



2016 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

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)

In Cambodia the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young women, but also a matchmaker. A young man can 2 a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to 3 the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. 4, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 5 a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying 6 a good family.

The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days 7 by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and 8 prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, 9 cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and 10 a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the 11. Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may 12 with them up to a year, 13 they can build a new house nearby.

Divorce is legal and easy to 14, but not common. Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval. Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally. Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice 19 up. The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman must wait the months.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] by way of | [B] as well as | [C] on behalf of | [D] with regard to |
| 2. [A] adapt to | [B] provide for | [C] compete with | [D] decide on |
| 3. [A] close | [B] renew | [C] arrange | [D] postpone |
| 4. [A] In theory | [B] Above all | [C] In time | [D] For example |
| 5. [A] Although | [B] Lest | [C] After | [D] Unless |
| 6. [A] into | [B] within | [C] from | [D] through |
| 7. [A] since | [B] or | [C] but | [D] so |
| 8. [A] test | [B] copy | [C] recite | [D] create |
| 9. [A] folding | [B] piling | [C] wrapping | [D] tying |
| 10. [A] lighting | [B] passing | [C] hiding | [D] serving |
| 11. [A] meeting | [B] association | [C] collection | [D] union |
| 12. [A] grow | [B] part | [C] deal | [D] live |
| 13. [A] whereas | [B] until | [C] for | [D] if |
| 14. [A] obtain | [B] follow | [C] challenge | [D] avoid |



15. [A] isolated [B] persuaded [C] viewed [D] exposed
16. [A] wherever [B] however [C] whenever [D] whatever
17. [A] changed [B] brought [C] shaped [D] pushed
18. [A] divided [B] invested [C] donated [D] withdrawn
19. [A] clears [B] warms [C] shows [D] breaks
20. [A] while [B] so what [C] once [D] in that

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

France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for woman. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. The parliament also agreed to ban websites that "incite excessive thinness" by promoting extreme dieting.

Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up with impinging on health. That's a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starring themselves to health—as some have done. It tells the fashion industry that it move take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape—measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to woman (and many men) that they should not let others be orbiters of their beauty. And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to sine zero or wasp-waist physiques.

The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep-and bone-showing. Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a \$85,000 fine and six months in prison.



The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standard for models and fashion images there rely more on peer pressure for enforcement. In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding age, health, and other characteristics of models. The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical charter clearly states, we are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people. The charter's main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion week, which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute. But in general it relies on a name-and-shame method of compliance. Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

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

- [A] Physical beauty would be redefined
- [B] New runways would be constructed
- [C] Websites about dieting would thrive
- [D] The fashion industry would decline

22. The phrase "impinging on"(Line2 Para2) is closest in meaning to

- [A] heightening the value of
- [B] indicating the state of
- [C] losing faith in
- [D] doing harm to

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

- [A] The French measures have already failed
- [B] New standards are being set in Denmark
- [C] Models are no longer under peer pressure
- [D] Its inherent problems are getting worse

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

- [A] setting perfect physical conditions
- [B] caring too much about models' character
- [C] showing little concern for health factors
- [D] pursuing a high age threshold for models



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

- [A] A challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals
- [B] A Dilemma for the starving models in France
- [C] Just Another Round of struggle for beauty
- [D] The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry

Text 2

For the first time in the history more people live in towns than in the country. In Britain this has had a curious result. While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what make them proudest of their country, this has limited political support. A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save “the beauty of natural places for everyone forever”. It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience “a refreshing air”. Hill’s pressure later led to the creation of national parks and green belts. They don’t make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it .It needs constant guardianship.

At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. The Conservatives’ planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation,

even authorizing “off-plan” building where local people might object. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. The Liberal Democrats are silent only sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land. Its campaign to protect Rural England struck terror into many local conservative parties.

The sensible place to build new houses factories and offices is where people are in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place. The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half of million houses in the Landon area alone with no intrusion on green belts. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces. The idea that “housing crisis” equals “concreted meadows” is pure lobby talk. The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones?



Development should be planned, not let trip, After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe's most crowded country. Half a century of town and country planning has enable it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is no doubt of the alternative-the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.

26. Britain's public sentiment about the countryside

- [A] is not well reflected in politics
- [B] is fully backed by the royal family
- [C] didn't start fill the Shakespearean age
- [D] has brought much benefit to the NHS

27. According to paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being

- [A] largely overshadowed
- [B] properly protected
- [C] effectively reinforced
- [D] gradually destroyed

28. Which of the following can be offered from paragraph 3

- [A] Labour is under attack for opposing development
- [B] The Conservatives may abandon "off-plan" building
- [C] Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation
- [D] The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence

29. The author holds that George Osbornes's preference

- [A] shows his disregard for the character of rural area
- [B] stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis
- [C] highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure
- [D] reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas

30. In the last paragraph the author show his appreciation of

- [A] the size of population in Britain
- [B] the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain
- [C] the town-and-country planning in Britain
- [D] the political life in today's Britain



Text 3

“There is one and only one social responsibility of business” wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel Prize-winning economist “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.” But even if you accept Friedman’s premise and regard corporate social responsibility(CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’s money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than \$15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm. This could add value to their businesses in three ways. First, consumers may take CSR spending as a “signal” that a company’s products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company’s products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps. And third, through a more diffuse “halo effect” whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions under American’s Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company’s products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect. The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firm’s political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company’s record in CSR. “We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% result in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials.” says one researcher.

Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question at how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.

31. The author views Milton Friedman’s statement about CSR with

[A]uncertainty



[B]skepticism

[C]approval

[D]tolerance

32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by

[A]guarding it against malpractices

[B]protecting it from consumers

[C]winning trust from consumers.

[D]raising the quality of its products

33. The expression “more lenient”(line 2,Para.4)is closest in meaning to

[A]less controversial

[B]more lasting

[C]more effective

[D]less severe

34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company’s CSR record

[A]comes across as reliable evidence

[B]has an impact on their decision

[C]increases the chance of being penalized

[D]constitutes part of the investigation

35. Which of the following is true of CSR according to the last paragraph?

[A] The necessary amount of companies spending on it is unknown

[B] Companies’ financial capacity for it has been overestimated

[C] Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked

[D]It has brought much benefit to the banking industry

Text 4

There will eventually come a day when The New York Times ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. ”Sometime in the future,” the paper’s publisher said back in 2010.

Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there’s plenty of incentive to ditch print. The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper – printing presses, delivery trucks – isn’t just expensive; it’s



excessive at a time when online – only competitors don't have the same set of financial constraints. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

Peretti says the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. "Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them," he said, "but if you discontinue it, you're going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you." Sometimes that's worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. "It was seen as blunder," he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti were in charge at the Times? "I wouldn't pick a year to end print," he said. "I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product." The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they'd feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. "So if you're overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping," Peretti said. "Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue."

In other words, if you're going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the Times is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year – more than twice as much as a digital – only subscription. "It's a really hard thing to do and it's a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn't have a legacy business," Peretti remarked. "But we're going to have questions like that where we have things we're doing that don't make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive."

36. The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due to

- [A] the increasing online sales
- [B] the pressure from its investors
- [C] the complaints from its readers
- [D] the high cost of operation

37. Peretti suggests that in face of the present situation, The Times should

- [A] make strategic adjustments
- [B] end the print edition for good
- [C] seek new sources of leadership



[D] aim for efficient management

38. It can be inferred from paragraphs 5 and 6 that a "legacy product"

[A] helps restore the glory of former times

[B] is meant for the most loyal customers

[C] will have the cost of printing reduced

[D] expands the popularity of the paper

39. Peretti believes that in a changing world

[A] traditional luxuries can stay unaffected

[B] cautiousness facilitates problem-solving

[C] aggressiveness better meets challenges

[D] legacy businesses are becoming out dated

40. which of the following would be the best title of the text?

[A] shift to online newspapers all at once

[B] Cherish the Newspapers still in Your Hand

[C] keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion

[D] Make Your print Newspapers a luxury Good

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 point)

[A] Create a new image of yourself

[B] Decide if the time is right

[C] Have confidence in yourself

[D] Understand the context

[E] Work with professionals

[F] Make it efficient

[G] Know your goals



No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you present yourself has an impact. This is especially true in the first impressions. According to research from Princeton University, people assess your competence, trustworthiness, and likeability in just a tenth of a second, solely based on the way you look.

The difference between today's workplace and the "dress for success" era is that the range of options is so much broader. Norms have evolved and fragmented. In some settings, red sneakers or dress T-shirts can convey status; in other not so much. Plus, whatever image we present is magnified by social-media services like LinkedIn. Chances are, your headshots are seen much more often now than a decade or two ago. Millennials, it seems, face the paradox of being the least formal generation yet the most conscious of style and personal branding. It can be confusing.

So how do we navigate this? How do we know when to invest in an upgrade? And what's the best way to pull off one that enhances our goals? Here are some tips:

41 _____

As an executive coach, I've seen image upgrades be particularly helpful during transitions-when looking for a new job, stepping into a new or more public role, or changing work environments. If you're in a period of change or just feeling stuck and in a rut, now may be a good time. If you're not sure, ask for honest feedback from trusted friends, colleagues and professionals. Look for cues about how others perceive you. Maybe there's no need for an upgrade and that's OK

42 _____

Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. Are you looking to refresh your image or pivot it? For one person, the goal may be to be taken more seriously and enhance their professional image. For another, it may be to be perceived as more approachable, or more modern and stylish. For someone moving from finance to advertising, maybe they want to look more "SoHo." (It's OK to use characterizations like that)

43 _____

Look at your work environment like an anthropologist. What are the norms of your environment? What conveys status? Who are your most important audiences? How do the people you respect and look up to present themselves? The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact.

44 _____

Enlist the support of professionals and share with them your goals and context. Hire a personal stylist, or use the free styling service of a store like J. Crew. Try a hair stylist instead of a barber. Work with a professional photographer instead of your spouse or friend. It's not as expensive as you might think.



45 _____

The point of a style upgrade isn't to become more vain or to spend more time fussing over what to wear. Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue. Pick a standard work uniform or a few go-to options. Buy all your clothes at once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing at a time.

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)

Mental health is our birthright. (46) we don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy, it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend, a broken bone. Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened. It is like immune system of the body, which under stress or through lack of nutrition or exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us. When we don't understand the value of mental health and we don't know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden from us. (47) Our mental health doesn't go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem –confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective on our lives-the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out. It's a form of innate or unlearned optimism. (48) Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience for ourselves. And toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child.

It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives. (49) Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfecting ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. It has been available even in the most mundane of life situations to show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice, we think of it simply as a health and helpful flow of intelligent thought. (50) As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allow us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.



Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Suppose you are a librarian in your university. Write a notice of about 100 words. Providing the newly-enrolled international students with relevant information about the library.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. 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)

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use Li Ming instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)



1、【答案】 [B] as well as



【解析】根据空格所在句子的内容可以判断，“择偶涉及男方的亲朋好友，_____女方的亲朋好友”显然前后是并列关系，选项中只有 B 选项 as well as 表示并列关系。其他选项意思与原文内容不符。

2、【答案】[D] decide on

【解析】根据选项得知空格处需要填谓语动词，空格后面的宾语是“...配偶”，所以根据动宾搭配的原则，D 选项 decide on 可以与后面的宾语，构成通顺语义：选择配偶。所以 D 项正确。

3、【答案】[C] arrange

【解析】此题考查的仍是动宾搭配，空格处后面的内容 the marriage negotiation，只能与选项 C arrange 构成通顺语义，“安排...磋商”，故选 C。

4、【答案】[A] In theory

【解析】根据空格后面的内容，得知女孩可能会否定她的父母为其所选的配偶；句中的 may 表示的是一种可能性。所以，与原文句子内容表达一致的，只有 A 选项 in theory。

5、【答案】[C] After

【解析】空格处所在的句子是现在完成时，逗号后面的内容是一般现在时，所以根据时态判断，前后内容存在时间上的先后性，所以 C 选项 After 正确。

6、【答案】[A] into

【解析】原文：each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying _____ a good family. 每个家庭调查另一个家庭，确保孩子娶或嫁到一个好家庭。此处需要填入一个介词，嫁入另一个家庭，介词选择 into 最合适。故选 A。

7、【答案】[C] but

【解析】若要判断此空的答案，需要看到前后文的具体含义和逻辑关系。空格上半句说：原来传统婚礼持续三天，后半句说：到 20 世纪 80 年代婚礼通常持续 1 天半，显然前后文形成了对比，故选 C。

8、【答案】[C] recite



【解析】原文：Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and _____ prayers of blessing. 佛教神职人员提供一个简短的布道和_____祈祷祝福。四个选项中只有 recite prayers 为其固定搭配，意为“诵经”。故选 C。

9、【答案】[D] tying

【解析】原文：_____ cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, 把浸泡在圣水中的棉线_____在新娘和新郎的手腕。A folding 折叠; B piling 堆积; C wrapping 包裹; 以上三项均不符合文意，故选 D 项 tying，绑，系。

10、【答案】[B] passing

【解析】原文：around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the union. 在一圈婚姻幸福美满和德高望重的情侣中_____一根蜡烛来祝福他们。根据语境，A lighting，点亮，C hiding 隐藏，D serving 服务; 均不合适，只能选 B passing 传递。故选 B。

11、【答案】[D] union

【解析】该句讲到：围坐在新婚夫妇身边祝福他们的____。根据语境可知应填入团聚的含义，四个选项中 union 可以表示团聚之意，为正确答案 meeting 会议、会面，association 联合、联盟，collection 收集、集合，均不符合语境。

12、【答案】[D] live

【解析】该句意思是：传统意义上讲新婚夫妇搬去新娘的父母家，并和他们_____长达一年之久。前文讲到新婚夫妇搬去新娘的父母家，后文应保持一致性，“和他们生活在一起”故为答案 live (with) 与.....生活在一起，grow 成长，part (with) 表分离，反向干扰，deal (with) 处理、应对，不符合题意，故 live 为正确答案

13、【答案】[B] until

【解析】该句意思是：新婚夫妇搬去新娘的父母家，并和他们_____长达一年之久，_____他们能够在附近建造新房。空格需要填入逻辑连接词，前后为时间先后关系，故代入 until，语义合理，“直到他们造新房之前都住在新娘父母家”。前后文无转折，可排除 whereas 然而。for 表原因，if 表条件，代入均不合理。因此答案为 until。

14、【答案】[A] obtain



【解析】该句意思是：离婚是合法的并容易____，但并不普遍。填入词应与 legal 感情色彩一致，故排除 avoid(避免)及 challenge(挑战，质疑)，而 follow(跟随)一词通常不与 divorce 搭配。选项 obtain 代入语境中，obtain a divorce 可以表示获得离婚，搭配合理，语义通顺，为正确答案。

15、【答案】[C] viewed

【解析】该句意思是：人们____离婚的人是反对的。此处需填入动作，isolated 隔离，persuaded 劝说，viewed 看待、视为，exposed 暴露、揭露。代入文中 viewed 是最合理的，人们看待离婚的人持反对态度的。因此答案为 viewed。

16、【答案】[D] whatever

【解析】此处空前有动词 retain，因此需要填入一个连词引导宾语从句，并且与 property 搭配，共同充当从句中的宾语。因此排除 A 选项 wherever“无论何地”和 C 选项 whenever“无论何时”。B 选项“however”，作“但是”解，与句意不符，作“无论多么”理解，后面常跟形容词，而非名词。而 whatever 与 property 搭配，可以充当宾语从句的宾语，表示“一切财产”，因此选项 D 为正确答案。

17、【答案】[B] brought

【解析】此处需要填入一个动词，能和 property 形成动宾搭配。A 选项 changed 意为“改变”，B 选项 brought 意为“带来”，C 选项 shaped 意为“形成”，D 选项 pushed 意为“推搡”。因此符合文意，能够和财产搭配的只能是选项 B。

18、【答案】[A] divided

【解析】空格处是一个被动语态，此处仍然需要填入一个与 jointly-acquired property(共同获得的财产)形成动宾搭配的动词。A 选项 divided“分割”，不 B 选项 invested“投资”，C 选项 donated“捐赠”，D 选项 withdrawn“取钱;撤走资金”，均能和 jointly-acquired property 构成动宾搭配，但是此处的情境是讨论离婚时的行为，因此 A 选项为正确选项。

19、【答案】[C] shows

【解析】此处考察固定词组。A 选项 clear up 意为“(天空)放晴;治疗;处理;解释”，B 选项 warm up 意为“使变热;(使)更活跃”，C 选项 show up 意为“显现，出现”，D 选项 break up 意为“结束；



使破碎”。后文提到离婚后，男士可以立即重婚，而女士必须要等十个月，可知符合文意，并且能够和“性别歧视”搭配的只能是选项 C。

20、【答案】[A] while

【解析】此处考察上下文的逻辑关系。上文指出，离婚男士在他再婚前没有一个等候期，空格后提到“女性必须要等待 10 个月”，显然，这二者之间不是因果关系，因此排除 B 选项 so that“所以”和 D 选项 in that“因为”，也不是 C 选项 once“一旦”所表达的条件关系，因此正确答案为 A 选项。

传统的婚礼是一段漫长，多姿多彩的过程。从前会持续三天，但是到了 20 世纪 80 年代，一般会持续一天半。佛教徒通常会做简短诵经，并为新人祈福。仪式通常包括剪发，在新郎新娘的胳膊上系上浸满圣水的棉绳，在幸福的、受人尊敬的夫妇中传递蜡烛来祈祷新人的结合。通常情况下，新婚夫妇会到妻子父母家里住一年，直到他们在附近建一栋新房子为止。

离婚是合法的，而且很容易获得批准，但是在实际中这种情况并不常见。离过婚的男女会受到一些人的诟病。夫妇双方在离婚后可保有他或她婚前带来的财产，而且可平分婚后共同取得的财产。离过婚的人或许会再婚，但是性别偏见还是很明显。比如，离过婚的男性再婚前不需要一段等待期而女性则需要等待十个月。

全文翻译：（21）以作为全球时尚创新者为傲的法国，承认其时尚业已经失去了定义女性形体美的绝对权力。立法者上周初步批准了一项法律，该法律规定雇用过瘦模特走秀为犯罪行为。议会也同意取缔通过鼓励极端节食来“煽动过度纤瘦”的网站。

这些举措有几个另人振奋的目的。（22）他们表明美不应是有危害健康的外表来界定。这是一个开始。禁止雇用过瘦模特走秀的禁令远不止可以保护模特免于节食致死（已经有模特饿死了），这条禁令还告诉时尚业，其必须为他传递给女性，尤其是青春期女孩的信号承担责任，这个信号儿她们必须用社会准则来衡量个人价值。

这些禁令如果得到彻底执行，将会向女性（和很多男性）表明他们不应让别人决定自己的美丑，而且，这些禁令或许略微暗示了人们应关注性格和智力等内在品质，而不是一味追求，通过节食获得极瘦的身材或蜂腰体形。



然而法国的这些措施过度依赖通过眼里惩罚来改变目前仍以“肤浅”“皮包骨”为美的文化。法律规定，雇用一位没有达到政府规定的体重指数的时尚模特将面临 85000 美元的罚款和六个月的监禁。

时尚业知道自己在关注物质装饰和理想化体型方面一直都有问题。在丹麦、美国和其他一些国家，时尚业正在尝试着为模特和时尚形象设定多半依靠同行压力执行的推荐性标准。

(23,24) 不同于法国的这些措施，丹麦的时尚业上个月通过了有关模特年龄、健康和其他特征的多项规定和处罚措施，(24) 新修订的《丹麦时尚道德宪章》明确指出：“我们知道时尚业在理想体形上对人们尤其是年轻人造成的影响，并且对此负责。”该宪章的主要执行方式是令设计师和模特经纪公司无法参加由丹麦时装协会举办的哥本哈根时装周。但他总体上依靠点名批评的遵守方法。

或许依靠道德劝说而非诉诸法律来解决误用理想体形这一问题是最佳方式。一个有效一个更有效的方法是帮助人们提升审美观，超越梦一行业对美的有形标准。

21、【答案】[A] physical beauty would be redefined

【解析】推断题。根据题干 first paragraph 定位第一段，其中第一句 France ,which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for woman.以作为全球时尚创新者为荣的法国承认已经失去定义女性形体美的绝对权利，说明法国以前制定的形体美的标准已不再适用，现在需要做出改变，故 A 选项为正确答案。

22、【答案】[D] doing harm to

【解析】词义题。根据题干关键词“impinging on”(line2, para2)，定位到第二段的第二句“They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up with impinging on health.”(他们认为美女不应该以...健康的外表来界定)。该句承接本段第一句“Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives.”其中，Such measures 指代的正是第一段中阐述的“雇佣过瘦(excessive thinness)的模特会犯罪的法律规定”，且 excessive 一词表明了情感色彩是贬义的。因此，推断出 impinging on 对 health 是“有害的、不利的”，故选[D] doing harm to。

23、【答案】[B] New standards are being set in Denmark



【解析】细节题。根据题干关键词定位在原文第五段。由该段第二句可知，丹麦等国正在制定模特的标准。与选项[B]丹麦正在制定新的标准相符合，故正确。

24、【答案】[C] showing little concern for health factors

【解析】推理题。题干问的是“设计师似乎被 CFW 拒绝的原因”。根据题干关键词，回文定位到倒数第二段，其中指出“...enforcement is to deny access for designers...”，意思是“法案拒绝设计师进入 CFW，它是由丹麦时装学院创办的。”，再根据该段前两句可知，丹麦时尚界同意关于模特的年纪，健康以及其他特点的法规和制裁，也就是说，丹麦时装学院不再只关注身材，也关注健康。而设计师一般都是以瘦为美，而忽视健康。综上所述，设计师被拒绝的原因是不考虑健康因素，故选[C] showing little concern for health factors。

25、【答案】[A] A challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals

【解析】主旨题。首段指出法律要求时尚界不能用过瘦的模特，接下来的段落重点说明时尚界的模特同时还需考虑年纪，健康以及其他方面的因素等。因此这篇文章的中心是围绕对时尚界理想体型观点的挑战，故[A] A challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals 正确。

全文翻译：历史上第一次，城镇人口超过了农村人口，在英国，这一现象引发了一个奇怪的结果。（26）虽然民意调查表明英国人认为“乡村”与皇室、莎士比亚以及国家医疗服务体系一样是最让他们以英国为傲的地方，但乡村在政治上却没有得到太多支持。

一个世纪以前，奥克塔维亚·希尔发起了国民托管组织，但其初衷并非是拯救雅姿的民居，而是“为所有人永远保留自然景观的美”。这个组织专门为城市居民提供休闲场所，让人们享受“清新空气”，在希尔的压力下，一些国家公园和绿化带陆续建成。（27）而现在，他们不再建造乡村风景了，混凝土每年在侵蚀更多的乡村空间。乡村需要持续不断的保护。

在下一届大选中几大政党似乎对这一情感都不认同。保守党的改革计划明确将优先开发农村，然后再考虑环境保护的问题，甚至批准了在当地人可能反对的地方进行“计划外”建设。可持续发展的概念已经被定义为有利可图的发展。工党也想在地方委员会反对开发乡村的地方停止地方规划。自由民主党保持沉默，（28）只有英国独立党察觉有机可乘，选择与呼吁合理开发绿地的人统一战线，它发起的英格兰乡村保护运动让更多当地保守党派胆战心惊。



建造新住房、工厂和办公室的合理之地在人们所在的地方，在基础设施完备的城市和乡镇，最近，伦敦代理商斯特灵·阿克罗伊德只在伦敦就找到了足够建造 50 万所住房的地方，并且不会侵占绿化带，伦敦都可以做到的，其他地方更是可以做到。

“住房危机”就是“混凝土草地”的观点纯粹是游说团体之言。问题不在于需要更多的房屋，而和以往一样，在于选择在何处建设房。（29）在游说团体的压力下，乔治·奥斯本支持在农村新建房屋，反对城市翻新和改造。他支持在城郊而不是在城区主要街道建商场。这不是自由的市场，而是有偏好的市场。乡镇和乡村已经发展起来，并将持续发展。（29）把楼房建在周边并尊重他们特色的城镇和乡村发展的最好。我们不会毁坏城市的保护区域，那么为什么要毁坏农村的呢？

开发应有规划，不应放任自由。除荷兰外，英国是欧洲最拥挤的国家。（30）半个世纪的城镇和农村规划让英国能在保持低密度的城市生活的同时，还保持着令人艳羡的农村协调性。毫无疑问，还有另一种情况——葡萄牙南部、西班牙或爱尔兰被破坏殆尽的风景。要规避而不是增加这种风险，就必须让政治上的左右两派联合起来。

26、【答案】[A] is not well reflected in politics

【解析】事实细节题。根据题干“英国大众对于乡村的观点”，可定位于文章的第一段。从文章第一段的后半段能得出：英国人民在民意调查中将“乡村”和王室、莎士比亚以及英国国民保健制度并列选为英国让他们最为自豪的四个方面，但是这种观点得到的政治支持却极为有限。A 选项“is not well reflected in politics”在政治中没有得到很好的体现是对原文意思的同义替换，故选 A。

27、【答案】[D] gradually destroyed

【解析】事实细节题。根据题干很明确能回文定位到文章第二段。该段通过第一句的“a century ago”和后面的“later”可知是在做古今对比。题干中问的是“now”，所以重点锁定在对比中的后半部分，而这部分中“‘They don’t make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it.’”一句表明现在的 National Trust 已背离了它原始的初衷，它之前的那些成就已经消失了。D 选项 gradually destroyed 正是对这一意思的表述，故选 D。

28、【答案】[C] Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation



【解析】推理判断题。回文定位到第三段，该段主要讲了各大党派对于这个观点(及第一段中提到的观点)的态度：基本都不赞同。最后一部分“only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pledging for a considered approach to using green land”该句说明只有 Ukip 这个党派是赞同这个观点，要保护乡村的。C 选项正是对原文的同义置换，故选 C。

29、【答案】[D] reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas

【解析】本题属于观点态度题，根据 George Osborne 可以定位到文中第五段。文中提到 George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. 后面一句还提到 He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. 通过这两句话可以看出 GO 是比较喜欢 rural 的，而通过两个 against 则可以看出对 urban areas 的 prejudice. 故选择 D reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas

30、【答案】[C] the town-and-country planning Britain

【解析】本题属于观点态度题，根据最后一段第一句话可以确定本段的中心是第一句 Development should be planned, not let trip, 说明发展是要有计划的，不能任其自由发展。然后再具体讲 Britain 经过半个世纪 the town-and-country planning 有计划的发展，取得了很好的成效。故选择 C the town-and-country planning Britain.

全文翻译：(31) 诺贝尔经济学奖获得者米尔顿·佛里德曼曾经写道：“企业有且只有一个社会责任，就是利用他的资源从事旨在可以提高利润的活动。”但是即使你接受了佛里德曼的这个前提假设，将企业社会责任策略视为浪费股东资金的一种行为，事情也不会就绝对明确了。新的研究表明，企业社会责任能为企业创造财富价值——至少当他们面临贿赂指控时是这样。

根据 EPG 咨询公司估计，美国连同英国那些最大的公司一年里花费在企业社会责任上的资金有 150 多亿美元。这个行为从三个方面增加了企业的价值。(32) 首先，消费者会认为企业社会责任上的支出给他们提供了一个信号，即该公司的产品质量很好。再者，消费者会乐意购买这个公司的产品，因为他们认为这是一种间接的行善行为。最后，通过一种更广泛的是光环效应，企业的慈善行为能赢得消费者和其他人更多的好感。

先前关于企业社会责任的研究都很难将这些影响区分开来，因为消费者会同时收到以上三个方面的影响。最近的一个研究试图通过分析美国《反海外腐败法》下的有关受贿方面的指控



来区分这些影响。该研究认为，因为检察官们不会消费公司被调查的产品，因此他们有可能只受到光环还效应的影响。

研究发现，在受到指控的公司中，那些拥有最广泛的企业社会责任计划的公司往往受到的惩罚更轻。他们的分析排除了让公司受到宽大处理的原因是其政治影响力而非其企业社会责任立场的这种可能性：对政治活动投入更多的公司并没有处以更少的罚金。

(34) 总而言之，研究结论表明，尽管检察官们应该只就案件本身评估一个案例，但是他们确实似乎会受到企业社会责任方面记录的影响。一位研究人员说：“据我们估计，或者消除重大的劳动权利方面的问题，如雇用童工，或者增加企业捐赠额 20% 左右，都会使得贿赂国外官员情况的企业所受到的罚金比一般的低 40%。”

(35) 研究人员承认他们的研究并没有解决企业应在社会责任上投入多少的问题，也没有揭示当制订其行善策略时，企业对于光环效应而非其他可能的有利条件的期望有多大，但是至少他们表明，当遇到法律方面滴的麻烦时，有着良好品质的公司会获得更轻的处罚。

30 答案 C the-town-and-country planning in Britain

解析：根据题干定位到最后一段，问的是作者欣赏赞同什么，作者的观点即是文章末段的段落中心，可定位到末段末句。末句指出，避免 this 会将左右党派联系起来，this 代词指代指代上句中所提到的内容。Should 即作者赞同的地方，也就是作者赞同的是城乡结合。

31、【答案】[A] uncertainty

【解析】态度题。根据题干中的关键词 Milton Friedman, CSR 可以定位到首段首句。该句提出了米尔顿·弗里德曼的观点，他认为：“企业有且只有一种责任，为增加利润而运用资源，开展活动”。紧接着二句转折并之后提出作者的观点：“things may not be absolutely clear-cut”，即情况并不明确。由此推知，作者认为弗里德曼的观点不明确。故正确答案为 A 选项 uncertainty，这是原文 not clear-cut 的同义替换。选项 B skepticism 怀疑和选项 C tolerance 宽容，都无从得知。选项 D approval 支持，属反项干扰，故答案选 A。

32、【答案】[C] winning trust from consumers

【解析】推理题。根据第二段，以及题干中的关键词 CSR，定位到文章二段内容，公司花大笔资金在 CSR 上面，其结果就是“this could add value to their business in three ways”(以三种方式



分别给公司带来价值)。紧接着文章分别阐述三种方式,且三种方式都围绕着消费者(consumers, customers)展开。因此得出正确答案为选项 C: CSR 是通过赢得顾客信任从而帮助公司获益。

选项 A 掩盖公司的弊端,选项 B 保护公司免受诽谤,文章均未提及,属于无中生有的选项。选项 C 提高产品的质量,是根据文章所提及的第一种方式设置的干扰。该方式指出: consumers may take CSR spending as “signal” that a company’s products are of high quality(消费者可能将 CSR 支出作为信任的“信号”,并认为这个公司的产品的质量都很高),说明公司通过 CSR 的支出可以赢得顾客信任,顾客会认为这个公司的产品都是高质量的,因此选项 D raise the quality of its products(提高产品的质量)属于偷换概念,故排除。

33、【答案】[D] less severe

【解析】词义题。根据题干回文定位到第四段第一句。通过该段第二句的描述可以得知 CSR 和政治影响是对立的两个因素。而第二句冒号后面交代,参与政治活动较多的公司不会受到较低的罚款。这就意味着,反而具有全面的 CSR 项目的公司受到的罚款比较低。因此,结合选项可以推出第一句话中的 more lenient penalties 指 less severe,即不那么严重的(宽大)的惩罚。因此正确答案为 D。其次,结合文章中心也可以推出这道题的答案。首段最后一句指出,CSR 可以帮助公司带来金钱的价值(monetary value),特别是公司在面临反腐案件指控时。而这里的金钱价值实际上是指 CSR 使公司受到的罚款较少。

选项 A 的干扰来自第二句话中指出的,该分析排除了政治影响造成 leniency 的可能性。这解释了 lenient penalty 的原因,也就是说 CSR 一定会造成 lenient penalty,因此也就不存在是否有争议的问题了,故排除选项 A, less controversial。根据本文的主题以及该词出现的段落,不难推出这里讨论的是罚款高与低的问题,而非是否可以持续持久或者是否有效,故排除选项 B 和 C。

34、【答案】[B] has an impact on their decision

【解析】细节题。根据题干中的 prosecutors evaluate a case 回文定位到第五段第二句。该句指出虽然检察官在评估一个案件时,应该基于其功绩,实际上还是受到了公司 CSR 记录的影响。故正确答案为选项 B。题干中的 a company’s CSR record 是原文信息的复现,选项中的 has an impact 是原文 be influenced 的同义替换,their decision 具体指检察官的评估决定。



选项 A 中的 reliable evidence 无中生有，文中并未提及将 CSR 作为一种可靠的证据。选项 C 过度推理，原文只是提到检察官的决定会受到 CSR 记录的影响，但并不代表这种影响一定是增加罚款的机率。CSR 的记录在检察官的评估过程中属于影响因素，而非调查的组成部分 (constitutes part...), 故排除选项 D。

35、【答案】[A] The necessary amount of companies spending on it is unknown

【解析】细节题。根据题干回文定位到最后一段。该段首句指出，研究者们承认他们的研究没有解决的问题是：针对 CSR 各大企业到底该支出多少费用。故正确答案为选项 A，其中 the necessary amount of companies spending on it(it 指代 CRS)是原文 how much businesses ought to spend on CRS 的同义替换，表达的核心都是“公司到底该支出多少费用”；unknown 对应原文中的 does not answer the question，对这个问题并没有做出回答。

选项 B，高估了公司投入其中的财政承受能力。其中 financial capacity 的干扰来自于该段提到的 spending，但是文中并未提及 overestimated。选项 C 中的 negative effects 在文中并没有提到。作者并没有指出 CSR 带来的负面效应，也就谈不上公司经常忽略其负面效应了。选项 D 利用个别单词设置干扰。最后一段第二句指出 Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on their halo effect，这句话中的 banking 是一个动词，意思是“存款，储蓄”。在原文中指公司储备的费用，而非选项中“银行业”的意思，故排除。

全文翻译：终有一天，《纽约时报》将停止出版纸质报纸那一天究竟是什么时候仍有商议。2010 年该报纸的出版商说过，“是未来的某一天。”

暂且不考虑对纸墨以及沙沙的翻页声的怀念，放弃纸质印刷是充分理由的，（36）出版实体报纸所需要的基础设置——印刷机、运送卡车——不仅仅昂贵；而且在这样一个时代——只在网上发行的竞争对手们没有同样的财务限制——显得多余。无论怎样，读者正在离开纸质印刷品。尽管纸质广告的销售额仍然高于在线广告和移动广告，但纸质印刷的收入却仍然在下降。

BuzzFced 首席执行官乔纳 佩雷蒂说，虽然运营费用很高而发行量较低，但是匆匆决定终结纸质印刷版可能会是一个错误。



佩雷蒂说,《纽约时报》不应该把时间浪费在摆脱纸质出版上面,只要他们能够以正确的方式处理这件事情。他说:“想办法加速转型对他们来说是明智的。但是,如果你终止了纸质报纸,你将伤透最忠诚的客户的心。”

不管怎样,改变有时是值得的。佩雷蒂列举了 Netflix 结束 DVD 邮购业务而着重于流式媒体业务的例子,他说,“这一举措最初被看作是一个愚蠢的错误。”但是最终证明这是有先见之明的。那么,如果佩雷蒂执掌《纽约时报》呢?他说,“我不会选择某一年去停止印刷版。(37,38)我会提高价格,把它经营的更像一个老产品。”

(38) 这种想法是,最忠诚的顾客仍然愿意买他们喜欢的产品,他们会不觉得自己在帮助维持他们的信任产品的质量。“所以,如果你正在为纸质报纸付出过多的钱,你可能觉得自己在帮忙。”佩雷蒂说道。“然后每年把价格抬高一点儿,最终就能试着赚取额外的收入。”换句话说,如果你要生产纸质印刷的产品,那就面向已经痴迷于此的人。这也许是正是《纽约时报》正在做的事情。一周七天每天都购买纸质报纸的话,一年要花费近 500 美元,这是仅订阅数字版的花费的两倍多。

“这件事的确很难做,我们非常庆幸 BuzzFeed 没有类似的老业务,佩雷蒂评论道。(39)但是,如果市场变了,世界变了,我们做的事情没有意义时,我们也会面临类似的问题。在那样的情况下,积极进取比消极被动要好。”

36、【答案】[D] the high cost of operation

【解析】从题干提取关键词 ending 和 due to 定位到第二段主题句中的 incentive to ditch the print (放弃印刷的原因)。随后解释了 infrastructure isn't just expensive (设备不仅仅是昂贵)。此外,该段还对比对手电子图书: don't have the same set of financial constraints(经济限制)。因此可以确定答案 D: the high cost of operation 高昂的运营费用。选项 A. The increasing online ad sales 网络广告收入日益增加。该选项与该段 “And though print ad sales continue to dwarf their online and mobile counterparts”相违背。选项 B. the pressure from its investors 来自投资者的压力。该选项属于无中生有;选项 C. the complaints from its readers 读者的抱怨。同样是无中生有选项。

37、【答案】[A] make strategic adjustments

【解析】首先根据 Peretti suggests 定位到阐述 Peretti 观点的第四段第一句: Peretti says the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. 可以确定答案 A. make strategic adjustments 进行战略调整。选项 B. end the print edition for good



永远结束印刷版本。该选项和 shouldn't 不符。选项 C. seek new sources of readership 挖掘更多读者。文章中未提到。选项 D. aim for efficient management 提高管理效率。文章中未提到。

38、【答案】[B] is meant for the most loyal customers

【解析】本题答案可定位到第6段第1句“The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor(最忠诚的那些顾客们依旧会选择他们一直喜欢的产品)”以及“make it for the people who are already obsessed with it(为那些一开始就非常痴迷于报纸的人来发行报纸)”，可得出答案 B “is meant for the most loyal customers(专门为最忠诚客户为生)”。选项 A “helps restore the glory of former times (有助于恢复报纸以前的辉煌)”，选项 C “will have the cost of printing reduced (会降低报纸成本)”，选项 D “expands the popularity of the paper (有助于报纸的流行和普及)”，这些信息文中均未提及。

39、【答案】[C] aggressiveness better meets challenges

【解析】根据题干中的关键词“in a changing world”定位到文章最后一段最后一句。原文说当市场和世界形势发生变化时，我们所做的事情就毫无意义了。在这种情形下，“more aggressive(积极进取)is better”，这和选项 C 中的关键信息“aggressiveness better”相呼应，因此选项 C “aggressiveness better meets challenges”为正确答案。选项 A “traditional luxuries can stay unaffected(传统的奢侈品不会受到影响)”，选项 B “cautiousness facilitates problem-solving (小心谨慎有助于问题的解决)”，选项 D “legacy businesses are becoming outdated (文化遗产行业将变得与时俱进)”，这些信息文中均未提及。

40、【答案】[D] Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good

【解析】本文主要是讲述报纸行业为防止被淘汰的而需要做出的应对之策。根据文中第5段最后一句的“...raise prices, and make it into more of a legacy product”以及第6段中“...increase it at a higher rate each year...”可得知，不应该立即取消或淘汰报纸行业，而应该把它变成一种更像文化遗产的一种产品，并且要不断提高报纸的价格，变成一种奢侈品。故选项 D “Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good”为正确答案。

41、【答案】[B] (Decide if the time is right)

【解析】该段中出现了表示时间的词汇和短语：during transitions; in a period of , time。在不同的时间段，作者给出了不同的策略。浏览小标题发现，只有选项 B 出现了表示时间的词汇。



再次回看原文，本段第二句中的 good 与小标题中的 right 也恰好对应，因此确定正确答案为 B 选项。

42、【答案】[G] (Know your goals)

【解析】该段首句提到“弄清楚你希望达到的效果”，然后以问句形式提出段落主题，接着分两个方面来阐述：目标不同，要求不同。本段第一句话中的“get clear”与小标题中的“know”属于同义表达，并且本段第三句话中 the goal 与小标题中的 goal 完全对应，因此正确答案为 G 选项。

43、【答案】[D] (Understand the context)

【解析】该段第一句话提到“要像人类学家一样来考虑你的工作环境”，接着给出了几个排比的问句，都是针对工作环境的具体细节的发问。最重要的是在结尾部分，作者总结评论道，“The better you ..., the more control you ...”，意为“对文化背景理解得越好，对自己的影响力就有越好的控制”。很明显，这句话凸显了 context 的重要性，而且出现了关键词的复现 understand 和 context。因此，答案选 D 选项。

44、【答案】[E] (Work with professionals)

【解析】本段按照总分的形式安排，并且在首句给出两处关键词 professionals 和 share with，即“支持专家的意见，并且与其分享个人的目标”。下文是举例论述，例如去找私人造型师而不是理发师等。紧接着下文就给出“work with a professional photographer”让专业人士拍照片而不是自己的朋友或者是配偶。因此可以得出结论本段是围绕专业人士 professionals 的重要性来展开的。故选择 Work with professionals.

45、【答案】[F] (Make it efficient)

【解析】该段落主题句出现在转折之后，即“Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue.”，其中 it 指代上一句中 style upgrade。通过前后两句话对比指出目的是利用 style upgrade 作为机会来 reduce decision fatigue(减少决定疲乏)，从而来提高办事效率。后两句话作为论据进一步论证这一观点，因此答案选 F 选项。

【参考译文】



46. 我们不必一定去学习如何做到心理健康，这种能力植根于我们自身，就像我们的身体知道如何愈合伤口，如何修复断骨。

47. 心理健康不会去往他方。如同乌云可能蔽日，心理健康可能会暂时隐藏于视线之外，但它完全可以在须臾之间复原如初。

48. 心理健康使我们在他人陷入危难之时给予同情，痛苦不已时给予善意，无论对谁，都能给予无条件的爱。

49. 尽管心理健康是人们度过一生的一剂万能良药，但它又普通不已，因为当你需要做出艰难决定时，都可感受到它的存在。

50. 就像你会渐渐明白，深悉心理健康一直触手可得并且值得信任，使我们能放慢生活脚步，活在当下，幸福生活。

【解析】

46、【题目考点】宾语从句，被动语态

【句子结构】分号连接两个句子：第一个句子主干为 we don't have to learn, how 引导宾语从句作 learn 的宾语，其中 how 表示方式；第二个句子主干为 it is built into us, 其中代词 it 指代前句提及的 mental health; in the same way 表示方式，that 引导定语从句，其中又嵌套了 how 引导的宾语从句，作 know 的宾语。

【重点词汇】build sth. into sth.: 使成为.....的组成部分; heal: 治愈; mend: 修理，痊愈，愈合。

【参考译文】我们不必一定去学习如何做到心理健康，这种能力植根于我们自身，就像我们的身体知道如何愈合伤口，如何修复断骨。

47、【题目考点】被动语态，并列结构

【句子结构】分号连接两个句子：第一个句子为主谓结构的简单句；第二个句子为 but 连接的两个并列分句，表达转折关系，主干为 it can be hidden, but it is capable of being restored, 其中介词短语 like the sun behind a cloud 表示比喻。

【重点词汇】temporarily: 暂时地; hide: 隐藏，藏匿; be capable of: 能够; restore: 复原，恢复; in an instant: 立刻，立即。



【参考译文】心理健康不会去往他方。如同乌云可能蔽日，心理健康可能会暂时隐藏于视线之外，但它完全可以在须臾之间复原如初。

48、【题目考点】条件状语从句，并列结构，让步状语从句，介词短语

【句子结构】本句主干为：mental health allows us to view others...，三个并列的介词短语 with.. 表示伴随。其中分别嵌套了 if 引导的两个条件状语从句和 no matter who 引导的让步状语从句。

【重点词汇】sympathy：同情；unconditional：无条件的，绝对的，无限制的。

【参考译文】心理健康使我们在他人陷入危难之时给予同情，痛苦不已时给予善意，无论对谁，都能给予无条件的爱。

49、【题目考点】让步状语从句，原因状语从句，宾语从句

【句子结构】句子主干是 it is perfectly ordinary。it 指代前文提及的 mental health；although 引导让步状语从句，其主干为 mental health is the cure-all。as 引导原因状语从句，其主干为 you will see；that 引导从句做 see 的宾语，其主干为 it has been there to direct you

【重点词汇】cure-all：合成名词，万灵药；perfectly：完全地，指程度；see：领会，理解。

【参考译文】尽管心理健康是人们度过一生的一剂万能良药，但它又普通不已，因为当你需要做出艰难决定时，都可感受到它的存在。

50、【题目考点】非限定性定语从句，动名词结构，宾语从句

【句子结构】句子主干是 knowing that...and knowing to trust it allow us to slow down to the moment and live life happily。两个动名词结构 knowing...并列作主句的主语，其中 that 引导的宾语从句作 knowing 的宾语。句首的 as 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰整个主句，翻译时可以考虑为“就像...，正如...”。

【重点词汇】available：可获得的，可用的。

【参考译文】就像你会渐渐明白，深悉心理健康一直触手可得并且值得信任，使我们能放慢生活脚步，活在当下，幸福生活。

【参考范文】



Notice

For better serving the international students, a notice is released here to provide the necessary information about the library.

The university library opens at 8 a.m. and closes at 10 p.m. from Monday to Friday, but from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on weekends. If you need to borrow books, please follow the following steps. First, bring your student card and register first at the librarian's office. At most six books can be borrowed once from the library. You should keep in mind the days that you can keep the book(s) you borrow. Three months is the longest period. If you exceed the limited time, some fines should be paid.

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University Library

December 26, 2015

【参考范文】

The above two pictures reveal two father's different teaching methods. In the first picture, the father is urging his son to study hard while he is smoking and watching TV idly. In the second picture, the father and his son are both concentrating on the study. The caption under the cartoon reads: "It is better to set an example than to make demands".

Apparently, the author of the cartoon focuses on a fact that many parents when educating their children tend to neglect the impact of their own acts upon their children. It is without any doubt that all parents hope that their children could have a bright future. Therefore, they tend to count on schools and the society to provide their kids with a good education. However, what they don't realize is that parents are the first teachers of children. Parents failing to set a role model for their children will only result in an unhealthy family atmosphere, which is definitely harmful to the future development of their children.



From my perspective, education from parents is of vital importance to a child's healthy growth. Therefore, parents should provide their children with a favorable growing environment by being a positive role model. Only through persistent efforts and proper guidance can children enjoy a bright future.