

Section I Use of English

1. A. resolve

resolve 解决 protect 保护 discuss 讨论 ignore 忽视

联系上下文 “the need to know”，显然是人类有解决未知(resolve uncertainty)的内在需要。

2. C. seek

seek to do sth 争取/设法去做某事 “人们会设法满足自己的好奇心”

3. D. hurt

hurt vi 有坏处，带来痛苦 “即使显然答案会令人受伤”

4. C. expose

expose sb/oneself to sth 使某人/自己暴露在……

5. B. trail

message 信息 trial 实验 review 评论，复习 concept 概念

trial 与前面 experiment 对应，后面也是行为实验中的具体内容。

6. C. deliver

remove 消除 weaken 削弱 deliver 传递 interrupt 打断

动词辨析 deliver an electric shock 传递一阵电击

7. D. When

Unless 除非 If 如果 Though 尽管 When 当……时候

8. A. happen

happen 发生 continue 持续 disappear 消失 change 改变

“students who knew what would happen” 与前文 “students who did not know……” 照应

9. B. such as

rather than 而不是 such as 例如 regardless of 不管，不顾 owing to 因为

考察语义逻辑 后面明显是 other stimuli 的举例。

10. D. discover

disagree 不同意 forgive 原谅 forget 遗忘 discover 发现

“人类内心根植着发现的欲望”

11. C. food

pay 支付 marriage 婚姻 food 事物 schooling 上学

food and shelter 为常见搭配，吃住是人类最基本的欲望。

12. D. lead to

begin with 以…为开始 rest on 依靠，被搁在 learn from 从…上学习 lead to 引起，导致

13. B. inquiry

withdrawal 撤出 inquiry 探究，调查 persistence 坚持，毅力 diligence 勤奋，努力

14. A. self-destructive

self-destructive 自我毁灭的 self-reliant 自力更生的

self-evident 不言而喻的 self-deceptive 自欺的

15. A. resist

resist 抵制，忍住 define 定义 replace 代替 trace 追踪

根据 however 转折，上文说好奇心有时会招致毁灭性后果，此处应该说 “然而，不良的好奇心是可以忍住的”

16. A. predict

predict 预测 overlook 忽视 design 设计 conceal 隐藏

动词辨析题“实验鼓励参与者预测行为后果”

17. B. choose

remember 记住 choose 选择 promise 承诺 pretend 假装

考察语义逻辑和动词辨析“有所预测的参与者不太可能选择再看那些图”

18. C. outcome

名词辨析: relief 救济, 减轻 plan 计划 outcome 结果 duty 职责

19. A. Whether

Whether 是否

考察语义逻辑关系“提前想象后果从而决定是否值得做”

20. D. consequences

limitations 局限 investments 投资 strategies 策略 consequences 后果

名词辨析“思考长期后果是减少好奇心不利影响的关键”, 与前文 predict the outcome 照应

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A:

Text 1

21. 选 C. practical ability

答案在第二段第二句, 学校教授的不是书本和死记硬背的内容, 而是 practical, 实际的。

因此选 C

22. 选 B. are not academically successful

答案在第四段第二句话和第三句话, a mark of inferiority, 自卑的标志和 kids who can't

make it academically, 那些在学术上失败的孩子。

23. 选 C. used to have more job opportunities

答案在第五段第三句话, “美国经济过去提供的工作安全感现在消失了。”

24. 选 D. indicates the overvaluing of higher education

第六段第一句话, “...没有抓住重点: 这并不仅仅是美国经济唯一需要的东西。”

25. 选 A. supportive

从文章第二段开头一句, “...是先锋人物”, 为称赞句。

Text 2

26. 选 C. falling

定位到文章的第二段，根据最后一句知道价格是在下降，所以对应的是 **falling**。

27. 选 **A. is progressing notably**

定位到第二段的倒数一二两句，虽然世界其他地方处于领先地位，特别是中国和欧洲，美国见证了一个显著的转变。三月，风能和太阳能首次占比超过了美国所产能源的 **10%**。可知美国是取得了显著的进步。

28. 选 **A. wind is a widely used energy source**

定位到第四段最后一句，根据 **where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation** 可知，风能在 **Iowa** 应用广泛。

29. 选 **C. Its continuous supply is becoming a reality**

第五段中 **But** 后面提到电池储存容量的增加使得能量流动变得更加可能，第六段的最后一句可知，虽然电动汽车现在在路上很少见，但是这种大量的投资在接下来的几年中可以很快改变这种情况。

30. 选 **C. is not really encouraged by the US government**

根据题干 **renewable energy** 可以定位到出题点在最后一句话，且句中 **Washington** 可完美替换选项 **C** 中 **US government**，所以选择 **C**。

Text 3

31. 选 **B. user information**

定位到第一段的最后一句，可知 **WhatsApp** 是提供的用户的信息。

32. 选 **C. pose a risk to Facebook users**

定位到 **Even without knowing that was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be.**

33. 选 **D. cannot keep pace with the changing market**

定位到第三段的第三句可知：比起变化的节奏，竞争法的进步则非常地缓慢。

34. 选 D. the services are paid for by advertisers

定位到文章的第三段五到八句，可知主要是因为广告商在对服务付款。

35. 选 D. the relationship between digital giants and their users

由 just as 可知，是为了证明例子前的论点，可以定位到最后一段的第一句。

Text 4

36. 选 D. keep to your focus time

根据题干定位到第二段的最后一句，可知选择 D。

37. 选 B. detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

根据题干定位到第四段的最后一句冒号后面，others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day, 可知选择 B。

38. 选 D. an essential factor in accomplishing any work

根据题干可以定位到七段的[idleness] is ,paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done, 可知是选择 D

39. 选 A. can bring about greater efficiency

根据题干可以定位到第八段 When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.可知选 A.

40. 选 A. approaches to getting more done in less time

根据全文理解，文章围绕 approach 进行写作，讨论在更少的时间做更多的事情的方式，所以选择 A。

Part B:

41. A. Just say it

根据本段中的 It feels like its stuck somewhere, I know the feeling and here is my advice just it out. 可知本段的标题是 just say it.

42. F. Skip the small talk

根据本段中的 so don't be afraid to ask more personal questions. Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask. 可知选 skip small talks.

43. E. Find the "me too" s

根据本段中的第一句 When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation that' s can make it so memorable.

44. B. Be present

根据本段中的 so when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. 可知选 be present.

45. D. Name, places, things

根据本段中 so remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to the place they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate--- whatever you talk about. 可知选 D.

Section III Translation

一个五年级学生收到一份家庭作业,让他从一张职业列表上选择未来的职业道路。他勾了“宇航员”,但很快又在列表上加上了“科学家”,也打了个勾。这个男孩确信,如果他阅读量够大,那他可以探索许多他喜欢的职业道路。因此他什么都看,从百科全书到科幻小说,无一不读。他如此热衷阅读,以至于他的父母不得不提出了一条在饭桌上“不得阅读”的原则。

这个男孩就是比尔盖茨，他迄今也没停止阅读——甚至在他成为地球上最成功人士之一后也没有放下阅读。如今，他的阅读材料已经从科幻作品切换到工具书。近来，他还透露一年他会阅读至少 50 本非虚构作品。盖茨选择非小说类纪实作品是因为它们能够解释世界的运行规则。“每本书都能打开探索新知识的大门。”盖茨说道。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Dear Professor,

Thank you for your generous invitation. Unfortunately, it is much to my regret that I cannot meet you as previously arranged.

I am fully occupied for an important exam coming the day after tomorrow. It is of great importance to me because it tightly concerned my graduation, I feel terribly sorry for missing the chance of such a happy get-together, and I hope that all of you enjoy a good time. Is it possible for you and me to have a private meeting afterwards? If so, please don't hesitate to drop me a line about your preferable date. I do long for a pleasant and in-depth communication with you.

Please allow me to say sorry again.

Yours,
Li Ming

48.

What is shown in the pie graph above indicates the factors that exert influences on customers' choice of restaurants. From the chart, we can find that people attach greatest importance to the unique characteristics of a restaurant, occupying 36.3% of all the factors. Environment and services take up the next two largest shares, accounting for 26.3% and 26.8% respectively. Price has slipped to the lowest position of only 8.4% when customers choose a restaurant.

What exactly contributes to these changes? Several reasons can be listed as followed. Development in economy is an essential one in the recent years. The increased income results in the greatly improved living standard; hence, a small

percentage of total income is enough to cover the expense of eating outside.

Another one is the changes in people's conception. When food presents no worry to the average, people begin to focus more of their interest on specialties and services of each restaurant. As a result of such a shift, the appearance of the tendency seems to be inevitable.

Based on the statistics shown and the analysis made above, we can safely come to a conclusion: the tendency will continue to rise for quite a while in the years to come.

Time tells.