选材与真题同源　难度与真题相当

高教版
2018

考研英语一
冲刺预测
密卷6套题

徐绽　主编

高等教育出版社

- 本书2016版第四套冲刺预测密卷阅读第一篇命中2016年考研英语（一）阅读理解第三篇
- 本书2013版第三套冲刺预测密卷作文命中2013年考研英语（一）短文写作主题“选择”

选材与真题同源　难度与真题相当

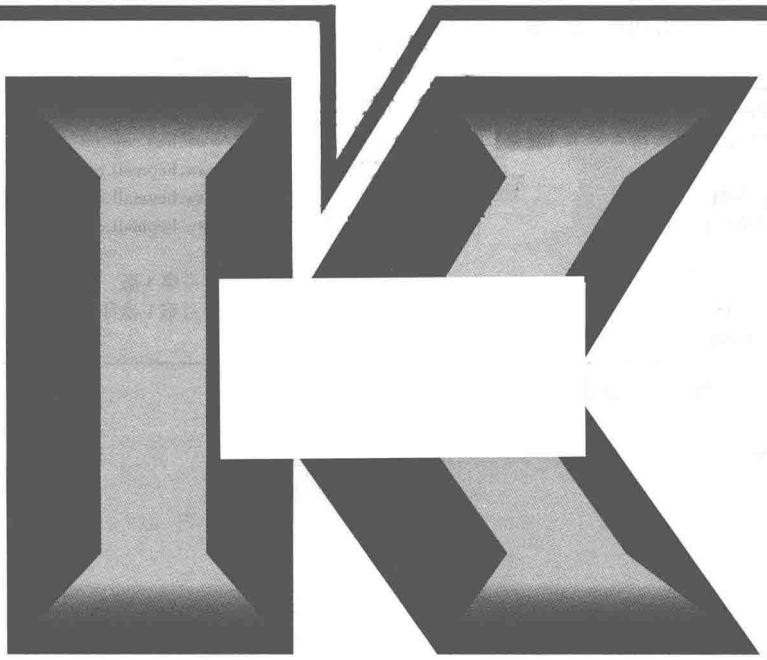
高教版
2018

考研英语一
冲刺预测
密卷6套题

徐绽　主编

高等教育出版社·北京

- 本书2016版第四套冲刺预测密卷阅读第一篇命中2016年考研英语（一）阅读理解第三篇
- 本书2013版第三套冲刺预测密卷作文命中2013年考研英语（一）短文写作主题“选择”



图书在版编目（CIP）数据

2018考研英语一冲刺预测密卷6套题 / 徐绽主编. --
北京：高等教育出版社，2017.9
ISBN 978-7-04-048119-8

Ⅰ.①2… Ⅱ.①徐… Ⅲ.①英语-研究生-入学考试-习题集 Ⅳ.①H310.421-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2017）第200979号

2018考研英语一冲刺预测密卷6套题
2018KAOYAN YINGYUYI CHONGCI YUCE MIJUAN 6 TAO TI

策划编辑 杨挺扬　　责任编辑 李晓翠　　封面设计 王 琰　　版式设计 马敬茹
责任校对 刁丽丽　　责任印制 尤 静

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社　　址 北京市西城区德外大街4号
邮政编码 100120
印　　刷 北京机工印刷厂
开　　本 787mm×1092mm 1/16
印　　张 14.75
字　　数 360千字
购书热线 010-58581118
咨询电话 400-810-0598

网　　址 http://www.hep.edu.cn
　　http://www.hep.com.cn
网上订购 http://www.hepmall.com.cn
　　http://www.hepmall.com
　　http://www.hepmall.cn

版　　次 2017年9月第1版
印　　次 2017年9月第1次印刷
定　　价 32.00元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题，请到所购图书销售部门联系调换
版权所有 侵权必究
物 料 号 48119-00

目　录

冲刺预测密卷(一)及解析 …… 1
冲刺预测密卷(二)及解析 …… 40
冲刺预测密卷(三)及解析 …… 79
冲刺预测密卷(四)及解析 …… 120
冲刺预测密卷(五)及解析 …… 156
冲刺预测密卷(六)及解析 …… 192

冲刺预测密卷(一)及解析

密卷(一)

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)

Millennials were __1__ to be the next golden ticket for retailers. A 70 million consumers __2__ between the ages of 18 and 34, this was the first generation of Americans to grow up with cell phones and the Web. Marketers could __3__ them in numerous ways—tweets, Facebook pages—that were __4__ when their boomer parents started out. "Marketers thought, 'Here come the Millennials, we're going to have an awesome time selling to them,'" says Max Lenderman, a director at ad agency Crispin Porter & Bogusky. "They were waiting for a __5__. Then comes the financial crisis, and all of a sudden the door has almost __6__ in their face."

No group was hit harder by the Great Recession than the Millennials. Their careers are __7__. They hold record levels of education debt. And an estimated 24 percent have had to move back home with parents at least once.

That's bad news for the movie studios, clothing retailers, and home improvement chains that had hoped for better. Williams-Sonoma and Home Depot thrive on household formation—economist __8__ for marrying, having kids, and buying a home—but many cash-strapped Gen Y-ers have put those modern rites of passage __9__ hold. Twenty percent of 18-to 34-year-old respondents in a recent Pew survey said they had __10__ marriage for financial reasons, while 22 percent put __11__ having a baby for similar reasons.

__12__ this generation was always going to be a challenge. __13__ into the Web's endless information and choices, Millennials are pickier and __14__ brand loyal than their parents. __15__ before the recession they craved authentic products—for example, buying shoes from Toms Shoes, which donates a pair to poor children for every one it sells. The Millennial __16__ is "buy less and do more," says David Maddocks. "Boomers were about __17__, whereas this generation is about having enough." The __18__ of the recession could make Gen Y even less acquisitive.

Gen Y's __19__ could eventually hurt the luxury market, too, says Pam Danziger,

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

president of research firm Unity Marketing. She says a 25-year-old who shops at Gap typically trades up to Nordstrom (JWN), Saks (SKS), and perhaps Tiffany (TIF) decades later. But today, Danziger says, "We have a group of people who are seeking only to live within their ___20___."

1.	[A] desired	[B] supposed	[C] appealed	[D] demanded
2.	[A] vaguely	[B] crudely	[C] roughly	[D] coarsely
3.	[A] reach	[B] touch	[C] connect	[D] link
4.	[A] unavailable	[B] inaccessible	[C] unacceptable	[D] unaccountable
5.	[A] prosperity	[B] boom	[C] bustle	[D] gloom
6.	[A] slashed	[B] snapped	[C] slapped	[D] slammed
7.	[A] stabilized	[B] stalled	[C] sustained	[D] staged
8.	[A] tongue	[B] dialect	[C] jargon	[D] slang
9.	[A] in	[B] off	[C] on	[D] with
10.	[A] rushed	[B] passed	[C] neglected	[D] postponed
11.	[A] off	[B] on	[C] down	[D] forward
12.	[A] Appealing	[B] Hooking	[C] Fitting	[D] Flattering
13.	[A] Indulged	[B] Penetrated	[C] Plugged	[D] Lost
14.	[A] not so much	[B] much	[C] less	[D] more
15.	[A] Since	[B] Ever	[C] Although	[D] Even
16.	[A] proverb	[B] saying	[C] motto	[D] logo
17.	[A] abundance	[B] comfort	[C] frugality	[D] luxury
18.	[A] impact	[B] impetus	[C] implication	[D] impulse
19.	[A] reluctance	[B] thrift	[C] banality	[D] cowardice
20.	[A] methods	[B] approaches	[C] ways	[D] means

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

The mystery is worth a book in itself. How could a hitherto unknown novel by Harper Lee, writer of *To Kill a Mockingbird*, remain hidden for 60 years, and why was it not published before? For all the questions, there is one certainty. The book will become a blockbuster without Ms Lee so much as signing a copy. If only every author could be so lucky.

Standing out as a book writer today requires more than a bright idea and fresh prose.

Authors need to become businesspeople as well, thinking strategically about their brand, and marketing themselves and their products. There is more competition for readers' and reviewers' attention, and fewer bookshops to provide a bookshelf for new titles. Publishers are increasingly focusing their efforts on a few titles they think will make a splash, neglecting less well-known authors and less popular themes.

Prizes like the Pulitzer and Man Booker may send sales as high as a librarian's neckline, but are notoriously hard to win. Authors must court an expanding variety of "influencers"—people whose opinions can determine a book's success. Once a select group of newspaper reviewers were the principal judges of literary taste. Now, as the amount of newsprint devoted to reviews keeps shrinking, a host of bloggers and social-media pundits fill the gap. The most important are the celebrity endorsers. Oprah Winfrey used to help books soar up the charts by discussing them on her television show. More recently Mark Zuckerberg of Facebook has become an important endorser. Steven Pinker, a psychologist, enjoyed a "Zuckerberg bump" in sales of his book, *The Better Angels of Our Nature*, after the social network's boss told his online followers he was reading it.

The open secret of publishing is that very few authors can live by books alone. Even some of the most successful ones make most of their money from public speaking, consulting or teaching, and use the publicity gained by their books to justify higher fees. Authors are becoming more like pop stars, who used to make most of their money selling albums but who now use their recordings as promotional tools, earning a living mainly from concerts. The trouble with many budding writers is that they are not cut out for this new world. They are often introverts, preferring solitude to salesmanship. Readers these days want to get to know the creators of the books they buy. Diffident authors may feel uncomfortable with getting so close to their fans. But only the likes of Ms Lee can afford to stay mysterious.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Harper Lee is probably _____.

[A] an unconventional writer who refuses to sign a contract with publishing house

[B] an unknown writer who has deliberately hidden herself from the public

[C] a mysterious writer who enjoys astonishingly high reputation

[D] a prolific writer whose books are mostly adapted for screen

22. The phrase "make a splash" (Para 2) most probably means _____.

[A] arouse controversy [B] cause sensation

[C] become best-seller [D] catch headline

23. According to the writer, what is the main reason that prompts writers to behave like a businessman?

[A] The revolution in publishing in digital age.

[B] The fierce competition in book market.

[C] The decrease in the number of bookshops.

[D] Their inner zeal for making profit.

24. Which of the following is *Not* mentioned as a way for authors to market their books?

[A] Winning a high-profile prize.
[B] Influencing famous people to promote their books.
[C] Impressing book reviewers.
[D] Advertising on social media and television shows.

25. According to the author, a writer nowadays is quite like a singer in the way that both of them _____.
[A] are living under the spotlight
[B] are good at promoting themselves
[C] are feeling the pinch in a hard economy
[D] can no longer live merely on their main jobs

Text 2

So here's an interesting statistic from a 2014 labor survey: 65 percent of new job postings for executive secretaries and executive assistants now call for a bachelor's degree, but "only 19 percent of those currently employed in these roles have a B.A." The study noted that an "increasing number of job seekers face being shut out of middle-skill, middle-class occupations by employers' rising demand for a bachelor's degree" as a job-qualifying badge — even though it may be irrelevant, or in no way capture someone's true capabilities, or where perhaps two quick online courses would be sufficient.

This is just one of the problems contributing to unemployment and underemployment today. It was the subject of a seminar last Thursday jointly convened by New America, McKinsey, LinkedIn and Opportunity@Work, a new civic group led by Byron Auguste, who headed President Obama's recent efforts to reform the education-to-work pathway in America. The meeting's focus was a new McKinsey study on how we can use big data and online talent platforms to better nurture talent in the work force, find it where it already exists but may not be "badged" by a college degree and connect it both with the real demands of businesses and with colleges looking to make their curriculum more relevant to changing work force needs.

The McKinsey study begins: "Labor markets around the world have not kept pace with rapid shifts in the global economy, and their inefficiencies take a heavy toll." Millions of people can't find work, "yet sectors from technology to health care cannot find people to fill open positions. Many who do work feel overqualified or underutilized." "The gap is real," explained Auguste, "but it is a symptom — not the cause — of a dysfunctional labor market, along with stagnant wages and declining job mobility."

Congress needs to create the legal, privacy and financial incentives to nurture this new social contract, argued Senator Warner: "The biggest challenge for this labor force, and for federal policy makers, is the change in the traditional employer-employee relationship." If we used all our technology resources, said Aneesh Chopra, former chief technology officer of the United States, we could actually give people "personalized recommendations for every step

of your life — at every step of your life." Adds Auguste: "We can use technology to do more than automate tasks. We can use it to accelerate learning, optimize talent, and guide people into better jobs and careers."

26. The labor survey in 2014 suggests that _____.
[A] many bachelor degree holders are not qualified for the jobs they are doing
[B] the most important thing employers are looking for in an employee is capability rather than degree
[C] many college graduates are squandering their capability in humble jobs
[D] true talents may be rejected from suitable jobs because of the lack of a college degree

27. The seminar held last Thursday aims at solving the problem in labor market by _____.
[A] utilizing modern digital technologies
[B] encouraging Obama government to make preferential policies
[C] upgrading current school curriculums
[D] breaking the barriers between schools and companies

28. The "gap" (Para 3) mainly refers to _____.
[A] the income gap between college degree holders and those with no college degrees
[B] the disconnect between talents looking for job and employers looking for workers
[C] the mismatch between the skills college graduates grasp and what market requires for them
[D] the skill gap between college graduates and those without college degrees

29. Which of the following is *Not* mentioned as a symptom of a dysfunctional labor market?
[A] The declining job mobility.
[B] The high unemployment rate.
[C] The underemployment of many staff.
[D] The overstaffing problem in many enterprises.

30. The best title for this article may be _____.
[A] Worth of a College Degree
[B] Technology—A Bridge Between Job-seeker and Employer
[C] How to Improve Employer-employee Relationship
[D] Personalized Job Consultation

Text 3

It's the part of the job that stock analyst Hiroshi Naya dislikes the most: phoning investor managers on a Saturday or Sunday when he's working on a report and facing a deadline. In Japan, placing a work call to someone on the weekend "feels like entering someone's house with your shoes on," says Naya, chief analyst at Ichiyoshi Research Institute in Tokyo. So last year, Naya started asking his questions via messages on Facebook. While a telephone call seems intrusive, he says, a Facebook message "feels more relaxed."

Many Japanese have become fans of Mark Zuckerberg's company in the past year. It's

taken a while: Even as Facebook took off in India, Indonesia, and other parts of Asia, it's been a laggard in Japan since its local-language version debuted in 2008. The site faced cultural obstacles in a country where people historically haven't been comfortable sharing personal information, or even their names, on the Internet. Homegrown rivals such as community website operator Mixi and online game portals such as DeNA allow their users to adopt pseudonyms.

The Japanese are overcoming their shyness, though. In February, Facebook had 13.5 million unique users, up from 6 million a year earlier. That puts Facebook in the No. 1 position in Japan for the first time, ahead of Twitter and onetime leader Mixi. "Facebook didn't have a lot of traction in Japan for the longest time," says Arvind Rajan, Asia-Pacific managing director for LinkedIn, which entered the Japanese market last October and hopes to emulate Facebook's recent success. "They really did turn the corner," he says. Rajan attributes the change in attitude to the March 11, 2011, earthquake and tsunami. During the crisis and its aftermath, sites such as Facebook helped parents and children locate each other and allowed people post and find reliable information. "The real-name case has been answered," says Rajan. "People are getting it now."

Japanese see Facebook as a powerful business tool. The real-name policy makes the site a good place to cultivate relationships with would-be partners. As more companies such as retailers Uniqlo and Muji turn to Facebook to reach Japanese consumers, the Silicon Valley company is benefiting from a virtuous cycle, says Koki Shiraishi, an analyst in Tokyo with Daiwa Securities Capital Markets. "It's a chicken-and-egg thing: If everyone starts using it, then more people start using it."

As a result of Facebook's rise, investors have soured on some of its rivals: DeNA's stock price has dropped 24 percent in the past year, and Mixi's has fallen 38 percent. Growth at Twitter—which also entered Japan in 2008—has stagnated, and the San Francisco company has partnered with Mixi to do joint marketing. Twitter Japan country manager James Kondo says there's no reason to worry. Japan's social networking scene "is a developing thing," he says. "We're not in a flat market where everyone is competing for a share of a fixed pie."

31. Hiroshi Naya takes a fancy to Facebook because _____.

[A] it enables him to reach out to business partners

[B] it saves the trouble of face-to-face meeting

[C] it frees him from making awkward calls

[D] it makes him relaxed to make intrusive remarks

32. We know from Paragraph 2 that Facebook didn't gain in stant popularity in Japan because of _____.

[A] fierce competition from business rivals

[B] Japanese sticking to old internet norms

[C] legal concerns over privacy protection

[D] a tradition of using internet anonymously

33. It can be inferred from the passage that LinkedIn is _____.
[A] a local company in Japan who wants to follow Facebook's suit
[B] a social network adopting real-name policy
[C] a data processing company analyzing social networks
[D] a very successful social network in America only second to Facebook

34. Twitter _____ Facebook's success in Japan.
[A] was encouraged by [B] was hardest hit by
[C] was not surprised at [D] was not panicked by

35. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
[A] If a company wants to succeed in a foreign country, it must make adjustment according to local customs.
[B] Too many companies engaging in the same industry will lead to blind competition.
[C] The successful business model in one country may have a hard time when transplanted to other countries.
[D] The success of enterprise has a lot to do with imitating well-recognized business model.

Text 4

Philosophy was the origin of most scientific disciplines. Aristotle was in some sense an astronomer, a physicist, a biologist, a psychologist and a political scientist. As various philosophical subdiscplines found ways of treating their topics with full empirical rigor, they gradually separated themselves from philosophy, which increasingly became a purely armchair enterprise, working not from controlled experiments but from common-sense experiences and conceptual analysis.

In recent years, however, the sciences — in particular, psychology and the social sciences — have begun to return to their origin, combining data and hypotheses with conceptual and normative considerations that are essentially philosophical. An excellent example of this return is the new psychological science of happiness.

The empirical basis of this discipline is a vast amount of data suggesting correlations between happiness and various genetic, social, economic, and personal factors. Some of the results are old news: wealth, beauty, and pleasure, for example, have little effect on happiness. But there are some surprises: serious illness typically does not make us much less happy, marriage in the long run is not a major source of either happiness or unhappiness.

The new research has both raised hopes and provoked skepticism. Psychologists such as Sonja Lyubomirsky have developed a new genre of self-help books, purporting to replace the intuitions and stories of traditional advisors with scientific programs for making people happy. At the same time, there are serious methodological challenges, and the most powerful challenge concerns the meaning and value of happiness. Researchers emphasize that when we ask people if they are happy the answers tell us nothing if we don't know what our

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

respondents mean by "happy." One person might mean, "I'm not currently feeling any serious pain"; another, "My life is pretty horrible but I'm reconciled to it"; another, "I'm feeling a lot better than I did yesterday." Happiness research requires a clear understanding of the possible meanings of the term.

These issues inevitably lead to philosophical reflection. For richer and more sensitive conceptions of happiness, we need to turn to philosophers, who, from Plato and Aristotle, through Hume and Mill, to Hegel and Nietzsche, have provided some of the deepest insight into the possible meanings of happiness. On another level, Immanuel Kant asks whether happiness should even be a goal of a good human life, which, he suggests, is rather directed toward choosing to do the right thing even if it destroys our happiness. Nietzsche helps us consider whether even morality itself is a worthy goal of human existence. These essential questions are not empirical.

Still, psychologists understandably want to address such questions, and their scientific data can make an important contribution to the discussion. But to the extent that psychology takes on questions about basic human values, it is taking on a humanistic dimension that needs to engage with philosophy and the other disciplines — history, art, literature, even theology — that are essential for grappling with the question of happiness. Psychologists should recognize this and give up the pretension that empirical investigations alone can answer the big questions about happiness. Philosophers and other humanists, in turn, should be happy to welcome psychologists into their world.

36. The main idea of the first paragraph is about _____.
[A] the origin of scientific disciplines
[B] the separation of science from philosophy
[C] the downfall of philosophy
[D] the return of science toward philosophy

37. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that previous self-help books' discussion about happiness is usually _____.
[A] empirical
[B] theoretical
[C] philosophical
[D] anecdotal

38. The fundamental problem of psychological probe into happiness lies in that _____.
[A] the data collection methods employed by psychologists is unreliable
[B] their findings are just repeating what has been told by philosophers
[C] factors affecting happiness are too numerous to control in empirical study
[D] happiness is personal experience which can not be defined absolutely

39. In Paragraph 5, Immanuel Kant and Nietzsche questions _____.
[A] the meaning of happiness
[B] the way to acquire happiness
[C] the attempt to set happiness as life goal
[D] moral basis of happiness

40. According to the author, empirical studies _____.

[A] parallel with philosophy in answering questions about basic human values

[B] have no role to play in pursuing the answer to the question of happiness

[C] should return to its philosophical origin when addressing problems

[D] should embrace philosophical conceptions in answering big questions about human

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 - 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Even if we could make it impossible for people to commit crimes, should we? Or would doing so improperly deprive people of their freedom?

This may sound like a fanciful concern, but it is an increasingly real one. The new federal transportation bill, for example, authorized funding for a program that seeks to prevent the crime of drunken driving not by raising public consciousness or issuing stiffer punishments — but by making the crime practically impossible to commit. (41) _____

The Dadss program is part of a trend toward what I call the "perfect prevention" of crime: depriving people of the choice to commit an offense in the first place. The federal government's Intelligent Transportation Systems program, which is creating technology to share data among vehicles and road infrastructure like traffic lights, could make it impossible for a driver to speed or run a red light. (42) _____

Such technologies force us to reconcile two important interests. On one hand is society's desire for safety and security. On the other hand is the individual's right to act freely. Conventional crime prevention balances these interests by allowing individuals the freedom to commit crime, but punishing them if they do.

The perfect prevention of crime asks us to consider exactly how far individual freedom extends. Does freedom include a "right" to drive drunk, for instance? It is hard to imagine that it does. (43) _____

For most familiar crimes (murder, robbery, rape, arson), the law requires that the actor have some guilty state of mind, whether it is intent, recklessness or negligence. (44) _____

In such cases, using technology to prevent the crime entirely would not unduly burden individual freedom; it would simply be effective enforcement of the statute. Because there is no mental state required to be guilty of the offense, the government could require, for instance, that drug manufacturers apply a special tamper-proof coating to all pills, thus making the sale of tainted drugs practically impossible, without intruding on the thoughts of any future seller.

But because the government must not intrude on people's thoughts, perfect prevention is a bad fit for most offenses. (45) ___ Even if this could be known, perhaps with the help of some sort of neurological scan, collecting such knowledge would violate an individual's freedom of thought.

Perfect prevention is a politically attractive approach to crime prevention, and for strict-liability crimes it is permissible and may be good policy if implemented properly. But for most offenses, the threat to individual freedom is too great to justify this approach. This is not because people have a right to commit crimes; they do not. Rather, perfect prevention threatens our right to be free in our thoughts, even when those thoughts turn to crime.

[A] But there is a category of crimes that are forbidden regardless of the actor's state of mind: so-called strict-liability offenses. One example is the sale of tainted drugs. Another is drunken driving.

[B] The Dadss program, despite its effectiveness in preventing drunk driving, is criticized as a violation of human rights because it monitors drivers' behavior and controls individual's free will.

[C] And the Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998 has already criminalized the development of technologies that can be used to avoid copyright restrictions, making it effectively impossible for most people to illegally share certain copyrighted materials, including video games.

[D] If the actor doesn't have the guilty state of mind, and he commits crime involuntarily, in this case, the actor will be convicted as innocent.

[E] Perfect prevention of a crime like murder would require the ability to know what a person was thinking in order to determine whether he possessed the relevant culpable mental state.

[F] The program, the Driver Alcohol Detection System for Safety (Dadss), is developing in-vehicle technology that automatically checks a driver's blood-alcohol level and, if that level is above the legal limit, prevents the car from starting.

[G] But what if the government were to add a drug to the water supply that suppressed antisocial urges and thereby reduced the murder rate? This would seem like an obvious violation of our freedom. We need a clear method of distinguishing such cases.

Part C

Directions:

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

Annual check-ups and company "wellness programmes" have become a familiar part of the corporate landscape. (46) Companies are now also starting to touch on a potentially troubling area: their employees mental health. Companies as diverse as BT, Rolls Royce and Grant Thornton have introduced mental health programmes ranging from training managers to

spot problems to rehabilitating those suffering breakdowns.

The Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health estimates that a sixth of the British workforce suffers from depression or stress. That mental ill health costs British employers almost $26 billion a year and American research suggests that "presenteeism" costs twice as much as absenteeism. Recently Grant Thornton sends its managers on a two day program put on by Positive Health Strategies, a London company. (47) Its program screens people for psychological well being, and offers advice on "optimizing performance" and "staying positive under pressure". Focusing on the upper ranks makes sense for companies. The stars not only represent huge profits. They are also most likely to live under stress while maintaining a stiff upper lip. But focusing on stars also makes sense for the mental wellness movement itself: the best way to insert yourself into a company's DNA is to seduce its leadership.

(48) What should one make of the corporate world's new found interest in promoting mental health? For sure, depression and anxiety can take a serious toll on productivity, and companies bear their share of the blame for promoting stress in the first place. And catching psychological problems early can prevent them from escalating. This all sounds promising. But there are nevertheless several troubling aspects.

The first worry is that promoting psychological wellness crosses an important line between the public and the private, raising awkward questions. Should companies pry into people's emotional lives? Can they be trusted with the information they gather? And should psychologically frail workers put their faith in people who work primarily for their employers rather than in their personal doctors? Workers rightly worry that companies will use psychological information in their annual appraisals. (49) And that bosses will see the trend as an excuse for extending their power over staff—using the veiled threat of somehow being classified as mentally impaired to make them obey, and conform.

A second worry is about the scientific foundations of the mental wellness movement. A phrase like "mental fitness" is bound to attract chalants and salesmen. Warren Bennis of the University of Southern California has noted that the new "science" of neuroleadership is "filled with banalities". Other people are less complimentary. The biggest problem with the movement lies in the assumption that promoting psychological wellness is as good as encouraging the physical sort. (50) Few would doubt that good physical health makes for good productivity; but it is not self-evident that a positive mental attitude is good for a worker or his output: history shows that misfits have contributed far more to creativity than perky optimists. Besides, curmudgeonliness is arguably a rational way to cope with an imperfect world, rather than a sign of mental maladjustment. Companies that chase the elusive "positive attitudes" may end up damaging themselves as well as sticking their noses where they have no business.

Section Ⅲ Writing

Part A

51. **Directions:**

You live in a room in college which you share with another student. You find it very difficult to work there because your roommate always has friends visiting. He/She has parties in the room and sometimes borrows your things without asking you.

Write a letter to the Accommodation Officer at the college and:

1) ask for a new room next term,

2) you would prefer a single room,

3) explain your reasons.

Write your letter in no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Don't write the address.

Part B

52. **Directions:**

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

1) describe the drawing briefly.

2) explain its intended meaning, and then

3) give your comments.

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

解析

Section I Use of English

试题解析

1.【考点】固定搭配+上下文语义

【答案】B

【解析】空格处的这句话主语 Millennials 的意思是“千年的”，Millennials 指的是美国的新一代。四个选项中能够用在 sb. be +动词过去分词+to 句型中的只有[B]和[D]。sb. be supposed to do sth. 意思是“某人理应……”；sb. be demanded to do sth. 意思是“某人被要求……”。按照句义，应该选择[B]，句子的意思是“人们都认为美国新一代会成为零售商口中的‘唐僧肉’”。

2.【考点】同义词辨析

【答案】C

【解析】四个选项都表示“大致地，粗糙地”。空格处要填一个词表示“大致的数字”。最佳答案是[C]，A 70 million consumers roughly between the ages of 18 and 34 的意思是“7 000 万消费者年龄大致在 18 岁到 34 岁”。[A] vaguely 往往表示“含含糊糊地，不清晰地”。例如：His statement was very vaguely worded. 他含糊其辞。[B] crudely 的意思是“粗糙地，未加工地”。例如：This is a crudely built house. 这所房子盖得很粗陋。[D] coarsely 的意思是“粗糙地，粗鄙地”。例如：The grain was coarsely milled. 谷物粗磨过了。

3.【考点】动词词义和用法辨析

【答案】A

【解析】空格处前一句话说“现在的年青一代，从 18 岁到 34 岁的年轻人，是第一代伴随着手机和互联网成长起来的美国人”。空格处这句话的大意是“商人们可以通过各种各样的方式和年轻人互动，例如：推特、脸谱网等”。[A] reach 是及物动词，可表示“联系某人，与某人接触”，相当于 contact，为正确答案。例如：I can probably reach him on his mobile. 我大概能用手机联系上他。[B] touch，往往指“肌肤的接触”，填在空格处，语义不符合。[C] 表示“连接”，而不表示“接触，联系”，往往用在 connect sb./sth. with sb./sth. 这样的句型中。[D] link 也是表示“连接”，往往用在 link A with B 这样的句型中。

4.【考点】形容词词义辨析

【答案】A

【解析】空格处这句话是一个定语从句，that 是关系代词，指代上文的 tweets 和 Facebook pages，大意是“这些先进的互联网技术在他们婴儿潮的父辈们开始闯荡世间的时候还不存在呢”。[A] unavailable 表示“不能利用的”，可以用来表示过去不存在的东西，填在空格处符合句义。[B] inaccessible 表示“无法到达的，难接近的”，往往表示现实存在却无缘碰触的东西。[C] unacceptable 表示“难以接受的”，不符合句义。[D] unaccountable 表示“无法描述的”，

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com