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经济类 联考

2018

英语（二）最新真题解析

张党珠 汪海洋 编著

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成就一件自豪一生的事。

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英语(二)试题

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2011年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语(二)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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has 1 across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place – a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the high-tech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. Users could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single sign-on” systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

12, the approach would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace, with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a 13 community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs”.

Still, the administration's plan has 16 privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet “driver's license” mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts, who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet 19. They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. [A] swept | [B] skipped | [C] walked | [D] ridden |
| 2. [A] for | [B] within | [C] while | [D] though |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 3. [A]careless | [B]lawless | [C]pointless | [D]helpless |
| 4. [A]reason | [B]reminder | [C]compromise | [D]proposal |
| 5. [A]information | [B]interference | [C]entertainment | [D]equivalent |
| 6. [A]by | [B]into | [C]from | [D]over |
| 7. [A]linked | [B]directed | [C]chained | [D]compared |
| 8. [A]dismiss | [B]discover | [C]create | [D]improve |
| 9. [A]recall | [B]suggest | [C]select | [D]realize |
| 10. [A]released | [B]issued | [C]distributed | [D]delivered |
| 11. [A]carry on | [B]linger on | [C]set in | [D]log in |
| 12. [A]In vain | [B]In effect | [C]In return | [D]In contrast |
| 13. [A]trusted | [B]modernized | [C]thriving | [D]competing |
| 14. [A]caution | [B]delight | [C]confidence | [D]patience |
| 15. [A]on | [B]after | [C]beyond | [D]across |
| 16. [A]divided | [B]disappointed | [C]protected | [D]united |
| 17. [A]frequently | [B]incidentally | [C]occasionally | [D]eventually |
| 18. [A]skepticism | [B]tolerance | [C]indifference | [D]enthusiasm |
| 19. [A]manageable | [B]defendable | [C]vulnerable | [D]invisible |
| 20. [A]invited | [B]appointed | [C]allowed | [D]forced |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board

was age, so the researchers concentrated on those “surprise” disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they “trade up”, leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news break, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for _____.
[A] gaining excessive profits
[B] failing to fulfill her duty
[C] refusing to make compromises
[D] leaving the board in tough times
22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be _____.
[A] generous investors
[B] unbiased executives
[C] share price forecasters
[D] independent advisers
23. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director’s surprise departure, the firm is likely to _____.
[A] become more stable
[B] report increased earnings
[C] do less well in the stock market
[D] perform worse in lawsuits
24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors _____.
[A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
[B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm
[C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm
[D] will decline incentives from the firm
25. The author’s attitude toward the role of outside directors is _____.
[A] permissive [B] positive [C] scornful [D] critical

Text 2

Whatever happened to the death of newspapers? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the Internet.

Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. America's Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

In much of the world there is little sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled come of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. Readers are paying more for slimmer products. Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

26. By saying "Newspapers like ... their own doom" (Line 3, Para. 1), the author indicates that newspapers _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| [A] neglected the sign of crisis | [B] failed to get state subsidies |
| [C] were not charitable corporations | [D] were in a desperate situation |
27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because _____.
- | |
|---|
| [A] readers threatened to pay less |
| [B] newspapers wanted to reduce costs |
| [C] journalists reported little about these areas |
| [D] subscribers complained about slimmer products |
28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| [A] have more sources of revenue | [B] have more balanced newsrooms |
| [C] are less dependent on advertising | [D] are less affected by readership |
29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?
- | |
|--|
| [A] Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers. |
| [B] Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper. |

[C] Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.

[D] Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be _____.

[A] American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival

[B] American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind

[C] American Newspapers: A Thriving Business

[D] American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

Text 3

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase “less is more” was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

Mies’s signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood – materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies’s sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller – two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet – than those in their older neighbors along the city’s Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings’ details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

The trend toward “less” was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses – usually around 1,200 square feet – than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

The “Case Study Houses” commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the “less is more” trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life – few American families acquired helicopters, though most

eventually got clothes dryers – but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans’ _____.

- [A]prosperity and growth
- [B]efficiency and practicality
- [C]restraint and confidence
- [D]pride and faithfulness

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about the Bauhaus?

- [A]It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
- [B]Its designing concept was affected by World War II.
- [C]Most American architects used to be associated with it.
- [D]It had a great influence upon American architecture.

33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design _____.

- [A]was related to large space
- [B]was identified with emptiness
- [C]was not reliant on abundant decoration
- [D]was not associated with efficiency

34. What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive?

- [A]They ignored details and proportions.
- [B]They were built with materials popular at that time.
- [C]They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.
- [D]They shared some characteristics of abstract art.

35. What can we learn about the design of the “Case Study Houses”?

- [A]Mechanical devices were widely used.
- [B]Natural scenes were taken into consideration.
- [C]Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.
- [D]Eco-friendly materials were employed.

Text 4

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project’s greatest cheerleaders talk of the continent facing a “Bermuda triangle” of debt, population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems, the EU faces an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone’s economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

Yet the debate about how to save Europe’s single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone’s dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonization within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonize.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrowing, spending and competitiveness, backed by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects, and even the

suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

A "southern" camp headed by France wants something different: "European economic government" within an inner core of euro-zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the French government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonization: e. g. , curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world's largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign.

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that _____.
[A] it has more or less lost faith in markets
[B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned
[C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
[D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation
37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers _____.
[A] are competing for the leading position
[B] are busy handling their own crises
[C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonization
[D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration
38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that _____.
[A] EU funds for poor regions be increased
[B] stricter regulations be imposed
[C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination
[D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed
39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that _____.
[A] poor countries are more likely to get funds
[B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries
[C] loans will be readily available to rich countries
[D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds
40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel _____.
[A] pessimistic [B] desperate [C] conceited [D] hopeful

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

"Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticized the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before 9 pm and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. "If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes – by setting strict limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events," he said.

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald's, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering "inducements" such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said, "If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front."

He also urged councils to impose “fast-food-free zones” around schools and hospitals – areas within which takeaways cannot open.

A Department of Health spokesperson said, “We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new ‘responsibility deal’ with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this.”

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

	[A] “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald’s.
41.Andrew Lansley held that	[B] the government should ban fast - food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.
42.Terence Stephenson agreed that	[C] “lecturing” was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
43.Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	[D] cigarette-style warning should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
44.Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	[E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4 Life campaign.
45.A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that	[F] parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
	[G] the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

Section III Translation

46. *Directions: In this section, there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)*

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world’s airlines do – roughly 2 percent of all CO₂ emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the “right” answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make

improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. *Directions:* Suppose your cousin Li Ming has just been admitted to a university. Write him/her a letter to

- 1)congratulate him/her, and
- 2)give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life.

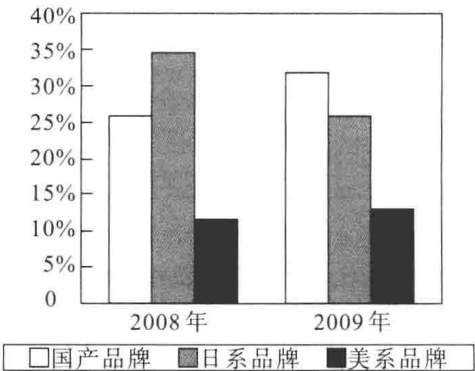
You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.
Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang Wei” instead.
Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

48. *Directions:* Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.
Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



2008年、2009年国内轿车市场部分品牌市场份额示意图

2011年英语(二)试题答案及解析

Section I Use of English

【试题解析】

1.【答案】A

【解析】此句中的 explosion 提示网络犯罪的规模之大,而 across 也提示此处应着重考虑网络犯罪的普遍性。A 项 swept(蔓延,横扫)可以做不及物动词,并能与空格前的主语和空格后的介词短语构成顺畅的逻辑关系,即在文中表示“匿名制是造成网络犯罪席卷互联网的原因”,故 A 为正确答案。B 项 skip 意为“跳过,省略”;C 项 walk 意为“行走”;D 项 ride 意为“搭乘”;虽然都可以与 across 搭配,但都没有盛行之意,都是干扰项。

2.【答案】C

【解析】本题空格所在句子的前面是 privacy be preserved(隐私得以保护),后面是 bringing safety and security to a world(带来网络世界的安全),由此可以推断本句是要表达“能否在网络世界中保护隐私,并使之安全”,C 项 while 可以表示对比、同时等意义,属于王牌考点,故为正确答案。A 项 for 表示目的或原因“为了,由于”;B 项 within 表示“在……范围内”;D 项 though 表示让步关系,意为“尽管,虽然”,但在搭配上与 doing 并无典型用法,代入空格后整个句子逻辑也很不通顺,故皆为干扰选项。

3.【答案】B

【解析】空格中需要填形容词和 seems 构成系表结构,并能说明主语 that(指代 a world)的特点。四个选项的词汇都以 -less 结尾,因此此处应表明网络世界的缺点或危害等。根据第一段所给信息来看,此处网络世界的特点是犯罪猖獗。B 选项 lawless 意为“无法无天的,失去法律控制的”,故为正确答案。A 项 careless 意为“马虎的,随意的”;C 项 pointless 意为“无意义的,空洞的”;D 项 helpless 意为“无助的,无奈的”。这三个选项都无法与上文的 safety and security 形成对应逻辑,皆为干扰选项。

4.【答案】D

【解析】本题目需要考生至少关注以下两点:(1)空格前的搭配 offer sb. sth.,官员提供的内容;(2)空格后的不定式搭配 to make the Web a safer place,是使得网络更安全的内容。D 选项 proposal 意为“提议,建议”,搭配后意为“向联邦政府提供建议以使得网络更安全”,符合文章表达的含义,故为正确选项。A 项 reason 意为“原因,理由”,符合(1),但不符合(2),即后面不可连接不定式短语(接介词 for)表示目的;B 项 reminder 意为“提醒物”,符合(1)和(2)的要求,但 offered the federal government a reminder to ...“提醒政府记得去……”,逻辑上不妥;C 项 compromise 意为“妥协,让步”,一般不用 offer sb. sth. 的用法,其后也不接不定式 to 表示目的,此外“向政府妥协”更无从说起,故皆为干扰选项。

5.【答案】D

【解析】a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the high-tech 5 (of a physical

key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card):这一题处于关系代词that引导的定语从句中,that指代先行词“voluntary trusted identity” system,在从句中做主语,would be是从句系动词,空格处应该是从句表语,以对主语进行解释说明,且后面接有介词短语做后置定语,对其修饰限定。根据以上分析,D选项 equivalent意为“对应物,等同的事物”,既可以对 system做出解释(“该系统等同于……”),也可以与后面的介词短语形成顺畅的逻辑关系,在文中表示“相当于集实物钥匙、指纹和带照片身份证为一体的高科技‘自愿信任身份识别’系统”,故为正确答案。A项 information意为“信息”,不能与 system形成主系表逻辑,不能说“系统是信息”;B项 interference意为“干扰”,后常接介词 with或 in,一般不接 of;C项 entertainment意为“娱乐”,既与后面的修饰语(实物钥匙、指纹和带照片身份证)不搭,也明显与上文“加强网络安全”和“自愿信任身份识别”的逻辑对应不上。这三项皆为干扰项。

6.【答案】B

【解析】空格前的 rolled是考生需要关注的重点,此处 roll是动词,意为“卷起,绕”,常用的搭配是 roll ... into ...,意为“滚入,使合为一体”,在此处表示“集……为一体”,故B项为正确答案。本题可根据前后句意找到线索:a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one,本句中all指代的是前面的三处并列表达,理解成“三者被……为一者”,into强调“变化”,所以选into。A项 by用于表示“在……旁边”或“通过某种方法”;C项 from表示“从……”或“由于,因为”;D项 over表示“越过”或“超过”。这三项均为干扰项。

7.【答案】A

【解析】A项 link(连接,链接),搭配 be linked to 意为“与……连接”,代入空格与前面的名词整体可理解为“与某一具体电脑相关联的数字证书”,语义通顺,故选项A为正确答案。B项 direct意为“指导,引导”;C项 chain意为“拴住,束缚”;D项 compare to意为“比作,比较”。这三项代入空格语义皆不通顺,故皆为干扰项。

8.【答案】C

【解析】本句的定冠词the说明本句的 idea内容已经在前面出现过,所以与上段的 proposal应该同义,故该“观点”的目的就是上段“建议”的目的。根据语境,本句语义应该是正面的,所以空格里面的动词应该选正面的。A项 dismiss意为“不再考虑,抛弃”,负面,与文意相反;B项 discover意为“发现,找到”,通常指“不经意发现”,不能表示本句的主观目的,此外“联盟”是机构,机构应是“建立”的而非“发现”的;C项 create表示“创建,创造”,正面,符合句子含义,为正确答案;D项 improve意为“改善,改进”,通常是对既有事物的改进,但空格前的不定式告诉考生这是一个全新的机构,全新的机构只能是“建立”。

9.【答案】C

【解析】本句主语是 users(用户),故空格中所需谓语动词应该从用户的角度阐明这个“联盟”的运作;空格后的宾语是 which system to join(进入哪个系统),内含“选择哪个”的含义,由此推断空格中需要填“选择”或者“决定”等类似含义的词语,表示“用户可以选择加入哪个具体系统”,故C选项 select(选择,挑选)为正确答案。A项 recall意为“回忆,想起”,表示对过去经历的回顾;B项 suggest意为“建议,提出”,表示对他人提供建议,而本句主语“users”应该是“被建议”的对象;D项 realize意为“意识到,实现”,指对自己行为的意识或既定目标的实现。

10.【答案】B

【解析】空格中需要填的动词的逻辑主语是 government“政府”,逻辑宾语是 driver's license

“驾驶执照”,由“政府……驾驶执照”推断空格中的词为“颁发”之意,故B选项 issue“发放、颁发(证件),发表(声明)或出版(杂志、书籍)”为正确答案。A项 release意为“公开发行(影片、唱片、音像盒带等),发布(新闻、消息)”,C项 distribute意为“分配”或“分送(货物)”,D项 deliver意为“投递(商品)”或“发表(演讲)”等,与主语、宾语不搭配。

11.【答案】D

【解析】single对应 just once,而 sign-on(签约)对应空格,根据空格所在句子的前半部分“谷歌和微软等公司”可知,本句的语境是网络使用环境,故空白处应为“登录,注册”等类似含义,所以D项 log in“记入(航海日志),登录(电脑系统等)”为正确答案。A项 carry on意为“继续,进行”;B项 linger on意为“逗留,徘徊”;C项 set in意为“到来,流行”。

12.【答案】B

【解析】本句 the approach(注意定冠词的指示意义)中的 approach 与前文的 proposal, idea 等都是指代提升网络安全程度的用户身份识别系统。后面的 would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace 意为“这种方法会在网络上建起‘有围墙的花园’”,前后逻辑顺畅,属于顺接。A项 in vain 意为“徒劳地,白白地”,表示语义相反;B选项 in effect 意为“实际上,事实上”,可以表示递进关系,即对上文事物的进一步阐述,逻辑顺接,为正确答案;C项 in return 意为“作为回报,作为交换”,通常指付出与收益的逻辑对应;D项 in contrast 意为“相比之下,对比看来”,表示逻辑逆接。

13.【答案】A

【解析】walled garden(有围墙的花园)、safe neighborhoods(安全的街区)、bright streetlights(明亮的街灯),三者语意都是强调安全特性,后续的逻辑是顺接,没有逆接,所以空格中需要填的词语应该是与“安全”相关,故A选项 trusted“受到信任的”为正确答案,该选项也与下一段第14题后面的“trusting”正好呼应。B项 modernized 意为“现代化的”;C项 thriving 意为“繁荣的”;D项 competing 意为“竞争的”。这三个选项与“安全”相关程度不大,故不选。

14.【答案】C

【解析】根据上文提及的“营造相互信任的社区氛围”及下文空格后的 trusting the identities of each other 提示,空格中需要填 trusting 的近义词表达“信任,相信”等含义,表示“个人和组织均可信任彼此的身份以及其交易平台的身份,从而完成网上交易”,与上下文逻辑顺接,故C选项 with confidence(confidently)“有信心地,信任地”为正确答案。A项 with caution(cautiously)意为“谨慎地,小心地”;B项 with delight(delightfully)意为“快乐地,高兴地”;D项 with patience(patiently)意为“耐心地”。

15.【答案】A

【解析】本题空格处的介词与其后的从句 which the transaction runs 一起做定语修饰空格前的 infrastructure,关系代词 which 前面的介词选哪个,首先要考虑 which 指代的 infrastructure(基础,基础设施),既然是基础,其他物应在其上。其次要考虑的是动词 run,表示交易,凭借基础设施而得以进行,故该词常接介词 on(依赖,在……上),选项A为正确答案。B项 after 表示“在……之后,跟随”;C项 beyond 表示“比……更远,超过”;D项 across 表示“穿过,跨越”。

16.【答案】A

【解析】根据后一句“一些人对此计划表示欢迎,另一些人对此表示担忧”可知,政府的这项计划分化了主张隐私权利的活跃分子,故A选项 divided“分隔,使产生分歧”为正确答案。B项

disappointed意为“使失望”,C项protected意为“保护”,D项united意为“使联合”,无法与下文的“some ...;others ...”形成逻辑对应。

17.【答案】D

【解析】主语scheme与上文的approach,idea,proposal语义指代相同,由其后的initiative(开始的,初步的)、toward(朝着……方向)以及would(将来)可以推知,空格处的含义应是讨论这个计划“未来的结果”,D选项eventually“最终”用在文中表示“这一计划朝着最终强制推行网络‘驾照’的模式迈出了第一步”,符合语意,故为正确答案。A项frequently意为“经常地”;B项incidentally意为“顺便地”;C项occasionally意为“偶尔地”。

18.【答案】A

【解析】also表明本句与上文中表示负面的逻辑一致,下文电脑安全专家之后的定语从句who worry that ...已经明确地说明了他们的态度是worry,表明他们对此计划持负面态度。A项skepticism意为“怀疑”,逻辑对应,正确。B项tolerance意为“容忍”,C项indifference意为“冷漠”,D项enthusiasm意为“热情”,明显不能与worry形成对应逻辑。

19.【答案】C

【解析】本句说一些电脑安全专家对voluntary ecosystem的担忧(worry),由此可知that引导的宾语从句应是负面信息,而C选项vulnerable“易受侵害的”属于负面信息,同时还是王牌考点,为正确答案。A项manageable“可控的”和B项defendable“可防御的”属于正面信息,与worry逻辑不一致;D项invisible意为“不可见的”,中性词,与被修饰单词the Internet无法形成修饰关系。

20.【答案】D

【解析】根据in the same way,本句把users和drivers做了类比,由后者的must be“必须”推知前者should be ...应该也是“必须”之意,D项forced“强制”与“必须”是近义关系,体现出强制性的口吻,故为正确答案。A项invited意为“邀请”,B项appointed意为“任命”,C项allowed意为“允许”,它们都没有体现出与must be一样的强制口吻,故不选。

【参考译文】

互联网允许网络用户匿名登录,这对于保护隐私和言论自由是件好事。但也正是这种匿名制导致了网络犯罪急剧增加,并使之席卷了整个互联网世界。

在给这个日渐失去法律控制的互联网世界带来安全保障的同时,隐私能否得到保护呢?

上个月,白宫网络安全负责人霍华德·施密特向联邦政府提出了一个旨在提高网络安全的提案,即建立一个相当于集实物钥匙、指纹和带照片身份证为一体的高科技“自愿信任身份识别”系统。该系统可以使用智能身份卡或者与某一特定电脑连接的数字证书,从而在一系列在线网络服务中,验证用户的真实身份。

这一观点的目的是要创建一个私人网络在线身份识别系统的联盟。用户可以选择进入哪个具体系统,并且只有身份被核实的注册用户才能使用这些系统。该方式与需要得到政府颁发的网络“驾照”的方式明显不同。

谷歌、微软等公司已经启用了这种“一次签约”系统,这些系统使得用户只登录一次就能享用许多不同的服务。

实际上,这种方式将在网络空间中创建一种带有安全“街区”及明亮“街灯”的“围墙花园”,