

2019 年研究生入学统一考试试题（英语一）

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

Today we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are available on our smart phones. ___1___ of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. But phones ___2___ on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize. ___3___ you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you ___4___ can't find north, a few tricks to help you navigate ___5___ to civilization, one of which is to follow the land.

When you find yourself well ___6___ a trail, but not in a completely ___7___ area, you have to answer two questions: Which ___8___ is downhill, in this particular area? And where is the nearest water source? Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. ___9___, if you head downhill, and follow any H2O you find, you should ___10___ see signs of people.

If you've explored the area before, keep an eye out for familiar sights-you may be ___11___ how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings.

Another ___12___: Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. ___13___, even in dense forest, you should be able to ___14___ gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve ___15___ the woods. Head toward these ___16___ to find a way out. At night, scan the horizon for ___17___ light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution.

___18___, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the ___19___ we leave on the landscape. Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can ___20___ you to civilization.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. [A]Some | [B]Most | [C]Few | [D]All |
| 2. [A]put | [B]take | [C]run | [D]come |
| 3. [A]Since | [B]If | [C]Though | [D]Until |
| 4. [A]formally | [B]relatively | [C]gradually | [D]literally |
| 5. [A]back | [B]next | [C]around | [D]away |
| 6. [A]onto | [B]off | [C]across | [D]alone |
| 7. [A]unattractive | [B]uncrowded | [C]unchanged | [D]unfamiliar |
| 8. [A]site | [B]point | [C]way | [D]place |
| 9. [A]So | [B]Yet | [C]Instead | [D]Besides |
| 10. [A]immediately | [B]intentionally | [C]unexpectedly | [D]eventually |
| 11. [A]surprised | [B]annoyed | [C]frightened | [D]confused |
| 12. [A]problem | [B]option | [C]view | [D]result |
| 13. [A]Above all | [B]In contrast | [C]On average | [D]For example |
| 14. [A]bridge | [B]avoid | [C]spot | [D]separate |

15. [A]from [B]through [C]beyond [D]under
16. [A]posts [B]links [C]shades [D]breaks
17. [A]artificial [B]mysterious [C]hidden [D]limited
18. [A]Finally [B]Consequently [C]Incidentally [D]Generally
19. [A]memories [B]marks [C]notes [D]belongings
20. [A]restrict [B]adopt [C]lead [D]expose

今年完形填空的难度系数很小，基本无生词，长难句也很少。完形填空取材于名叫 Popular Science 的网站，文章题目是 How to find your way out of the woods without tools—or your phone。考题截取了网站中的部分文章。下面我们一起来看一下答案及解析。

1. 【答案】C Few

【解析】此处考察词义辨析+上下文语境。文章首段首句为主题句，谈到我们生活在一个 GPS 定位系统，数字地图和其他导航应用程序都能在手机中找到的世界里。空格句指出：我们中的 在没有手机的情况下走进森林。走进森林或者陌生地方我们需要地图的指引，所以句意为在没有手机的情况下我们很少有人走进森林。Without 与 few 相呼应。Few 表示几乎没有，填入符合文意。

2. 【答案】C run

【解析】此处考察词组搭配。Put on batteries 表示手机需要电池才能正常使用。Put on（穿上；增加；使运转），take on（承担；呈现；雇佣），come on（快点；开始），放入句中均与句意不符。

3. 【答案】B If

【解析】此处考察逻辑关系。空格所在句指出： 你在没有电话或指南针的情况下迷路， 找不到北方，我们有一些技巧可以帮助你导航 文明之地。看过四个选项之后我们发现此题考察的是逻辑关系，此处为假设情况，B 选项代入原文更符合句意。Since（因为；自从），though（虽然），until（直到）。

4. 【答案】D literally

【解析】此处考察副词词义辨析。空格所在句指出：如果你在没有电话或指南针的情况下迷路，你……找不到北方，我们有一些技巧可以帮助你导航……文明之地。将四个选项 formally（正式地），relatively（相对地），gradually（逐渐地），literally（确实地，真正地）带入目标空，发现只有 D 选项符合文意。

5. 【答案】A back

【解析】此处考察词义辨析+上下文语境。空格所在句指出：如果你在没有电话或指南针的情况下迷路，你肯定找不到北方，那么我们有一些技巧可以帮助你导航 文明之地。前文说到迷路（lost），空格句说我们有一些技巧帮助你 文明之地，肯定是回到（back）文明之地。

6. 【答案】B off

【解析】此处考察词义辨析+词组搭配，需要运用段落总分结构法解题。空格句指出：当你发现自己正好 一条小径，而不是在完全 地形中时，你必须回答两个问题：在这个特定

的地区，哪个 是下坡？最近的水源在哪里？目标空出现在句首，运用我们课上讲过的段落总分结构法解题：段首出现空不要着急做题，要看段落剩下的部分所表达的意思，通过后文文章可以发现，前文想表达当你偏离正常路线，迷失踪迹的时候。B 选项远离，离开符合句意。

7. 【答案】D unfamiliar

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。空格所在后半句出现了 but 这个很重要很明显的转折词，那么所填入的词要与前面的句意构成转折关系，前文说到虽然偏离了路线，但是也不是完全不熟悉路，D 选项 unfamiliar（不熟悉的，不常见的）符合句意，为正确选项。Unattractive（不吸引人的），uncrowded（不拥挤的），unchanged（未改变的，没有变化的）均与句意不符。

8. 【答案】C way

【解析】此处考察词义辨析+上下文语境。当你发现自己远离一条小径，而不是在完全陌生的地形中时，你必须回答两个问题：在这个特定的地区，哪个 是下坡？最近的水源在哪里？文章都在讨论迷路之后的对策和办法，那迷路了我们就需要找到回家或者有人烟地方的路，空格处刚好也是要表达这样的意思，事要找到下坡的路，所以 C 选项正确。site（地点，位置，场所），point（要点），place（地点，地方）三个选项均不符合句意表达，故不入选。

9. 【答案】A So

【解析】此处考察逻辑连接词。空格前一句指出：生活在山谷中的人基本上靠饮用淡水为生，紧接着空格句： 你下山沿着水走就会发现人类活动的迹象.....很明显前后两句之间是因果的逻辑关系，A 选项 So 是表示因果关系的连接词。

10. 【答案】D eventually

【解析】此处考察词义辨析+上下文语境。空格句句意：所以如果你下山沿着水走，你 发现人类活动的迹象.....所填入的副词需要与语境相符，D 选项 eventually（最终，最后）符合句意。Immediately（立即，立刻），intentionally（有意地，故意地），unexpectedly（意外地，出乎意料地）三个选项带入空格处均不符合句意。

11. 【答案】A surprised

【解析】此处考察上下文逻辑关系。从该句“如果你之前探索过这一区域，那就留心观察那些熟悉的记号，或许你可以.....很快地找到一块醒目的岩石或者大树能重新

12. 【答案】B option

【解析】这里提到了一个关键词 another，所以说明它所指代的内容在上文中提到过，且后面有冒号解释说明：爬到高处，寻找人类居住的迹象。说明这也是一种方法，所以只有 option 最合适。

13. 【答案】D For example

【解析】此处考察上下文逻辑关系。前面说了一种大致的方法，后面内容是具体分析，所以用表示举例分析的 for example 最合适，其他选项最重要的是、相反、平均都不合适。

14. 【答案】C spot

【解析】考察搭配。结合原文语境，“即使是在茂密的森林里，你也应该能够……林木线的缝隙。”所以这里填上一个动词后面的宾语是缝隙的只有观察这个意思，所以答案只能是 spot，而 bridge the gap 是弥补代沟，其他几个意思不符。

15. 【答案】B through

【解析】本题考察介词搭配。“因为道路、电线、火车轨道和其他道路都是人们……树林中开辟的。”这里填的介词强调与动词 carve 搭配，表示从树林中 carve 开来，所以 through 最合适。

16. 【答案】D breaks

【解析】本题考察词义复现。“朝着这些……走，找到一条出路。”前面提到了代词 these，所以内容肯定有所指代，根据前文动词 carve 开辟，能得出大概意思为岔路口，符合题意的就是 breaks，而 post 标杆，link 联系，shade 阴影都不符合。

17. 【答案】A artificial

【解析】根据本题语境，强调在夜晚，可以用……光源探路，如火源和路灯，填词为形容词修饰 light sources，后面举例说明了是火源和路灯，而这种光源不是天然的，而是人工的，所有 artificial 完美符合。其他的 mysterious 神秘的，hidden 隐藏的，limited 有限的均不符合。

18. 【答案】A Finally

【解析】此处考察上下文逻辑关系。可以先看选项 finally 最终地，consequently 因此，incidentally 偶然地，generally 通常地，结合文章后面一句，“……，假设你迷失在一个人类常去的地方，寻找我们在风景上留下的……。”能看出，跟上一句之间说的是另外一种情况，而得出的另一种说法，所以 finally 更合适。

19. 【答案】B marks

【解析】本题考察逻辑关系。根据原文语境“…look for the … we leave on the landscape.”“假设你迷失在一个人类常去的地方，寻找我们在风景上留下的……”。既然迷失了，肯定是寻找记号，答案 marks 最合适。

20. 【答案】C lead

【解析】考察搭配 Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can … you to civilization 山火、轮胎痕迹和其他特征可以……你走向现代文明社会。只有“带你”最符合，所以选择 lead，而 restrict 限制，adopt 采取，收养，expose 暴露，曝光均不符合。

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

Financial regulators in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. The main purpose of this “clawback” rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institution. Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long term decision-making not only by banks but by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

“Short-termism” or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England’s top economist, Andrew Haldane. He quotes a giant of classical economics, Alfred Marshall, in describing this financial impatience as acting like “Children who pick the plums out of their pudding to eat them at once” rather than putting them aside to be eaten last.

The average time for holding a stock in both the United States and Britain, he notes, has dropped from seven years to seven months in recent decades. Transient investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm’s efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty. This has been dubbed “quarterly capitalism”

In addition, new digital technologies have allowed more rapid trading of equities, quicker use of information, and thus shortens attention spans in financial markets. “There seems to be a predominance of short-term thinking at the expense of long-term investing,” said Commissioner Daniel Gallagher of the US Securities and Exchange Commission in a speech this week.

In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce “short-termism.” In its latest survey of CEO pay, The Wall Street Journal finds that “a substantial part” of executive pay is now tied to performance.

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

Within companies, the right compensation design can provide incentives for executives to think beyond their own time at the company and on behalf of all stakeholders. Britain’s new rule is a reminder to bankers that society has an interest in their performance, not just for the short term but for the long term.

21. According to Paragraph 1, one motive in imposing the new rule is the

- A. enhance bankers’ sense of responsibility
- B. help corporations achieve larger profits
- C. build a new system of financial regulation
- D. guarantee the bonuses of top executives

22. Alfred Marshall is quoted to indicate

- A. the conditions for generating quick profits
- B. governments’ impatience in decision-making
- C. the solid structure of publicly traded companies
- D. “short-termism” in economic activities

23. It is argued that the influence of transient investment on public companies can be

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

24. The US and France examples are used to illustrate

- A. the obstacles to preventing “short-termism”.
- B. the significance of long-term thinking.
- C. the approaches to promoting “long-termism”.
- D. the prevalence of short-term thinking.

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

- A. Failure of Quarterly Capitalism
- B. Patience as a Corporate Virtue
- C. Decisiveness Required of Top Executives
- D. Frustration of Risk-taking Bankers

21. 答案【A】 enhance bankers'sense of responsibility

解析：本题目为细节题，考察具体细节。根据题干关键词 Paragraph 1 和 one motive in imposing the new rule 定位到第一段第三句。The main purpose of this “clawback” rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institution. 这项“回扣”规则的主要目的是让银行家为有害的风险承担责任，并恢复公众对金融机构的信任。正确答案 A 的 enhance bankers'sense of responsibility 增强银行家的责任感，是原文的同义表达。干扰项 B 的 help corporations achieve larger profits 帮助公司获得更大的利润，并未提及，是常识性干扰。选项 C 的 build a new system of financial regulation 建立新的金融监管体系，原文并未提及，属于无中生有；选项 D 的 guarantee the bonuses of top executives 保证高层管理人员的奖金与原文提到的 any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years 任何有保证的高管奖金都可能推迟 10 年，表述相反，属于正反混淆。

22. 答案【D】 “short-termism” in economic activities

解析：本题目为例证题，考察论据和论点的内容。根据题干关键词 Alfred Marshall 定位到第二段三句，但是考察论点，定位到论据的上一句，“Short-termism” or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies “短期主义”或对快速获利的渴望，在公开交易的公司中变得更加严重。正确选项 D short-termism” in economic activities 经济活动中的短期主义，其中主语 short-termism 是原文的原词。干扰项 A 的 the conditions for generating quick profits

快速获利的条件，并非论点内容。选项 B 政府决策缺乏耐心，无关内容。选项 C the solid structure of publicly traded companies 上市公司稳健结构，原文并未提及。

23. 答案【B】 adverse

解析：本题目为细节题，考察具体细节内容。根据题干关键词 the influence of transient investment on public companies 定位到原文第三段第二句，. Transient investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm's efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty. 会妨碍公司投资于长期研究或建立客户忠诚度的努力，因此可知此影响是不好的，正确选项 B adverse 不利的，A 选项 indirect, 不直接的 选项 C minima 极小值 D temporary 暂时的，因此只有 B 正确。

24. 答案【C】 the approaches to promoting “long-termism”.

解析：本题目为例证题，考察论点论据内容。根据题干关键词 US and France examples 定位到原文五六段，五段为美国的例子，六段为法国的例子，第六段首句承前启后过渡到 Much more could be done to encourage “long-termism,” 要鼓励“长期主义”，还有很多工作要做。正确选项 C the approaches to promoting “long-termism”. 促进“长期主义”的方法。为原文的同意转换

25 答案【B】 Patience as a Corporate Virtue

解析：本题目为主旨题，考察全文的主旨要义。纵观全文，文章围绕西方国家的金融行业的短期主义投资和长期主义投资展开，第一段由一项限制高管津贴措施引出话题。第二段介绍英国短期主义占主流，三段短期主义的弊端，四段介绍美国现阶段的短期主义投资。五段六段举例美国，法国为促进短期主义投资的措施，尾段再次呼应首段，注意长期投资。B 选项 Patience 对应原文的 short termism 和 long termism, corporate 原文多次出现，为本文的关键词，选项 A Failure of Quarterly Capitalism 季度资本主义的失败选项 C Decisiveness Required of Top Executives 高管需要决断力 D Frustration of Risk-taking Bankers 冒险银行家的挫败感，都不能概括全文，只有 B 选项正确

Text 2

Grade inflation—the gradual increase in average GPAs (grade-point averages) over the past few decades—is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which

students are treated like customers to be pleased. But another, related force—a policy often buried deep in course catalogs called "grade forgiveness"—is helping raise GPAs.

Grade forgiveness allows students to retake a course in which they received a low grade, and the most recent grade or the highest grade is the only one that counts in calculating a student's overall GPA.

The use of this little-known practice has accelerated in recent years, as colleges continue to do their utmost to keep students in school (and paying tuition) and improve their graduation rates. When this practice first started decades ago, it was usually limited to freshmen, to give them a second chance to take a class in their first year if they struggled in their transition to college-level courses. But now most colleges, save for many selective campuses, allow all undergraduates, and even graduate students, to get their low grades forgiven.

College officials tend to emphasize that the goal of grade forgiveness is less about the grade itself and more about encouraging students to retake courses critical to their degree program and graduation without incurring a big penalty. "Untimely," said Jack Miner, Ohio State University's registrar, "we see students achieve more success because they retake a course and do better in subsequent contents or master the content that allows them to graduate on time."

That said, there is a way in which grade forgiveness satisfies colleges' own needs as well. For public institutions, state funds are sometimes tied partly to their success on metrics such as graduation rates and student retention—so better grades can, by boosting figures like those, mean more money. And anything that raises GPAs will likely make students—who, at the end of the day, are paying the bill—feel they've gotten a better value for their tuition dollars, which is another big concern for colleges.

Indeed, grade forgiveness is just another way that universities are responding to consumers' expectations for higher education. Since students and parents expect a college degree to lead to a job, it is in the best interest of a school to turn out graduates who are as qualified as possible—or at least appear to be. On this, students' and colleges' incentives seem to be aligned.

26. What is commonly regarded as the cause of grade inflation?

- A. The change of course catalogs.
- B. Students' indifference to GPAS.
- C. Colleges' neglect of GPAS.
- D. The influence of consumer culture.

27. What was the original purpose of grade forgiveness?

- A. To help freshmen adapt to college learning.
- B. To maintain colleges' graduation rates.
- C. To prepare graduates for a challenging future.
- D. To increase universities' income from tuition.

28. According to Paragraph 5, grade forgiveness enables colleges to

- A. obtain more financial support.
- B. boost their student enrollments.
- C. improve their teaching quality.
- D. meet local governments' needs.

29. What does the phrase "to be aligned"(Line 5, Para. 6) most probably mean?

- A. To counterbalance each other.

- B. To complement each other.
 - C. To be identical with each other.
 - D. To be contradictory to each other.
30. The author examines the practice of grade forgiveness by
- A. assessing its feasibility.
 - B. analyzing the causes behind it.
 - C. comparing different views on it.
 - D. listing its long-run effects.

26. 答案【D】 The influence of consumer culture.

解析：本题目为原因细节题，考察具体细节。根据题干关键词 *grade inflation* 定位到第一段第一句。Grade inflation is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which students are treated like customers to be pleased 通常被认为是高等教育消费时代的产物在这个时代，学生被当作顾客来对待。确答案 D 的 The influence of consumer culture. 顾客文化的影响，为原文的同意替换，consumer 为原词。A 选项 The change of course catalogs. 课程目录的变更，原文并未提及提到了教育，但没有课程的变更，属于干扰选项。干扰项 B 的 Students' indifference to GPAS. 学生对 GPAS 莫不关心和选项 C 的 Colleges' neglect of GPAS 学生忽视 GPAS，为无关信息；

27. 答案【A】 To help freshmen adapt to college learning.

解析：本题目为细节题，考察具体细节。根据题干关键词 *original purpose of grade forgiveness* 定位到第三段第二句，this practice 指代上文的 grade forgiveness, , it was usually limited to freshmen, to give them a second chance to take a class in their first year... 给她们第二次机会去上课，. 正确选项 A To help freshmen adapt to college learning. 帮助新生适应大学学习，为原文的同意表达，选项 B To maintain colleges' graduation rates. 维持大学毕业率，选项 C To prepare graduates for a challenging future 为毕业生准备迎接充满挑战的未来。选项 D To increase universities' income from tuition. 增加大学学费收入，均不正确

28. 答案【A】 obtain more financial support.

解析：本题目为细节题，考察具体细节。根据题干关键词 Paragraph 5, grade forgiveness enables colleges 定位到第五段第一，二句话，That said, there is a way in which grade forgiveness satisfies colleges' own needs as well. 满足了大学生自己的需要，具体需要在第二句，For

public institutions, state funds are sometimes tied partly to their success on metrics such as graduation rates and student retention 对于公共机构来说, 国家基金有时与它们在毕业率和学生留校率等指标上的成功有部分联系。so better grades can, mean more money 所以好的成绩意味着更多的钱。正确选项 A obtain more financial support.获得更多财政上的支持, financial 替换 more money

29 答案【C】 To be identical with each other

解析: 本题目为猜词题, 考察学生对上下文的理解。根据题干信息 Line 5, Para. 6 精准定位到第六段最后一句, 在这一点上, 学生和大学的激励措施似乎是什么样的, 我们应该定位到上一句话, 因为学生和家长都希望大学学位能带来一份工作, 所以培养出尽可能合格的毕业生, 或者至少看起来, 符合学校的最佳利益。由此可知, 学校和学生有着共同的目标, C To be identical with each other 彼此一致, A To counterbalance each other.互相制衡。B 互相补充 D To be contradictory to each other 互相矛盾, 只有 C 符合原文。

30 答案【B】 analyzing the causes behind it.

解析: 本题目为主旨, 表面问作者怎么样来探讨 grade forgiveness 的实际操作, 其实是考全文主旨。前两段都是谈及背后的原因, 第五段, 第一句 That said, there is a way in which grade forgiveness satisfies colleges' own needs as well 也是说 grade forgiveness 能够满足大学自身的需求, 也是分析了 grade forgiveness 的原因, 正确选项 B analyzing the causes behind it.分析了背后的原因。

Text 3

This year marks exactly two centuries since the publication of *Frankenstein*; or, *The Modern Prometheus*, by Mary Shelley. Even before the invention of the electric light bulb, the author produced a remarkable work of speculative fiction that would foreshadow many ethical questions to be raised by technologies yet to come.

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

What is being called artificial general intelligence, machines that would imitate the way humans think, continues to evade scientists. Yet humans remain fascinated by the idea of robots that would look, move, and respond like humans, similar to those recently depicted on popular sci-fi TV series such as “West world” and “Humans”.

Just how people think is still far too complex to be understood, let alone reproduced, says David Eagleman, a Stanford University neuroscientist. “We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there.”

But that doesn’t mean crucial ethical issues involving AI aren’t at hand. The coming use of autonomous vehicles, for example, poses thorny ethical questions. Human drivers sometimes must make split-second decisions. Their reactions may be a complex combination of instant reflexes, input from past driving experiences, and what their eyes and ears tell them in that moment. AI “vision” today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans. And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.

Whenever decisions are based on masses of data, “you quickly get into a lot of ethical questions,” notes Tan Kiat How, chief executive of a Singapore-based agency that is helping the government develop a voluntary code for the ethical use of AI. Along with Singapore, other governments and mega-corporations are beginning to establish their own guidelines. Britain is setting up a data ethics center. India released its AI ethics strategy this spring.

On June 7 Google pledged not to “design or deploy AI” that would cause “overall harm,” or to develop AI-directed weapons or use AI for surveillance that would violate international norms. It also pledged not to deploy AI whose use would violate international laws or human rights.

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

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

31. Mary Shelley's novel Frankenstein is mentioned because it
- A. fascinates AI scientists all over the world.
 - B. has remained popular for as long as 200 years.
 - C. involves some concerns raised by AI today.
 - D. has sparked serious ethical controversies
32. In David Eagleman's opinion, our current knowledge of consciousness
- A. helps explain artificial intelligence.
 - B. can be misleading to robot making.
 - C. inspires popular sci-fi TV series.
 - D. is too limited for us to reproduce it
33. The solution to the ethical issues brought by autonomous vehicles
- A. can hardly ever be found.
 - B. is still beyond our capacity.
 - C. causes little public concern.

D. has aroused much curiosity.

34. The author's attitude toward Google's pledges is one of

A. affirmation

B. skepticism.

C. contempt

D. respect.

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

A. AI's Future: In the Hands of Tech Giants

B. Frankenstein, the Novel Predicting the Age of AI

C. The Conscience of AI: Complex But Inevitable

D. AI Shall Be Killers Once Out of Control

31. 答案【C】 involves some concerns raised by AI today.

解析： 本题目为首段例证题，首段例证主要为了引出全文的讨论的主题（introduce the topic）。第一段引用玛丽·雪莱创作《弗兰肯斯坦》又有一个副标题，即：《现代的普罗米修斯》这部作品。第一段最后一句，甚至在电灯发明之前，作者创作了这部举世瞩目的推测性小说“that would foreshadow many ethical questions to be raised by technologies yet to come”这部小说预示了很多即将到来的技术所带来的很多道德伦理方面的问题，这句话对应了选项 C. involves some concerns raised by AI today 涉及了一些今天 AI 人工智能带来的担忧。

干扰项 A. fascinates AI scientists all over the world 使全世界的人工智能科学家着迷、以及 B. has remained popular for as long as 200 years 长达 200 年间一直很受欢迎”都未提及。D. has sparked serious ethical controversies 已经引发了严重的伦理方面的争议。“已经引起了严重的”这个现在完成时表达不准确，文中只提及到人们现在提出了关于伦理方面的一些问题。

32. 【D】 is too limited for us to reproduce it

解析： 本题目为细节题。根据题干信息 David Eagleman 找到定位点第四段第二行，“We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there.”我们仍然处在没有确凿的理论解释“意识”是什么，而且也不能发明机器实现这一点。从这句话就能选择 D. is too limited for us to reproduce it 对于我们来说我们能力太有限去再次创造它。

33. 【B】 is still beyond our capacity.

解析： 本题目为细节题。根据题干信息“autonomous vehicles 自动驾驶汽车”找到定位点第五段第二行，这段一直在讲述自动驾驶汽车和人驾驶的汽车的区分，最后总结“AI “vision” today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans. And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.”今天人工智能的这种“vision 想象力”还不能像人类一样复杂。并且去预测每一个可

能的驾驶情形仍然是一个很难的编程问题。这句话对应了选项 B *is still beyond our capacity* 仍然超越了我们的能力。

干扰项 A *can hardly ever be found* 几乎难以被发现，在原文中 *But that doesn't mean crucial ethical issues involving AI aren't at hand* 这句话表达了伦理问题即将到来，所以 A 是错的。选项 C *causes little public concern* 几乎没有引起公众关注以及 D *has aroused much curiosity* 已经引起了大量的好奇都没有提及，无中生有。

34. 【A】 affirmation

解析： 本题目为细节题。 根据题干信息 *Google's pledges* 找到定位点第七段，但是题目问的是作者的观点，可以进一步定位到第八段 *While the statement is vague, it represents one starting point* 虽然这个陈述是有点模糊的，但是它代表了一个开始。从这句话就能判定出作者对谷歌的承诺是认可的，对应选项 *affirmation* 认可。

35. 【C】 The Conscience of AI: Complex But Inevitable

解析： 本题目为标题题，判断全文中心思想。判断中心思想第一步要确定全文中心词：*conscience, ethical issue of AI*，所以根据这一主题词我们就可以选择出 C *The Conscience of AI: Complex But Inevitable* 人工智能的道德问题：复杂但是不可避免，该问题一直贯穿全文和 *ethical issue* 做对应。

干扰项 A *AI's Future: In the Hands of Tech Giants* AI 的未来，在科技巨头的手中，文中说到目前我们尚没有能力解决 AI 的道德意识方面的问题，所以和主旨相悖。B *Frankenstein, the Novel Predicting the Age of AI* 《弗兰肯斯坦》，一本预测了人工智能的时代的小说，只是文章的引入，并没有提及文中的核心问题 *ethical issue*，故片面信息，不可做全文主旨。D *AI Shall Be Killers Once Out of Control* 人工智能一旦失控，将会成为杀手。这一点并未在文中提及。

Text 4

States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that will leave shoppers with lighter wallets but is a big financial win for states.

The Supreme Court's opinion Thursday overruled a pair of decades-old decisions that states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually. The decisions made it more difficult for states to collect sales tax on certain online purchases.

The cases the court overturned said that if a business was shipping a customer's purchase to a state where the business didn't have a physical presence such as a warehouse or office, the business didn't have to collect sales tax for the state. Customers were generally responsible for paying the sales tax to the state themselves if they weren't charged it, but most didn't realize they owed it and few paid.

Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote that the previous decisions were flawed. "Each year the physical presence rule becomes further removed from economic reality and results in significant revenue losses to the States," he wrote in an opinion joined by four other justices. Kennedy wrote

that the rule “limited states’ ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field.”

The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since they usually collect sales tax on online purchases already. Now, rivals will be charging sales tax where they hadn’t before. Big chains have been collecting sales tax nationwide because they typically have physical stores in whatever state a purchase is being shipped to. Amazon.com, with its network of warehouses, also collects sales tax in every state that charges it, though third-party sellers who use the site don’t have to.

Until now, many sellers that have a physical presence in only a single state or a few states have been able to avoid charging sales taxes when they ship to addresses outside those states. Sellers that use eBay and Etsy, which provide platforms for smaller sellers, also haven’t been collecting sales tax nationwide. Under the ruling Thursday, states can pass laws requiring out-of-state sellers to collect the state’s sales tax from customers and send it to the state.

Retail trade groups praised the ruling, saying it levels the playing field for local and online businesses. The losers, said retail analyst Neil Saunders, are online-only retailers, especially smaller ones. Those retailers may face headaches complying with various state sales tax laws. The Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council advocacy group said in a statement, “Small businesses and internet entrepreneurs are not well served at all by this decision.”

36. The Supreme Court decision Thursday will

- A . Dette business’ revolutions with states
- B. put most online business in a dilemma
- C. make more online shoppers pay sales tax
- D. force some states to cut sales tax

37. It can be learned from paragraphs 2 and 3 that the overruled decision

- A . have led to the dominance of e-commerce
- B . have cost consumers a lot over the years
- C. were widely criticized by online purchases
- D. were consider unfavorable by states

38. According to Justice Anthony Kennedy , the physical presence rule has

- A. hindered economic development .
- B. brought prosperity to the country
- C. harmed fair market competition
- D. boosted growth in states’ revenue

39. Who are most likely to welcome the Supreme Court ruling

- A. Internet enterpreneurs B. Big-chain owners
- C. Third-party sellers D. Small retailers

40. In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday, the author

- A. gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences
- B. describes the long and complicated process of its making
- C. presents its main points with conflicting views on them
- D. cites some cases related to it and analyzes their implications

36, 答案【C】 make more online shoppers pay sales tax

解析：本题目为细节题，考察具体细节。根据题干关键词 Supreme Court decision Thursday 定位到首段首句。States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday 当更多的人进行网上购物时，各州将能够迫使他们缴纳销售税。正确答案 C 的 online shoppers 是原文 they make online purchases 的同义替换，pay sales tax 原词。选项 A 的业务往来，原文并未提及，属于无中生有。选项 B put most online business in a dilemma 将大多数在线业务置于两难境地：原文并未提及，选项 D 的 force some states to cut sales tax 迫使一些州削减销售税，偷换概念。

37, 答案【D】were consider unfavorable by states

解析：本题目为推断。根据题干关键词 paragraphs 2 and 3 that the overruled desicisuns 可定位到第二段的一二句，that states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually.这些州每年他们损失了数十亿美元的收入。The decisions made it more difficult for states to collect sales tax on certain online purchases.这些决定使得各州更加难以对某些网上购物征收销售税。综合两句话，对于州政府来说，均为负向。正确选项 D unfavorable,不好的，不利的；

38 答案【C】harmed fair market competition

解析：本题目为观点细节题，考察具体细节。根据题干关键词 Justice Anthony Kennedy, the physical presernce rule 定位到第四段第二三句，Each year the physical presence rule becomes further removed from economic reality and results in significant revenue losses to the States 每年，实体存在规则进一步脱离经济现实，给美国造成重大收入损失。Kennedy wrote that the rule “limited states' ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field.”肯尼迪写道，这项规定“限制了州寻求长期繁荣的能力，并阻止了市场参与者在公平的竞争环境中竞争。”正确选项 C harmed fair market competition 损害公平市场竞争，harmed 替换原文 prevented, market competition 替换原文的 market participants from competing。

39 答案【B】 Big-chain owners

解析：本题目为推理。根据题干关键词 most likely to welcome the Supreme Court ruling 定位到第五段第一句 The ruling is a victory for big chains 这项裁决是大型连锁企业的胜利。正确选项 C, 大型连锁公司。选项 A Internet entrepreneurs 互联网企业家, 选项 C Third-party sellers 第三方卖家, 选项 D Small retailers 小零售商, 均未提及

40 答案【A】 gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences

解析：本题目为主旨，考察文章整体脉络。题干关键词为 In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday，文章首段引出最高法院通过新的裁决，征收在线营业税。二段介绍裁决，指出结果不利于州政府。三段描述裁决涉及到的案例。第四段列举大法官观点，以前的判决有待商榷。五段论述新判决的影响，对大型连锁店有利。六段谈及新裁决对州和外卖家的影响。七段明确裁决受到零售界的肯定，纵观全文作者一直在实事求是的叙述并讨论其后果，A 为正确选项 B describes the long and complicated process of its making 描述其制作过程漫长而复杂 选项 C presents its main points with conflicting views on them 以相互矛盾的观点阐述其要点。 选项 D 引用与之相关的州并分析其含义，均不正确

Part B

Directions:

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

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

mutual respect, and understanding---then we change the very nature of what it means to “win” an argument.

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

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

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

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

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

G. There is a better way to win arguments. Imagine that you favor increasing the minimum wage in our state, and I do not. If you yell, “Yes,” and I yell, “No,” neither of us learns anything. We neither understand nor respect each other, and we have no basis for compromise or cooperation. In contrast, suppose you give a reasonable argument: that full-time workers should not have to live in poverty. Then I counter with another reasonable argument: that a higher minimum wage will force businesses to employ fewer people for less time. Now we can understand each other's positions and recognize our shared values, since we both care about needy workers.

41→42→F→43→44→C→45

答案: EDGBA

41_E

通过读各个选项第一句话排除不能做文章首段的选项。A 有 *these tools* 排除, B 有 *so successful* 排除, C 固定位置排除, F 固定位置排除, G 有 *better way* 排除, 只有 D 和 E 有可能。D 中开头为人名, 为第一段可能较小。E 中第一句有 *Carnegie*

人名，并且引用书中观点开头，符合引用开头的特点，所以为第一段。

42_D

D 中开头为人名，前面一段应该有提到过这个人。E 中第一句有 Carnegie 人名，所以 D 应该跟着 E。

43_G

第一句中有 a better way，F 选项最后一句 in one way，形成呼应。

44_B

后接固定段落 C 选项，C 的第一句中有 none of this，所以前一段最后一句要有列举并列形式，B 选项符合。

45_A

A 选项中段首有 these tools，所以前一段末尾有 tool 类事物，并且有列举并列形式，C 选项末尾符合，所以 A 在 C 之后。

Part C Translation

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)

It was only after I started to write a weekly column about the medical journals, and began to read scientific papers from beginning to end, that I realised just how bad much of the medical literature frequently was. I came to recognise various signs of a bad paper: the kind of paper that purports to show that people who eat more than one kilo of broccoli a week were 1.17 times more likely than those who eat less to suffer late in life from pernicious anaemia. (46) There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms.

Why is so much bad science published? A recent paper, titled “The Natural Selection of Bad Science”, published on the Royal Society’s open science website, attempts to answer this intriguing and important question. It says that the problem is not merely that people do bad science, but that our current system of career advancement positively encourages it. What is important is not truth, but publication, which has become almost an end in itself. There has been a kind of inflationary process at work: (47) nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago. Never mind the quality, then, count the number.

(48) Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity into the assessment of an applicant’s papers. This is the famed citation index, that is to say the number of times a paper has been quoted elsewhere in the scientific literature, the assumption being that an important paper will be cited more often than one of small account. (49) This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite

themselves in their future publications, or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours.

Boiling down an individual's output to simple metrics, such as number of publications or journal impacts, entails considerable savings in time, energy and ambiguity. Unfortunately, the long-term costs of using simple quantitative metrics to assess researcher merit are likely to be quite great. (50) If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible. We must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science.

46. There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms.

【解析】

1. 本句主干为 There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals (在医学杂志上有很多这样的无稽之谈)

2. which 引导定语从句，修饰 this kind of nonsense

(1) which 指代 this kind of nonsense，在定语从句中做主语

① 则定语从句为“这些无稽之谈引起健康恐慌和短暂的饮食狂热”

② when 引导状语从句，可以理解为条件，则为“如果广播公司和非专业媒体报道这些无稽之谈”

(2) 定语从句表达为“如果广播公司和非专业媒体报道这些无稽之谈，那么就会引起健康恐慌和短暂的饮食狂热”

【参考译文】

在医学杂志上有很多这样的无稽之谈，如果广播公司和非专业媒体报道这些无稽之谈，那么就会引起健康恐慌和短暂的饮食狂热。

47. Nowadays, anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago.

【解析】

1. 本句主干为 anyone has to have published twice the number of papers (任何人都必须已经发表了两倍的论文数量)

2. applying for a research post 修饰 anyone，则意思为“任何申请研究职位的人”

3. that 引导定语从句，修饰 the number

(1) that 指代 the number

(2) 定语从句主干为 that would have been required (这个数量被需要)

(3) for the same post only 10 years ago (十年前为了同一职位)，可以将 for 翻译为“申请”

(4) 则定语从句为“十年前申请同一职位所需的论文数量”

【参考译文】如今，任何想申请研究职位的人，都必须已经发表两倍于十年前申请同一职位所需的论文数量。

48) Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity into the assessment of an applicant's papers.

【解析】

1. 本句主干为 Attempts have been made(尝试被做出), 可以调整表达为: 有人已经做出尝试
2. to curb this tendency 为主语补足语, 则主干可以调整为“有人已经多次尝试遏制这种趋势”
3. by doing 为方式状语
 - (1) incorporate... into... (将...纳入...)
 - (2) by trying to incorporate some measure into the assessment of an applicant's papers (通过试图将某种衡量标准纳入对某位申请者论文的评估过程当中)
 - (3) 可以调整为“在评估申请人的论文时, 纳入某种衡量标准”
 - (4) of quality as well as quantity 修饰 measure, 意思为“除了数量标准以外, 还有质量标准”
 - (5) 调整为“在评估申请人的论文时, 除了纳入关于数量的衡量标准以外, 还要纳入有关质量的衡量标准”

【参考译文】有人已经多次尝试遏制这种趋势, 例如, 在评估申请人的论文时, 除了纳入关于数量的衡量标准以外, 还纳入有关质量的衡量标准。

49) This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publication or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favors.

【解析】

1. 本句主干为 This would be reasonable (这将会是合理的), this 指代上一句中的“citation index”即: 引用索引。
2. if it were not for, 意思为“如果没有...”, 本句为虚拟语气
 - (1) if it were not for the fact, 意思为“如果没有这一事实的话”
 - (2) 则为“如果没有这一事实的话, 这种引用索引才是合理的”
3. the fact 后 that 引导同位语从句
 - (1) 同位语从句的主干为“scientists can easily arrange to cite ... or get...to do so”(科学家可以很容易地引用...或者让...这样做)
 - (2) 则为“科学家可以很容易地在他们未来的出版物中引用他们自己的论文, 或者让他们的同事为他们这样做, 以换取类似的好处”
 - (3) 该同位语从句在表达时, 可以省去 fact 不翻译
 - (4) 则为“如果科学家不能很轻易地在他们未来的出版物中引用他们自己的论文, 或者让他的同事为他们这样做, 以换取类似的好处”

【参考译文】如果科学家不能很轻易地在他们未来的出版物中引用他们自己的论文, 或者让他的同事为他们这样做, 以换取类似的好处, 那么这种引用索引才会是合理的。

50) If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible, we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science.

【解析】

1. 本句主干为 we must ensure that ... (我们必须确保...)
2. that 引导宾语从句“我们的院校鼓励这种科学”

3. if 引导条件状语从句

(1) be serious about(对...当真)

(2) 则意思是“如果我们真的想确保我们的科学研究是有意义和可复制的”

【参考译文】如果我们真的想确保我们的科学研究是有意义和可复制的，我们必须确保我们的制度促进了这种科学的发展。

Section IV Writing

Part A

51.

Directions:

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

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

解析:

从形式来讲，今年的英语一小作文又考察了书信的形式，还是在意料之中的。从历年来的考查形式来看：无论是英语一还是英语二，小作文考查书信类和告示类两种。其中，从近年的考频来说，书信是考查的重点。在英语一中，小作文考查了 15 年，其中，13 年都考查到了书信。

但从内容来说今年的英语一的小作文有点难度。考查了回复询问信，偏近于介绍性的信，需要介绍“援助乡村小学”的志愿者活动的具体内容。英语一之前的小作文从没有考过此类话题。在书信中，建议信和推荐信出现得最多。而无论是回复信还是介绍性的信都只分别在英语二中考过，这也是近几年当中首次出现的一个全新的话题。

写作时，按照一般顺序。第一段写非常开心收到你的询问信这样过渡性内容，再加上写作目的；第二段改写题目提纲，具体介绍这个项目的具体内容；第三段再次点题和写期待。本文的要点有三个：一个是作为回复信，一段中过渡性内容应切题，不能生搬硬套模板；再就是介绍的内容也要切题，符合这类活动的常规安排。第三段可以表示欢迎和期待。

另外，注意小作文的评分侧重点。考研大纲指出：A 节作文的评分侧重点在于信息点的覆盖、内容的组织、语言的准确性、格式和语域的恰当。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题作调整。允许在作文中使用提示语中出现过的个别关键词或词组，但使用提示语中出现过的句子将被扣分。这一点一定要引起重视！

范文:

Dear friends,

As a coordinator of “Aiding Rural Primary School” project organized by Peking university, I am much delighted to have heard from you asking the possibility of being a volunteer for the project and I am writing to make a brief introduction regarding it.

You are expected to spend two months in assisting education for a rural primary school in a financially disadvantaged village in Inner Mongolia, a minority region. To let the kids obtain promotion in both knowledge and practices, I believe the following aspects can be beneficial. Firstly, as native English speakers, you can teach the kids some basic words for reading and communicating in English. Secondly, some colorful after-class activities and psychological guidance are also indispensable for their healthy growth, your efforts on these will also open up new horizons for them. The detailed arrangement will be sent if we have reached an agreement.

Please accept my heartfelt gratitude for your unselfish help and enthusiasm for the kids in rural area. If you have any other practical suggestions, please do not hesitate to tell us.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

52: Directions:

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

- 1) Describe the picture briefly;
- 2) Interpret the implied meaning, and
- 3) Give your comments

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.



解析:

虽然今年大纲对于英语一作文部分要求词汇进行了改变,但是,今年依然按照传统考查的是图画的作文。B 节作文的评分重点在于内容完整性、文章的组织连贯性、语法结构及词汇的多样性与语言的准确性。就我看来,今年英语一大作文考查有难度。首先,图画的描述比较难。从表面上看,本篇作文的题目或题材似乎是大家都十分熟悉的,正如我们 2004 年考题类似。但实际上对考生提出了更高的要求,即加入了双人对话的部分。。作为即将接受研究生教育的高校学生,必须学会从多样化或较为复杂的角度来考虑和分析、解决问题,因为生活中的许多问题绝非低层次作文中“问题-原因-解决”的“单一链条”关系那样简单。

按照要求,本作文需要包括三个组成部分:(1)描述图画;(2)分析图画的用意或内在含义;(3)就此话题表达个人的观点或提出建议。

(1)描述图画:描写或描述的一般要求是“准确”和“生动”。这里考虑到文章写作的因素,还要增加一个“合理”方面的考虑。正如图画所描述的那样,一个同学在选课时陷入犹豫之中。他在考虑是选择“知识新、重创新和有难度”的,还是选择“给分高、易通过和作业少”。

(2) 分析图画的用意或内在含义：图画的描述仅仅是文章的“切入点”，分析才是文章的核心所在。如果说准确、生动、合理是对描述的基本要求的话，那么，系统、深入则是对于分析得基本要求。所谓“系统”首先是要承接上文，以对图画中关于“选择”展开分析。这样才能保证文章从内容到形式的系统性或整体性。其次，分析必须循着“选择”这一线索展开。所谓“深入”，是指分析要透彻，要触及问题的实质。选择很重要，选择之后的坚持和努力更重要。

(3) 就此话题表达个人的观点或提出建议：发表个人观点时，重要的是要考虑到观点的“中的”和“合理”。观点应切中要害、尽管本篇作文的观点会因人而异，但大体上应该包括这样几点：一是合理选择；二是坚持努力；三是培养学生面临困难和挑战的能力。

同以往的命题写作一样，应注意：1) 突出中心。避免偏颇。2) 结构完整。三个大的组成部分不能缺少，每个组成部分所占的比重要合理。3) 避免错误。拼写、语法等方面要小心，尽量避免不应有的错误。4) 句式变换。尽量避免用同样的句式写作，否则会给人以单一、乏味的感觉。当然，句式的变换不是为了变换本身，而是为了更好地表达思想，为了读者更好地理解。5) 增加“亮点”。写作中应该通过精准的表述、适度的引用等方式制造“亮点”，以加深读者的印象。由于考生的“读者”就是阅卷人，这种“亮点”自然有利于提高作文的成绩。

范文：

What emerges into our eyes is that there are two young men standing on the stairs of the mountain. The most impressive element is that in the right place crouches a seemingly exhausted adult with a depressed look and a few words, such as “I am tired and I want to give up.” while in the left counterpart stands an energetic adult, who is smiling to his company and passionately encouraging him to continue with the words “Don’t do that and we will reach the end with a simple rest”.

In the real life, there is no one who can achieve the remarkable success in whatever he does without persistence. I can come up with no better illustration than the example of Thomas Edison, a distinguished scientist, who contributes his success

to endless pursuing news goals. Just as he puts it, “Without continuous insistence of the conduct of experiments, I will not be so fortunate to have such a successful performance.” Apart from the example of Edison, many other great figures in the history also attributed their success to continuous pursuing something more meaningful in their lives.

Therefore, as a qualified young people living in modern society, I value persistence as a vital principle in my lives and I am determined to insist on this point in daily life and make full use of the positive effect achieved by persistence.

