2017年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (一) 试题

**Section I Use of English**

**Directions:**

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each ~~num~~bered bl~~a~~nk ~~an~~d m~~ar~~k A, B, C or Don the ANSWER SHEET. (1Opoints)

Could a hug a d~~a~~y keep the doctor ~~awa~~y? The ~~an~~swer may be a resou~~n~~ding

"y~~e~~s!" 1 hel~~p~~ing you feel close and 2 to people you care about, it tu~~rn~~s 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 rece~~n~~t study -一5- over 400 healthy adults, rese~~ar~~chers from C~~arn~~egie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social

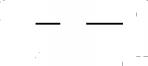
s~~u~~pport and the receipt of hugs 6 the participants' susceptibility to developing the common cold after being 7 to the virus. People who

perceived greater social support were less likely to come 8 with a cold, and

the rese~~ar~~chers 9 that the stress-reducing effects of hugging 10 about

32 perce~~n~~t 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 ~~w~~ho are ~~u~~nder 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 mothers and their newborn babies. Oxytocin is made prim~~ar~~ily in the ce~~n~~tral lower p~~a~~rt of the brain, and some ofit is released into the bloodstream. B~~u~~t some of it \_\_\_12\_ in the brain, where it 20 mood, beha~~v~~ior and physiology.

1. [A] Unlike [B] Besides [C] De~~s~~pite [D] Throughout

2. [A] connected [B] restricted [C] eq~~u~~al [D] inferior

3. [A] choice [B] view [C] lesson [D] host

4. [A] recall [B] forget [C] avoid [D] keep

5. [A] collecting [B] i~~n~~volving [C] guiding [D] affecting

6. [A] of [B] in [C] at [D] on

7. [A] devoted [B] ex~~p~~osed [C] lost [D] attracted

8. [A] across [B] along [C] do~~w~~n [D] o~~u~~t

9. [A] calculated [B] denied [C] doubted [D] imagined

10. [A] served [B] required [C] restored [D] e~~x~~plained

11. [A] Even [B] Still [C] Rather [D] Thus

12. [A] defeats [B] symptoms [C] tests [D] errors

13. [A] minimized [B] highlighted [C] co~~n~~trolled [D] increased

14. [A] equipped [B] associated [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] transfer [B] commit [C] attribute [D] return

18. [A] because [B] ~~u~~nless [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 ~~a~~uthorities are recommending people show u~~p~~ to catch a domestic flight, at least at some m~~a~~jor U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming securit~~y~~ procedures in return for increased safety. The crash of EgyptAir 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. A~~n~~d it should: Wasted time is a drag on

Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

Last year, the Transportation Secu~~r~~ity Administration (TSA) fou~~n~~d 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 measu~~r~~es 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 cle~~ar~~ how much more effective airline sec~~u~~rity has become -b~~u~~t 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: E~~n~~roll more people in the PreCheck program. PreCheck is s~~u~~pposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a backgrou~~n~~d check ~~ar~~e eligible to use ex卫edited screening l~~an~~es. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, sa~~v~~ing 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. B~~u~~t Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut

costs in other wa~~y~~s.

The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into ~~u~~nderused 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 EgyptAir Flight 804 is mentioned to

[A] ex~~p~~lain American's tole~~ran~~ce of current secu~~r~~ity checks.

[B] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.

[C] highlight the necessity of upgrading major U.S. airports.

[D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection.

22. Which of the following contrib~~u~~tes to long waits at major airports?

[A] New restrictions on carry-on bags.

[B] The declining efficiency of the TSA.

[C] An increase in the n~~u~~mber oftravelers.

[D] Frequent une~~x~~pected secret checks.

23. The word "ex~~p~~edited" (Line 4, P~~ara~~. 5) is closest in me~~an~~ing to

[A] quieter.

[B] cheaper.

[C] wider.

[D] faster.

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] Less Screening for More Safety

[B] PreCheck - a Bel~~a~~ted Solution

[C] Getting Stuck in Security Lines

[D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

**Text2**

"The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers," wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii’s last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most

esteemed me~~m~~bers of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astrono~~m~~y in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity’s view ofthe cosmos.

At issue is the TMT’s planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano

worshiped by some Hawaii~~an~~s as the piko, th~~a~~t 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 ~~u~~nsurpassed clarity.

Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal gro~~u~~p of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land ~~an~~d a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

Some blame for the c~~u~~rrent controversy belongs to astronomers. In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is not the only w~~a~~y 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 he~~a~~vens. Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to b~~an~~ 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 o~~u~~rselves 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 n~~u~~mber 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 cultu~~ra~~l heritage and to study the stars.

26. Queen Liliuokalani’s remark in Paragraph 1 indicates

[A] her conservative view on the historical role ofastronomy.

[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. Ma~~u~~na 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 bec~~a~~use

[A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life.

[B] it reminds them of a humiliating history.

[C] their culture will lose a chance ofrevival.

[D] they fe~~ar~~ losing co~~n~~trol of Mauna Kea.

29. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today’s astronom~~y~~

[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 M~~aun~~a Kea as the TMT site is oneof

[A] severe criticism.

[B] passive acceptance.

[C] slight hesitancy.

[D] full approval.

**Text3**

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a co~~u~~ntry'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 ~~an~~d misses things that do. By most recent measu~~r~~es, 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 cou~~n~~try's econo~~m~~ic 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 h~~a~~ve seen huge i~~mp~~roveme~~n~~ts across measu~~r~~es 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 co~~u~~ntry'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 i~~mportan~~t factors such as e~~n~~vironmental

~~q~~uality or education outcomes - all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

The sh~~arp~~ 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 h~~ap~~piness.

[C] misinterpreted the role of GDP.

[D] had a low opinion of GDP.

32. It c~~an~~ be inferred from Paragr~~ap~~h 2 th~~a~~t

[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 econo~~m~~y.

[D] policymakers in the UK are p~~a~~ying less attention to GDP.

33. Which of the following is true about the recent ~~ann~~ual study?

[A] It is ~~s~~ponsored 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 c~~a~~ution 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] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP

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

**Text4**

In a rare unammous ruling, the US Su~~p~~reme Court has overtu~~rn~~ed the co~~rrup~~tion conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDo~~nn~~ell. 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 "~~u~~nsettled" issues related to his duties.

Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, u~~n~~less 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 ~~m~~ust 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 p~~u~~blic 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 ensu~~r~~e e~~q~~uality of access to government. Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings

si~~mp~~ly because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal giﬁt. 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 so~~u~~rce of wealth.

Favoritism in official access can fan p~~u~~blic perceptions of corruption. But it is

not always corruption. Rather officials must avoid do~~u~~ble 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 treatme~~n~~t by government - is undermined. Good governance rests on an understanding of the inherent worth of each individual.

The co~~u~~rt's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

36. The underlined sentence (Para. I) 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 ifit in~~v~~olves

[A] leaking secrets intentionally.

[B] siz~~a~~ble gains in the form ofgifts.

[C] concrete retu~~rn~~s for gift-givers.

[D] bre~~a~~king contracts officially.

38. The co~~u~~rt’s ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are

[A] justiﬁed in addressing the needs of their constituents.

[B] ~~q~~ualiﬁed to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.

[C] allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.

[D] exe~~mp~~t from co~~n~~viction on the charge offavoritism.

39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are neededto

[A] awaken the conscience ofofficials.

[B] guarantee fair play in official access.

[C] allow for certain kinds of lobbying.

[D] inspire hopes in average people.

40. The a~~u~~thor’s attitude toward the co~~u~~rt’s ruling is

[A] sarcastic.

[B] tole~~ran~~t.

[C] skeptical.

[D] su~~p~~portive.

**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 text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs B and D** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] The first published sketch, "A Di~~nn~~er at Popl~~ar~~ Walk" brought tears to Dickens's eyes when he discovered it in the pages of me Monthly Magazine.

From then on his sketches, which appeared under the pen name "Boz" in me

Evening Ch~~r~~onicle, earned him a modest reputation.

[B] The runa~~way~~ success of me Pickwick Papers, as it is generally kno~~w~~n today, secured Dickens's fame. There were Pickwick coats and Pickwick cigars, and

the plu~~mp~~, ~~s~~pectacled hero, Samuel Pickwick, became a national figure.

[q 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, ~~w~~ho had originated the idea for the

story. With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that

Seymour's pictures illustrate his o~~w~~n 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 displeasu~~r~~e by committing suicide. Dickens and

his publishers simply pressed on with a new artist. The comic novel, me

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 ~~an~~d, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century. A moralist, satirist, and social reformer, Dickens crafted co~~mp~~lex plots ~~an~~d striking characters that capture the panorama of English society.

[EJ 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 stenogr~~ap~~her and as a reporter in Parliament. At the same time, Dickens, ~~w~~ho had a reporter's eye for transcribing the life aro~~u~~nd him, especially anything comic or odd, s~~u~~bmitted short sketches to obsc~~u~~re magazines.

[\_F] Dickens was born in Portsmo~~u~~th, on England's so~~u~~thern coast. His father was

a clerk in the British Navy pay office - a respectable position, b~~u~~t with little

social status. His paternal grandparents, a steward and a housekeeper, possessed even less status, having been servants, ~~an~~d Dickens later concealed their background.Dickens's mother supposedly came from a more respectable

family. Yet two ye~~ar~~s 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 u~~n~~acknowledged foundation of his fiction.

[GJ 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

Twis t with th e sunlig ht of Pickwick. Th e popu lar ity of th ese novels

consolidated Dickens' as a nationally and internationally celeb~~ra~~ted m~~an~~ ofletters.

D 1→ 41. 1→ 42. 1→ I 43. 1→ I 44. 1→ I B 1→ I 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 poi~~n~~ts)

The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for

intern~~a~~tional co~~mm~~unication has obviously been continuing for several decades.

(46) But even as the number of English s卫eakers ex卫ands  further there are signs that the global 卫redominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

Co~~mp~~lex international, economic, technological and cultu~~ra~~l ch~~an~~ges could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breadth of English usage would consequently face new pressures. Those realistic possibilities ~~ar~~e 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 卫osition of English is so stable that the young generations of the U~~n~~ited Kingdom do not need additional language ca卫abilities.

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 organisations. Alongside that, (48) many countries are introducing English into the 卫rimary-school curriculu~~m~~ but British schoolchildren and students do not a卫卫ear 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 l~~an~~guage in international education markets as the demand for educational resources in languages, such as Spanish, Arabic or Mandarin grows and international business process outso~~u~~rcing in other languages such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

(49) The changes identified by D~~a~~vid Graddol all 卫resent clear and major challenges to the UK's 卫roviders of English language teaching to 卫eo卫le 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 e~~x~~ports and our other education related exports earn up to £ 10 billion a year more. As the international education market expands, the recent slowdown in the numbers of international students studying in the main English-speaking countries is likely to continue, especially ifthere 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 organisations which seek to 卫romote the learning and use of English, a basis for 卫l~~ann~~ing to meet the 卫ossibilities of what could be a very different o卫erating environment. · That is a necessary and practical approach. In this as in m~~u~~ch else, those who wish to influence the ~~futu~~re m~~u~~st 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)



"有书"与"读书"