中。第二段可以看到转折词 but，一般转折之后是答案所在。转折之后最后一句话 Mauna Kea's peak rises above the bulk of our planet's dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity, Mauna Kea 的山峰远远升到我们星球的浓密的大气层之上，在那里地质条件允许天文望远镜去获取具有无与伦比的清晰度的图像，可以看出 Mauna Kea 是一个理想地点的原因是 Mauna Kea's peak，故 A 选项 its geographical features 其地质特征为正确答案。

28. 【答案】[B] it reminds them of a humiliating history

【解析】事实细节题。根据题干 the construction of TMT 和 opposed, some locals 定位至第三段一句，但是第一句只是一个事实，没有说明原因。接着往第二句看，可以看到题干中 some locals 对应原文中 small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists，题干中 the construction of TMT 就是对应原文中的 their presence，即天文望远镜的存在，答案即为 as 之后的信息，as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation，即当地人把他们的存在看作是对于这片神圣土地的一种不尊重以及对于这片曾经是一个主权国家的占领的一种痛苦提示，故 B 选项 it reminds them of a humiliating history 完美照应了原文 a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation，为正确答案。

29. 【答案】[C] may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture

【解析】推理判断题。根据题干可以得知该题为段落推理题，段落推理题一般考查段落主旨。一般而言，反复提及的信息一定和段落主旨相关，我们可以看到本段话中反复提到的是 culture，而包含 culture 的选项只有 B 和 C，B 选项 spread Hawaiian culture 文中并未提及，而从最后两句话中可以看到 astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. C 选项中的 uncover 对应原文中 seek to



answer, origin 对应的就是 about who we are, where we come from and where we are going, 故选项 C may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture 为正确答案。

30、【答案】[D] full approval.

【解析】情感态度题。一般最后一段凸显作者的态度。最后一段前三句话都在讲具体事实，而最后一句话 There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars, 双重否定表示作者认为任何人都有理由去欣然接受他们的文化遗产并同时可以去研究星空，故选项 D full approval 完全赞同是正确答案。

Text 3

全文翻译：（31）罗伯特·佛朗西斯·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。

（32）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？

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。

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。

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。

（34）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。

（34）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。

31、【答案】[D] had a low opinion of GDP

【解析】细节题。根据题干中的 Robert F. Kennedy 回文定位第一段，其中第一句 Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." 说明 GDP 可以测量除了使生活值得的事情之外的其他任何事情。说明 Robert F. Kennedy 对 GDP 持一种否定的态度，表示对 GDP 的否定态度的选项只有 D。而且在第二句的后半部分提到 it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to. 其中的 what he was referring to 指 RK 做提到的事情，表示的就是上文的 GDP。作者说现在是时候来评估 GDP 了，表明作者与 RK 的观点是一致的。故确定答案为 D。



微信公众号：职校园 免费分享 更多资料请关注获取

32、【答案】[B] GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK

【解析】推理题。从第二段当中，第一句话：The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers ... 其中的 annoyed 的感情色彩是否定的，说明 policymakers 对 GDP 的作用是否定的；第二句当中 many argue that it is a flawed concept. 其中的 it 指代 GDP，大家认为 GDP 是一个有缺陷的概念，表明人民大众对 GDP 的感情色彩也是否定的。最后一句更是明显的指出：如果一切顺利的话，为什么还有 17 million 的人不顾国家前途而投票脱欧呢？更是表明对 GDP 作用的否定，因此综上所述，B 选项 GDP 作为测量成功的方式饱受争议，是正确选项。

33、【答案】[D] Its results are enlightening

【解析】事实细节题。根据题目定位到第三段第一句 A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on the question，该句表明，最近年度研究调查了各国家和他们将经济增长转换为幸福感的能力，这对这个问题有所启发。说明研究的结果有利于解决经济增长与幸福感的关系。shed some light on 与 D 选项 enlightening 是同义替换，因此答案为 D

34、【答案】[C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP

【解析】推理题。根据题干定位在第四段和第五段。第四段首句指出虽然 GDP 是衡量国家经济行为最普遍的方法，但是它已经不足够了(it is no longer enough，其中 it 指代 GDP)。紧接着第二句进一步说明不足够的方面：it does not include important factors...，它没能包含一些重要的因素，即重要因素被忽略了。而第五段在 But 转折后指出政策制定者已经不仅仅只是担心 GDP 数据(rather than simply worrying about GDP figures)，而是重新关注提高幸福的努力。结合两段的内容可以得知，除了 GDP 还有重要因素的存在，这正是当下关注的重点。因此正确答案为选项 C，除了 GDP 还有其他重要因素需要考虑。

35、【答案】[A] High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK lesson

【解析】主旨题。文章首段通过引用 Kenndy 对 GDP 的评价以及英国脱欧事件引出本文探讨的主题 GDP。第二段首句指出对 GDP 疑问和其无用之处使得政策制定者很恼火，呈现出对 GDP 的负面态度。第三段至第六段通过研究得出结论，GDP 没能包含所有因素。最后一段在转折之后再度指出政策制定者已经不仅仅只是担心 GDP 数据(rather than simply worrying about GDP figures)，而是重新关注提高幸福的其他努力。故正确答案为选项 A，高 GDP 但对幸福不足够，欧盟的教训。

Text 4

全文翻译：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。(35)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。

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。

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。

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”。(37)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”。



微信公众号：职校园 免费分享 更多资料请关注获取

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。

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。（39）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。

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，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。

（40）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。

36、【答案】[C] was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct

【解析】词义题。But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, 划线 hold its nose 前一句最高法院推翻了先前对 McDonnell 的贪污起诉，然后立即跟着 but 转折，it did so, 法院虽然这样推翻了判决，但是对 McDonnell 的收取礼物的行为嗤之以鼻。情感色彩表示负向，根据主题首先排除 A,B，再根据感情色彩在 C, D 中选择。D 选项相对中立，而 C 选项中的 contemptuous 是负向词汇。故选 C。另，在文章第四段首句，法院明确表达对这种收取好处的行为的不赞同，distasteful 和 nasty 都是明显验证。

37、【答案】[C] concrete returns for gift-givers

【解析】细节判断题。根据题干提示精准定位到第四段，题目是 corruptive official act 腐败行为的判断，根据第四段第二句，反贪污法明确说明，必须具有切实的利益才属于腐败。But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of tangible benefits. 选项 C, concrete returns 对应 concrete benefits. 而选项 B, sizable gains in form of gifts 在第三段有明确指出 not corruption, 故排除。选项 A, 泄露秘密文中没有提及，选项 D, 对应原文第四段第二句举例，不属于贪污腐败行为。

38、【答案】[A] justified in addressing the needs of their constituents.

【解析】细节判断题。由题干的 assumption 定位到原文第五段最后一句：“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.” 官员要听从选民的呼声，并对他们关注的话题相应采取行动解决问题。同时前一句：Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution for bribery. 也在讨论官员准许帮忙支持者解决政务问题，而不用担心被起诉贪污。都是在讨论解决问题，A 选项中 address the needs, 解决需求，等同于 deal with, act on problems. Must be allowed 同义替换为 justified, 并具有合法性。故选 A。

39、【答案】[B] guarantee fair play in official access.

【解析】细节题。根据题干的关键词“well-enforced laws in government transparency”可以定位到第七段的最后一句。题干给的是 are needed to, 原文这个定位句有 requires, 一个是被动，一个是主动，所以往前找，定位到 this type of integrity, 意思是“这种正直”，这里的 this 说明前面也有所提及。那么这句话的题干围绕的是政府的透明度，所以往前看到和政府相关的信息，



那么就是看第一句话，“但是这个裁决支持了市民和他们的代表的需要，不是法院，确保了接触政府的公平。”故 B 选项为正确答案。

40、【答案】[D] supportive.

【解析】态度题。根据题干可知这是一个态度题，而且题干有具体细节，所以可以按照细节题的方法做。所以根据题干的 the court ruling 以及题目出现的顺序，定位到文章的最后一段，这里只有一句话，说的是“The court’s ruling is a step forward...”，说是“往前进了一步”，所以是正向概念，故 D 选项为正确答案。

Part B

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 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。

Section III Translation

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“可以遇见的”。



微信公众号：职校园 免费分享 更多资料请关注获取

【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



微信公众号：职校园 免费分享 更多资料请关注获取

【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。

Section IV Writing

51. 【参考范文】

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

52. 【参考范文】

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.