# 2016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)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| spouse [/spaʊs/](cmd://Speak/_us_/spouse) | n.配偶, 夫或妻 |
| male | adj.男性的 n.男人 |
| by way of | 经过…的方法 |
| on behalf of | 代表, 为了 |
| with regard to | 关于, 至于 |
| matchmaker | n.媒人, 介绍人 |
| likely | adj.适合的 |
| provide for | 供养; 抚养 |
| renew | v.更新; 继续; 重新开始 |
| postpone [/poʊˈspoʊn/](cmd://Speak/_us_/postpone) | v.延缓, 延期; 把…放在次要位置 |
| negotiate [/nɪˈɡoʊʃieɪt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/negotiate) | v.谈判, 商议; 转让 |
| negotiation | n.协商, 谈判; 通过 |
| above all | 最重要的是 |
| in time | 及时; 最后; 终于 |
| veto [/ˈviːtoʊ/](cmd://Speak/_us_/veto) | v.否决;禁止 n.否决权 |
| in theory | 理论上,现实不一定发生 |
| lest | 以免, 唯恐 |
| investigate | v.调查; 审查 |

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

1. [A] by way of [B] as well as [C] on behalf of [D] with regard to

2. [A] adapt to [B] provide for [C] compete with [D] decide on

3. [A] close [B] renew [C] arrange [D] postpone

4. [A] In theory [B] Above all ~~[C] In time~~ [D] For example

5. [A] Although [B] Lest [C] After [D] Unless

6. [A] into [B] within [C] from [D] through

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| colorful | adj.有趣的, 多彩的 |
| affair | n.事情; 私事 |
| formerly [/'fɔːməlɪ/](cmd://Speak/_uk_/formerly) | adv.以前 |
| last | v.持久, 延续 |
| Buddhist [/'budist/](cmd://Speak/_us_/Buddhist) | n.佛教徒 adv.佛教的 |
| priest [/priːst/](cmd://Speak/_us_/priest) | n.牧师; 神父 |
| sermon [/ˈsɜːrmən/](cmd://Speak/_us_/sermon) | n.布道; 说教 |
| prayer [/prer/](cmd://Speak/_us_/prayer) | n.祈祷; 祷告 |
| recite | v.背诵; 叙述; 吟诵 |
| ceremony [/ˈserəmoʊni/](cmd://Speak/_us_/ceremony) | n.典礼; 礼节 |
| ritual [/ˈrɪtʃuəl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/ritual) | n.仪式; 惯例 adj.仪式的 |
| cotton | n.棉花 |
| thread [/θred/](cmd://Speak/_us_/thread) | n.线; 线索 v.将(针,线)穿过… |
| soak | v.吸收; 使上下湿透; 沉浸在(学习或工作) |
| bride | n.新娘 |
| groom | n.新郎 |
| wrist [/rɪst/](cmd://Speak/_us_/wrist) | n.腕 |
| pile | v.堆积;积累 n.堆, 大量 |
| wrap | v.缠绕; 掩护 |
| tying | tie的ing形式, 系 |
| tie vs wrap | 将线绑到手腕上; 将…缠绕到物体上 |
| pass…around | 传递, 传达 |
| union | n.结合,婚姻[僻] |
| newlyweds | adj.新婚的 n.新婚夫妇 |
| move in | 搬进 |

①The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, but by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. ②Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and recite prayers of blessing. ③Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, tying cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride’s and groom’s wrists, and passing a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the union . ④Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may live with them up to a year, until they can build a new house nearby.

7. [A] since [B] or [C] but [D] so

8. [A] test [B] copy [C] recite [D] create

9. [A] folding [B] piling [~~C] wrapping~~ [D] tying

10. [A] lighting [B] passing [C] hiding [D] serving

11. [A] meeting [B] association [C] collection [D] union

12. [A] grow [B] part [C] deal [D] live

13. [A] whereas [B] until [C] for [D] if

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| divorce | v.(使)离婚 n.离婚 |
| obtain | v.实现, 获得 |
| property | n.财产; 性质 |
| acquire | v.获得; 养成 |
| withdraw | v.取回; 取出 |
| clear up | 转晴, 好转 |
| show up | 出现;显露 |
| warm up | 活跃起来 |
| break up | 结束; 终止 |
| in that | 原因是, 因为 |

①Divorce is legal and easy to obtain , but not common. Divorced persons are viewed with some disapproval. ②Each spouse retains whatever property he or she brought into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is divided equally. ③Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice shows up: The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry while the woman must wait ten months.

14. [A] obtain [B] follow [C] challenge [D] avoid

15. [A] isolated [B] persuaded [C] viewed [D] exposed

16. [A] wherever [B] however [C] whenever [D] whatever

17. [A] changed [B] brought [C] shaped [D] pushed

18. [A] divided [B] invested [C] donated [D] withdrawn

19. [A] clears [B] warms [C] shows [D] breaks

20. [A] while [B] so that [C] once [D] in that

**Text 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| innovator | n.改革者; 刷新者 |
| preliminary | adj.初步的,预备的 n.准备工作 |
| parliament [/ˈpɑːrləmənt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/parliament) | n.国会,议会 |
| incite | v.煽动,激励 |

①France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women. ②Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. ③The parliament also agreed to ban websites that “incite excessive thinness” by promoting extreme dieting.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| uplift | v. n. 提高; 抬起 |
| uplifting | adj.令人振奋的; 使人开心的 |
| impinge on | 侵犯; 损害; 妨碍 |
| go beyond | 超出, 胜过 |
| tape-measure | 卷尺; 皮尺 |

①Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. ②They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health. ③That’s a start. ④And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death—as some have done. ⑤It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| arbiter [/ˈɑːrbɪtər/](cmd://Speak/_us_/arbiter) | n.仲裁者; 裁决人 |
| faint | adj.微弱的; 虚弱的 |
| faintly | adv.微弱地; 虚弱地 |
| hint | v.暗示;示意 |
| look to | 关注 |
| tangible | adj.有形的; 切实的 |
| intangible | adj.难以理解的,无法确定的;无形的 |
| wasp [/wɑsp/](cmd://Speak/_us_/wasp) | n.黄蜂 |
| waist | n.腰 |
| wasp waist | 蜂腰, 细腰 |
| physique | n.体格,体型 |

①The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to women (and many men) that they should not let others be arbiters of their beauty. ②And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| punish | v.惩罚 |
| punishment | n.惩罚,处罚 |
| mass | n.质量 |
| fine | v.处…罚金 n.罚款 |

①The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep—and bone-showing. ②Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a $85,000 fine and six months in prison.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| inherent [/ɪnˈhɪrənt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/inherent) | adj.固有的; 内在的; 与生俱来的 |
| material | n.材质, 物质 adj.物质的 |
| adornment | n.装饰(品) |
| idealize | v.理想化; 使理想化 |
| enforce | v.实施, 强迫 |

①The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. ②In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standards for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| contrast [/ˈkɑːntræst/](cmd://Speak/_us_/contrast) | n. v. 对比, 对照 |
| in contrast | adj.相比之下 |
| regarding | 关于 |
| sanction | n.制裁, 处罚 |
| charter | n.宪章; 执照 |
| ideal | n.理想, 典范 adj.理想的;完美的 |
| institute institution | 机构; 专而小 广而大 |
| shame | n.羞耻 v.使羞愧 |
| compliance [/kəmˈplaɪəns/](cmd://Speak/_us_/compliance) | n.服从,听从,顺从 |

①In contrast to France’s actions, Denmark’s fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models. ②The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical Charter clearly states: “We are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people.” ③The charter’s main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW), which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute. ④But in general it relies on a name-and-shame method of compliance.

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| --- | --- |
| persuasion | n.说服, 劝说 |
| misuse [/ˌmɪs'jus/](cmd://Speak/_us_/misuse) | v.误用,滥用 |
| address | v.处理,对付,设法解决 |
| elevate | v.提升 |
| notion | n.概念;见解 |

①Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. ②Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

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| --- | --- |
| construct | v.构建; 组成; 建立 |
| thrive | v.兴盛; 兴隆; 长得健壮 |

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

A. Physical beauty would be redefined.

B. New runways would be constructed.

C. Websites about dieting would thrive.

D. The fashion industry would decline.

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| --- | --- |
| heighten [/ˈhaɪtn/](cmd://Speak/_us_/heighten) | v.提高, 加强 |
| faith | n.信心,信任; 宗教信仰 |
| lose faith in | 对…失去信心 |

22. The phrase “impinging on” (Para. 2) is closest in meaning to

A. indicating the state of.

B. heightening the value of.

C. losing faith in.

D. doing harm to.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| inherent [/ɪnˈhɪrənt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/inherent) | adj.固有的; 内在的; 与生俱来的 |

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

A. The French measures have already failed.

B. New standards are being set in Denmark.

C. Models are no longer under peer pressure.

D. Its inherent problems are getting worse.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| pursue | v.从事; 追赶, 追求 |
| threshold [/ˈθreʃhoʊld/](cmd://Speak/_us_/threshold) | n.门槛 |
| character characteristic | 性格 特点 |

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

A. pursuing perfect physical conditions.

B. caring too much about models’ character.

C. showing little concern for health factors.

D. setting a high age threshold for models.

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| --- | --- |
| dilemma [/dɪˈlemə/](cmd://Speak/_us_/dilemma) | n.左右为难 |
| threat | n.威胁 |
| struggle | 奋斗,努力 |

25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?

A. A Challenge to the Fashion Industry’s Body Ideals

B. A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France

C. Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty

D. The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry

**Text 2**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| curious | adj.好奇的; 奇怪的 |
| poll [/poʊl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/poll) | n.民意测验; 投票 |
| alongside | 与…一起 |

①For the first time in history more people live in towns than in the country. ②In Britain this has had a curious result. ③While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| launch | v.发起; 发行; 发射 |
| stylish | adj.时髦的; 现代风格的 |
| specifically | adv.特意; 专门地 |
| dweller [/ˈdwelər/](cmd://Speak/_us_/dweller) | n.居民, 居住者 |
| leisure [/ˈliːʒər/](cmd://Speak/_us_/leisure) | n.闲暇 adj.闲暇的;空闲的 |
| refresh | v.使…恢复; 恢复精神;消除…疲惫 |
| refreshing | adj.新鲜的; 耳目一新的 |
| pressure | n.强迫,催促;呼吁 |

①A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save “the beauty of natural places for everyone forever.” ②It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience “a refreshing air.” ③Hill’s pressure later led to the creation of national parks and green belts. ④They don’t make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it. ⑤It needs constant guardianship.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| likely | adv.很有可能地 |
| unlikely | adv.不大可能的 |
| endorse | v.认可; 支持 |
| sentiment | n.观点 |
| conservation | n.保存; 对自然环境的保护 |
| authorize | v.批准 |
| off-plan | 计划外 |
| labour | n.工人; 工党 |
| Labour party | 工党 **Keir Starmer** |
| Conservative and Unionist Party | 保守(与统一)党 Rishi Sunak;Johnson |
| Libearal Democracy | 自由民主党 |
| council [/ˈkaʊnsl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/council) | n.议会; 理事会; 委员会 |
| sense | v.意识到 n.感觉,领悟 |
| plead | v.请求 |
| approach | n.方法 |
| campaign | n.运动;战役 v.参加运动 |
| strike | v. n.罢工; 打击; 打 |
| terror [/ˈterər/](cmd://Speak/_us_/terror) | n.恐怖; 恐怖的人/事 |
| strike terror into | 使…胆战心惊 |

①At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. ②The Conservatives’ planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorising “off-plan” building where local people might object. ③The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable. ④Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. ⑤The Liberal Democrats are silent. ⑥Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land. ⑦Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Conservative parties.

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| --- | --- |
| sensible | adj.明智的, 合理的 |
| infrastructure | n.基础设施 |
| in place | 准备就绪的 |
| intrusion [/ɪnˈtruːʒn/](cmd://Speak/_us_/intrusion) | n.打扰,干涉 |
| identify | (经考虑)确定 |
| site | n.场所; v.使坐落于 |

①The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place. ②The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the Landon area alone, with no intrusion on green belt. ③What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| meadow | n.草地;牧场 |
| lobby | n.游说群体 v.向…进行游说 |
| renovation | n.翻新; 整修 |
| renewal [/rɪˈnuːəl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/renewal) | n.重建; 复兴 |
| out-of-town | adj.城外的, 城郊的 |
| biased | adj.有偏见的, 偏袒一方的 |

①The idea that “housing crisis” equals “concreted meadows” is pure lobby talk. ②The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them. ③Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. ④He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. ⑤This is not a free market but a biased one. ⑥Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. ⑦They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. ⑧We do not ruin urban conservation areas. ⑨Why ruin rural ones?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| rip | v.裂开, 撕 n.裂口, 裂缝 |
| enviable | adj.令人羡慕的 |
| coherence | n.一致, 协调 |
| density [/ˈdensəti/](cmd://Speak/_us_/density) | n.密集 [物/化]密度 |
| alternative | n供替代选择的,选择余地的 |
| corrupted | adj.被破坏的,被毁坏的 |
| landscape | n.风景, 景色 |
| unite | v.(使…)联合; (使…)混合 |
| spectrum [/ˈspektrəm/](cmd://Speak/_us_/spectrum) | n.光谱 |

①Development should be planned, not let rip. ②After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe’s most crowded country. ③Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. ④There is no doubt of the alternative—the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. ⑤Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| sentiment | n.观点;态度 |

26. Britain’s public sentiment about the countryside

A. has brought much benefit to the NHS.

B. didn’t start till the Shakespearean age.

C. is fully backed by the royal family.

D. is not well reflected in politics.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| reinforce | v.加强; 加固 |
| overshadow | v.被遮暗; 使…黯然失色 |

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

A. gradually destroyed.

~~B. effectively reinforced.~~

C. properly protected.

D. largely overshadowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| under attack | 受到攻击 |

28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

A. Labour is under attack for opposing development.

B. The Conservatives may abandon “off-plan” building.

C. Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation.

D. The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence.

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| --- | --- |
| preference | n.较喜欢的东西; 偏爱; 优待 |
| reveal | v.暴露, 揭示 |

29. The author holds that George Osborne’s preference

A. reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas.

B. shows his disregard for the character of rural areas.

C. stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis.

D. highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| appreciation | n.欣赏; 判断 |

30. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of

A. the size of population in Britain.

B. the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain.

C. the town-and-country planning in Britain.

D. the political life in today’s Britain.

**Text 3**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| engage | v.雇佣; 从事 |
| engage in | 参与, 从事 |
| premise | v.前提 v.引出 |
| clear-up | adj.一分为二的;界限鲜明的 |
| corporate | adj.公司的; 法人的; 社团的 |
| corporation | n.公司 |
| monetary [/ˈmɑːnɪteri/](cmd://Speak/_us_/monetary) | adj.财政的; 货币的 |
| prosecute [/ˈprɑːsɪkjuːt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/prosecute) | v.起诉,告发 |
| corruption | n.腐败 |
| bribery | n.(专指)行贿, 受贿 |

①“There is one and only one social responsibility of business,” wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel prize-winning economist, “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.” ②But even if you accept Friedman’s premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’ money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. ③New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies—at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| estimate [/ˈestɪmeɪt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/estimate) | v. n.评估, 估价 |
| consult [/kənˈsʌlt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/consult) | v.商议; 请教 |
| consulting | adj.咨询的 |
| indirect | adj.间接的,迂回的 |
| good causes | 慈善事业 |
| diffuse | adj.发散的; 分散的 |
| halo effect [/ˈheɪloʊ/](cmd://Speak/_us_/halo) | 光环效应 |
| whereby | adv.凭借, 通过 |
| deed | n.行动;证书;[法]契据 v.立契转让 |
| consideration | n.尊敬; 体贴; 考虑 |

①The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than $15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm. ②This could add value to their businesses in three ways. ③First, consumers may take CSR spending as a “signal” that a company’s products are of high quality. ④Second, customers may be willing to buy a company’s products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps. ⑤And third, through a more diffuse “halo effect,” whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| differentiate | v.区别; 区别对待 |
| bribery [/ˈbraɪbəri/](cmd://Speak/_us_/bribery) | n.行贿/贿赂 |
| prosecute | v.检举、告发某人;对…提起公诉 |
| prosecution [/ˌprɑːsɪˈkjuːʃn/](cmd://Speak/_us_/prosecution) | n.起诉;诉讼;原告 |
| prosecutor | n.告发人;检举人;起诉人 |
| investigate | v.调查; 审查 |
| investigation | n.调查; 科学研究 |

①Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. ②A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions under America’s Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). ③It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company’s products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| comprehensive | adj.广泛的,综合的 |
| programme | n.计划,方案 |
| penalty [/ˈpenəlti/](cmd://Speak/_us_/penalty) | n.处罚; 损失 |
| lenient [/ˈliːniənt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/lenient) | adj.仁慈的, 宽大的 |
| rule out | 排除 |
| stand | n.立场 |
| account for | 解释, 说明 |

①The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. ②Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firms’ political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

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| --- | --- |
| in all | 总之 |
| whereas | conj.尽管, 但是 |
| merit | n.优点; 功劳 v.值得 |
| eliminate | v.排除, 消除 |
| substantial [/səbˈstænʃl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/substantial) | adj.坚固的; 重大的; 可观的 |
| bribe | v. n.贿赂 |

①In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company’s record in CSR. ②“We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials,” says one researcher.

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| --- | --- |
| admit | v.承认; 许可进入 |
| bank on | 依靠, 指望 |
| costly | adj.代价高的 |

①Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. ②Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their do-gooding policies. ③But at least they have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.

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| --- | --- |
| skepticism [/'skɛptɪ,sɪzəm/](cmd://Speak/_us_/skepticism) | n.怀疑态度,怀疑论 |

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

A. uncertainty.

B. skepticism.

C. approval.

D. tolerance.

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| --- | --- |
| malpractice [/ˌmælˈpræktɪs/](cmd://Speak/_us_/malpractice) | n.[法]玩忽职守; 不法行为 |
| fame | n.名望 v.有名声 |
| defame | v.诽谤 |

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

A. guarding it against malpractices.

B. protecting it from being defamed.

C. winning trust from consumers.

D. raising the quality of its products.

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| --- | --- |
| controversial | adj.有争议的 |

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

A. less controversial.

B. more lasting.

C. more effective.

D. less severe.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| come across | 给人以某种印象; 被看作是… |
| penalize | v.处罚; 罚款 |

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

A. comes across as reliable evidence.

B. has an impact on their decision.

C. increases the chance of being penalized.

D. constitutes part of the investigation.

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| --- | --- |
| overestimate | v.对…估计过高 |

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

A. The necessary amount of companies’ spending on it is unknown.

B. Companies’ financial capacity for it has been overestimated.

C. Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked.

D. It has brought much benefit to the banking industry.

**Text 4**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| eventually | adv.最后, 终于 |
| cease [/siːs/](cmd://Speak/_us_/cease) | v.停止; 终止; 结束 |
| newsprint | n.新闻纸; 报纸(指的是纸这个东西) |

①There will eventually come a day when *The New York Times* ceases to publish stories on newsprint. ②Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. ③“Sometime in the future,” the paper’s publisher said back in 2010.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| nostalgia [/nəˈstældʒə/](cmd://Speak/_us_/nostalgia) | n.怀旧之情 |
| rustle | v.发出沙沙的声音 |
| aside | adv.(仅用于名词之后)且不谈 |
| incentive | n.刺激,诱因,动机 |
| ditch[/dɪtʃ/](cmd://Speak/_us_/ditch) | v.在…上挖沟; 丢弃 |
| printing press | 印刷机 |
| delivery | n.投递,送交; 分娩 |
| competitor | n.竞争者,对手,敌手 |
| constraint | n.限制、束缚 |
| migrate [/ˈmaɪɡreɪt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/migrate) | v.迁移; 移居 |
| dwarf [/dwɔːrf/](cmd://Speak/_us_/dwarf) | v.变矮小 adj.矮小的 n.矮子 |
| revenue | n.收入; 财政收入 |
| anyway | 无论如何,这里指没有前面的原因也成立 |
| A dwarf B | A使B显得矮小 |

①Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there’s plenty of incentive to ditch print. ②The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper—printing presses, delivery trucks —isn’t just expensive; it’s excessive at a time when online-only competitors don’t have the same set of financial constraints. ③Readers are migrating away from print anyway. ④And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

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| --- | --- |
| overhead | n.企业日常支出/管理费用 |
| rush to | 匆忙/急着做某事 |
| eliminate | v.消除,清除 |

①Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| go about doing | 着手做… |
| transition | n.转变; 变革, 变迁 |
| loyal | adj.忠诚的 |

①Peretti says the *Times* shouldn’t waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. ②“Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them,” he said, “but if you discontinue it, you’re going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you.”

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| --- | --- |
| stream | n.溪流 v.流出 |
| streaming | n.流媒体 |
| blunder | n.愚蠢(或粗心)的错误 |
| turn out to be | 证明是, 结果是 |
| in charge | 负责, 主管 |
| pick | v.挑选 |
| legacy | n.遗产, 遗留物 |

①Sometimes that’s worth making a change anyway. ②Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. ③“It was seen as a blunder,” he said. ④The move turned out to be foresighted. ⑤And if Peretti were in charge at the *Times*? ⑥“I wouldn’t pick a year to end print,” he said. “I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product.”

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| --- | --- |
| sustain | v.维持, 使持续 |
| feel like that | 感觉像是… |
| obsess [/əbˈses/](cmd://Speak/_us_/obsess) | v.使痴迷; 挂念 |
| subscription [/səb'skrɪpʃən/](cmd://Speak/_us_/subscription) | n.订阅(费); 捐助 |

①The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they’d feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. ②“So if you’re overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping,” Peretti said.③ “Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue.” ④In other words, if you’re going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. ⑤Which may be what the *Times* is doing already. ⑥Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly $500 a year—more than twice as much as a digital-only subscription.

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| --- | --- |
| tremendous [/trəˈmendəs/](cmd://Speak/_us_/tremendous) | adj.极大的; 绝妙的 |
| luxury | n.奢侈(品), 豪华 |
| remark | v. n.评论 |
| aggressive | adj.有冲劲的, 好争斗的 |

①“It’s a really hard thing to do and it’s a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn’t have a legacy business,” Peretti remarked. ②“But we’re going to have questions like that where we have things we’re doing that don’t make sense when the market changes and the world changes. ③In those situations, it’s better to be more aggressive than less aggressive.”

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| partly | adj.部分地; 在一定程度上 |

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

A. the increasing online ad sales.

B. the pressure from its investors.

C. the complaints from its readers.

D. the high cost of operation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| strategic [/strəˈtiːdʒɪk/](cmd://Speak/_us_/strategic) | adj.战略的; 有战略意义的 |

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

A. make strategic adjustments.

~~B. end the print edition for good.~~

C. seek new sources of readership.

D. aim for efficient management.

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| --- | --- |
| restore | v.修复; 还原 |

38. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a “legacy product”

A. helps restore the glory of former times.

B. is meant for the most loyal customers.

C. will have the cost of printing reduced.

D. expands the popularity of the paper.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| unaffected | adj.不受影响的 |
| facilitate | v.减轻…的困难; 使便利 |

39. Peretti believes that, in a changing world,

A. traditional luxuries can stay unaffected.

B. cautiousness facilitates problem-solving.

C. aggressiveness better meets challenges.

D. legacy businesses are becoming outdated.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| all at once | 突然 |
| cherish | v.珍惜; 爱护 |

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

A. Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once

B. Cherish the Newspaper Still in Your Hand

C. Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion

D. Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good

**Part B**

**Directions:**

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

A. Create a new image of yourself

B. Decide if the time is right

C. Have confidence in yourself

D. Understand the context

E. Work with professionals

F. Make it efficient

G. Know your goals

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

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

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

Here are some tips:

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| 41. |  |

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

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| 42. |  |

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

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| 43. |  |

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

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| 44. |  |

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

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| 45. |  |

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

**Part C**

**Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

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

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

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

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

**51. Directions:**

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

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use “Li Ming” instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

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

1) describe the pictures briefly,

2) interpret the meaning, and

3) give your comments.

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

