# 2017年全国硕士研究生招生考试**英语（一）试题**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| resounding | adj. adv.响亮的; 令人瞩目的 |
| inferior [/ɪnˈfɪriər/](cmd://Speak/_us_/inferior) | adj.下级的; 自卑的 n.次品, [生/图]下半身 |
| besides | 表示补充, 除了…之外(还) |
| a host of | 大量, 许多 |
| believe it or not | 信不信由你 |
| embrace | v. n.拥抱 |
| sick | adj.不舒服的; 患病的 |

①Could a hug a day keep the doctor away? ②The answer may be a resounding “yes!” ③ Besides helping you feel close and connected to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a host of health benefits to your body and mind. ④Believe it or not, a warm embrace might even help you avoid getting sick this winter.

1. [A] Unlike [B] Besides [C] Throughout [D] Despite

2. [A] equal [B] restricted [C] connected [D] inferior

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| involving | make sb take part in sth |
| perceive | v.察觉, 感到; 理解 |
| receipt [/rɪˈsiːt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/receipt) | n. v.收到 |
| participant | n.参与者 |
| susceptibility [/sə,septɪ'bɪlɪtɪ/](cmd://Speak/_uk_/susceptibility) | n.敏感性; 易受影响(或伤害)性 |
| come across with | 被理解; 提供 |
| come along | 偶尔出现; 跟随 |
| come down with | 患; 染上 |
| come out with | 说出 |
| symptom | n.征兆; 症状 |

①In a recent study involving over 400 healthy adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs on the participants’ susceptibility to developing the common cold after being exposed to the virus. ②People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come down with a cold, and the researchers calculated that the stress-reducing effects of hugging explained about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. ③ Even among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe symptom .

5. [A] collecting [B] affecting [C] guiding [D] involving

6. [A] on 　　[B] in [C] at [D] of

7. [A] devoted [B] exposed [C] lost [D] attracted

8. [A] along [B] across [C] down [D] out

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

10. [A] served [B] explained [C] restored [D] required

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| protect…from… | 保护…免受… |
| marker | n.标志, 标识 |
| intimacy [/'ɪntɪməsi/](cmd://Speak/_us_/intimacy) | n.亲密, 亲昵行为 |
| moderate | adj.中等的; 温和的 v.缓和 |
| in the name of | 代表 |

①“Hugging protects people who are under stress from the increased risk for colds that’s usually associated with stress,” notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie. ②Hugging “is a marker of intimacy and helps generate the feeling that others are there to help in the face of difficulty.”

13. [A] highlighted [B] minimized [C] controlled [D] increased

14. [A] associated [B] equipped [C] presented [D] compared

15. [A] assess [B] moderate [C] generate [D] record

16. [A] in the face of [B] in the form of [C] in the name of [D] in the way of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| attribute | v.把…归因于 |
| commit | v.承诺, 保证 |
| oxytocin [/ˌɑksɪˈtosɪn/](cmd://Speak/_us_/oxytocin) | n.后页催产素 |
| bonding | 联系, 结合 n.人与人之间的关系 |
| hormone [/ˈhɔːrmoʊn/](cmd://Speak/_us_/hormone) | n.荷尔蒙 adj.激素的 |
| attach | v.系, 绑; 使附着 |
| attachment | n.附着; 附属 |
| primarily | adv.主要地, 首要地 |
| bloodstream | n.血流, 体内循环的血液 |
| vanish | v.(使)消失; 突然不见 |
| emerge | v.出现; 暴露 |
| justify | v.为…辩护 |
| physiology | n.生理学 |

①Some experts attribute the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called “the bonding hormone” because it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mothers and their newborn babies. ②Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain, and some of it is released into the bloodstream. ③But some of it remains in the brain, where it influences mood, behavior and physiology.

17. [A] attribute [B] commit [C] transfer [D] return

18. [A] unless [B] because [C] though [D] until

19. [A] vanishes [B] emerges [C] remains [D] decreases

20. [A] experiences [B] combines [C] justifies [D] influences

**Text 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| in advance | adv.预先, 提前 |
| show up | 来到, 出席, 露面 |
| domestic [/dəˈmestɪk/](cmd://Speak/_us_/domestic) | adj.国内的 |
| security line | 安检线 |

①First two hours, now three hours—this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| procedure [/prəˈsiːdʒər/](cmd://Speak/_us_/procedure) | n.程序; 手续 |
| Egypt [/ˈidʒɪpt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/Egypt) | n.埃及 |
| terrorist [/ˈterərɪst/](cmd://Speak/_us_/terrorist) | n.恐怖分子 |
| Mediterranean Sea [/ˌmɛdɪtəˈreniən/](cmd://Speak/_us_/mediterranean) | 地中海 |
| tragic | adj.悲剧的; 不幸的 |
| reminder | n.提醒…的东西 |
| undermine | v.暗中破坏, 逐渐损坏 |
| drag | n.累赘, 绊脚石 |
| infuriate [/ɪnˈfjʊrieɪt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/infuriate) | v.使大怒, 激怒 |
| infuriating | adj.令人愤怒的 |
| not to mention=not to speak of=to say nothing of | 更不要说 |

①Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. ②The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. ③But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. ④And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

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| --- | --- |
| undercover | adj.暗中进行的; 做密探工作的 |
| sneak | v.偷偷地做; 偷带, 偷拿 |
| nearly | adv.几乎 |
| enhance | v.提高, 增进 |
| measure | n.措施 v.测量 |

①Last year, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) found in a secret check that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons—both fake and real—past airport security nearly every time they tried. ②Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as Chicago’s O’Hare International. ③It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become—but the lines are obvious.

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| --- | --- |
| anticipate | v.预感, 预知 |
| steep | adj.突然的, 陡峭的, 大起大落的 |
| screener | n.筛; (机场的)安检员 |
| lane [/leɪn/](cmd://Speak/_us_/lane) | n.车道, 小巷; 航线 |
| screening lane [/'skrinɪŋ/](cmd://Speak/_us_/screening) | 安检通道(传送带) |
| overpack | v.把过多的东西装入 |
| carry-on | n.手提行李 adj.手提的 |
| check | v.[僻]托运 |
| dispute | v.抗拒, 对…表示异议v. n.辩论, 争吵 |

①Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. ②Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. ③Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

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| --- | --- |
| remodel | v.改造; 改变 |
| enroll | v.(使)加入 |
| eligible | adj.有资格当选的, 有条件被选中的;合适的 |
| expedite [/'ɛkspədaɪt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/expedite) | v.加快进展, 迅速完成 |

①There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program. ②PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. ③Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. ④This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved. ⑤The TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| get somewhere/anywhere/nowhere | 有所(无所)进展 |
| it has gotten anywhere close to that | 某个目标或期望的结果还没有接近实现 |
| sticker shock | 标签价格冲击波 |
| fatal [/ˈfeɪtl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/fatal) | adj.致命的; 灾难性的 |
| flaw | n.瑕疵, 缺点 |
| look into | 审查, 观察 |
| finance | n.财政 v.提供资金 |

①It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock: Passengers must pay $85 every five years to process their background checks. ②Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. ③Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. ④But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| divert | v.转移, (使)转向; 改变…用途 |
| underused | adj.未充分利用的 |

①The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines. ②It is long past time to make the program work.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| stress | v.强调 |
| urgency | n.紧迫; 急迫 |

21. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 is mentioned to

[A] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.

[B] explain Americans’ tolerance of current security checks.

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

[D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection.

22. Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airports?

[A] New restrictions on carry-on bags.

[B] The declining efficiency of the TSA.

[C] An increase in the number of travelers.

[D] Frequent unexpected secret checks.

23. The word “expedited” (Para. 5) is closest in meaning to

[A] quieter. [B] faster.

[C] wider. [D] cheaper.

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| dramatic | adj.戏剧的; 引人注目的(大量的) |
| wrongly-directed | 错误地指导 |
| reluctance | n.不愿意; 勉强 |
| back | v.[僻]支持 |

24. One problem with the PreCheck program is

[A] a dramatic reduction of its scale.

[B] its wrongly-directed implementation.

[C] the government’s reluctance to back it.

[D] an unreasonable price for enrollment.

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| get stuck in | 被困在 |
| belated | adj.陈旧的, 过时的; 来得很迟的 |

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

[A] Getting Stuck in Security Lines

[B] PreCheck—a Belated Solution

[C] Less Screening for More Safety

[D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

**Text 2**

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| --- | --- |
| Hawaii [/hə'waii:/](cmd://Speak/_us_/Hawaii) | 夏威夷 |
| Hawaiian [/həˈwɑjən/](cmd://Speak/_us_/Hawaiian) | adj.夏威夷的 n.夏威夷人 |
| astronomer | n.天文学家 |
| esteem [/ɪˈstiːm/](cmd://Speak/_us_/esteem) | v. n.尊敬 |
| protest | v. n.抗议 |
| erupt | v.爆发; 突然出现 |
| construction [/kənˈstrʌkʃn/](cmd://Speak/_us_/construction) | n.建造, 建设 |
| meter [/ˈmiːtər/](cmd://Speak/_us_/meter) | n.公尺; 米; 仪表 v.用仪器测量 |
| telescope | n.望远镜 |
| giant [/ˈdʒaɪənt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/giant) | adj.巨大的 n.伟人, 巨人 |
| observatory [/əbˈzɜːrvətɔːri/](cmd://Speak/_us_/observatory) | n.天文台; 气象局 |
| promise | n. v. 许诺, 允诺 |
| revolutionize | v.使彻底革命 |
| cosmos [/ˈkɑːzmoʊs/](cmd://Speak/_us_/cosmos) | n.宇宙 |

①“The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers,” wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii's last reigning monarch, in 1897. ②Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. ③Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. ④Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity’s view of the cosmos.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| be at issue | 讨论/问题的焦点; 有分歧的 |
| dormant | adj.潜在的; 休眠的 |
| volcano [/vɑːlˈkeɪnoʊ/](cmd://Speak/_us_/volcano) | n.火山 |
| worship [/ˈwɜːrʃɪp/](cmd://Speak/_us_/worship) | v.做礼拜; 崇拜 |
| heaven | n.天堂; 极乐 |
| powerful | adj.强大的 adv.很 |
| peak | n.顶点; 山峰 v.使到达最高点 |
| bulk | n.大多数 |
| the bulk of | 主题, 大部分 |
| dense | adj.浓厚的; 稠密的 |
| atmosphere | n.大气层 |
| surpass | v.胜过; 超越 |
| unsurpassed | adj.未被超越的; 无比的 |
| clarity | n.清楚; 透明 |

①At issue is the TMT’s planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the *piko*, that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens. ②But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world’s most powerful telescopes. ③Rested in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea’s peak rises above the bulk of our planet’s dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

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| --- | --- |
| vocal | adj.大声表达的, 直言不讳的; 口头的 |
| sacred [/ˈseɪkrɪd/](cmd://Speak/_us_/sacred) | adj.神圣的, 庄严的 |
| occupation | n.占领 |
| sovereign [/ˈsɑːvrɪn/](cmd://Speak/_us_/sovereign) | adj.独立自主的; 控制国家的 n.君主, 国王 |

①Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. ②A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

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| controversy | n.争论; 论战 |
| eager | adj.渴望的, 热切地 |
| prioritize | v.把…区分优先次序 |
| fragile | adj.易碎的; 虚弱的 |
| ecosystem | n.生态系统 |
| inhabitant | n.居民, 住户 |
| relic | n.遗产, 遗迹, 遗物 |
| undergo | v.经历, 经受 |
| renaissance [/ˈrenəsɑːns/](cmd://Speak/_us_/renaissance) | n.文艺复兴 |

①Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers. ②In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is not the only way of understanding the world. ③They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea’s fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the islands’ inhabitants. ④Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.

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| --- | --- |
| dawn | n.拂晓, 黎明 |
| civilization | n.文明 |
| horizon [/həˈraɪzn/](cmd://Speak/_us_/horizon) | n.地平线; 视野 |
| shore | n.(海,湖)岸 |
| call to | 呼唤 |
| disassemble [/dɪsə'semb(ə)l/](cmd://Speak/_uk_/disassemble) | v.拆卸, 解开, 分解 |
| starry [/'stɑri/](cmd://Speak/_us_/starry) | adj.布满星星的 |
| primal | adj.最初的; 主要的 |
| ancestral | adj.祖宗的 |

①Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. ②The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii’s shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens. ③Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. ④Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

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| --- | --- |
| compromise [kɑːmprəmaɪz/](cmd://Speak/_us_/compromise) | n.妥协, 折中方法 v.折中解决 |
| archaeological [/ˌɑːrkiəˈlɑːdʒɪkl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/archaeological) | adj.考古学的, 考古学上的 |
| heritage | n.遗产, 继承物; 传统 |

①The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. ②The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope’s visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. ③To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state. ④There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

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| regrettable [/rɪ'ɡrɛtəbl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/regrettable) | adj. adv.令人遗憾的; 使人懊悔的 |
| feat | n.功绩; 技艺表演 adj.灵巧的 |

26. Queen Liliuokalani’s remark in Paragraph 1 indicates

[A] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.

[B] her conservative view on the historical role of astronomy.

[C] the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times.

~~[D] her appreciation of star watchers’ feats in her time.~~

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| --- | --- |
| geographical | adj.地理学的 |

27. Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to

[A] its religious implications.

[B] its protective surroundings.

[C] its geographical features.

[D] its existing infrastructure.

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| --- | --- |
| revival [/rɪˈvaɪvl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/revival) | n.复兴 |
| humiliate [/hjuːˈmɪlieɪt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/humiliate) | v.羞辱, 使丢脸 |

28. The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because

~~[A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life.~~

[B] they fear losing control of Mauna Kea.

[C] their culture will lose a chance of revival.

[D] it reminds them of a humiliating history.

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| --- | --- |
| progress | n. v.进步 |
| hostility | n.敌意 |

29. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today’s astronomy

[A] is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians.

[B] helps spread Hawaiian culture across the world.

~~[C] may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture.~~

[D] will eventually soften Hawaiians’ hostility.

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| --- | --- |
| passive | adj.消极的; 被动的 |
| hesitancy [/'hezɪt(ə)nsɪ/](cmd://Speak/_uk_/hesitancy) | n.迟疑, 踌躇 |

30. The author’s attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of

~~[A] severe criticism.~~

[B] full approval.

[C] passive acceptance.

[D] slight hesitancy.

**Text 3**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| worthwhile | adj.有价值的 |
| timely | adj. adv.及时的 |
| assess | v.评定; 估价 |
| refer to | 提到, 指到, 谈的是 |

①Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country’s GDP measures “everything except that which makes life worthwhile.” ②With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

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| annoy | v.干扰, 使烦恼 |
| don`t matter | 不重要 |
| miss | v.失掉, 错失 |
| envy [/ˈenvi/](cmd://Speak/_us_/envy) | v. n.羡慕 |
| record | adj.创纪录的, 空前的 |
| Brixit [/ˈbrek.sɪt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/Brexit) | 英国脱欧 |

①The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. ②It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. ③By most recent measures, the UK’s GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. ④If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country’s economic prospects?

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| --- | --- |
| shed | v.流出 |
| shed light on… | 有助于解释 |
| criteria | n.标准 |
| engagement | n.参与度; (与…)的亲密关系 |
| engage on | 从事, 开始 |
| rounded | adj.完善的; 全面的 |

①A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. ②Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens. ③Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

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| consistent | adj.一致的 |
| bud | v.发芽 n.芽 |
| budding | adj.正在发芽的; 开始发展的 n.发芽 |
| major economies | 主要经济体 |
| relatively | adv.相对来说; 相对地 |

①While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. ②Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline. ③Yet this isn’t the case with all countries. ④Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and the environment.

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| sole | adj.唯一的; 单独的 |

①This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country’s success, the world looks very different.

①So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. ②It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes—all things that contribute to a person’s sense of well-being.

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| sharp | adj.强烈的, 剧烈的 |
| hit | n.击中 |
| forecast | v.预言 |
| doom | n.厄运 v.注定 |
| progress | n. v. 进步, 发展 |

①The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth. ②But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

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| --- | --- |
| cite | v.引用 |
| identify with | 将…等同于 |
| interpret | v.解释, 说明 |
| misinterpret | v.误解; 曲解 |

31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he

[A] praised the UK for its GDP.

[B] identified GDP with happiness.

[C] misinterpreted the role of GDP.

[D] had a low opinion of GDP.

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| reluctant | adj.不情愿的, 勉强的 |
| remold | v.改造 |
| defy | v.藐视; 挑战 |

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that

[A] GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.

[B] policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP.

[C] the UK will contribute less to the world economy.

[D] the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| criteria criterion | n.标准, 准则 |
| enlighten | v.启发, 开导 |
| enlightening | adj.有启迪的, 使人感悟的 |
| exclude | v.不包括, 排除 |

33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?

[A] It excludes GDP as an indicator.

[B] It is sponsored by 163 countries.

[C] Its criteria are questionable.

[D] Its results are enlightening.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| foreshadow | v.预示 |

34. In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that

[A] the UK is preparing for an economic boom.

[B] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.

[C] high GDP foreshadows an economic decline.

[D] it requires caution to handle economic issues.`

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| gateway | n.手段; 大门口 |
| terminator | n.终结者 |
| adequate | adj.充分的, 足够的 |
| inadequate | adj.不充足的, 不适应的 adv.不充足地 |

35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

[A] Brexit, the UK’s Gateway to Well-being

[B] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP

[C] High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK Lesson

[D] GDP Figures, a Window on Global Economic Health

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 有关预测的几个单词 |  |
| predict | 通过分析观察(含有科学预测地意思) |
| forecast | 数据, 尤指天气 |
| foretell | 无科学, 先知 |
| foresee | 尤指发展 |
| foreshadow | 尤指文学, 赏析 |
| anticipate | 预见问题, 采取方法 |

**Text 4**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| unanimous [/juˈnænɪməs/](cmd://Speak/_us_/unanimous) | adj.全体一致的, 一致同意的 |
| overturn | v.推翻, 倾覆 |
| convict | v.宣判有罪 |
| conviction | n.定罪, 判罪; 确信, 坚定的信仰 |
| governor | n.州长(地方长官) |
| ethics | n.道德规范 |
| conduct | v.组织, 实施; n.行为举止 |
| automobile | n.<美>汽车 |
| hold one`s nose | (避免臭味)捂住鼻子==克制厌恶之情 |

①In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. ②But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| trial [/ˈtraɪəl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/trial) | n.审讯; 试验 adj.审讯的; 试验的 |
| jury [/ˈdʒʊri/](cmd://Speak/_us_/jury) | n.陪审团 |
| judge | n.法官 |
| unsettled | adj.待定的; 未解决的 |
| duty | n.责任 |
| guilty | n.有罪的 |

①The high court’s decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell’s trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his “official acts,” or the former governor’s decisions on “specific” and “unsettled” issues related to his duties.

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| --- | --- |
| mere | adj.仅仅的 |
| merely | adv.仅仅 |
| intent | n.意图; 目的 |

①Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| distasteful | adj. 不美味的; 不愉快的; 令人反感的 |
| nasty | adj.不愉快的;下流的 |
| contrast | n.对比, 差异 |
| contract | n.合同 |
| break contract | 违约 |
| regulate | v.规定, 调节 |
| regulation | n.规定 |
| arrange | v.安排 |
| event | n.事件, 活动 |

①The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is “distasteful” and “nasty.” ②But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation. ③Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an “official act.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| favoritism | n.偏爱, 偏袒 |
| criminal | n.罪犯 adj.犯罪的 |
| bureaucratic [/ˌbjʊrə'krætɪk/](cmd://Speak/_us_/bureaucratic) | adj.官僚的; 政府的, 官员的 |
| prosecution | n.起诉, 诉讼; 原告 |
| compact | n.契约, 协定 |
| underlying | adj.根本的, 基础的; 潜在的 |
| representative government | 代议制政府 |
| constituent | n.选民; 成分, 要素 |

①The court’s ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal. ②Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution of bribery. “The basic compact underlying representative government,” wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court, “assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| reinforce | v.加强, 加固, 强化 |
| play favorites | 偏袒 |
| campaign | n.运动, 战役 |
| transparency | n.透明; 透明度 |
| lobby | n.游说议员的团体; 像…进行游说 |

①But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. ②Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift. ③This type of integrity requires well-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader’s source of wealth.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fan | v.煽动, 激起 |
| perception | n.感知; 认识 |
| premise | n.前提 v.引出, 作为…前提 |
| treat | v.对待 n.款待 |
| treatment | n.处理, 对待 |
| undermine | v.暗中破坏; 逐渐削弱 |
| rest on | 依赖 |
| inherent | adj.固有的; 内在的; 与生俱来的 |

①Favoritism in official access can fan public perceptions of corruption. ②But it is not always corruption. ③Rather officials must avoid double standards, or different types of access for average people and the wealthy. ④If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society—that all are equal in treatment by government**—**is undermined. ⑤Good governance rests on an understanding of the inherent worth of each individual.

①The court’s ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| compromise | n.妥协, 折中方法 v.折中解决 |
| extent | n.程度; 范围 |
| contemptuous [/kənˈtemptʃuəs/](cmd://Speak/_us_/contemptuous) | adj.蔑视的 |

36. The underlined sentence (Para. 1) most probably shows that the court

[A] made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.

[B] avoided defining the extent of McDonnell’s duties.

[C] was contemptuous of McDonnell’s conduct.

[D] refused to comment on McDonnell’s ethics.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| sizable | adj.相当大的 |
| in the form of | 以…的形式 |
| intention | n.意图, 打算 |
| intentional | adj.有意的, 故意的 |
| intentionally | adv.有意地 |

37. According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves

[A] concrete returns for gift-givers.

[B] sizable gains in the form of gifts.

[C] leaking secrets intentionally.

[D] breaking contracts officially.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| qualify | v.(使)具有资格 |
| justify | v.证明…有理; 为…辩护 |
| exempt [/ɪɡˈzempt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/exempt) | v.免除; 豁免 adj.被免除的 |
| be justify in | 有理由 |
| on the charge of | 以…的罪名 |

38. The court’s ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are

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

[B] qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.

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

[D] exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| conscience | n.良心 |

39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to

[A] awaken the conscience of officials.

~~[B] allow for certain kinds of lobbying.~~

[C] guarantee fair play in official access.

[D] inspire hopes in average people.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| sarcastic [/sɑːrˈkæstɪk/](cmd://Speak/_us_/sarcastic) | adj.讥讽地, 讽刺的, 挖苦的 |

40. The author’s attitude toward the court’s ruling is

[A] sarcastic. [B] tolerant.

[C] skeptical. [D] supportive.

**Part B**

**Directions:**

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

A. The first published sketch, “A Dinner at Poplar Walk” brought tears to Dickens’s eyes when he discovered it in the pages of *The Monthly Magazine.* From then on his sketches, which appeared under the pen name “Boz” in *The Evening Chronicle*, earned him a modest reputation.

B. The runaway success of *The Pickwick Papers*, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens’s fame. There were Pickwick coats and Pickwick cigars, and the plump, spectacled hero, Samuel Pickwick, became a national figure.

C. Soon after *Sketches by Boz* appeared, a publishing firm approached Dickens to write a story in monthly installments, as a backdrop for a series of woodcuts by the then-famous artist Robert Seymour, who had originated the idea for the story. With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour’s pictures illustrate his own story instead. After the first installment, Dickens wrote to the artist and asked him to correct a drawing Dickens felt was not faithful enough to his prose. Seymour made the change, went into his backyard, and expressed his displeasure by committing suicide. Dickens and his publishers simply pressed on with a new artist. The comic novel, *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837 and was first published in book form in 1837.

D. Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century. A moralist, satirist, and social reformer, Dickens crafted complex plots and striking characters that capture the panorama of English society.

E. Soon after his father’s release from prison, Dickens got a better job as errand boy in law offices. He taught himself shorthand to get an even better job later as a court stenographer and as a reporter in Parliament. At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter’s eye for transcribing the life around him, especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines.

F. Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England’s southern coast. His father was a clerk in the British Navy pay office—a respectable position, but with little social status. His paternal grandparents, a steward and a housekeeper, possessed even less status, having been servants, and Dickens later concealed their background. Dicken’s mother supposedly came from a more respectable family. Yet two years before Dicken’s birth, his mother’s father was caught stealing and fled to Europe, never to return. The family’s increasing poverty forced Dickens out of school at age 12 to work in Warren’s Blacking Warehouse, a shoe-polish factory, where the other working boys mocked him as “the young gentleman.” His father was then imprisoned for debt. The humiliations of his father’s imprisonment and his labor in the blacking factory formed Dickens’s greatest wound and became his deepest secret. He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.

G. After *Pickwick*, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world. In *Oliver Twist*, he traces an orphan’s progress from the workhouse to the criminal slums of London. *Nicholas Nickleby*, his next novel, combines the darkness of *Oliver Twist* with the sunlight of *Pickwick*. The popularity of these novels consolidated Dickens’ as a nationally and internationally celebrated man of letters.

D → 41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_→ 42. \_\_\_\_\_\_ → 43. \_\_\_\_\_\_ → 44. \_\_\_\_\_\_ → B → 45. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Part C**

**Directions:**

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

The growth of the use of English as the world’s primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades. (46) But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

Complex international, economic, technological and cultural changes could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breadth of English usage would consequently face new pressures. Those realistic possibilities are highlighted in the study presented by David Graddol. (47) His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

David Graddol concludes that monoglot English graduates face a bleak economic future as qualified multilingual youngsters from other countries are proving to have a competitive advantage over their British counterparts in global companies and organisations. Alongside that, (48) many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

If left to themselves, such trends will diminish the relative strength of the English language in international education markets as the demand for educational resources in languages, such as Spanish, Arabic or Mandarin grows and international business process outsourcing in other languages such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

(49) The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to the UK’s providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors. The English language teaching sector directly earns nearly £1.3 billion for the UK in invisible exports and our other education related exports earn up to £10 billion a year more. As the international education market expands, the recent slowdown in the numbers of international students studying in the main English-speaking countries is likely to continue, especially if there are no effective strategic policies to prevent such slippage.

The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study is significant: (50) It gives a basis for all organisations which seek to promote the learning and use of English, a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment. That is a necessary and practical approach. In this as in much else, those who wish to influence the future must prepare for it.

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

**51. Directions:**

You are to write an email to James Cook, a newly-arrived Australian professor, recommending some tourist attractions in your city. Please give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

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

**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

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

1) describe the pictures briefly,

2) interpret the meaning, and

3) give your comments.

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

