

历年真题全解·考研 英语（一）

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试辅导用书编写组



北京理工大学出版社



2017 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语(一)

(科目代码:201)

考生注意事项

- 1.答题前,考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生姓名和考生编号;在答题卡指定位置上填写报考单位、考生姓名和考生编号,并涂写考生编号信息点。
- 2.考生须把试题册上的“试卷条形码”粘贴条取下,粘贴在答题卡的“试卷条形码粘贴位置”框中。不按规定粘贴条形码而影响评卷结果的,责任由考生自负。
- 3.选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上,非选择题的答案必须书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试题册上答题无效。
- 4.填(书)写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔或者钢笔书写,字迹工整、笔迹清楚;涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂。
- 5.考试结束,将答题卡和试题册按规定交回。

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)

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

In a recent study 5 over 400 healthy adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs 6 the participants’ susceptibility to developing the common cold after being 7 to the virus. People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come 8 with a cold, and the researchers 9 that the stress-reducing effects of hugging 10 about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. 11 among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe 12.

“Hugging protects people who are under stress from the 13 risk for colds that’s usually 14 with stress,” notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie. Hugging “is a marker of intimacy and helps 15 the feeling that others are there to help 16 difficulty.”

Some experts 17 the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called “the bonding hormone” 18 it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mother and their newborn babies. Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain, and some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it 19 in the brain, where it 20 mood, behavior and physiology.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1.[A]Unlike | [B]Besides | [C]Despite | [D]Throughout |
| 2.[A]connected | [B]restricted | [C]equal | [D]inferior |
| 3.[A]choice | [B]view | [C]lesson | [D]host |
| 4.[A]recall | [B]forget | [C]avoid | [D]keep |
| 5.[A]collecting | [B]involving | [C]guiding | [D]affecting |
| 6.[A]of | [B]in | [C]at | [D]on |
| 7.[A]devoted | [B]exposed | [C]lost | [D]attracted |
| 8.[A]across | [B]along | [C]down | [D]out |
| 9.[A]calculated | [B]denied | [C]doubted | [D]imagined |
| 10.[A]served | [B]required | [C]restored | [D]explained |
| 11.[A]Even | [B]Still | [C]Rather | [D]Thus |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 12.[A]defeats | [B]symptoms | [C]tests | [D]errors |
| 13.[A]minimized | [B]highlighted | [C]controlled | [D]increased |
| 14.[A]equipped | [B]associated | [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 way of | [D]in the name of |
| 17.[A]transfer | [B]commit | [C]attribute | [D]return |
| 18.[A]because | [B]unless | [C]though | [D]until |
| 19.[A]emerges | [B]vanishes | [C]remains | [D]decreases |
| 20.[A]experiences | [B]combines | [C]justifies | [D]influences |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

First 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.

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

Last 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. Enhanced 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. It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become—but the lines are obvious.

Part 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. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. Another 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.

There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program. PreCheck is supposed to be a

win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved. TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

It 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. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

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

21. The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804 is mentioned to _____

- [A] explain American's tolerance of current security checks.
- [B] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.
- [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 travellers.
- [D] Frequent unexpected secret checks.

23. The word "expedited" (Line 4, Para.5) is closest in meaning to _____

- [A] quieter. [B] cheaper. [C] wider. [D] faster.

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.

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

- [A] Less Screening for More Safety [B] PreCheck—a Belated Solution
- [C] Getting Stuck in Security Lines [D] Underused Precheck Lanes

Text 2

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

At 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. But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world's most powerful telescopes. Rested 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.

Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A 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.

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

Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. The 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. Calls 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. Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. To 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. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

26. Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates _____

- [A] her conservative view on the historical role of astronomy.
- [B] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.
- [C] the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times.
- [D] her appreciation of star watchers' feats in her time.

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

- [A] its geographical features.
- [B] its protective surroundings.
- [C] its religious implications.
- [D] its existing infrastructure.

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

- [A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life.
- [B] it reminds them of a humiliating history.
- [C] their culture will lose a chance of revival.
- [D] they fear losing control of Mauna Kea.

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.

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

[A]severe criticism.

[B]passive acceptance.

[C]slight hesitancy.

[D]full approval.

Text 3

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With 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.

The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If 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?

A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. Across 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. Rather 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.

While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. Yes, 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. Yet this isn't the case with all countries. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and environment.

This 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.

So 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. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes—all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

The 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. But 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.

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.
32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that _____.
[A] the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern.
[B] GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.
[C] the UK will contribute less to the world economy.
[D] policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP.
33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?
[A] It is sponsored by 163 countries.
[B] It excludes GDP as an indicator.
[C] Its criteria are questionable.
[D] Its results are enlightening.
34. In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that _____.
[A] the UK is preparing for an economic boom.
[B] high GDP foreshadows an economic decline.
[C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.
[D] it requires caution to handle economic issues.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
[A] High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK Lesson
[B] GDP Figures, a Window on Global Economic Health
[C] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP
[D] Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

Text 4

In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. But 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.

The 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.

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

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

The court's ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal. Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without

fear of prosecution for 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.”

But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. Officials 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. This 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.

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

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

36. The underlined sentence (Para.1) most probably shows that the court _____
- [A] avoided defining the extent of McDonnell’s duties.
 - [B] made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.
 - [C] was contemptuous of McDonnell’s conduct.
 - [D] refused to comment on McDonnell’s ethics.
37. According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves _____
- [A] leaking secrets intentionally.
 - [B] sizable gains in the form of gifts.
 - [C] concrete returns for gift-givers.
 - [D] breaking contracts officially.
38. The court’s ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are _____
- [A] justified in addressing the needs of their constituents.
 - [B] qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.
 - [C] allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.
 - [D] exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism.
39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to _____
- [A] awaken the conscience of officials.
 - [B] guarantee fair play in official access.
 - [C] allow for certain kinds of lobbying.
 - [D] inspire hopes in average people.
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 to filling them into the numbered box. **Paragraphs B and D** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on **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.

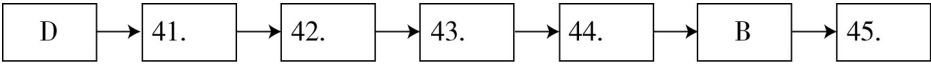
[D] Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century. A moralist, satirist, and social reformer, Dickens crafted complex plots and striking characters that capture the panorama of English society.

[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. Dickens’ mother supposedly came from a more respectable family. Yet two years before Dickens’ 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' 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.



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 breath 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 organizations. 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 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 to all organizations 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)

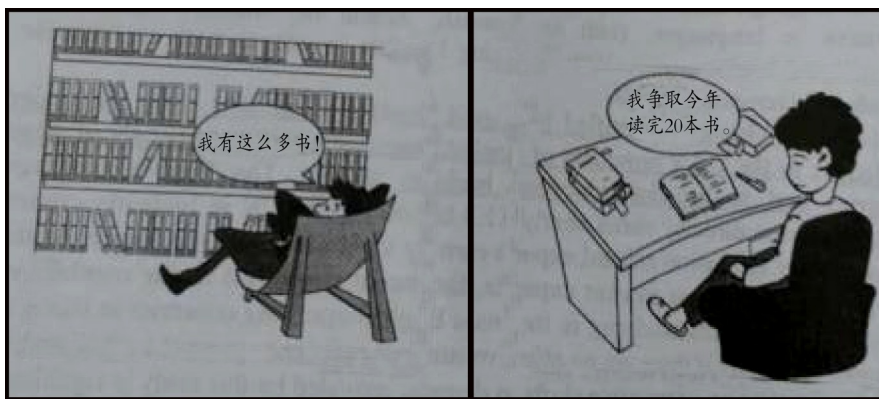
Part B

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)



“有书”与“读书”

2017 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)答案及解析

Section I Use of English

- 1.B 【解析】 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。句子介绍拥抱的益处,分句之间是递进的关系。besides 意为“除……之外,还”,符合语境。unlike 意为“与……不同”,用于对比;despite 意为“即使,尽管”,表示让步;throughout 意为“各处,遍及,自始至终”。
- 2.A 【解析】 本题考查形容词词义的区分。空白处前的 and 应连接两个语义相近的短语,feel close 意为“感觉亲密”,connected to 意为“与……有关系”,符合语境。restricted 意为“受限的”;equal 意为“平等的”;inferior 意为“较差的”。
- 3.D 【解析】 本题考查名词短语。空白处所在的句子意为,拥抱能够为你的身体和心灵带来_____健康益处。a host of 意为“许多,大量”,符合语境。choice 意为“选择”;view 意为“观点”;lesson 意为“教训;课”。
- 4.C 【解析】 本题考查动词词义的区分。句意为,温暖的拥抱甚至可能帮你在这个冬季_____生病。结合上句,拥抱能为身体带来健康益处,可知填入“avoid(避免)”符合语境。recall 意为“召回;忆起”;forget 意为“遗忘”;keep 意为“保持”。
- 5.B 【解析】 本题考查动词词义的区分。句意为,在_____超过 400 位健康成年人的一项近期研究中。involve 意为“涉及”,符合语境。collect 意为“收集”;guide 意为“指导”;affect 意为“影响”。
- 6.D 【解析】 本题考查介词搭配的用法。分析句子成分,空白处后面的部分为 effects 的宾语,effects 表示“对……的影响”与介词 on 固定搭配,与其他选项的搭配不成立。
- 7.B 【解析】 本题考查动词词义的区分。句意为,参与者在被_____于病毒后,对于患普通感冒的易感性。expose 意为“暴露”,与介词 to 搭配,表示“使暴露于(危险或令人不快的境地)”,符合语境。devote 意为“献身”;lose 意为“遗失”;attract 意为“吸引”。
- 8.C 【解析】 本题考查动词短语语义的区分。根据上下文可以推断出空白处所在的句子句意为,那些感受到更大社交支持的人更不容易患上感冒。come down with 意为“患,得,染上小病”,符合语境。come across with 意为“提供,给予”;come along with 意为“随同,和……一起来”;come out with 意为“说出”。
- 9.A 【解析】 本题考查动词词义的区分。本句主语为 researchers,空白处应填入谓语动词,空白处后的宾语意为,拥抱的减压效果_____大约 32% 的有益影响。句中包含具体数字,填入“calculate(计算)”符合文意。deny 意为“否认”;doubt 意为“怀疑”;imagine 意为“想象”。
- 10.D 【解析】 本题考查动词词义的区分。空白处所在的宾语从句表示的是研究人员做出的研究结果,句意为,拥抱的减压效果能够_____大约 32% 的有益影响。填入 explain(解释),符合语境。serve 意为“提供”;require 意为“需要”;restore 意为“恢复”。
- 11.A 【解析】 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。句意为,_____在患感冒的人中间,感受到更多社交支持及收到更多拥抱的人_____不那么严重。根据上下文逻辑关系,下文是对上文做进一步说明,因此递进关系符合上下文逻辑关系。由此可知 even(甚至)符合文意,表示递进。

still 意为“仍然”，表示强调；rather 意为“相反，反而”，表示转折；thus 意为“因此”，表示因果。

- 12.B 【解析】 本题考查名词词义的区分。句意为，感受到更多社交支持及收到更多拥抱的人 _____ 不那么严重。symptom 意为“症状”，符合语境。defeat 意为“失败，挫败”；test 意为“化验，检验”；error 意为“错误，差错”。
- 13.D 【解析】 本题考查形容词词义的区分。句意为，拥抱保护处于压力之下的人免受感冒的 _____ 风险。increased 意为“增高的”，与 risk 搭配，表示“增高的风险”，符合语境。minimized 意为“最小化的”；highlighted 意为“突出的”；controlled 意为“受控制的”。
- 14.B 【解析】 本题考查固定搭配的区别。空白处位于 that 引导的定语从句中，修饰 colds。associate 与 with 连用，表示与……有关联的，放入句中意为患感冒的风险增高是由压力引发的，符合文意。equip 与 with 连用意为“用……装备”；present 与 with 不连用；compare 与 with 连用意为“与……比较”。
- 15.C 【解析】 本题考查动词词义的区分。句意为，拥抱是亲密程度的标志并能够帮你 _____ 他人帮助你 _____ 困难的感觉。generate 意为“产生”，与 feeling 连用，符合语境。assess 意为“评估”；moderate 意为“缓和”；record 意为“记录”。
- 16.A 【解析】 本题考查名词词组的区分。句意见上题。in the face of 意为“面对”，符合文意。in the form of 意为“以……形式”；in the way of 意为“以……方式”；in the name of 意为“以……名义”。
- 17.C 【解析】 本题考查动词词义的区别。句意为，一些专家将拥抱的减压效果和对健康的益处 _____ 催产素。attribute 与介词 to 搭配，意为“把……归因于”，符合语境。transfer 意为“转移”；commit 意为“犯罪；做错事”；return 意为“归还”。
- 18.A 【解析】 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。句意为，被称为“亲情荷尔蒙”是 _____ 它促进关系中的依恋。空白处后的部分是空白处前的原因，because 意为“因为”，符合语境。unless 意为“除非”，表示条件；though 意为“尽管”，表示让步；until 意为“直到”，表示条件。
- 19.C 【解析】 本题考查动词词义的区分。上句介绍，部分催产素会释放到血液中，本句用 but 转折语意，但是一部分 _____ 在脑内。remain 意为“保留”，符合语境。emerge 意为“出现；暴露”；vanish 意为“消失”；decrease 意为“减少”。
- 20.D 【解析】 本题考查动词词义的区分。句意为，它在大脑中 _____ 情绪、行为和生理机能。influence 意为“影响”，符合语意。experience 意为“经历”；combine 意为“结合”；justify 意为“证明合法；替……辩护”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

- 21.A 【解析】 根据题干中的 the crash of Egypt Air Flight 804 定位到第二段。第二段前两句指出，美国人愿意忍受长时间的安全检查来换取安全性的加强。埃及航空 804 航班也许就是由恐怖分子在地中海上空击毁的，这一悲剧再次提醒人们为什么要这么做。可知埃及航空 804 航班的坠毁解释了美国人为何容忍当前的安全检查，故答案为 A。

- 22.C 【解析】 根据题干中的 long waits at major airports 定位到第三段第二句。该句指出,去年安全措施的提升、经济复苏以及低油价引起的航空旅行的增加,都导致了主要机场的漫长等待。选项 C 表示游客数量的增多,符合题意,故答案为 C。
- 23.D 【解析】 根据题干定位到第五段。该段介绍了预检查程序,并指出该程序旨在于为游客和 TSA 带来双赢。由此可推断出预检查一定能为游客节省时间,与选项对应即为 D 项 faster(更快)。故答案为 D。
- 24.D 【解析】 根据题干和题文同序原则定位到第六段。该段前两句指出,预检查程序离使 2 500 万人参与进来的目标差得很远,一个主要原因是贵得惊人:游客每五年需支付 85 美元来进行背景检查。由此可知,不合理的价格是预检查存在的问题,故答案为 D。
- 25.C 【解析】 第一段介绍美国国内航班需提前两至三小时到机场排队安检。第二段和第三段指出美国人愿意容忍长时间的安检程序来换取安全性的加强。但是增强的安全措施对航空安全的有效性并不明确,而排队的增加却很明显。第四段分析安检排长队的三个可能原因。第五段至第七段介绍了解决问题的一个方案:预检查程序。可见文章是围绕安检排长队这一问题进行的,先介绍问题,再分析原因,最后给出解决方案,故答案为 C。

Text 2

- 26.B 【解析】 根据题干定位到第一段。该段第二句介绍,观星者曾是夏威夷社会中最受尊敬的成员。由此可知,女王的话是用来说明古代夏威夷社会中,天文学的重要性,故答案为 B。
- 27.A 【解析】 根据题干中的 Mauna Kea 定位到第二段。该段第三句指出, Mauna Kea 的顶峰高于大部分的浓密大气层,那里的条件使得望远镜可以获得无与伦比的清晰图像。由此可知, Mauna Kea 被视为理想的天文观测地是因为其地理特征,故答案为 A。
- 28.B 【解析】 根据题干中的 opposed 定位到第三段的 opposition。该段第二句指出,部分夏威夷人将望远镜的存在视为对圣地的不敬以及对曾经的主权国家被占领的痛苦提醒。由此可知,建设 TMT 望远镜使部分当地人记起一段屈辱的历史,他们因此而反对,故答案为 B。
- 29.C 【解析】 本题目属于细节推断题。根据题干定位到第五段,关键词 progress in today's astronomy 在第五段中没有出现原话。这种情况下,应考虑段落中心,即本段的段首,段尾及转折句。本段首句无答案,本段尾句提到,或许那就是我们探索星际空间的原因,好像会回答有关我们自己及我们真正祖先的最原始回答。选项 C 中 may 是对原文 as if 的解读, uncover 同义替换 answer, the origin of Hawaiian culture 是原文 ourselves and our true ancestral homes 的同义转化。故答案为 C。
- 30.D 【解析】 根据题干和题文同序原则定位到最后一段。该段最后一句指出,夏威夷人没理由不欢迎人们在 Mauna Kea 岛上欣赏他们的文化遗产并研究星空。由此可知,作者全面支持 TMT 在该岛选址,故答案为 D。

Text 3

- 31.D 【解析】 根据题干中的 Robert F. Kennedy 定位到第一段。Robert F. Kennedy 曾经说过,一个国家的 GDP 可以衡量一切,除了让生活有意义的东西。这个观点摆明了 Robert 对 GDP 持不欣赏的态度,由此可知,此处引用 Robert F. Kennedy 是因为他对 GDP 不高的评价,故答案为 D。
- 32.B 【解析】 根据题干定位到第二段。该段最后两句指出,据最新统计,英国的 GDP 让西方世界羡慕,失业率创历史新低,但 GDP 增长数字很高。如果一切都很好,那为什么在得到脱

欧可能对经济前景产生何种影响的警告之后,仍有超过 1 700 万人投票脱欧呢?由此可知,GDP 作为成功的衡量标准在英国被广泛否定了,故答案为 B。

33.D 【解析】 根据题干中的 recent annual study 定位到第三段。该段首句指出,一项最新的针对国家以及它们将增长转化为幸福的能力的年度研究对上述问题颇有启发。由此可知,研究结果很有启发性,enlightening 意为“有启发作用的”,符合文意,故答案为 D。

34.C 【解析】 根据题干定位到最后两段。最后两段指出,作为衡量指标,GDP 远远不够,它不包含那些对人的幸福感来说很重要的要素。但政策制定者如果能努力重新聚焦于提升幸福感,而不是仅仅关注 GDP 数字,才有可能逃脱预计的惨淡前景并取得进步。由此可知,作者认为考虑 GDP 之外的因素很关键。

35.A 【解析】 第一、二段指出,GDP 作为衡量指标是有缺陷的,并以英国为例,说明其 GDP 虽好,但人民幸福程度并不高。第三、四、五段指出,幸福与健康、教育、收入平等、环境等因素有关。第六、七段总结,作为衡量指标,GDP 远远不够,它不包含那些对人的幸福感来说很重要的要素。但政策制定者如果能努力重新聚焦于提升幸福感,而不是仅仅关注 GDP 数字,才有可能逃脱预计的惨淡前景并取得进步。可知,文章以英国为例,说明了幸福不仅仅与 GDP 有关这一道理,故答案为 A。

Text 4

36.C 【解析】 根据题干信息定位到第一段。划线句意为,虽然最高法院没有判定 Robert McDonnell 受贿罪,但在道德上却对他的行为嗤之以鼻。由此可知,最高法院鄙视 McDonnell 的所作所为,故答案为 C。

37.C 【解析】 根据题干信息定位到第四段。该段第二、三句指出,根据反贿赂法,对受贿的定义是,必须证明确实的利益,例如批准了一份合同或规定。仅仅安排一次见面,打个电话,或主持一项活动并不是公职行为。由此可知,只有当公职行为涉及对送礼人的确实回报时才被认为是贪污,故答案为 C。

38.A 【解析】 根据题干中的 the court's ruling, public officials 定位到第五段。该段指出,最高法院的判决定义了一种非犯罪偏袒。选举出来的领袖必须被允许帮助其支持者处理官僚问题而不必害怕被起诉受贿。代议制政府隐含的基本契约即假定了公职人员会聆听其选民的需求并采取行动解决其困难。由此可知,最高法院的判决基础在于假设公职人员满足其选民的需求的行为是合法的,故答案为 A。

39.B 【解析】 根据题干中的 well-enforced laws in government transparency 定位到第六段。该段指出,这一裁决增强的是公民以及他们所选代表对接触政府渠道平等的需求,而不是法院的需求。由此可知,需要加强政府执法透明性来确保接触政府渠道的平等,故答案为 B。

40.D 【解析】 根据题干中的 the court's ruling 定位到最后一段。该段指出,最高法院的裁决使打击贪污和官方偏袒前进了一步。由此可知,作者是支持最高法院的裁决的,故答案为 D。

Part B

41.F 【解析】 首段 D 段从整体上介绍了 Charles Dickens 的地位和成就。由此可知,文章是介绍这位伟大作家的。按照行文逻辑,接下来应该介绍作家的生平。而 F 段从 Dickens 的出生说起,介绍至他父亲因欠债入狱及他在 Warren's Blacking Warehouse 打工的经历,因此应为第二段。

- 42.E 【解析】 E 段介绍,Dickens 的父亲出狱以后,Dickens 由在律师事务所打杂到成为记者的经历,同时开始了写作,并向杂志投稿,在时间上衔接 F 段,故 E 段为第三段。
- 43.A 【解析】 E 段最后开始了对 Dickens 写作生涯的介绍,那么接下来应该介绍其写作生涯的发展。A 段介绍了他首篇文章的发表,可以衔接 E 段,故 A 段为第四段。
- 44.C 【解析】 A 段介绍了 Dickens 由首次发表文章到小有名气的过程,他的笔名为 Boz。C 段介绍 *Sketches by Boz* 问世不久,便有出版商找到 Dickens,接下来的一系列事件促成了 1837 年 Dickens 的 *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* 首次作为书籍出版。故 C 段为第五段。
- 45.G 【解析】 B 段作为第六段,介绍了 *The Pickwick Papers* 的成功,以及 Dickens 的成名。G 段则介绍了 *Pickwick* 之后 Dickens 的作品。最后总结,这些知名作品成就了 Dickens 作为国内及国际著名作家的威名。可知 G 段为最后一段。

Part C

- 46.【参考译文】 尽管说英语的人数在不断增加,但仍有迹象表明英语的全球主导地位会在不久的将来慢慢衰退。
- 【翻译点睛】 本句由 even as 引导的让步状语从句、there are 引导的主句,以及 that 引导的定语从句构成。按照汉语习惯,翻译时应将长句子断为两个较短的分句,并将让步状语从句作为第一个分句。句中的 expands 修饰“人数”,故应译为“增加”;fade 形容英语的主导地位,故应译为“慢慢衰退”;within the foreseeable future 是固定表达,可根据语境译为“在不久的将来”。
- 47.【参考译文】 因此,大卫·格兰多的分析可能会终结某些人的自满态度。这些人认为,英语在全世界的地位非常稳固,所以英国的年轻一代根本不需要学习其他的语言。
- 【翻译点睛】 本句由主句 His analysis should therefore end...、who 引导的定语从句,以及第一个 that 引导的宾语从句构成。翻译的关键是根据汉语表达习惯将句子分割成为多个分句。so...that... 句型也可以译为表示因果关系的两个分句。插入语 therefore 将指代上文内容的 his analysis 与本句内容相联系,可单独译出。self-contentedness 译为“自满”。
- 48.【参考译文】 很多国家正在将英语列入小学课程的范围,但是似乎没有人给予英国的学童和学生更多的鼓励,让他们熟练掌握其他语言。
- 【翻译点睛】 本句由 but 连接的两个并列句构成。第一个分句中,primary-school curriculum 意为“小学课程”。第二个分句的翻译可增加一个主语,作为鼓励的发出者;appear to be 译为“似乎”;achieve fluency 译为“熟练掌握”。
- 49.【参考译文】 英国的机构向其他国家的人民和更广泛的教育行业提供英语教育,大卫·格兰多指出的变化为这些机构带来了明确而巨大的挑战。
- 【翻译点睛】 本句是简单句,修饰成分较多,稍有些复杂,The changes 是主语,identified by David Graddol 是过去分词短语做后置定语修饰 changes,identified 可以理解为“指出”,present 是谓语动词,是“体现,呈现”的意思,此处译为“带来”,clear and major challenges 是宾语,to UK's providers of English language teaching 是介词短语做后置定语修饰 challenges.providers of English language teaching to... 按照汉语习惯译为“机构……提供英语教育”;broader education business sectors 译为“更广泛的教育行业”。
- 50.【参考译文】 这一研究为所有试图促进英语学习和使用的机构提供了一个依据。这一依据是为了满足可能会出现不同运行环境的可能性的。