2020年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(一)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)

	Even if families do	on't sit down to eat to	ogether as frequently	y as before, millions of Britons will		
non	etheless have got a s	share this weekend o	f one of that nation'	s great traditions: the Sunday roast.		
1	a cold winter's day, few culinary pleasures can 2 it. Yet as we report now, the food					
poli	police are determined that this 3 should be rendered yet another guilty pleasure 4					
to d	amage our health.					
	The Food Standar	ds Authority (FSA)	has5 a pu	iblic warning about the risks of a		
com	pound called acryla	amide that forms in	some foods cooked	6 high temperatures. This		
mea	ans that people shou	ld <u>7</u> crispin	g their roast potatoe	s, reject thin-crust pizzas and only		
8	_ toast their bread. l	But where is the evid	ence to support such	alarmist advice? 9 studies		
have	e shown that acry	lamide can cause	neurological dama	ge in mice, there is no10		
evic	lence that it causes of	cancer in humans.				
	Scientists say the o	compound is11_	to cause cancer	but have no hard scientific proof.		
12	the precautionar	y principle, it could b	e argued that it is _	13 to follow the FSA advice.		
14	, it was rumored the	hat smoking caused	cancer for years befo	ore the evidence was found to prove		
a _	<u>15</u> .					
	Doubtless, a piece	of boiled beef can	always be 16	up on Sunday alongside some		
stea	med vegetables, wit	thout the Yorkshire	pudding and no wir	e. But would life be worth living?		
17	, the FSA says it	is not telling people	e to cut out roast fo	ods <u>18</u> , but to reduce their		
lifet	ime intake. Howeve	er, their <u>19</u>	risks coming across	as being pushy and overprotective.		
Con	Constant health scares just 20 with no one listening.					
1.	[A] In	[B] Towards	[C] On	[D] Till		
2.	[A] match	[B] express	[C] satisfy	[D] influence		
3.	[A] patience	[B] enjoyment	[C] surprise	[D] concern		
4.	[A] intensified	[B] privileged	[C] compelled	[D] guaranteed		
5.	[A] issued	[B] regretted	[C] ignored	[D] cancelled		
6.	[A] under	[B] at	[C] for	[D] by		
7.	[A] forget	[B] regret	[C] finish	[D] avoid		
8.	[A] partially	[B] regularly	[C] easily	[D] initially		
9.	[A] Unless	[B] Since	[C] If	[D] While		
10.	[A] secondary	[B] external	[C] conclusive	[D] negative		
11.	[A] insufficient	[B] bound	[C] likely	[D] slow		
12.	[A] On the basis of	f [B] At the cost of	[C] In addition to	[D] In contrast to		
13.	[A] interesting	[B] advisable	[C] urgent	[D] fortunate		
14.	[A] As usual	[B] In particular	[C] By definition	[D] After all		
15.	[A] resemblance	[B] combination	[C] connection	[D] pattern		
16.	[A] made	[B] served	[C] saved	[D] used		

17.	[A] To be fair	[B] For instance	[C] To be brief	[D] In general
18.	[A] reluctantly	[B] entirely	[C] gradually	[D] carefully
19.	[A] promise	[B] experience	[C] campaign	[D] competition
20.	[A] follow up	[B] pick up	[C] open up	[D] end up

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

A group of Labour MPs, among them Yvette Cooper, are bringing in the new year with a call to institute a UK "town of culture" award. The proposal is that it should sit alongside the existing city of culture title, which was held by Hull in 2017 and has been awarded to Coventry for 2021. Cooper and her colleagues argue that the success of the crown for Hull, where it brought in €220m of investment and an avalanche of arts, ought not to be confined to cities. Britain' towns, it is true, are not prevented from applying, but they generally lack the resources to put together a bid to beat their bigger competitions. A town of culture award could, it is argued, become an annual event, attracting funding and creating jobs.

Some might see the proposal as a booby prize for the fact that Britain is no longer be able to apply for the much more prestigious title of European capital of culture, a sought-after award bagged by Glasgow in 1990 and Liverpool in 2008. A cynic might speculate that the UK is on the verge of disappearing into an endless fever of self-celebration in its desperation to reinvent itself for the post-Brexit world: after town of culture, who knows what will follow—village of culture? Suburb of culture? Hamlet of culture?

It is also wise to recall that such titles are not a cure-all. A badly run "year of culture" washes in and out of a place like the tide, bringing prominence for a spell but leaving no lasting benefits to the community. The really successful holders of such titles are those that do a great deal more than fill hotel bedrooms and bring in high-profile arts events and good press for a year. They transform the aspirations of the people who live there; they nudge the self-image of the city into a bolder and more optimistic light. It is hard to get right, and requires a remarkable degree of vision, as well as cooperation between city authorities, the private sector, community groups and cultural organisations. But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

A "town of culture" could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town's peculiarities—helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people and turn it into action.

21. Cooper and her colleagues argue that a "town of culture" award could	
[A] consolidate the town-city ties in Britain	

[B] promote cooperation among Britain's towns
[C] increase the economic strength of Britain's towns
[D] focus Britain's limited resources on cultural events
22. According to Paragraph 2, the proposal might be regarded by some as
[A] a sensible compromise
[B] a self-deceiving attempt
[C] an eye-catching bonus
[D] an inaccessible target
23. The author suggests that a title holder is successful only if it
[A] endeavours to maintain its image
[B] meets the aspirations of its people
[C] brings its local arts to prominence
[D] commits to its long-term growth
24. Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to present
[A] a contrasting case
[B] a supporting example
[C] a background story
[D] a related topic
25. What is the author's attitude towards the proposal?
[A] Skeptical.
[B] Objective.
[C] Favourable.
[D] Critical.

Text 2

Scientific publishing has long been a licence to print money. Scientists need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward. Other scientists perform the specialised work of peer review also for free, because it is a central element in the acquisition of status and the production of scientific knowledge.

With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only find a market for its journal. Until this century, university libraries were not very price sensitive. Scientific publishers routinely report profit margins approaching 40% on their operations, at a time when the rest of the publishing industry is in an existential crisis.

The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research; both figures seem to rise inexorably despite increasingly desperate efforts to change them.

The most drastic, and thoroughly illegal, reaction has been the emergence of Sci-Hub, a kind of global photocopier for scientific papers, set up in 2012, which now claims to offer access to every

paywalled article published since 2015. The success of Sci-Hub, which relies on researchers passing on copies they have themselves legally accessed, shows the legal ecosystem has lost legitimacy among its users and must be transformed so that it works for all participants.

In Britain the move towards open access publishing has been driven by funding bodies. In some ways it has been very successful. More than half of all British scientific research is now published under open access terms: either freely available from the moment of publication, or paywalled for a year or more so that the publishers can make a profit before being placed on general release.

Yet the new system has not yet worked out any cheaper for the universities. Publishers have responded to the demand that they make their product free to readers by charging their writers fees to cover the costs of preparing an article. These range from around £500 to \$5,000. A report last year pointed out that the costs both of subscriptions and of these "article preparation costs" has been steadily rising at a rate above inflation.

In some ways the scientific publishing model resembles the economy of the social internet: labour is provided free in exchange for the hope of status, while huge profits are made by a few big firms who run the market places. In both cases, we need a rebalancing of power.

26. Scientific publishing is seen as "a licence to print money" partly because
[A] its funding has enjoyed a steady increase
[B] its marketing strategy has been successful
[C] its payment for peer review is reduced
[D] its content acquisition costs nothing
27. According to Paragraphs 2 and 3, scientific publishers Elsevier have
[A] thrived mainly on university libraries
[B] gone through an existential crisis
[C] revived the publishing industry
[D] financed researchers generously
28. How does the author feel about the success of Sci-Hub?
[A] Relieved.
[B] Puzzled.
[C] Concerned.
[D] Encouraged.
29. It can be learned from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that open access terms
[A] allow publishers some room to make money
[B] render publishing much easier for scientists
[C] reduce the cost of publication substantially
[D] free universities from financial burdens
30. Which of the following characterises the scientific publishing model?
[A] Trial subscription is offered.

[B] Labour triumphs over status.

- [C] Costs are well controlled.
- [D] The few feed on the many.

Text 3

Progressives often support diversity mandates as a path to equality and a way to level the playing field. But all too often such policies are an insincere form of virtue-signaling that benefits only the most privileged and does little to help average people.

A pair of bills sponsored by Massachusetts state Senator Jason Lewis and House Speaker Pro Tempore Patricia Haddad, to ensure "gender parity" on boards and commissions, provide a case in point.

Haddad and Lewis are concerned that more than half the state-government boards are less than 40 percent female. In order to ensure that elite women have more such opportunities, they have proposed imposing government quotas. If the bills become law, state boards and commissions will be required to set aside 50 percent of board seats for women by 2022.

The bills are similar to a measure recently adopted in California, which last year became the first state to require gender quotas for private companies. In signing the measure, California Governor Jerry Brown admitted that the law, which expressly classifies people on the basis of sex, is probably unconstitutional.

The US Supreme Court frowns on sex-based classifications unless they are designed to address an "important" policy interest. Because the California law applies to all boards, even where there is no history of prior discrimination, courts are likely to rule that the law violates the constitutional guarantee of "equal protection."

But are such government mandates even necessary? Female participation on corporate boards may not currently mirror the percentage of women in the general population, but so what?

The number of women on corporate boards has been steadily increasing without government interference. According to a study by Catalyst, between 2010 and 2015, the share of women on the boards of global corporations increased by 54 percent.

Requiring companies to make gender the primary qualification for board membership will inevitably lead to less experienced private sector boards. That is exactly what happened when Norway adopted a nationwide corporate gender quota.

Writing in *The New Republic*, Alice Lee notes that increasing the number of opportunities for board membership without increasing the pool of qualified women to serve on such boards has led to a "golden skirt" phenomenon, where the same elite women scoop up multiple seats on a variety of boards.

Next time somebody pushes corporate quotas as a way to promote gender equity, remember that such policies are largely self-serving measures that make their sponsors feel good but do little to help average women.

31.	The author believes that the bills sponsored by Lewis and Haddad will	
	[A] help little to reduce gender bias	

- [B] pose a threat to the state government
- [C] raise women's position in politics
- [D] greatly broaden career options

- 32. Which of the following is true of the California measure?
 - [A] It has irritated private business owners.
 - [B] It is welcomed by the Supreme Court.
 - [C] It may go against the Constitution.
 - [D] It will settle the prior controversies.
- 33. The author mentions the study by Catalyst to illustrate
 - [A] the harm from arbitrary board decision
 - [B] the importance of constitutional guarantees
 - [C] the pressure on women in global corporations
 - [D] the needlessness of government interventions
- 34. Norway's adoption of a nationwide corporate gender quota has led to ______
 - [A] the underestimation of elite women's role
 - [B] the objection to female participation on boards
 - [C] the entry of unqualified candidates into the board
 - [D] the growing tension between labor and management
- 35. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
 - [A] Women's need in employment should be considered.
 - [B] Feasibility should be a prime concern in policymaking.
 - [C] Everyone should try hard to promote social justice.
 - [D] Major social issues should be the focus of legislation.

Text 4

Last Thursday, the French Senate passed a digital services tax, which would impose an entirely new tax on large multinationals that provide digital services to consumers or users in France. Digital services include everything from providing a platform for selling goods and services online to targeting advertising based on user data, and the tax applies to gross revenue from such services. Many French politicians and media outlets have referred to this as a "GAFA tax," meaning that it is designed to apply primarily to companies such as Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon—in other words, multinational tech companies based in the United States.

The digital services tax now awaits the signature of President Emmanuel Macron, who has expressed support for the measure, and it could go into effect within the next few weeks. But it has already sparked significant controversy, with the Unite Sates trade representative opening an investigation into whether the tax discriminates against American companies, which in turn could lead to trade sanctions against France.

The French tax is not just a unilateral move by one country in need of revenue. Instead, the digital services tax is part of a much larger trend, with countries over the past few years proposing or putting in place an alphabet soup of new international tax provisions. These have included Britain's DPT (diverted profits tax), Australia's MAAL (multinational anti-avoidance law), and India's SEP (significant economic presence) test, to name but a few. At the same time, the European Union, Spain, Britain and several other countries have all seriously contemplated digital services taxes.

These unilateral developments differ in their specifics, but they are all designed to tax

multinationals on income and revenue that countries believe they should have a right to tax, even if international tax rules do not grant them that right. In other words, they all share a view that the international tax system has failed to keep up with the current economy.

In response to these many unilateral measures, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is currently working with 131 countries to reach a consensus by the end of 2020 on an international solution. Both France and the United States are involved in the organization's work, but France's digital services tax and the American response raise questions about what the future holds for the international tax system.

France's planned tax is a clear warning: Unless a broad consensus can be reached on reforming the international tax system, other nations are likely to follow suit, and American companies will face a cascade of different taxes from dozens of nations that will prove burdensome and costly.

36. The French Senate has passed a bill to
[A] regulate digital services platforms
[B] protect French companies interests
[C] impose a levy on tech multinationals
[D] curb the influence of advertising
37. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that the digital services tax
[A] may trigger countermeasures against France
[B] is apt to arouse criticism at home and abroad
[C] aims to ease international trade tensions
[D] will prompt the tech giants to quit France
38. The countries adopting the unilateral measures share the opinion that
[A] redistribution of tech giants' revenue must be ensured
[B] the current international tax system needs upgrading
[C] tech multinationals' monopoly should be prevented
[D] all countries ought to enjoy equal taxing rights
39. It can be learned from Para 5 that the OECO's current work
[A] is being resisted by US companies
[B] needs to be readjusted immediately
[C] is faced with uncertain prospects
[D] needs to involve more countries
40. Which of the following might be the best title for this text?
[A] France Is Confronted with Trade Sanctions
[B] France Leads the Charge on Digital Tax
[C] France Says "NO" to Tech Multinationals
[D] France Demands a Role in the Digital Economy

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 points)

- [A] Eye fixations are brief
- [B] Too much eye contact is instinctively felt to be rude
- [C] Eye contact can be a friendly social signal
- [D] Personality can affect how a person reacts to eye contact
- [E] Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated
- [F] Most people are not comfortable holding eye contact with strangers
- [G] Eye contact can also be aggressive

In a social situation, eye contact with another person can show that you are paying attention in a friendly way. But it can also be antagonistic, such as when a political candidate turns toward their competitor during a debate and makes eye contact that signals hostility. Here's what hard science reveals about eye contact:

41.			

We know that a typical infant will instinctively gaze into its mother's eyes, and she will look back. This mutual gaze is a major part of the attachment between mother and child. In adulthood, looking at someone else in a friendly way can be a complimentary sign of paying attention. It can catch someone's attention in a crowded room. "Eye contact and smiles" can signal availability and confidence, a common-sense notion supported in studies by psychologist Monica Moore.

42.			
42.			

Neuroscientist Bonnie Auyeung found that the hormone oxytocin increased the amount of eye contact from men toward the interviewer during a brief interview when the direction of their gaze was recorded. This was also found in high-functioning men with some autistic spectrum symptoms, who may tend to avoid eye contact. Specific brain regions that respond during direct gaze are being explored by other researchers, using advanced methods of brain scanning.

With the use of eye-tracking technology, Julia Minson of the Harvard Kennedy School of Government concluded that eye contact can signal very different kinds of messages, depending on the situation. While eye contact may be a sign of connection or trust in friendly situations, it's more likely to be associated with dominance or intimidation in adversarial situations. "Whether you're a politician or a parent, it might be helpful to keep in mind that trying to maintain eye contact may backfire if you're trying to convince someone who has a different set of beliefs than you," said Minson.

44.		

When we look at a face or a picture, our eyes pause, or fixate, on one spot at a time, often on the eyes or mouth. These fixations typically occur at about three per second, and the eyes then jump to another spot, until several important points in the image are registered like a series of snapshots. How the whole image is then assembled and perceived is still a mystery although it is the subject of current research.

In people who score high in a test of neuroticism, a personality dimension associated with self-consciousness and anxiety, eye contact triggered more activity associated with avoidance, according to the Finnish researcher Jari Hietanen and colleagues. "Our findings indicate that people do not only feel different when they are the centre of attention but that their brain reactions also differ." A more direct finding is that people who scored highly for negative emotions like anxiety looked at others for shorter periods of time and reported more comfortable feelings when others did not look directly at them.

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)

Following the explosion of creativity in Florence during the 14th century known as the Renaissance, the modern world saw a departure from what it had once known. It turned from God and the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and instead favoured a more humanistic approach to being. Renaissance ideas had spread throughout Europe well into the 17th century, with the arts and sciences flourishing extraordinarily among those with a more logical disposition. (46) With the Church's teachings and ways of thinking being eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged, leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories.

During the renaissance, the great minds of Nicolaus Copernicus, Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei demonstrated the power of scientific study and discovery. (47) <u>Before each of their revelations, many thinkers at the time had sustained more ancient ways of thinking, including the geocentric view that the Earth was at the centre of our universe.</u> Copernicus theorized in 1543 that in actual fact, all of the planets that we know of revolved not around the Earth, but the Sun, a system that was later upheld by Galileo at his own expense. Offering up such a theory during a time of high tension between scientific and religious minds was branded as heresy, and any such heretics that continued to spread these lies were to be punished by imprisonment or even death. Galileo was excommunicated by the church and imprisoned for life for his astronomical observations and his astronomical observations and his support of the heliocentric principle.

(48) <u>Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists, more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made at a rate that the people could no longer ignore.</u> It was with these great revelations that a new kind of philosophy founded in reason was born.

The Church's long-standing dogma was losing the great battle for truth to rationalists and scientists. This very fact embodied the new ways of thinking that swept through Europe during most of 17h century. (49) <u>As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, the Renaissance was over and it was time for a new era—the Age of Reason.</u>

The 17th and 18th centuries were times of radical change and curiosity. Scientific method, reductionism and the questioning of Church ideals was to be encouraged, as were ideas of liberty,

tolerance and progress. (50) <u>Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information</u> <u>we already knew were captured by the Latin phrase 'sapere aude' or 'dare to know', after Immanuel Kant used it in his essay "An Answer to the Question: What is enlightenment?". It was the purpose and responsibility of great minds to go forth and seek out the truth, which they believed to be founded in knowledge.</u>

Section IV Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

The Student Union of your university has assigned you to inform the international students of an upcoming singing contest. Write a notice in about 100 words.

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the notice. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



2020年答案速查表

Section I Use of English (10 points)

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. C 11. C 12. A 13. B 14. D 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. D

Section II Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Part A (40 points)

Text 1 21. C 22. B 23. D 24. B 25. C Text 2 26. D 27. A 28. D 29. A 30. D Text 3 31. A 32. C 33. D 34. C 35. B Text 4 36. C 37. A 38. B 39. C 40. B

Part B (10 points)

41. C 42. E 43. G 44. A 45. D

Part C (10 points)

- 46. 由于文艺复兴使得教会的教义和思维方式逐渐黯淡,中世纪和现代世界之间的鸿沟得以 弥合,从而出现了全新的、未探索的知识领域。
- 47. 在他们每一次揭示客观真相之前,那时的许多思想家都固守着更老旧的思维方式,例如 地心说,该观点认为地球是宇宙的中心。
- 48. 尽管教会试图打压这些新一代的逻辑主义者和理性主义者,但各种关于宇宙如何运行的 学说却不断涌现,而且涌现速度令人难以忽视。
- 49. 当大多数人致力于将理性和科学哲学融入世界时,文艺复兴已然落幕,此时一个新的时代——理性时代——到来了。
- 50. 这种寻求知识和理解已知信息的行为,用拉丁语表达是'sapere aude',意为"勇于求知"。

Section III Writing (30 points)

Part A

51._(10 points) (略)

Part B

52. (20 points) (略)

2020年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一) 真题解析

Section I Use of English

文章大意

本篇文章选自2017年1月23日的《电讯报》(*The Telegraph*)中的文章《别碰我们的烤土豆》("Hands Off Our Roast Potatoes")。本文通过英国的星期日烤肉引出话题,介绍了食品标准管理局发出的一项警告,即让人们少吃烘焙食品,因为这可能会引发癌症。之后,文章对此警告进行了深入详细的说明。

篇章结构

第一段:介绍了英国人热爱周日烤肉,但是食品卫生安全监督部门认为这种食物有可能损害健康。
第二段:食品标准管理局就高温烘焙下生成的丙烯酰胺发出公开警告,
但未会上日光字母去如此字母去明查人外来点点
但事实上目前还没有确凿证据表明它会造成癌症。
第三段: 尽管没有证据表明丙烯酰胺会致癌, 但遵循食品标准管理局的
建议是明智的。
建以定 仍有的。
第四段:食品标准管理局只是建议人们少吃烘焙食物,但他们发起的这
场运动可能会给人留下不好的印象,容易使人们忽视这些建议。
文 <u> </u>

试题解析

Even if families don't sit down to eat together as frequently as before, millions of Britons will nonetheless have got a share this weekend of one of that nation's great traditions: the Sunday roast. ___1 a cold winter's day, few culinary pleasures can ___2 it. Yet as we report now, the food police are determined that this ___3 __ should be rendered yet another guilty pleasure ___4 __ to damage our health.

即使家庭成员不再像以前那样 经常坐在一起聚餐,但是数百万英国 人仍然可以在这个周末品尝英国的 一大传统菜肴:星期日烤肉。<u>在</u>寒冷 的冬日,很少有哪种美食所带来的愉 悦能与之<u>比拟</u>。然而,正如我们现在 所报道的,食品卫生安全监督部门认 为,这种<u>乐事</u>会成为又一种纵欲行 为,它<u>势必</u>会损害我们健康。

1. [A] In 在·····期间

[B] Towards 接近,将近(某一时间)

[C] On 在 ····· 时候

[D] Till 直到 ······ 才

[C] 语义衔接+介词考查

【句子分析】空格中需填入一个介词,与后面的 a cold winter's day 搭配构成时间状语。

【题目分析】从空格后的 a cold winter's day 可知,这是一个具体的时间。空格前一句说到英国的一大传统菜肴是星期日烤肉(the Sunday roast),也就是在星期天家庭成员进行聚餐。[C] On 表示"在……时候",后面往往加具体的某一天,代入空格中意为"在寒冷的冬日",符合文意。故选 [C]。in 后往往和表示一段时间的名词连用,如年月、季节、白天、晚上等,不能加在具体的某一天前,故 [A] 错误。towards 代入空格表示"寒冷的冬日前",指的是一段时间,并不是具体的一天,故排除 [B]。till 用于肯定句中,表示句子的动作一直持续到某一时间为止,代入原文表示"一直到一个寒冷的冬日",与后文逻辑不通,故 [D] 也排除。

2. [A] match 匹配, 相配

[B] express 表示,表达

[C] satisfy 使满意,使满足

[D] influence 影响

[A] 语义衔接+动词考查

【句子分析】本句是简单句,句子的主干是主谓宾结构,主语是 few culinary pleasures,谓语是 can ______,宾语是 it。

【题目分析】空格前的主语为"美食所带来的愉悦"(culinary pleasures),而空格后的宾语 it,指代前文中所说的"星期日烤肉",也是食物中的一种。空格中需要填入动词表示主语和宾语之间的关系。纵观选项,只有 match 代入进去符合语义,句意为"很少有哪种美食所带来的愉悦能与之(星期日烤肉)比拟",故答案为 [A]。美食所带来的愉悦无法"表达"、"满足"或"影响"星期日烤肉,故 [B]、[C]、[D] 均排除。

3. [A] patience 耐心,忍耐力

[B] enjoyment 乐事; 令人愉快的事

[C] surprise 意想不到(或突然)的事

[D] concern 担心; 重要的事情

[B] 语义衔接+名词考查

4. [A] intensified 加强, 增强

[B] privileged 给予特权;特别优待

[C] compelled 强迫,迫使

[D] guaranteed 保证; 使必然发生

[D] 语义衔接+动词考查

【句子分析】_____ to damage our health 是修饰性成分,为分词短语作后置定语,修饰 pleasure。

【题目分析】 空格所在句指出,这种乐事会成为又一种纵欲行为,它 损害我们健

康。后文说到,食品标准管理局建议人们少吃烤肉,是因为他们认为烤肉中含有可能致癌的 丙烯酰胺。(be) guaranteed to do sth. 表示"肯定会;必定会",填入空格中表示"食品卫生安全监督部门认为,(吃烤肉)这种纵欲行为势必会损害健康",语义通顺,且与下文内容相符,故正确。[A] intensified 和 [B] privileged 代入空格中时,to damage our health 要变为目的状语,意为"为了损害健康,又一种乐趣被加强/被给予特权",语义不通,故 [A]、[B] 排除。(be) compelled to do sth. 表示"(某人)必须做某事",但原文中的 pleasure 并不是人,且compelled 填入空中也不能构成合理语义,故 [D] 排除。

The Food Standards Authority (FSA) has ____5 a public warning about the risks of a compound called acrylamide that forms in some foods cooked ____6 high temperatures. This means that people should 7____ crisping their roast potatoes, reject thin-crust pizzas and only ____8 ___ toast their bread. But where is the evidence to support such alarmist advice? 9___ studies have shown that acrylamide can cause neurological damage in mice, there is no ____10 evidence that it causes cancer in humans.

食品标准管理局(FSA)就一种名为丙烯酰胺的化合物的危害性<u>发出了</u>公开警告。当一些食物<u>在</u>高温中烹饪时就会生成丙烯酰胺。这意味着人们应该避免食用油炸烤土豆,拒绝吃薄皮披萨,面包也只烤焦<u>一部分</u>。但是,支持这种危言耸听的建议的证据从何而来呢?<u>虽然</u>研究表明丙烯酰胺会对小鼠造成神经损伤,但没有确凿的证据表明它会引发人类的癌症。

5. [A] issued 宣布,发出

[B] regretted 感到遗憾,惋惜

[C] ignored 忽视,对······不理会

[D] cancelled 取消

[A] 语义衔接+动词考查

【句子分析】本句是复合句,主句的主干是主谓宾结构,主语是 The Food Standards Authority (FSA),谓语是 has ______,宾语是 a public warning,介词短语 about... acrylamide 修饰 warning。acrylamide 后接的是定语从句。

【题目分析】空格处所填动词应能表示 The Food Standards Authority (FSA)(食品标准管理局)与 a public warning(公开警告)之间的关系。按常识可知,当局(Authority)有权发布公开警告。[A] issued 表示"(正式)宣布,发出",代入空格中符合文意,表示"食品标准管理局(FSA)发出了公开警告",故选 [A]。[B] regret 往往指对已经发生的事感到遗憾、惋惜,[C] ignored 表示有意地忽视,[D] cancelled 则表示取消本来存在的事物,均不符合上下文语义,故排除。

6. [A] under 在 ······ 下面

[B] at 在 ······

[C] for (表示对象、用途等)给,对,供 [D] by 靠近,在……旁边;被

[B] 语义衔接+介词考查

【句子分析】空格所在句为 that 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 acrylamide,连接词 that 在从句中作主语,forms 为谓语,in some foods 为地点状语,cooked ______ high temperatures 为分词短语作后置定语修饰 foods。

【题目分析】空格处所填介词应与 high temperatures 构成搭配,修饰 cooked。按照常识,烹饪可以在高温下进行,[B] at 可与 high temperatures 搭配,表示"在高温中",故正确。under 表示"在(……情况或条件)下",代入空格中表示"在高温条件下才进行烹饪",不符合语义,故 [A] 错误。[C] for 和 [D] by 代入空格中分别表示"为高温进行烹饪"、"被高温进行烹饪",均语义不通,故排除。

7. [A] forget 忘记,遗忘

[B] regret 感到遗憾,惋惜

[C] finish 完成; 吃光

[D] avoid 避免,防止

[D] 逻辑关系+动词考查

【句子分析】空格所在的宾语从句中,主语为 people,谓语由三个并列动词 should _____、reject 和 toast 构成,其后分别接着对应的宾语。

【题目分析】空格所在句子开头的 This 指代上文提到的高温炙烤的食物里会生成有害化合物这件事情。紧接着,下文对此提出建议:人们应该______油炸烤土豆……。这里crisping 为 crisp 的动词用法,表示"(使)变脆"。油炸烤土豆需要在高温中进行,这会产生有害化合物,人们应该"避免"这种行为,因此应填入 avoid,[D] 正确。forget、regret 和 finish 后面接 doing sth. 时分别表示"忘记做过某事"、"遗憾做过某事"、"完成某事",代入空中均不能与上下文构成合理语义,故 [A]、[B]、[C] 均排除。

8. [A] partially 部分地;不完全地

[B] regularly 定期地,有规律地

[C] easily 容易地; 无疑地

[D] initially 最初,首先

[A] 逻辑关系+副词考查

【句子分析】空格所在句子中, only 为副词, 修饰动词 toast。

9. [A] Unless 除非

[B] Since 自从; 因为

[C] If 如果

[D] While 虽然,尽管

[D] 逻辑关系+连词考查

【句子分析】本句是复合句。逗号前是状语从句,该从句主干是主谓宾结构,主语是 studies,谓语是 have shown,宾语是 that 引导的宾语从句。逗号后为 there be 句型中,that 引导同位语从句,解释说明 evidence。

【题目分析】空格处需填入连词,表明从句和主句之间的关系。从句说到,研究表明丙烯酰胺会对小鼠造成神经损伤,而主句说到,没有证据表明它会引发人类的癌症。由此可知,前后句为转折关系。四个选项中,只有 [D] While 表示转折,故选 [D]。[A] Unless 表条件,[B] Since 表因果,[C] If 表条件,不符合这个主从句之间的逻辑关系,均排除。

10. [A] secondary 次要的

[B] external 外部的,外面的

[C] conclusive 结论性的; 确凿的

[D] negative 有害的;消极的

[C] 语义衔接+形容词考查

【句子分析】空格所在句为 there be 句型, 主语为 no _____ evidence, 空格处的形容 词修饰 evidence。

【题目分析】下一段第一句说到,关于这种化合物的致癌性,没有确凿的科学证据(have no hard scientific proof)。空格所在句中的 evidence 对应下文中的 proof,而空格所填词应是下文中 hard (确凿的)的近义词,只有 [C] conclusive 符合。[A] secondary (次要的)、[B] external (外部的)、[D] negative (有害的)均无原文依据,也不是 hard 的近义词,故排除。

科学家说,这种化合物<u>可能</u>致癌,但没有确凿的科学证据。<u>基于</u>预防原则,可以认为遵循食品标准管理局的建议是<u>明智的。毕竟</u>,在找到证据证明吸烟与癌症之间有<u>关联</u>之前,吸烟引发癌症的传言已经流传了多年。

11. [A] insufficient 不充分的

[B] bound 一定会

[C] likely 可能的

[D] slow 缓慢的

[C] 语义衔接+形容词考查

【句子分析】本句中,主语是 Scientists, say 和 have 是并列谓语, say 的宾语为省略 that 的宾语从句, have 的宾语为 no hard scientific proof。

12. [A] On the basis of 基于······

[B] At the cost of 以……为代价

[C] In addition to 除了······

[D] In contrast to 与……相比

[A] 语义衔接+词组考查

【句子分析】本句是一个主从复合句,本题空格所在短语为状语,逗号后第一个 it 为形式主语,真正的主语是后面 that 引导的主语从句。主语从句中, it 也是形式主语,真正的主语是 to follow the FSA advice。

【题目分析】此句后面的 the FSA advice 指的是第二段提到的"避免食用含有丙烯酰胺的食物",这样做是为了预防可能会引发的癌症,这与空格后的 the precautionary principle (预防原则)相对应。因此空格中应填入表示"遵循"或"根据"等含义的短语, on the basis

of 表示"基于······,根据······",符合要求,故选 [A]。其余三项代入空中均不能与 to follow the FSA 表达合理语义,故排除。

13. [A] interesting 有趣的

[B] advisable 明智的

[C] urgent 紧急的

[D] fortunate 幸运的

[B] 语义衔接+形容词考查

【句子分析】空格所在从句中, it 作形式主语, is 为系动词, 空格所填形容词为表语, 后面的不定式短语 to follow the FSA advice 为真正的主语。此句也可改为 ... that to follow the FSA advice is ______。

【题目分析】空格所在句的后一句中说到,在找到证据证明吸烟导致癌症之前,这种传言已经流传了多年。可见,有的传言是真的,只是证实它要经历一段时间。因此尽管没有确凿的科学(hard evidence)证据证明丙烯酰胺会致癌,但遵循食品标准管理局的建议无疑是"明智的"。[B] advisable 代入空格,符合文意,故选 [B]。原文并没有提到遵循食品标准管理局建议的趣味性或紧迫性,故[A]、[C] 排除。目前还不能证实丙烯酰胺会引发癌症,因此不能说遵循食品标准管理局的建议是幸运的(fortunate),故 [D] 排除。

14. [A] As usual 照例

[B] In particular 尤其

[C] By definition 按照定义

[D] After all 毕竟

[D] 逻辑衔接+固定搭配

【句子分析】本句是一个主从复合句,主句中, it 为形式主语,真正的主语是后面 that 引导的主语从句。before 引导时间状语从句,此从句中,主语为 the evidence,谓语为 was found,不定式短语 to prove a 作后置定语,修饰 evidence。

【题目分析】空格处的上一句说到,基于预防原则,可以认为遵循食品标准管理局的建议是明智的。而空格所在句的大意是,在找到证据证明吸烟导致癌症之前,这种传言已经流传了多年。后一句是对前一句的解释,带有让步意味,表明毕竟传言有可能是真的,因此还是遵循建议比较明智。[D] After all 意为"毕竟",表让步,符合文意,故选 [D]。吸烟导致癌症这种传言的流传只发生过一次,并不是多次发生,不能使用 as usual(像往常一样),故[A] 错误。[B] In particular 表示"尤其,特别",指同类中特别突出的一个,吸烟与癌症关系的例子并不是特指,故排除 [B]。[C] By definition 尤指字典对单词或表达的定义,此句中并未对某一概念进行定义,故也排除。

15. [A] resemblance 相似

[B] combination 结合体;结合

[C] connection 联系

[D] pattern 模式

[C] 语义衔接+名词考查

【句子分析】同第十四题。

【题目分析】此句中,to prove _____ 为不定式短语作后置定语,修饰 evidence,表示"证明_____ 的证据"。根据句意可以推测,这里的证据要证明的是吸烟会引发癌症,即吸烟与癌症是有关联的,故 [C] connection (联系)正确。其余选项均不能正确表示吸烟与癌症之间的关系,故均排除。

毫无疑问,在周日,一块煮熟的牛肉总能和一些蒸熟的蔬菜一起端上桌,而不是配上约克郡布丁(注:常作为烤牛肉的配菜)和葡萄酒。但是这种日子有什么意义吗?平心面这,食品标准管理局并不是在告诉人们完全不吃烘焙食物,而是要减少他们完全不吃烘焙食物,而是要减少他们完的摄入总量。然而,他们发起的运动可能会给人留下爱出风头、保护过度的印象。持续不断的健康恐慌最终会导致无人聆听。

16. [A] made (up) 组成;编造

[B] served (up) 端上(食物)

[C] saved (up) 储蓄

[D] used (up) 用尽; 吃光

[B] 语义衔接+动词考查

【句子分析】本句为被动语态。副词 Doubtless 位于句首作状语,主语为 a piece of boiled beef,谓语为 can always be ______ up, alongside... wine 作伴随状语。

【题目分析】此道题考查动词短语的使用。该句大意为,一块煮熟的牛肉和其他的菜肴一起被_____。be served up 表示"(食物)被端上来",符合语境,故选 [B]。be made up 表示"由……组成;被编纂",be saved up 表示"(钱)被储存起来",[A]、[C] 代入空格中均不构成通顺的语义。be used up 表示"被吃光",原文并没有强调把食物吃完,只是强调上菜这一行为,故 [D] 排除。

17. [A] To be fair 公平地说,说句公道话

[B] For instance 例如

[C] To be brief 简而言之

[D] In general 总之,一般而言

[A] 语义衔接+短语考查

【句子分析】本句为主从复合句。主句中,主语是 the FSA,谓语是 says,宾语是省略 that 的宾语从句,宾语从句后半句省略了一部分内容,完整句子应该是 but it is telling people to reduce their lifetime intake。

【题目分析】空格前一句说到,(不吃烤牛肉而是吃煮牛肉的)这种日子有什么意义吗?而空格所在句说到,食品标准管理局表示,它并不是在告诉人们不要吃烘焙食品(cut out roast foods),而是减少一生中的摄入量。可见,作者在此处是在为食品标准管理局进行解释,说公道话。To be fair 表示"公平地说,说句公道话",符合句意,故选 [A]。空格所在句并不是对上文进行举例(For instance)或总结(To be brief、In general),故排除[B]、[C]、[D]。

18. [A] reluctantly 不情愿地

[B] entirely 完全地

[C] gradually 逐步地

[D] carefully 小心地

[B] 语义衔接+副词考查

【句子分析】空格所在的宾语从句中,it 作主语,is not telling 作谓语,people 为宾语,to cut out roast foods ______为宾语补足语。此句中的 cut out sth. 表示"停止食用"。

19. [A] promise 许诺, 承诺

[B] experience 经历; 经验

[C] campaign 运动

[D] competition 竞争

[C] 语义衔接+名词考查

【题目分析】空格所在句中的 their 指代的是 the FAS's(英国食品标准管理局的),从前文可知,食品标准管理局发出公开警告,让人们少吃烘焙食品,即他们在发起一项倡议或运动,此句说的是他们的这种"倡议"或"运动"可能会给人留下爱出风头、保护过度的印象,选项 [C] campaign 表示"(为社会等目的而进行的一系列有计划的)活动",代入句中符合上下文语境,故答案为 [C]。原文并未提及食品标准管理局的"承诺"、"经验/经历"或"竞争"等相关信息,故[A]、[B]、[D] 均排除。

20. [A] follow up 对 … 采取进一步行动; 追查

[B] pick up 改善; 重新开始

[C] open up 直抒胸臆;成为可能;开门

[D] end up 最后成为,到头来

[D] 语义衔接+固定搭配考查

【句子分析】本句是简单句,主干是主系表结构。主语是 Constant health scares,系动词为 just _______,表语为介词短语 with no one listening。

单词及搭配

Briton /'brɪtn/ n. 英国人 roast /rəʊst/ n. 烤肉 culinary /'kʌlɪnəri/ adj. 烹饪的,食物的 render /'rendə(r)/ vt. 使成为,使变得 compound /'kɒmpaund/ n. 复合物,混合物

acrylamide /əˈkrɪləmaɪd/ n. 丙烯酰胺(见于高温烹调的食物)

crisp /krɪsp/ v. (使)变脆

crust /krʌst/ n. 糕饼酥皮

toast /təʊst/ v. 烤(尤指面包)

alarmist /əˈlɑːmɪst/ adj. 危言耸听的; 骇人的

neurological / njvərə ˈlɒdʒɪkl/ adj. 神经学的

hard /haːd/ adj. 确凿的

precautionary /prɪˈkɔːʃənəri/ adj. 预防的

rumor/'ruːmə/vt. 谣传; 传说

doubtless / dautles/ adv. 无疑地, 肯定地

steamed /sti:md/ adj. 蒸熟的, 蒸的

cut out 停止食用

lifetime /ˈlaɪftaɪm/ n. 一生,终身

intake /'ɪnteɪk/ n. 摄取量, 吸入量

come across 给人以……印象

pushy/'puʃi/adj. 爱出风头的,执意强求的,死磨硬缠的

overprotective / əʊvəprəˈtektɪv/ adj. 过分保护的

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

文章大意

本文选自2018年12月30日的《卫报》(*The Guardian*)中的文章《卫报对伊薇特·库珀"文化小镇"提案的看法:一个好主意》("The Guardian view on Yvette Cooper's 'town of culture' proposal: a fine idea")。文中主要围绕工党提议设立"文化小镇"这一奖项展开论述。尽管一些人对这一奖项的设立存在争议,但通过各方的努力,此奖项可以为城镇发展带来长远利益。

篇章结构

第一段:工党议员呼吁新的一年设立英国"文化小镇"奖项。
第二、三段:这一奖项的设立存在争议,如果要确保此类奖项 能够带来长远的利益,需要高度的远见和各部门之间的合作。
第四段:"文化小镇"不仅仅是一座艺术之城,更是对小镇特色的肯定。

试题解析

21. Cooper and her colleagues argue that a "town of culture" award could ______.

[A] consolidate the town-city ties in Britain
[B] promote cooperation among Britain's towns
[C] increase the economic strength of Britain's towns
[D] focus Britain's limited resources on cultural events

21. 库珀和她的同事认为,"文化小镇" 类项可以____。

[A] 巩固英国的城镇和城市之间的关系
[B] 促进英国城镇之间的合作
[C] 提高英国城镇的经济实力
[D] 把英国有限的资源集中在文化活动上

[C] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 Cooper and her colleagues 和 "town of culture" award 可定位到文章第一段。

【解题思路】第一段最后一句指出,他们认为(it is argued)"文化小镇"奖项可以成为一项年度盛事,吸引资金并创造就业机会。不难推知,库珀和同事认为"文化小镇"奖项有利于促进经济发展,提高英国城镇的经济实力(economic strength),故选 [C]。

【排除】第一段提到城市和城镇,但这里说的是库珀和她的同事认为赫尔市的成功经验也可以推广到城镇中,原文中并没有说"文化小镇"奖能巩固城市和城镇之间的关系,或促进英国城镇之间的合作,[A]、[B] 错误。[D] 项是根据第一段倒数第二句中的 lack the resources to put together a bid 和倒数第一句中的 event 设置的干扰项,属于细节拼凑。原文说的是城镇普遍缺乏资源去争取该奖项,而该选项是在说文化活动的资源,且原文说缺乏资源的是城镇,而不是英国(Britain's limited resources),故 [D] 错误。

22. According to Paragraph 2, the proposal might	22. 根据第二段,有些人可能认为该提议
be regarded by some as	是。
[A] a sensible compromise	[A] 明智的妥协
[B] a self-deceiving attempt	[B] 自欺欺人的尝试
[C] an eye-catching bonus	[C] 引人注目的奖励
[D] an inaccessible target	
	[D] 难以实现的目标

[B] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 Paragraph 2 及 the proposal 可定位到文章第二段。

【解题思路】题干中的 the proposal 指的是前文提到的"文化小镇"奖。第二段第一句指出有些人可能觉得这种奖项跟其他奖项比差远了(booby prize)。下文接着说到,有人认为,英国即将消失在一场自我庆祝的无尽狂热之中,绝望地在为英国脱欧后的世界重塑自己的形象。可见这些人认为,英国设立"文化小镇"奖是为了重塑自己的形象,但这种努力终究是徒劳的。由此说明该奖项只是英国自欺欺人的尝试,故选 [B]。

【排除】通过第二段中的 booby prize、cynic(悲观者)、disappearing、endless fever of self-celebration in its desperation 等可知,一些人对该提议的看法是负面的。[A] "明智的妥协"和 [C] "引人注目的奖励"均表示正面含义,故排除。[D] "难以实现的目标"无中生有,文中并没有提到该提议难以实现,故排除。

23. The author suggests that a title holder is	23. 作者认为, 只有当	
successful only if it	衔才是成功的。	
[A] endeavours to maintain its image	[A] 努力维持其形象	
[B] meets the aspirations of its people	[B] 满足人民愿望	
[C] brings its local arts to prominence	[C] 让当地艺术广为人知	
[D] commits to its long-term growth	[D] 致力于长期发展	

[D] 态度题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 a title holder is successful 可定位到文章第三段第三句。

【解题思路】此题要根据上下文解答。第三段第二句指出一个糟糕的"文化年"没有留下持久的利益(leaving no lasting benefits to the community)。第三句和第四句则借此引出要达到什么效果时拥有头衔才是成功的:这类城市不仅关注短期成效,还致力于改变当地人的愿望,并把城市的自我形象树立得更加大胆、乐观。不难看出,他们追求的是该地的长期发展,故选[D]。

【排除】[A] 是根据第三段第四句中的 image 设置的干扰项。但原文说的是把城市的自我形象树立得更加大胆、乐观,而不是维持原有形象,故 [A] 错误。第三段最后一句说的是他们"改变了当地人的愿望"(transform the aspirations),而不是"满足愿望"(meets the aspirations),[B] 与此矛盾,故排除。[C] 是根据第三段第三句中的 bring in high-profile arts events 设置的干扰项,但这是追求短期成效的行为,并不能据此就说明城市成功利用了头衔,故排除 [C]。

24. Glasgow is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to	24. 第三段提到格拉斯哥是为了展现
present	o
[A] a contrasting case	[A] 一个对比案例
[B] a supporting example	[B] 一个支撑事例
[C] a background story	[C] 一个背景故事
[D] a related topic	[D] 一个相关的话题
	[D] 有相关的问题

[B] 例证题

【题干定位】根据题干中的 Glasgow 和 Paragraph 3 可定位到文章第三段的后半部分内容。

【解题思路】英文文章中进行举例通常是为了论证论点,论点一般出现在例子的前面或 后面。第三段倒数第二句说到,要想走上正轨(即带来长期发展)很难,随即用 But it can be done 说明这也是可以做到的,接着以格拉斯哥被授予"欧洲文化之都"为例表明存在的积极影响。可见,原文中借用格拉斯哥的事例是为了证明头衔有可能带来长期发展,故选[B]。

【排除】原文中提及格拉斯哥的例子并不是为了提出反面或对比案例,故 [A] 错误。 文章提到格拉斯哥是为了论证论点,并不是在给出一个背景故事,故 [C] 错误。[D] "相关的话题"范围过大,描述过于笼统,不如 [B] 精确,故也排除。

25. What is the author's attitude towards the	25. 作者对该项提议的态度是。
proposal?	[A] 怀疑的
[A] Skeptical.	[B] 客观的
[B] Objective.	[C] 支持的
[C] Favourable.	[D] 批判的
[D] Critical.	[D] մեժյու

[C] 态度题

【题干定位】根据全文内容作答。

【解题思路】梳理全文,首先第一段引出话题,工党正在呼吁设立"文化小镇"。第二段介绍了部分人对此的负面看法。第三段表明此类奖项可以为城市带来长远利益,这需要高度的远见和各部门之间的合作。最后一段能看出作者对此提议的态度:一个"文化小镇"不仅仅是艺术之镇,更是对小镇特色的肯定——帮助维持大街的原貌,支持当地的设施,最重要的是赞美它的人民,并把它转化成行动。可见,作者对该提议的态度是赞扬的,故选[C]。

【排除】根据全文可知,作者对这一提议的态度应该是正面的,[A]、[D] 均为负面态度,故排除。[B] "客观的"应当同时包括正面和负面的评价,这在文中没有体现,故排除。

单词及搭配

call /kɔ:l/ n. 要求; 呼吁 institute /ˈmstɪtju:t/ vt. 建立,制定 proposal /prəˈpəʊzl/ n. 提议,建议 award /əˈwɔ:d/ vt. 授予 an avalanche of 如雪片飞来的 confine /kənˈfaɪn/ vt. 限制 put together 拟定 bid /bɪd/ n. 努力争取 booby prize 差得多 prestigious /preˈstɪdʒəs/ adj. 有威望的,声誉高的 sought-after adj. 受青睐的 bag /bæg/ vt. 占有 cynic /ˈsɪnɪk/ n. 怀疑者 speculate /ˈspekjuleɪt/ v. 推测,猜测

on the verge of 濒于;行将
reinvent / ri:ɪn' vent/ vt. 以新形象示人
Brexit n. 英国脱欧
cure-all n. 万灵药
run /rʌn/ vt. 管理
prominence / 'promɪnəns/ n. 出名
spell /spel/ n. (持续的)一段时间
high-profile adj. 经常出镜(或见报)的
aspiration n. 渴望,抱负
nudge /nʌdʒ/ vt. 轻推
powerhouse / 'paʊəhaʊs/ n. 强大的集团(或组织)
peculiarity /pɪˌkju:li'ærəti/ n. 特色,特点
celebrate / 'selɪbreɪt/ vt. 赞美

长难句解析

1. A cynic might speculate that the UK is on the verge of disappearing into an endless fever of self-celebration in its desperation to reinvent itself for the post-Brexit world: after town of culture, who knows what will follow—village of culture? Suburb of culture? Hamlet of culture?

【句子分析】本句是一个并列复合句,第一个并列分句的主干为 A cynic might speculate that..., 其中 that 引导的宾语从句作 speculate 的宾语。此宾语从句中,主语是 the UK,系动词为 is,介词短语 on the verge... self-celebration 为表语,in its... world 为状语。此分句中的 disappearing into 表示"消失在……",post-Brexit 表示"英国退出欧盟后"。本句第二个分句为冒号后的内容,其中主句主语是 who,谓语是 knows,宾语是 what 引导的宾语从句,破折号后的内容是对 what 的解释说明,表示其他奖项。

【翻译】怀疑者可能会猜测,英国即将消失在一场自我庆祝的无尽狂热之中,绝望地为英国脱欧后的世界重塑自己的形象: 谁知道"文化小镇"之后还会有什么: "文化乡村"? "文化郊区"?或是鼓吹和"哈姆雷特"有关的文化?

2. But it can be done: Glasgow's year as European capital of culture can certainly be seen as one of complex series of factors that have turned the city into the powerhouse of art, music and theatre that it remains today.

【句子分析】本句是一个并列复合句。第一个并列分句为 But it can be done,第二个并列分句为冒号后的内容。第二个分句中,主语为 Glasgow's year as European capital of culture,谓语为 can certainly be seen,主语补语为 as one of complex series of factors,其后接着 that 引导的定语从句,此定语从句又嵌套了一个 that 引导的定语从句,其先行词是 powerhouse,连接词 that 既指代 powerhouse,也在第二个定语从句中作表语。

【翻译】但这是可以做到的:格拉斯哥之所以在那一年被评为"欧洲文化之都",无疑是一系列复杂因素作用的结果,这些因素让格拉斯哥成为了强大的艺术、音乐和戏剧之都,至今依然如此。

3. A "town of culture" could be not just about the arts but about honouring a town's peculiarities—helping sustain its high street, supporting local facilities and above all celebrating its people and turn it into action.

【句子分析】本句主干为破折号前面的内容,破折号后面的内容是对 honouring a town's peculiarities 的进一步解释说明。

【翻译】"文化小镇"不仅仅是一座艺术之镇,更是对小镇特色的肯定——帮助维持大街的原貌,支持当地的设施,最重要的是要赞美它的人民,并把它转化成行动。

全文翻译

包括伊薇特•库珀在内的一群工党议员正在呼吁新的一年设立英国"文化小镇"奖。该提议认为,它应该与现有的"文化之城"奖项并驾齐驱,赫尔市于2017年被评为"文化之城",考文垂市也被授予2021年度"文化之城"。库珀和她的同事认为,赫尔市获得这一殊荣带来了2.2亿欧元的投资和纷至沓来的艺术作品,但获奖的光环不应仅仅局限于城市。并没有明令规定英国的城镇不能申请"文化之城"奖,但这些城镇普遍缺乏资源去争取该奖项,难以击败更强的竞争对手。他们认为"文化小镇"奖项可以成为一项年度盛事,吸引资金并创造就业机会。

有些人可能觉得这一奖项跟其他奖项比差远了,因为英国已无法再申请更具声望的"欧洲文化之都"称号,格拉斯哥和利物浦分别于1990年和2008年获得这一备受追捧的奖项。怀疑者可能会猜测,英国即将消失在一场自我庆祝的无尽狂热之中,绝望地为英国脱欧后的世界重塑自己的形象: 谁知道"文化小镇"之后还会有什么:"文化乡村"?"文化郊区"?或是鼓吹和"哈姆雷特"有关的文化?

这样的头衔并不是万能灵药,记住这一点也很明智。一个糟糕的"文化年"像潮水一样涌进涌出,为该地带来了短暂的影响,却没有留下持久的利益。那些把头衔成功地加以利用的城市除了在一年中让旅店生意红红火火、带来引人注目的艺术活动并获得媒体的高度赞誉之外,还做了更多的事情。这些城市改变了当地人的愿景,并把城市的自我形象树立得更加大胆、乐观。要想走上正轨很难,这需要高度的远见,以及城市当局、私营部门、社区团体和文化组织之间的合作。但这是可以做到的:格拉斯哥之所以在那一年被评为"欧洲文化之都",无疑是一系列复杂因素作用的结果,这些因素让格拉斯哥成为了强大的艺术、音乐和戏剧之都,至今依然如此。

"文化小镇"不仅仅是一座艺术之镇,更是对小镇特色的肯定——帮助维持大街的原貌, 支持当地的设施,最重要的是赞美它的人民,并把它转化成行动。

Text 2

文章大意

本文选自2019年3月4日的《卫报》(*The Guardian*)中的文章《卫报关于学术出版的观点:灾难性的资本主义》("The Guardian view on academic publishing: disastrous capitalism")。文章聚焦科学出版商通过科学家免费提供的科研成果赚取巨额利润的社会现象,并围绕这一现象展开论述,最后揭示了科学出版模式的本质:少数科学出版公司因多数科学家的贡献

而发展壮大。

篇章结构

第一段: 科学出版长期以来一直是一本万利, 因为出版商可以免费从 科学家那里获得研究成果。

第二、三段: 科学出版商的利润一直居高不下,而大学为获取研究成果需要支付昂贵的费用给科学出版商。

卫报关于学术 出版的观点: 灾难性的资本 主义

第四段: Sci-hub 的出现是对科学出版商的冲击,它依赖于研究人员将他们自己合法获取的文件副本传播出去。

第五、六段: 开放存取出版为免费获取论文产生了积极作用,但它对 大学更便宜地获取论文并不起作用。

第七段: 总结全文观点: 科学出版模式是少数科学出版公司因多数科学家的贡献而发展壮大。

试题解析

26. Scientific publishing is seen as "a licence to print money" partly because

- [A] its funding has enjoyed a steady increase
- [B] its marketing strategy has been successful
- [C] its payment for peer review is reduced
- [D] its content acquisition costs nothing

26. 科学出版被视为"一本万利",部 分原因是。。

- [A] 其资金持续增长
- [B] 其营销策略是成功的
- [C] 其减少了支付同行评议的费用
- [D] 其内容获取成本为零

[D] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 a licence to print money 可定位到文章第一段第一句。

【解题思路】第一段第一句说到科学出版长期以来一直是一本万利,第二句说到原因: 科学家需要有期刊发表他们的研究成果,他们提供这些文章而没有金钱回报。潜在意思是出版商不需要支付金钱就能获取内容,故选 [D]。

【排除】原文并未提到科学出版的资金在持续增长,[A]项属于无中生有,故排除。科学出版之所以一本万利是因为科学家免费提供内容,这不能称作营销策略,故 [B]错。第一段第三句提到,其他科学家是免费在做同行评议的专业工作,因此无需向他们支付费用,也就谈不上减少支付费用的问题,故 [C] 排除。

27. According to Paragraphs 2 and 3, scientific publishers Elsevier have_____.

[A] thrived mainly on university libraries

- [B] gone through an existential crisis
- [C] revived the publishing industry
- [D] financed researchers generously

27.	根据第二、	三段,	科学出版商爱思
唯	尔公司	o	

[A] 主要依靠大学图书馆蓬勃发展

- [B] 度过了一场生存危机
- [C] 复兴了出版业
- [D] 慷慨资助了研究人员

[A] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 Paragraph 2 and 3 和 Elsevier 可定位到文章第二、三段。

【解题思路】第二段提到大学图书馆对价格不是很敏感(not very price sensitive),而第三段第一句话指出荷兰巨头爱思唯尔公司声称发表了世界上 25%的科学论文,去年利润超过 9 亿英镑,而仅英国大学在 2016 年就花费了 2.1 亿英镑,为的是让本校研究人员能够访问公共资助科研成果。可见这些对价格不敏感的大学图书馆为了访问公共资助科研成果而向爱思唯尔公司支付了巨额费用。[A] "主要依靠大学图书馆蓬勃发展"是对该内容的合理推断,故选 [A]。

【排除】文章第二段只提到了"其他出版业陷入生存危机",但并没有提到爱思唯尔公司是否度过了生存危机,[B]与原文内容不符,故排除。文章中虽然提到爱思唯尔公司去年获取了巨额利润,但并不能据此说明爱思唯尔公司能复兴出版业,[C]属于过度推断,故排除。第三段中提到研究人员能够访问自己的公共资助研究,但创造这一条件的是英国的大学,不是爱思唯尔公司,[D]属于张冠李戴,故排除。

28. How does the author feel about the success of Sci-Hub?

- [A] Relieved.
- [B] Puzzled.
- [C] Concerned.
- [D] Encouraged.

28. 作者如何看待 Sci-Hub 的成功?

- [A] 宽慰的。
- [B] 迷惑的。
- [C] 担忧的。
- [D] 鼓舞的。

[D] 态度题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 success of Sci-Hub 可定位到文章第四段。

【解题思路】第四段第二句指出 Sci-Hub 的成功依赖于科研人员将他们自己合法获取的文件副本传播出去,即免费向他人提供研究成果。此句还说到,它的成功表明法律生态系统在其用户中已经失去了合法性,必须加以修改,即它的出现是对现有法律生态体系的挑战,可以促使其改变。综合上述两点可知, Sci-Hub 的成功应是鼓舞人心的, 故选 [D]。

【排除】[A]、[B] 在文章中均无法体现,故排除。[C] 有一定干扰性,文中出现 thoroughly illegal、legal ecosystem has lost legitimacy 等表示负面意义的表达,但纵观全文可知,这里作者想讨论的并不是 Sci-Hub 的违法行为,他认为目前大学等机构访问科研成果的成本过高,

而 Sci-Hub 的出现使这种成本降为零,所以作者对 Sci-Hub 的成功应该是持正面态度,故排除 [C]。

29. It can be learned from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that open access terms .

- [A] allow publishers some room to make money
- [B] render publishing much easier for scientists
- [C] reduce the cost of publication substantially
- [D] free universities from financial burdens
- 29. 从第五、六段可得知,开放存取条款。。
- [A] 使出版商有了一些赚钱的空间
- [B] 使科学家更容易发表论文
- [C] 大幅降低出版成本
- [D] 免除大学的财政负担

[A] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 Paragraphs 5 and 6 可定位到文章第五、六段。

【解题思路】第五段最后一句提到,在开放存取条款下发表的科研论文可以进行一年或更长时间的付费阅读,这样出版商就可以在免费开放前实现盈利。第六段第二句也提到,出版商向作者收取了版面费,从而能控制成本向读者免费提供出版的内容。可见,在开放存取条款下,出版商仍有一定的赚钱空间,[A]符合题意,故正确。

【排除】[B] 项中的 much easier 在文中没有提到,属于无中生有,故排除。[C] 属于过度推断,第六段第二句提到,出版商向作者收取期刊发表版面费用,价格从500英镑到5000美元,可见出版论文的成本不低,[C] 项中的 reduce the cost... substantially 与此不符,故[C] 排除。第六段第一句指出新制度还没有为大学制定出任何更便宜的方案,[D] 与此矛盾,故排除。

- 30. Which of the following characterises the scientific publishing model?
- [A] Trial subscription is offered.
- [B] Labour triumphs over status.
- [C] Costs are well controlled.
- [D] The few feed on the many.

- 30. 以下哪项描述了科学出版模式?
- [A] 提供试用订阅。
- [B] 劳动者战胜了统治阶级。
- [C] 成本得到了有效控制。
- [D] 少数因多数而壮大。

[D] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 the scientific publishing model 可定位到文章最后一段。

【解题思路】最后一段第一句提到,科学出版模式类似于社交网络经济:人们为换取地位而免费提供劳动力,而一些经营市场的大公司则赚取巨额利润。这里用到了类比,少数社交网络公司借助人们在网上免费提供的内容获取巨额利润,作者借此来形象地描述科学出版商和科学家之间的关系,即少数科学出版商因科学家向其提供免费的研究成果而发展壮大,[D]符合题意。

【排除】[A]项的 Trial subscription 并未在原文提及,故 [A] 错误。最后一段第一句虽然出现 labour 和 status,但这里说的是人们为换取地位而免费提供劳动力,这与 [B] 项所

说的"劳动者战胜了统治阶级"不是一个概念,故排除。[C] 项是根据最后一段第一句中的 free 设置的干扰项,但科学家一直是免费提供论文,谈不上控制成本,[C] 排除。

单词及搭配

monetary /ˈmʌnɪtri/ adj. 钱的 specialised /'spefəlaɪzd/adj. 专业的 peer review 同行评议 acquisition / ækwɪˈzɪʃn/ n. 获得,得到 paper /'peɪpə(r)/ n. 论文 sensitive /'sensətɪv/ adj. 敏感的 routinely /ruːˈtiːnli/ adv. 照例地 profit margin 毛利 existential / egzɪˈstenʃəl/ adj. 有关存在的 approach /əˈprəʊtʃ/ v. 接近 giant /'dʒaɪənt/n. 大公司 inexorably /ɪnˈeksərəbli/ adv. 不可阻挡地 drastic / dræstɪk/ adj. 极端的, 严厉的 photocopier /ˈfəʊtəʊkɒpiə(r)/ n. 复制者 paywalled /'perwo:led/adj. (网站中)有付费门槛的,收费的 legitimacy /lɪˈdʒɪtɪməsi/ n. 合法 terms /tɜːmz/ n. 条款 release /rɪˈliːs/ n. 公开 subscription /səbˈskrɪpʃn/ n. 订阅, 订购 inflation /ɪnˈfleɪʃn/ n. 通胀率 resemble /rɪˈzembl/ vt. 像

长难句解析

1. The Dutch giant Elsevier, which claims to publish 25% of the scientific papers produced in the world, made profits of more than £900m last year, while UK universities alone spent more than £210m in 2016 to enable researchers to access their own publicly funded research; both figures seem to rise inexorably despite increasingly desperate efforts to change them.

【句子分析】本句是并列复合句,有三个并列分句。第一个并列分句主干为 The Dutch giant Elsevier made profits,which 引导非限制性定语从句修饰 Elsevier。第二个并列分句主干为 UK universities alone spent more than £210m。后面的 to enable... research 为不定式短语作目的状语,此句中的 while 表对比,their 指 universities',此句中的 own 有一定的讽刺意味,即大学的研究人员想要访问他们自己的研究成果,竟然也要付一大笔费用。第三个并列分句的主干为 both figures seem to rise inexorably,后面的介词短语 despite... change them 作让步状语。

【翻译】荷兰巨头爱思唯尔公司声称其发表了世界上25%的科学论文,去年利润超过9亿英镑,而仅英国大学在2016年就花费了2.1亿英镑,为的是让科研人员能够访问大学自己

的公共资助研究成果;尽管越来越努力地去改变这些数字,但它们似乎都在以无可遏制的 势头上升。

2. The most drastic, and thoroughly illegal, reaction has been the emergence of Sci-Hub, a kind of global photocopier for scientific papers, set up in 2012, which now claims to offer access to every paywalled article published since 2015.

【句子分析】本句是主从复合句。主句主干为 The most drastic reaction has been the emergence of Sci-Hub, and thoroughly illegal 为插入语, a kind of global photocopier for scientific papers 为 Sci-Hub 的同位语,说明 Sci-Hub 是一个什么样的网站。which 引导非限制性定语从句修饰 Sci-Hub。

【翻译】对此最激烈且完全违法的回应是 Sci-Hub 的出现,它于2012年成立,是一个提供科学论文副本的全球网站。该网站目前宣称,2015年后发表的每一篇付费文章都可以从该网站获得。

全文翻译

科学出版长期以来一直是一本万利。科学家需要有期刊发表他们的研究成果,因此他们 提供这些文章而没有金钱回报。其他科学家进行同行评议的专业工作也是免费的,因为这是 获得地位和科学知识生产的核心要素。

由于获得论文的内容是免费的,因此出版商只需要为其期刊找到一个市场即可。直到本世纪,大学图书馆对价格还不是很敏感。在其他出版业陷入生存危机的时候,科学出版商照常宣布其运营利润率接近 40%。

荷兰巨头爱思唯尔公司声称其发表了世界上25%的科学论文,去年利润超过9亿英镑, 而仅英国大学在2016年就花费了2.1亿英镑,为的是让科研人员能够访问大学自己的公共 资助研究成果;尽管在不断努力改变这些数字,但它们似乎都在以无法遏制的势头上升。

对此最激烈且完全违法的回应是 Sci-Hub 的出现,它于 2012 年成立,是一个提供科学 论文副本的全球网站。该网站目前宣称,2015 年后发表的每一篇付费文章都可以从他们网 站获得。Sci-Hub 的成功依赖于科研人员将他们自己合法获取的文件副本传播出去,这表明 法律生态体系在其用户中已经失去了合法性,必须加以修改,使其适用于所有相关人员。

在英国,开放存取出版模式的发展是由资助机构推动的。在某些方面它也取得了极大的成功。现在,超过一半的英国科研论文都是在开放存取条款下发表的:要么从发表之日起就可就免费提供,要么先进行一年或更长时间的付费阅读,这样出版商就可以在免费开放前实现盈利。

然而,新制度还没有为大学制定出任何更便宜的方案。出版商对此的回应为:他们向作者收取了发表文章所需的版面费,从而向读者免费提供他们的产品,价格从 500 英镑到 5000 美元不等。去年的一份报告指出,订阅费和这些"文章版面费"的成本一直以高于通货膨胀的速度稳步上升。

在某些方面,科学出版模式类似于社交网络经济:人们为换取地位而免费提供劳动力, 而一些经营市场的大公司则赚取巨额利润。在这两种情况下,我们都需要重新平衡各方力量。

文章大意

本文选自2019年8月5日《波士顿环球报》(*The Boston Globe*)中的文章《企业性别配额强化特权》("Corporate gender quotas reinforce privilege")。本文介绍了政府干预实施的企业性别配额作为一种促进平等的方式反而强化了特权,却对普通女性收效甚微的情况。

篇章结构

	第一段: 很多支持权力多元化的政策往往只惠及特权阶级,对普通人帮助甚微。
企业性别配 额强化特权	第二、三段:哈达德和刘易斯提议实施"政府配额"的法案就是一个例子。
	第四、五段:加州的一项措施要求私营企业实施性别配额,但这可能是 违宪的。
	第六、七段:在非政府干预下,公司董事会中的女性人数仍在稳步增长。
	第八、九段:要求公司将性别作为任命董事会成员的主要条件,会导致缺乏经验的私营企业董事会的出现和"金裙"现象的发生。
	第十段:企业配额作为促进男女平等的方式并没有达到预期效果。

试题解析

31. The author believes that the bills sponsored by Lewis and Haddad will [A] help little to reduce gender bias [B] pose a threat to the state government [C] raise women's position in politics [D] greatly broaden career options	31. 作者认为,由刘易斯和哈达德提交的法案将。 [A] 对减少性别偏见几乎没有帮助 [B] 对州政府构成威胁 [C] 提高妇女的政治地位 [D] 大大拓宽职业选择
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[A] 态度题

【题干定位】根据题干中的 bills sponsored by Lewis and Haddad 可定位到第二段。

【解题思路】文章第一段提到观点: 进步人士提出的政策往往只惠及最有特权的人,对普通人帮助甚微。第二段是对此的例证: 刘易斯和哈达德提出了两项旨在确保董事会和委员会"性别平等"的法案,这是(证明上述观点的)一个很好的例子。由此可见作者对他们提出的法案持否定态度,认为该法案对促进性别平等帮助不大,即几乎不能减少性别偏见。故答案为 [A]。

【排除】[B]、[D] 两项属于无中生有,文中并未提到相关内容,故排除。[C] 项属于偷梁换柱,该法案的提出虽然旨在提高妇女的政治地位,但本题问的是作者的态度,而非该法案提出的目的,作者认为该法案并没有起到应有的作用,故 [C] 错误。

- 32. Which of the following is true of the California measure?
- [A] It has irritated private business owners.
- [B] It is welcomed by the Supreme Court.
- [C] It may go against the Constitution.
- [D] It will settle the prior controversies.

- 32. 以下关于加州措施的说法
- 中,哪个是正确的?
- [A] 它激怒了私营企业主。
- [B] 最高法院对此表示欢迎。
- [C] 它可能违反宪法。
- [D] 它将解决先前的争议。

[C] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干中的 the California measure 可定位到文章第四、五段。

【解题思路】第四段最后一句提到,在签署这项措施时,加州州长杰里·布朗承认,将人按性别分类的法律可能是违宪的(unconstitutional)。第五段也指出,因为加州法律适用于所有的董事会,因此法院也可能会裁定该法律违反了"平等保护"这一宪法保障(violates the constitutional guarantee of "equal protection")。由此可知,加州法律可能是违反宪法的,故 [C] 为正确答案。

【排除】第四段第一句提到,加州法案使加州成为第一个要求私营企业实施性别配额的州,但并没有提到私营企业因此被激怒,[A] 项属于无中生有,故排除。[B] 属于反向干扰,第五段第一句说到,只有旨在解决"重要"政策利益时,美国最高法院才会赞成基于性别进行划分,因此加州这项措施必然不会受到最高法院的欢迎,故排除。[D] 是根据第五段中的prior 设置的干扰项,原文只是说,加州一些董事会此前没有歧视女性的历史,与 [D] 选项提到的内容南辕北辙,故排除。

- 33. The author mentions the study by Catalyst to illustrate _____.
- [A] the harm from arbitrary board decision
- [B] the importance of constitutional guarantees
- [C] the pressure on women in global corporations
- [D] the needlessness of government interventions
- 33. 作者提到 Catalyst 公司的研究是用来说明____。
- [A] 董事会武断地做出决策的 危害
- [B] 宪法保障的重要性
- [C] 跨国公司对女性的压力
- [D] 政府干预的非必要性

[D] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干中的 the study by Catalyst 可定位到文章第七段。

【解题思路】第七段首句指出论点:在没有政府干预的情况下,公司董事会中的女性人数一直在稳步增加。接着用 Catalyst 公司给出的数据进行了论证:2010年至2015年间,全

球企业董事会中的女性比例增加了54%。可见没有政府干预,公司董事会中的职场女性比例 也在增加,故答案为 [D]。

【排除】[A] 项属于细节干扰,定位处只提到了董事会,并没有提到其武断性(arbitrary),故排除。[B] 项是根据第五段最后一句中的 constitutional guarantees 设置的干扰项,这里只是说明加州的措施可能违反了"平等保护"这一宪法保障,与题干所问问题及定位处内容无关,故排除。[C] 项属于过度推断,定位段提到全球企业董事会中女性比例不断增加,但并不能因此就说跨国公司对女性施加压力,故[C] 错误。

34. Norway's adoption of a nationwide corporate gender
quota has led to

- [A] the underestimation of elite women's role
- [B] the objection to female participation on boards
- [C] the entry of unqualified candidates into the board
- [D] the growing tension between labor and management

34.	挪威对全国企业	业采用性别
配客	页导致了	0

- [A] 精英女性的角色被低估
- [B] 对女性进入董事会的反对
- [C] 不合格候选人进入董事会
- [D] 劳资关系日益紧张

[C] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干中的 Norway's adoption of a nationwide corporate gender quota 可定位到第八段。

【解题思路】第八段指出,要求公司将性别作为任命董事会成员的主要条件,将不可避免地导致缺乏经验的私营企业董事会的出现——这正是挪威采用全国企业性别配额时所发生的情况。也就是说强制要求企业满足性别配额,会有不合格的人进入董事会,故正确答案为[C]。

【排除】第九段虽然提到"精英女性",但说的是精英女性在不同董事会占据多个席位这种"金裙现象"的发生,并没有提到被低估的问题,故排除 [A]。[B] 项属于反向干扰,挪威实施性别配额,旨在鼓励更多女性进入董事会,与 [B] 项内容相反,故排除。[D] 项属于无中生有,定位处只是提到性别配额可能会导致不合格的人进入私营企业的董事会,并没有提到对劳资关系有何影响,故排除。

- 35. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
- [A] Women's need in employment should be considered.
- [B] Feasibility should be a prime concern in policymaking.
- [C] Everyone should try hard to promote social justice.
- [D] Major social issues should be the focus of legislation.

- 35. 从文本中可以推断出以下哪项?
- [A] 应考虑到女性在工作方面的需要。
- [B] 可行性应是政策制定的首要考虑 因素。
- [C] 每个人都应该努力促进社会公 正。
- [D] 重大社会问题应成为立法的重点。

[B] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干内容可定位到整篇文章。

【解题思路】本题需要根据全文来进行解答。文章首段先是说到进步人士提出的政策往往对普通人帮助甚微,接着介绍了马萨诸塞州提出的两项确保"性别平等"的法案和加州要求私营企业实施性别配额的措施。紧接着作者用数据指出政府无需进行干预,公司董事会中的女性人数一直在稳步增加,强制采用性别配额只会起到起到反作用。文章最后一段总结道,企业配额对普通女性帮助甚微。由此可知"企业配额"这一政策用来促进性别平等并不可取,即可行性才应是政策制定的首要考虑因素,故正确答案为[B]。

【排除】[A] 项是文章表达的一个事实,即为了让更多女性进入董事会,政府采取了各种措施,但这不是根据文章推断出的内容,故排除。根据第一段和最后一段可知,盲目地追求社会公正反而对普通人帮助不大,[C] 项错误。从全文可以看出,为了解决性别歧视这一社会问题,马萨诸塞州提出了两项法案,加州也通过了一项新措施,但作者对其持否定态度,且文中并没有提到立法(legislation)的相关内容,所以并不能推断出"重大社会问题应成为立法的重点"这一结论,故排除 [D]。

单词及搭配

progressive /prəˈɡresɪv/ n. 进步人士 diversity /daɪ'vɜːsəti/ n. 多样性,多样化 mandate / mændeɪt/ n. (获得的) 授权,权力 equality /iˈkwɒləti/ n. 平等 level /'levl/ vt. 使平等 virtue /ˈvɜːtʃuː/ n. 美德 privileged / privəlid3d/adi. 有特权的, 受特别优待的 sponsor /'sponsə(r)/ vt. 倡议, 提交(法案等) parity / ˈpærəti/ n. 平等 commission /kəˈmɪʃn/ n. 委员会 elite /eɪˈliːt/ n. 社会精英 impose /ɪmˈpəʊz/ vt. 采用 quota/'kwəʊtə/n. 配额 set aside 留出 private company 私营企业 unconstitutional / ʌn kɒnstɪˈtjuːʃənl/ adj. 违背宪法的 frown on 不赞成 classification / klæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ n. 分类; 归类 address /əˈdres/ vt. 设法解决; 处理 apply to 适用于 discrimination /dɪˌskrɪmɪˈneɪʃn/ n. 歧视 violate /'varəleɪt/vt. 违反, 违犯

mirror /ˈmɪrə(r)/ vt. 反映
interference /ˌintəˈfiərəns/ n. 干涉;干预
qualification /ˌkwɒlɪfiˈkeɪʃn/ n. 资格
qualified /ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd/ adj. 符合资格的
scoop /sku:p/ vt. 拿起
multiple /ˈmʌltɪpl/ adj. 数量多的

长难句解析

1. A pair of bills sponsored by Massachusetts state Senator Jason Lewis and House Speaker Pro Tempore Patricia Haddad, to ensure "gender parity" on boards and commissions, provide a case in point.

【句子分析】本句主干为 A pair of bills provide a case in point。sponsored by... Haddad为过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰 A pair of bills,引出法案的提出者; to ensure... commissions为不定式短语作目的状语,表提出法案的目的。

【翻译】马萨诸塞州参议员贾森•刘易斯和众议院临时议长帕特里夏•哈达德提出的两项 旨在确保董事会和委员会"性别平等"的法案就是一个很好的例子。

2. Writing in *The New Republic*, Alice Lee notes that increasing the number of opportunities for board membership without increasing the pool of qualified women to serve on such boards has led to a "golden skirt" phenomenon, where the same elite women scoop up multiple seats on a variety of boards.

【句子分析】本句为主从复合句。主句主干为 Alice Lee notes that..., 其中 that 引导宾语从句。此宾语从句中的主干为 increasing the number of opportunities has led to a "golden skirt" phenomenon,介词短语 for board membership 作后置定语修饰 opportunities,介词短语 without increasing the pool... boards 作伴随状语修饰第一个 increasing,这里的 pool 为熟词 僻义,表示"后备人员"。此宾语从句中又嵌套了一个 where 引导的定语从句,其先行词是"golden skirt" phenomenon。

【翻译】艾丽丝·李在《新共和》杂志上撰文指出,不增加合格的预备女性董事数量的情况下,只增加女性成为董事会成员的机会,这导致了"金裙"现象,即同一位精英女性在不同董事会占据多个席位。

全文翻译

进步人士往往支持权力多元化,认为这是一条通向平等的道路,同时也能创造公平竞争的环境。但是,这些政策往往披着美德的虚假外衣,只惠及最有特权的人,对普通人帮助甚微。

马萨诸塞州参议员贾森·刘易斯和众议院临时议长帕特里夏·哈达德提出的两项旨在确保董事会和委员会"性别平等"的法案就是一个很好的例子。

哈达德和刘易斯担心的是,半数以上的州政府董事会成员中女性不足40%。为了确保精英女性有更多这样的机会,他们提议实施政府配额。如果这些法案成为法律,各州的董事会和委员会将被要求在2022年之前为女性留出50%的董事会席位。

这些法案与加州最近通过的一项措施类似。去年,加州成为第一个要求私营企业实施性 别配额的州。在签署这项措施时,加州州长杰里·布朗承认,这项明确将人按性别分类的法 律可能是违宪的。

只有旨在解决"重要"政策利益时,美国最高法院才会赞成基于性别进行划分。因为加州法律适用于所有的董事会(甚至是那些此前并没有歧视历史的董事会),所以法院也可能会裁定该法律违反了"平等保护"这一宪法保障。

但是,这种政府法令还有必要吗?目前女性在公司董事会中的参与度可能无法反映女性在总人口中所占的比例,但那又怎样呢?

在没有政府干预的情况下,公司董事会中的女性人数一直在稳步增加。Catalyst 公司的一项研究显示,2010年至2015年间,全球公司董事会中的女性比例增加了54%。

要求公司将性别作为任命董事会成员的主要条件,将不可避免地导致缺乏经验的私营企业董事会的出现——这正是挪威采用全国企业性别配额时所发生的情况。

艾丽丝·李在《新共和》杂志上撰文指出,不增加合格的预备女性董事数量,只增加女性成为董事会成员的机会,这导致了"金裙"现象,即同一位精英女性在不同董事会占据多个席位。

下次要是有人把企业配额作为促进性别平等的一种方式来推行时,请记住,此类政策在很大程度上是自私自利的措施,会让发起人感觉良好,但对普通女性帮助甚微。

Text 4

文章大意

本文选自2019年7月15日《纽约时报》(*New York Times*)中的文章《要小心了——其他国家也将效仿法国征收数字税》("Beware. Other Nations Will Follow France With Their Own Digital Tax")。本文介绍了由法国对跨国科技巨头征收数字服务税引发的对国际税收体系升级的思考与行动。

篇章结构

	第一段: 法国将对大型跨国科技公司征收数字服务税。
法国将率先	第二段:数字服务税引发巨大争议,可能会引起对法国的反贸易制裁。
4	第三、四段:许多国家在实施或考虑实施数字服务税,他们认为当前的国际税收体系跟不上时代的步伐。
	第五、六段: 国际税收体系的前景尚不明朗,除非能就改革国际税收体系达成广泛共识,否则其他国家可能会效仿法国。

试题解析

36. The French Senate has passed a bill to	36. 法国参议院通过了一项法
[A] regulate digital services platforms	案来。
[B] protect French companies interests	[A] 规范数字服务平台
[C] impose a levy on tech multinationals	[B] 保护法国公司的利益
[D] curb the influence of advertising	[C] 对跨国科技公司征税
	[D] 抑制广告的影响

[C] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干中的 The French Senate has passed a bill 可定位到第一段。

【解题思路】第一段第一句话提到: 法国参议院通过了一项数字服务税,将对向法国消费者或用户提供数字服务的大型跨国公司征税。选项 C 中的 levy (税款) 和定位句中的 tax 同义复现; tech multinationals 是对定位句中 multinationals that provide digital services 的同义替换。故 [C] 为正确答案。

【排除】定位处只提到向提供数字服务的平台征税,但没有指出法案的目的是规范(regulate)数字服务平台,故排除 [A]。[C] 项属于无中生有,这项法案旨在向跨国科技公司征税,但并不能推断出其是否在保护法国公司的利益,故排除。[D] 项是根据第一段第二句中的 advertising 设置的干扰项,属于过度推断。法案向这些提供定向广告的平台征税,但并不能推断出是为了抑制广告的影响,故排除。

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that the digital services tax [A] may trigger countermeasures against France [B] is apt to arouse criticism at home and abroad [C] aims to ease international trade tensions [D] will prompt the tech giants to quit France	1 37. 从第二段可以得知,数字服务税。 [A] 可能引发针对法国的反制措施 [B] 容易引起国内外的批评 [C] 旨在缓解国际贸易紧张局势 [D] 将促使科技巨头离开法国
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[A] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干可直接定位到第二段。

【解题思路】第二段第二句指出:该法案已经引发了巨大的争议,美国贸易代表协会已就该税是否歧视美国公司展开调查,这反过来可能导致对法国的贸易制裁。本句和选项[A]内容符合,其中选项中的 trigger 为原文中 lead to 的同义转述,countermeasures 同义替换原文中的 sanctions。故答案为 [A]。

【排除】[B] 项错在偷换概念,定位段提到这项法案引发了巨大的争议而非批评,故排除。[C] 项属于无中生有,定位处并没有提到国际局势得到缓解的内容,也无从推理,故排

除。[D] 项属于过度推断,尽管法国向跨国科技巨头征税,但并不能推断出科技巨头因此会 离开法国,原文也没有提及这一点,故排除。

38. The countries adopting the unilateral measures share	38. 采取单边措施的国家都认
38. The countries adopting the unilateral measures share the opinion that [A] redistribution of tech giants' revenue must be ensured [B] the current international tax system needs upgrading [C] tech multinationals' monopoly should be prevented [D] all countries ought to enjoy equal taxing rights	为。 [A] 必须确保科技巨头收入的 重新分配

[B] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干中的 The countries adopting the unilateral measures 可定位到第四段。

【解题思路】第四段第一句提到,那些采取单边措施的国家认为他们应拥有征税权,即使国际税收规则不授予它们这种权利。第二句更是明确指出,他们认为国际税收体系并未跟上当前经济形势。可见,这些国家认为国际税收体系需要升级,选项[B]正确。

【排除】[A] 项属于过度推断,这些国家目的是对跨国科技公司进行征税,而非对跨国科技巨头进行收入再分配,故排除。文中并没有提到跨国公司的垄断问题,故排除 [C] 项。 [D] 选项属于扩大范围,原文是说采取单边措施的国家认为他们应拥有征税权,并不是说所有国家都应享有平等的征税权利,故 [D] 错误。

39. It can be learned from Para 5 that the OECD's current	39. 从第五段可以得知,经济
work	合作与发展组织目前的工
[A] is being resisted by US companies	作。
[B] needs to be readjusted immediately	[A] 正被美国公司抵制
[C] is faced with uncertain prospects	[B] 需要立即重新调整
[D] needs to involve more countries	[C] 面临不确定的前景
	[D] 需要更多的国家参与
	「ロ」叫女人夕的国外多つ

[C] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干可直接定位到第五段。

【解题思路】第五段第一句提到经合组织正在为促成国际解决方案而努力,但最后一句指出法国的数字服务税和美国的反应让人对国际税收体系的未来产生了疑问,选项 [C] 是对这一内容的同义转述。其中选项中的 uncertain 对应原文中的 raise questions,prospects 对应原文中的 future。

【排除】文中提到"美国的反应"(American response),但这针对的是法国而不是经合组织,故排除 [A]。[B] 中的 immediately 和 [D] more countries 均未在文中提及,故排除。

- 40. Which of the following might be the best title for this text?
- [A] France Is Confronted with Trade Sanctions
- [B] France Leads the Charge on Digital Tax
- [C] France Says "NO" to Tech Multinationals
- [D] France Demands a Role in the Digital Economy
- 40. 以下哪个可能是本文的最 佳标题?
- [A] 法国面临贸易制裁
- [B] 法国牵头征收数字税
- [C] 法国对科技跨国公司说 "不"
- [D] 法国要求在数字经济中占 有一席之地

[B] 主旨题

【题干定位】根据全文内容分析总结。

【解题思路】此题考查文章的主旨大意。从全文不难看出,tax 是贯穿全文的主旨词。文章以法国对数字服务征税为起点,首先指出法国对大型跨国科技公司征收数字服务税。之后提到尽管此税引起争议,但数字服务税反映了一种更大的趋势(the digital services tax is part of a much larger trend),同时指出目前的国际税收体系未能跟上当前经济的步伐。文章最后一段也表示,其他国家可能会效仿法国的征税计划。可见,文章是围绕"法国牵头征收数字税"进行了介绍,故答案为 [B]。

【排除】[A] 选项错在过度推断,文中第二段提到法国可能会面临贸易制裁,但不是绝对的,而且这属于细节信息,不足以概括全文,故排除 [A]。文中只是说法国对跨国科技公司征税,因为这是一种趋势,但并不能据此就说法国在对跨国科技公司说"不",故排除 [C]。文中并没有提到法国对于在全球数字经济中发展的愿望,[D] 错误。

单词及搭配

impose /ɪmˈpəʊz/ vt. 推行
multinational / mʌltiˈnæʃnəl/ n. 跨国公司 adj. 跨国的
platform /ˈplætfəːm/ n. 平台
target /ˈtɑːgɪt/ vt. 面向,把·······对准(某群体)
gross revenue 总收入
media outlet 媒体机构
await /əˈweɪt/ vt. 等候;等待
signature /ˈsɪqnətʃə(r)/ n. 签名;署名

go into effect 生效 spark /spa:k/ vt. 引发 controversy /ˈkɒntrəvɜːsi/ n. 争论,辩论 discriminate /dɪˈskrɪmɪneɪt/ vi. 区别对待; 歧视 sanction /'sænkſn/n. 制裁 unilateral / juːnɪˈlætrəl/ adj. 单方的 an alphabet soup of 各种 provision /prəˈvɪʒn/ n. 条款 divert /daɪ'vɜːt/ vt. 转移 anti-avoidance 反避税 contemplate /'kɒntəmpleɪt/ v. 考虑; 思量 differ /'dɪfə(r)/v. 有不同,有区别 specifics /spəˈsɪfɪks/ n. 细节, 详情 grant /gra:nt/ vt. 同意, 准予 consensus /kənˈsensəs/ n. 共识 a cascade of 一系列 burdensome /'ba:dnsəm/ adj. 负担沉重的

长难句解析

- 1. The digital services tax now awaits the signature of President Emmanuel Macron, who has expressed support for the measure, and it could go into effect within the next few weeks.
- 【句子分析】本句是由并列连词 and 连接的并列句,两个并列分句的主干分别是: The digital services tax now awaits the signature 和 it could go into effect。第一个并列分句中,of President Emmanuel Macron 为介词短语作后置定语修饰 signature,who 引导的定语从句修饰 President Emmanuel Macron。第二个并列分句中,within the next few weeks 作时间状语。
- 【翻译】数字服务税目前正在等待法国总统埃马纽埃尔·马克龙签署,他对该措施表示了支持,该法案可能在未来几周内生效。
- 2. These unilateral developments differ in their specifics, but they are all designed to tax multinationals on income and revenue that countries believe they should have a right to tax, even if international tax rules do not grant them that right.
- 【句子分析】本句是由 but 连接的两个并列分句。第一个并列分句主干为 These unilateral developments differ。介词短语 in their specifics 作状语,表示在哪些方面不同。第二个并列分句主干为 they are all designed。to tax... revenue 为目的状语,修饰谓语 are all designed,其中 tax sb. on sth. 表示"对某人就某物征税"。that 引导定语从句,修饰前面的 income and revenue,其后的 countries believe 是插入语,该定语从句中又嵌套了一个 even if 引导的让步状语从句。
- 【翻译】这些单边措施的事态发展各有不同,但它们的目的都是对跨国公司的收入征税,这些国家认为它们应拥有征税权,即使国际税收规则不授予它们这种权利。

全文翻译

上周四,法国参议院通过了一项数字服务税,将对向法国消费者或用户提供数字服务的大型跨国公司征收一项全新的税。数字服务包括从提供在线销售商品和服务的平台到基于用户数据的定向广告的一切,关于此类服务的总收入都需要纳税。许多法国政客和媒体机构称其为"GAFA税",意思是它主要适用于像谷歌、苹果、脸书和亚马逊这样的公司,换句话说,就是指总部设在美国的跨国科技公司。

数字服务税目前正在等待法国总统埃马纽埃尔·马克龙签署,他对该措施表示了支持, 该法案可能在未来几周内生效。但它已经引发了巨大的争议,美国贸易代表署已就该税是否 歧视美国公司展开调查,这反过来可能导致对法国的贸易制裁。

法国的该项税收政策不仅仅是一个需要税收的国家的单边举动。相反,数字服务税也反映了一种更大的趋势,各国在过去几年提出或实施了一系列新的国际税收规定。其中包括英国的 DPT(转移利润税)、澳大利亚的 MAAL(跨国反避税法)和印度的 SEP(显著经济存在方案)测试等等。与此同时,欧盟、西班牙、英国和其他几个国家都在认真考虑征收数字服务税。

这些单边措施的事态发展各有不同,但它们的目的都是对跨国公司的收入征税,这些国家认为他们应拥有征税权,即使国际税收规则不授予它们这种权利。换句话说,他们都认为,国际税收体系未能跟上当前经济的步伐。

为了应对这些单边措施,经济合作与发展组织(OECD)目前正与 131 个国家展开合作,以期在 2020 年年底之前就国际解决方案达成共识。法国和美国都参与了该组织的工作,但 法国的数字服务税和美国的反应让人对国际税收体系的未来产生了疑问。

法国的征税计划是一个明确的警告:除非能就改革国际税收体系达成广泛共识,否则其他国家可能会效仿,美国企业将面临来自数十个国家的一连串不同税收,不仅负担繁重,而且代价昂贵。

Part B

文章大意

本文选自《今日心理学》(*Psychology Today*)2016年9月11日发表的文章《眼神交流 如何拉近(或疏远)人们之间的距离》("How Eye Contact Brings You Together (or Pulls You Apart)")。本文就眼神交流展开论述,表明眼神交流既能表达友好也能表示敌意,同时研究人员又进一步探究了影响眼神交流的生物因素、注视过程中眼睛的运动过程以及不同人格 在眼神交流中的不同反应等。

试题解析

41. [C] Eye contact can be a friendly social signal

【解析】本段首先介绍了婴儿时期和成年后的眼神交流所代表的含义。婴儿时期和母亲的对视传达了一种"依恋"的感情;成年后,以友好的方式注视他人可以表达在意与欣赏之情。紧接着文中总结到,眼神交流可以表明友好(Eye contact... can signal availability), availability 表示"有空(与其他人见面或交谈)",这里可以把它理解为"友好"。此总结句与[C]选项内容对应,故答案为[C]。

42. [E] Biological factors behind eye contact are being investigated

【解析】本段首句说到,神经系统科学家的研究发现催产素(the hormone oxytocin)会增加受访者与采访者之间目光接触的时间(the amount of eye contact);最后一句说到,其他研究人员探索(explored)在直视(direct gaze)下做出反应的特定脑部区域(Specific brain regions)。可见,研究人员正在试图找到影响眼神交流的生物因素。选项 [E] 能够概括本段内容,故正确。

43. [G] Eye contact can also be aggressive

【解析】前文提到眼神交流表示友好,而本段表明,根据情况的不同,眼神交流可以传达非常不同的信息。本段第二句指出,在敌对的状态下,眼神交流更可能代表着支配或恐吓。接着明森举出了敌对状态下的例子,并建议此时最好不要进行眼神接触。可见本段着重介绍了眼神交流可能代表支配或恐吓,即有攻击性。选项 [G] 正确。选项 [B] "太多的眼神接触会让人本能地觉得这很无礼"有一定干扰性,但这里的"无礼"(rude)不能等同于"支配或恐吓"(dominance or intimidation),故排除。

44. [A] Eye fixations are brief

【解析】本段主要阐述了人们在把视觉感知变成图像的过程中,眼睛的注视活动过程。该段前两句提到,我们的目光经常会停留或注视在一个地方,这种注视通常每秒进行约三次(occur at about three per second),然后目光再跳到另一个地方,并通过这种方式记录下几个重要点。由此可知,眼睛每次的注视时间非常短暂。选项 [A] 能够很好地概括本段内容。

45. [D] Personality can affect how a person reacts to eye contact

【解析】本段首句说到,在神经质测试中得分高的人,眼神交流引发了更多与回避有关的行为,说明神经质水平会对眼神交流产生影响,而文中也对神经质做了介绍:神经质是一种与自我意识和焦虑有关的人格维度(personality dimension)。也就是说,神经质这种人格会影响眼神交流。[D] 选项与此部分内容吻合,故正确。干扰项 [F] 来自该段的最后一句"那些在焦虑等消极情绪方面得分较高的人注视别人的时间更短,而当别人不直视他们时,他们会感觉更舒服"。[F] "大多数人与陌生人进行眼神交流会感到不舒服"错在"大多数人"(most people),原文指的是 people who scored highly for negative emotions like anxiety(那些在焦虑等消极情绪方面得分较高的人),与 [F] 项 most people 并不一致,故排除。

单词及搭配

fixation /fik'seɪʃn/ n. 固定 instinctively /ɪn'stɪŋktɪvli/ adv. 本能地 aggressive /ə'gresɪv/ adj. 富于攻击性的 antagonistic /ænˌtægə'nɪstɪk/ adj. 敌对的; 对抗的 hostility /hɒ'stɪləti/ n. 敌意; 对抗 hard science 自然科学; 硬科学 mutual /ˈmjuːtʃuəl/ adj. 相互的

attachment /əˈtætʃmənt/ n. 依恋; 爱慕 complimentary /ˌkompliˈmentri/ adj. 称赞的; 赞美的 neuroscientist /ˈnjoərəosaɪəntɪst/ n. 神经系统科学家 hormone oxytocin 催产素 autistic spectrum symptom 自闭症谱系症状 dominance /ˈdɒmɪnəns/ n. 支配; 统治 intimidation /ɪnˌtɪmɪˈdeɪʃn/ n. 恐吓; 威胁 adversarial /ˌædvəˈseəriəl/ adj. 对抗的; 对手的 backfire /ˌbækˈfaɪə(r)/ vi. 产生事与愿违的结果 fixate /fɪkˈseɪt/ vi. 注视; 凝视 register /ˈredʒɪstə(r)/ v. 记录 snapshot /ˈsnæpʃɒt/ n. 快照 assemble /əˈsembl/ v. 收集 neuroticism /njoəˈrɒtɪsɪzəm/ n. 神经质 trigger /ˈtrɪɡə(r)/ vt. 引起

全文翻译

在社交场合,与他人的眼神交流可以表明你在友好地关注对方,但这也可能是充满敌意的。比如,当一位政治候选人在辩论时看向他的竞争对手,并与其进行眼神交流,这就意味着敌意。下面是自然科学解释的眼神交流:

41. 眼神交流是一种友好的社交信号

我们知道婴儿通常会本能地注视母亲的眼睛,然后母亲也会与之对视。这种相互注视是母亲和孩子之间产生依恋的主要方式。成年后,以友好的方式注视他人可以传达在意与欣赏之情。在拥挤的房间内,这种关注能引起别人的注意。"眼神交流和微笑"可以表明你是友好且自信的,这一常识性的观念,在心理学家莫妮卡·摩尔的研究中得到了证实。

42. 人们正在研究眼神交流背后的生物因素

神经系统科学家邦尼·欧阳进行了一次简短的采访实验,实验中记录下受访者的注视方向,研究发现催产素会增加受访者与采访者之间目光接触的时间。这一情况也在一些患有高功能自闭谱系症状的人身上出现,他们不太愿意进行眼神接触。其他研究人员使用先进的脑部扫描方法,探索在直视下做出反应的特定脑部区域。

43. 眼神交流也可能具有攻击性

哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院的朱莉娅·明森利用眼球追踪技术得出结论:根据情况的不同,眼神交流可以传达非常不同的信息。眼神交流在友好的情况下可能传达一种联系或信任的信号,但在敌对的状态下,它更可能代表着支配或恐吓。明森表示:"无论你是政客还是家长,如果你试图说服和你意见不同的人,保持眼神交流可能会适得其反,记住这一点也许会有所帮助。"

44. 眼睛注视的时间短暂

当我们看一张面孔或照片时,我们的眼睛经常会停留或注视在一个地方,通常是眼睛或嘴巴。这种注视通常每秒进行约三次,然后眼睛跳到另一个地方,直到图像中的几个重要点

像一系列快照一样被记录下来。虽然之后如何整合并感知整个图像是当前研究的主题,但这至今还没有获得解答。

45. 人格会影响一个人对眼神交流的反应

芬兰研究人员杰瑞·希塔宁及其同事称,在神经质测试中得分高的人,眼神交流引发了更多与回避有关的行为。神经质是一种与自我意识和焦虑有关的人格维度。"我们的发现表明,人们不仅在成为关注焦点时感受不同,而且他们的大脑反应也不同。"一项更直接的研究表明,那些在焦虑等消极情绪方面得分较高的人注视别人的时间更短,而当别人不直视他们时,他们会感觉更舒服。

Part C

文章大意

文章来源于著作《启蒙时代:发现激发创新、革命与变革的哲学运动》(Age of Enlightenment: Discover the philosophical movement that triggered innovation, revolution and changem),该篇选自书中第一章第二节《勇于求知:探索启蒙运动的到来》("Dare to Know: Explore the Enlightenment came to be")的开头部分,略有改动。本篇主要讲述了中世纪后欧洲从宗教思想向现代科学思想转变的过程。

试题解析

46. With the Church's teachings and ways of thinking being eclipsed by the Renaissance, the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged, leading to new and unexplored intellectual territories.

【句型解析】主句主干为 the gap had been bridged。with 引导的介词结构作伴随状语,between the Medieval and modern periods 是介词短语作后置定语,leading to... 是现在分词作结果状语。

【翻译策略】本句按照句子顺序翻译即可,难点在于能否准确翻译句中的词汇。Church 指代上文提到的 Roman Catholicism Church "罗马天主教会",译为"教会"即可,teachings 是指"教义",eclipse 意为"使失色",the Renaissance 是"文艺复兴时期"。between... periods 是后置定语,翻译成中文时可以前置,译成"中世纪和现代世界之间的"。Medieval 是"中世纪的"。had been bridged 字面意思是"已被消除",按照原文语境可意译为"得以弥合"。

【参考译文】由于文艺复兴使得教会的教义和思维方式逐渐黯淡,中世纪和现代世界之间的鸿沟得以弥合,从而出现了全新的、未探索的知识领域。

47. Before each of their revelations, many thinkers at the time had sustained more ancient ways of thinking, including the geocentric view that the Earth was at the centre of our universe.

【句型解析】主句主干为 many thinkers had sustained more ancient ways of thinking; Before... revelations 作时间状语,including the geocentric view 为介词短语作状语,其后的 that 引导同位语从句,对 geocentric view 起到解释说明的作用。

【翻译策略】本句按照句子顺序翻译即可,需要注意的是,revelations 在翻译时需要补充完整"揭示"的内容,根据上下文可以得知,揭示的是"客观真理";同位语从句在翻译

时可以译成独立句子,用"即"、"就是"或用破折号引出,也可以根据先行词进行补充,语言连贯即可。比如我们知道 geocentric view 是一种学说/观点,那我们在翻译时可以用"该学说"或"该观点"来引出同位语从句。

【参考译文】在他们每一次揭示客观真相之前,那时的许多思想家都固守着更老旧的思维方式,例如地心说,其观点认为地球是宇宙的中心。

48. Despite attempts by the Church to suppress this new generation of logicians and rationalists, more explanations for how the universe functioned were being made at a rate that the people could no longer ignore.

【句型解析】主句主干为 more explanations were being made; Despite... rationalists 作让步状语; for how the universe functioned 为 for 引导的介词短语作后置定语,修饰 explanations,其中嵌套了 how 引导的宾语从句作 for 的宾语; at a rate that...中,that 引导定语从句,修饰 rate。

【翻译策略】attempts 是名词"尝试,努力"的意思,在翻译时为了行文流畅,需将名词翻译为动词"试图";后置定语 for how... 在翻译时可以提前,译为"关于······的解释"; were being made 是被动结构,翻译时可以被动变主动,译为"出现"或"涌现"; that 引导的定语从句,在翻译时可以提前,译为"以一种令人难以忽视的速度涌现",也可以另起一句,放在后面,译为"涌现速度令人难以忽视"。

【参考译文】尽管教会试图打压这些新一代的逻辑主义者和理性主义者,但各种关于宇宙如何运行的学说却不断涌现,而且涌现速度令人难以忽视。

49. As many took on the duty of trying to integrate reasoning and scientific philosophies into the world, the Renaissance was over and it was time for a new era—the Age of Reason.

【句型解析】此句为并列复合句。两个并列分句主干分别为 the Renaissance was over 和 it was time for a new era; As 引导时间状语从句,译为"当······时";破折号的用途与冒号相似,the Age of Reason 是对前面的 a new era 作出解释。

【翻译策略】many 在这里不表示"许多",而是"大多数人"。本句需注意一些词组的翻译: took on the duty of sth. 译为"承担······的责任"; integrate sth. into sth. 译为"将·······融入到······"; the Age of Reason 译为"理性时代"。

【参考译文】当大多数人致力于将理性和科学哲学融入世界时,文艺复兴已然落幕,此时一个新的时代——理性时代——到来了。

50. Such actions to seek knowledge and to understand what information we already knew were captured by the Latin phrase 'sapere aude' or 'dare to know',

【句型解析】主句主干为 Such actions were captured to seek knowledge and to understand... knew 是不定式短语作后置定语,修饰 actions,其中嵌套了 what 引导的宾语从句作 understand 的宾语。by... 'dare to know' 为状语,引出施动者。

【翻译策略】Such actions 只有一个后置定语修饰,而中文习惯性地将修饰语放在被修饰语的前面,因此后置定语可以提前翻译,译为"这种……的行为"; what information we

already knew 是宾语从句,翻译的时候可以直接译为名词短语"已知信息";句中出现的非 英语部分"sapere aude"无需翻译,其后的 or 可译为"意思是,意为"。

【参考译文】这种寻求知识和理解已知信息的行为,用拉丁语表达是'sapere aude',意 为"勇于求知"。

单词及搭配

Florence /ˈflorəns/ n. 佛罗伦萨 (意大利城市名) Renaissance /rɪˈneɪsns/ n. 文艺复兴时期 Roman Catholic Church 罗马天主教会 humanistic / hjuːməˈnɪstɪk/ adj. 人文主义的 flourish /ˈflʌrɪʃ/ vi. 繁荣 extraordinarily /ɪkˈstrɔːdnrəli/ adv. 不平常地; 特别地 disposition / dɪspəˈzɪʃn/n. 倾向; 意向 teaching /ˈtiːtʃɪŋ/ n. 教义 eclipse /ɪˈklɪps/ vt. 使失色 Medieval / medi'i:vl/ adj. 中世纪的 territory /ˈterətri/ n. 领域 revelation / revəˈleɪʃn/n. 被暴露的真相;被曝光的秘闻 geocentric / dʒi:əʊˈsentrɪk/ adj. 以地球为中心的 theorize /ˈθɪəraɪz/ v. 从理论上说明 revolve /rɪˈvɒlv/ vi. 旋转; 环绕 uphold /ʌpˈhəʊld/ vt. 支持 at one's own expense 自费;以自己为代价 brand/brænd/vt. 丑化; 败坏 heresy / herəsi/n. 宗教异端; 信奉邪说 heretic /ˈherətɪk/ n. 犯异端罪者; 离经叛道者 imprisonment /ɪmˈprɪznmənt/ n. 坐牢; 监禁 excommunicate / ekskə mju:nɪkeɪt/ vt. 开除教籍 astronomical / æstrəˈnɒmɪkl/ adj. 天文的; 天文学的 heliocentric / hiːliəˈsentrɪk/ adj. 日心的 long-standing adj. 存在已久的 dogma/'dogmə/n. 教条 embody /ɪmˈbɒdi/ vt. 体现 integrate /'ɪntɪɡreɪt/ v. (使)合并 the Age of Reason 理性时代 reductionism /rɪˈdʌkʃənɪzəm/ n. 简化论;还原论

全文翻译

Enlightenment /m'laɪtnmənt/ n. 启蒙运动

14世纪的佛罗伦萨经历了一段创造力大爆发的时期,史称"文艺复兴"。现代世界由此与过往时代分隔开来。人们开始背离上帝和罗马天主教会的权威,而崇尚更为人性化的存在方式。文艺复兴的思想早在17世纪就遍及了整个欧洲,在那些更具逻辑的人中间,艺术和科学蓬勃发展。(46)由于文艺复兴使得教会的教义和思维方式逐渐黯淡,中世纪和现代世界之间的鸿沟得以弥合,从而出现了全新的、未探索的知识领域。

文艺复兴时期,尼古拉·哥白尼,约翰尼斯·开普勒和伽利略·伽利雷等伟大思想家展现了科学研究和发现的力量。(47)<u>在他们每一次揭示客观真相之前,那时的许多思想家都固守着更老旧的思维方式,例如地心说,该观点认为地球是宇宙的中心。</u>哥白尼在 1543 年提出:实际上,我们所知道的所有行星都不是围绕地球转动的,而是围绕太阳转动。后来该学说得到了伽利略的支持,尽管他本人也为此付出了代价。在科学和宗教思想高度紧张的时期提出这样的学说,被贴上了"异端"的标签,任何继续散布这些"谎言"的异教徒都将面临入狱甚至死刑。伽利略因其天文观测以及对"日心说"的支持而被逐出教会,并被终生监禁。

(48) <u>尽管教会试图打压这些新一代的逻辑主义者和理性主义者,但各种关于宇宙如何运行的学说却不断涌现,而且涌现速度令人难以忽视。</u>正是由于这些伟大的发现,一种建立在理性基础上的新哲学诞生了。

教会长期信奉的教条在寻求真理的伟大斗争中输给了理性主义者和科学家,这一事实得以体现在 17 世纪大部分时间里席卷整个欧洲的全新思维方式。(49)<u>当大多数人致力于将理性和科学哲学融入世界时,文艺复兴已然落幕,此时一个新的时代——理性时代——到</u>来了。

17世纪和18世纪是彻底变革、求知进取的时代。科学方法、还原论和对教会思想的质疑,和自由、宽容和进步的思想一样,都受到了鼓励。(50)<u>这种寻求知识和理解已知信息的行为,用拉丁语表达是'sapere aude',意为"勇于求知",</u>该词最早出现在伊曼努尔·康德的文章《答复这个问题:什么是启蒙运动》中。伟大思想家的目标和责任就在于探索真理,他们相信真理是建立在知识之上的。

Section IV Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

The Student Union of your university has assigned you to inform the international students of an upcoming singing contest. Write a notice in about 100 words.

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the notice. (10 points)

题目解析

本次小作文考查的是通知,要求以大学学生会的名义,向留学生发出一则通知,内容是 关于一场即将举办的歌唱比赛。通知一般包括标题、日期、正文和落款,由于此篇通知的对 象是留学生,因此可以在正文前补充通知对象。本题的写作要求较少,故考生自由发挥的空 间较大。正文中可以明确比赛对申请者的要求及其他相关信息。

参考范文

To all international students,

In order to enrich the cultural leisure activities of international students, our university plans to hold a singing contest in the school auditorium on December 29th. We'd like to warmly invite you to have a try.

Here are some requirements and details about the contest. The form of the singing can be the solo, duet or chorus. In addition, the songs you sing can be folk, classical, even western. All the contestants who enter the finals will be awarded Honorable Mentions; every contestant will be given a Participation Award.

If you are interested in it, please do not hesitate to send your resume to singcontest2838@hotmail.com before December 27th.

The Students Union

参考译文

通知

2019年12月21日

致所有留学生,

为了丰富留学生的文化娱乐活动,我校计划于 12 月 29 日在学校礼堂举办一场歌唱比赛。我们热烈地邀请你的加入。

以下是关于比赛的一些要求和情况。比赛的歌唱形式可以是独唱、二重唱或合唱。此外, 演唱的歌曲可以是民歌、经典歌曲,甚至是西方歌曲。所有进入决赛的参赛者都会获得荣誉 奖,每位参赛者也会获得参与奖。

如果你对此感兴趣,请不要犹豫,将你的简历发送至 singcontest2838@hotmail.com,截止日期为 12 月 27 日。

学生会

Part B

52. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



题目解析

本题属于对比类作文。此类题目通过两个人的迥异行为或想法,突出体现倡导和批评的对象。左图中的女生在认真写作业,心里想着要尽早完成才放心,而右图中的男生则悠哉地背靠在沙发上,书本摊开着,心里却盘算着不到最后一刻不动手。两幅图下的文字"习惯"正是这道题的主题。

作文可分三段来写:第一段描述两幅图画,第二段可阐述其寓意,并分析图画背后的原 因或造成的影响,如好习惯为什么重要、坏习惯有什么影响等,第三段可以对上文做出总结, 也可以介绍发扬该优秀品质的具体方法。

参考范文

What we see here are two satirical drawing featuring the sharp contrast between the study habits of two students. On the left is a girl, doing her assignment intently with textbooks neatly stacked on the desk. As indicated by the caption, she believes the task should be finished as early as possible. On the right is a boy, also sitting before a desk with his textbook open, but instead of being fully engaged in his work, he is lying back comfortably in his chair, thinking why bother to start when there is still time to hang around.

By comparing the two distinct approaches towards study, the author is clearly trying to highlight the importance of habits. As shown by the example the girl set, good habits can go a long way in our study. Starting tasks early provides adequate time for careful planning beforehand and thorough revisions afterwards. Moreover, good habits reflect passion and diligence, qualities indispensable in the pursuit of success. On the other hand, leaving every task to the last minute guarantees the inferior quality of the final product, since the task wasn't given the time and thought it deserved. Bad habits also demonstrate laziness and a passive attitude.

What is to be learned from the drawings is clear-cut: stemming from an active attitude, good habits serve as an important impetus for success; bad ones, however, constitute obstacles to excellence and should have no place in our pursuit of knowledge.

参考译文

这是两幅带有讽刺意味的图片,突出地对比了两位学生的学习习惯。左幅图中有一位女孩,正在专心地完成作业,她的桌子上整齐地摆放着教材。正如文字所表明的那样,她认为 应尽早完成任务。而右幅图中是一位男孩,他也坐在书桌前,桌子上的教材翻开着,但他并

没有投入到学习中,而是舒服地背靠在椅子上,心想着既然还有时间消磨,何必现在就开始做。

通过对比两种鲜明的学习态度,作者显然是在强调习惯的重要性。如同女孩所树立的榜样一样,好习惯对学习大有裨益。尽早开始任务可以为预先详细规划提供充裕的时间,也为后续进行全面调整预留了时间。此外,好习惯是激情和勤奋的体现,在通往成功的道路上,这些品质不可或缺。另一方面,临时抱佛脚会使得最终产出的质量较差,因为并没有对这项任务给予了应有的时间和思考。坏习惯也表明了懒惰和消极的态度。

这两幅图给我们的启示是十分明了的:好习惯源自好的态度,这是通往成功的重要动力;然而,坏习惯是通往卓越的障碍,在追求学问中应摒弃它。