高教版
2015

太奇教育集团名师团队

太奇教育
www.taiqiedu.com

MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考

历年真题详解
英语、综合能力一本通

适用专业：
MBA·MPA·MPAcc·旅游管理·图书情报·工程管理·审计

高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

MBA、MPA、M

历年真题详解
英语、综合能力一本通

编委会 陈剑 杨武金 陈君华 张兵 王洋 姚柯炜 邵宁 齐徹 杨静桦 汪海洋 马婕 陈雪峰 桂国祥 何敬 杨晶 李赢 刘青松
郝庆东 李松阳 杨玉娟 查翔 程刚 齐雪妮 赵志刚 王杰通 范子健 胡晓红 王贵亮 王天石

2015 MBA、MPA、MPAcc GUANLILEI LIANKAO
LINIAN ZHENTI XIANGJIE YINGYU、ZONGHE NENGLI YIBENTONG

内容简介

1．选材精而实用。本书精选了 2009—2014 年 6 套真题进行解析，以使所选真题最大程度地接近 2015 年联考真题的考试难度和特点。

2．囊括综合和英语两部分。本书囊括了 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 联考综合和英语两部分真题，使考生真正做到"一本在手，别无他求"。

3．编排合理，结构清晰。本书以套题形式按年代顺序编排，使考生了解最新出题动态和趋势。

4．解析详尽，答案权威。本书详析了每道题的考点，考生不但可以了解出题的角度，而且可以把握题目类型、出题模式和命题特点。帮助考生对所考知识点知其然，更知其所以然。

前　言

对于所有考试而言,最有效的复习资料莫过于历年真题。历年真题体现了考试大纲规定的考试内容、考试要求以及命题思路,其权威性、代表性和前瞻性是其他任何资料都无法比拟的。考生可以通过分析历年真题,研究命题人的出题思路,归纳题目设置特点,把握出题范围和难度,进而揣摩解题方法和技巧,在相对短的时间内最大限度地提高复习效果。

鉴于此,太奇教育集团(http://www.taiqiedu.com)适时推出了《2015MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考历年真题详解　英语、综合能力一本通》一书。本书的作者都是资深的教学和应试专家,在 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类硕士联考教学一线摸爬滚打多年,深谙考试之道,熟稔命题思路。在经过多年研究和经验积累之后,厚积薄发,太奇教育名师团队完成了本书的创作,以期帮助广大考生顺利通过联考。

本书在设计和编写方面具有以下主要特点:

1. 选材精而实用

根据试题难度和命题特点,本书精心挑选了 2009—2014 年 6 套真题进行解析,以使所选真题最大程度地接近 2015 年联考真题的考试难度和命题特点。通过研读这些真题,考生可以掌握最新的命题思路、考试重点和考试难度。

2. 囊括综合和英语两部分

本书囊括了 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 联考综合和英语两部分真题,使考生真正做到"一本在手,别无他求"。

3. 编排合理,结构清晰

本书以套题形式按年代顺序编排,使考生了解最新出题动态和趋势。

4. 解析详尽,答案权威

本书作者均为常年驰骋在考前辅导第一线的名师,深知考生的弱点和不足,因此,每一道题的解析都力求做到细致入微,让考生感觉如同老师在旁。此外,本书详析了每道题的考点,考生不但可以了解出题的角度,而且还可以把握题目类型、出题模式和命题特点。本书对每道题的解析,不仅可以帮助考生复习基础知识,更重要的是帮助考生对所考知识点知其然,更知其所以然,从中掌握各类题型的解题思路、方法和技巧。

在本书编写过程中,得到了太奇教育集团众多往届学员的大力支持,特此感谢。在编写本书时,编者参阅了有关书籍,引经据典,恕不一一指明出处,在此一并向有关作者致谢。

太奇教育集团衷心祝愿广大考生顺利通过联考,实现自己的人生理想。太奇教育集团还为广大考生精心设计了不同班次的辅导计划,详情请登录太奇教育集团旗下 http://www.tqmba.com 和 www.xuewei.net.cn 两个网站。

由于时间仓促,且太奇教育集团名师团队仍在探索创新、不断完善的阶段,书中纰漏之处在所难免,敬期广大读者明鉴厘正,不吝赐教。

<div style="text-align: right">

太奇教育集团

2014 年 4 月于北京

</div>

郑重声明

高等教育出版社依法对本书享有专有出版权。任何未经许可的复制、销售行为均违反《中华人民共和国著作权法》，其行为人将承担相应的民事责任和行政责任；构成犯罪的，将被依法追究刑事责任。为了维护市场秩序，保护读者的合法权益，避免读者误用盗版书造成不良后果，我社将配合行政执法部门和司法机关对违法犯罪的单位和个人进行严厉打击。社会各界人士如发现上述侵权行为，希望及时举报，本社将奖励举报有功人员。

反盗版举报电话　（010）58581897　58582371　58581879

反盗版举报传真　（010）82086060

反盗版举报邮箱　dd@hep.com.cn

通信地址　北京市西城区德外大街4号　高等教育出版社法务部

邮政编码　100120

特别提醒："中国教育考试在线"http://www.eduexam.com.cn 是高教版考试用书的专用网站。网站本着真诚服务广大考生的宗旨，为考生提供了名师导航、下载中心、在线练习、在线考场、图书浏览等多项增值服务。高教版考试用书配有本网站的增值服务卡，该卡为高教版考试用书正版书的专用标识，广大读者可凭此卡上的卡号和密码登录网站获取增值信息，并以此辨别图书真伪。

目　　录

2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试
英语（二）试题及解析

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have __1__ that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually __2__. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. __3__, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an __4__ of good health.

Of even greater __5__ is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined __6__ body mass index, or BMI. BMI __7__ body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, __8__, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

While such numerical standards seem __9__, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, __10__ others with a low BMI may be in poor __11__. For example, many collegiate and professional football players __12__ as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a __13__ BMI.

Today we have a(n) __14__ to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes __15__ in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes __16__ with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. __17__ very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes toward obesity, __18__ in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity __19__. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign __20__ childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

1. [A] denied   [B] concluded   [C] doubted   [D] ensured
2. [A] protective   [B] dangerous   [C] sufficient   [D] troublesome
3. [A] Instead   [B] However   [C] Likewise   [D] Therefore
4. [A] indicator   [B] objective   [C] origin   [D] example
5. [A] impact   [B] relevance   [C] assistance   [D] concern
6. [A] in terms of   [B] in case of   [C] in favor of   [D] in respects of
7. [A] measures   [B] determines   [C] equals   [D] modifies
8. [A] in essence   [B] in contrast   [C] in turn   [D] in part
9. [A] complicated   [B] conservative   [C] variable   [D] straightforward
10. [A] so   [B] while   [C] since   [D] unless
11. [A] shape   [B] spirit   [C] balance   [D] taste
12. [A] start   [B] qualify   [C] retire   [D] stay
13. [A] strange   [B] changeable   [C] normal   [D] constant
14. [A] option   [B] reason   [C] opportunity   [D] tendency
15. [A] employed   [B] pictured   [C] imitated   [D] monitored
16. [A] compared   [B] combined   [C] settled   [D] associated
17. [A] Even   [B] Still   [C] Yet   [D] Only
18. [A] despised   [B] corrected   [C] ignored   [D] grounded
19. [A] discussions   [B] businesses   [C] policies   [D] studies
20. [A] for   [B] against   [C] with   [D] without

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

What would you do with $590m? This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfilment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time—as stories or memories—particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most "happiness bang for your buck." It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason McDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib—a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Readers of *Happy Money* are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfilment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

21. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

　[A] A big house.　　[B] A special tour.　[C] A stylish car.　　[D] A rich meal.

22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is _____.

　[A] critical　　　　[B] supportive　　　[C] sympathetic　　[D] ambiguous

23. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that _____.

　　[A] consumers are sometimes irrational

　　[B] popularity usually comes after quality

　　[C] marketing tricks are often effective

　　[D] rarity generally increases pleasure

24. According to the last paragraph, *Happy Money* _____.

　　[A] has left much room for readers' criticism

　　[B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase

　　[C] has predicted a wider income gap in the US

　　[D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

25. This text mainly discusses how to _____.

　　[A] balance feeling good and spending money

　　[B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries

　　[C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent

　　[D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

Text 2

An article in *Scientific America* has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have

amassed oceans of research into what they call the "above average effect," or "illusory superiority," and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.

We rose-tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticised, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem. We stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioural scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is "an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation." If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image—which most did—they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. "I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion," says Epley. "It's a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves." If you are depressed, you won't be self-enhancing.

Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally—on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, "but they portray an idealised version of themselves."

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that _____.
   [A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high   [B] illusory superiority is a baseless effect
   [C] our need for leadership is unnatural   [D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's _____.
   [A] rapid matching   [B] conscious choice
   [C] intuitive response   [D] automatic self-defence

28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to _____.
   [A] underestimate their insecurities   [B] believe in their attractiveness
   [C] cover up their depressions   [D] oversimplify their illusions

29. The word "viscerally" (Para. 5) is closest in meaning to _____.
   [A] instinctively   [B] occasionally   [C] particularly   [D] aggressively

30. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer's paradise because people can _____.

[A] present their dishonest profiles　　　　[B] define their traditional lifestyles

[C] share their intellectual pursuits　　　　[D] withhold their unflattering sides

Text 3

The concept of *man versus machine* is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately foresee.

When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be "tightly scripted" and "highly standardized" ones that leave no room for "individual initiative or creativity." In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination "to respond to unexpected events." That is not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe *race against the machine* as *race with the machine*. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, "how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?"

31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would _____.

　　[A] ease the competition of man vs. machine

　　[B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs

　　[C] provoke a painful technological revolution

　　[D] outmode our current economic structure

32. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that _____.

　　[A] technology is diminishing man's job opportunities

　　[B] automation is accelerating technological development

　　[C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation

[D] man will finally win the race against machine

33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U. S. are often _____.

    [A] performed by innovative minds   [B] scripted with an individual style

    [C] standardized without a clear target   [D] designed against human creativity

34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed _____.

    [A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice

    [B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently

    [C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times

    [D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace

35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?

    [A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices?

    [B] Machines Will Replace Human Labor

    [C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines?

    [D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

Text 4

When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.

Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if it returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public

grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

While the government's commitment to long-term funding may have changed, the very pressing need for more affordable housing is real and is not going away.

36. The author believes that the housing sector _____.

    [A] has attracted much attention   [B] has lost its real value in economy

    [C] shoulders too much responsibility   [D] involves certain political factors

37. It can be learned that affordable housing has _____.

    [A] suffered government biases   [B] increased its home supply

    [C] offered spending opportunities   [D] disappointed the government

38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may _____.

    [A] prepare to reduce housing stock debt

    [B] release a lifted GDP growth forecast

    [C] allow greater government debt for housing

    [D] stop local authorities from building homes

39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would _____.

    [A] lower the costs of registered providers

    [B] relieve the ministers of responsibilities

    [C] contribute to funding new developments

    [D] lessen the impact of government interference

40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may _____.

    [A] implement more policies to support housing

    [B] stop generous funding to the housing sector

    [C] renew the affordable housing grants programme

    [D] review the need for large-scale public grants

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies, Land Art was one of a range of new forms, including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art, which pushed art beyond the traditional confines of the studio and gallery. Rather than portraying landscape, land artists used the physical substance of the land itself as their medium.

The British land art, typified by Richard Long's piece, was not only more domestically scaled, but a lot quirkier than its American counterpart. Indeed, while you might assume that an exhibition of Land Art would consist only of records of works rather than the works themselves, Long's photograph of his work is the work. Since his "action" is in the past, the photograph is its sole embodiment.

That might seem rather an obscure point, but it sets the tone for an exhibition that contains a lot of

black-and-white photographs and relatively few natural objects.

Long is Britain's best-known Land Artist and his Stone Circle, a perfect ring of purplish rocks from Portishead beach laid out on the gallery floor, represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form. The Boyle Family, on the other hand, stand for its dirty, urban aspect. Comprising artists Mark Boyle and Joan Hills and their children, they recreated random sections of the British landscape on gallery walls. Their Olaf Street Study, a square of brick-strewn waste ground, is one of the few works here to embrace the commonplaceness that characterises most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.

Parks feature, particularly in the earlier works, such as John Hilliard's very funny Across the Park, in which a long-haired stroller is variously smiled at by a pretty girl and unwittingly assaulted in a sequence of images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.

Generally however British land artists preferred to get away from towns, gravitating towards landscapes that are traditionally considered beautiful such as the Lake District or the Wiltshire Downs. While it probably wasn't apparent at the time, much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism that the likes of Wordsworth would have readily understood. Derek Jarman's yellow-tinted film Towards Avebury, a collection of long, mostly still shots of the Wiltshire landscape, evokes a tradition of English landscape painting stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash.

In the case of Hamish Fulton, you can't help feeling that the Scottish artist has simply found a way of making his love of walking pay. A typical work, such as Seven Days, consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk, with the mileage and number of days taken listed beneath. British Land Art as shown in this well selected, but relatively modestly scaled exhibition wasn't about imposing on the landscape, more a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art created passing through. It had its origins in the great outdoors, but the results were as gallery-bound as the paintings of Turner and Constable.

	[A] originates from a long walk that the artist took.
41. Stone Circle	[B] illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art.
42. Olaf Street Study	[C] reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition.
43. Across the Park	[D] represents the elegance of the British land art.
44. Towards Avebury	[E] depicts the ordinary side of the British land art.
45. Seven Days	[F] embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors.
	[G] contains images from different parts of the same photograph.

Section III Translation

46. **Directions**:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend.

"Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises. When he feels down—say, after giving a bad lecture—he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

Section Ⅳ   Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him an email to

1) tell him about your living habits, and

2) ask for advice about living there.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.
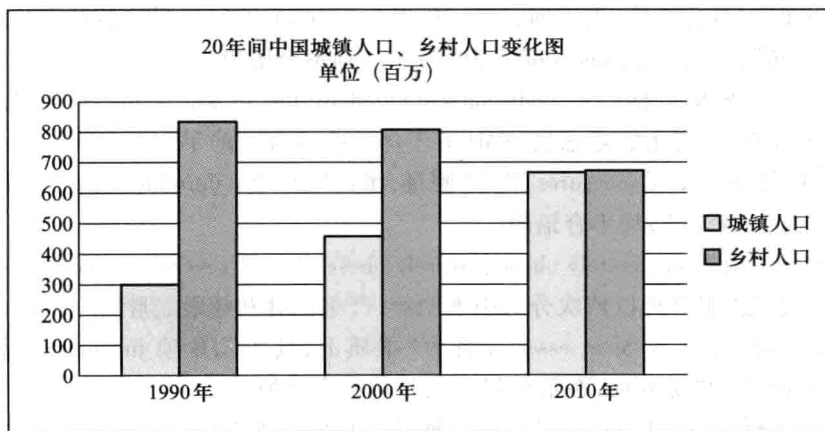
Do not write your address. (10 points)

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 about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

20 年间中国城镇人口与乡村人口变化图

英语(二)试题解析

Section I　Use of English

试题解析

1. 选 B。动词辨析。本句的意思是"大量研究_____体重正常的人事实上比那些超重的人患某些疾病的风险更大"。可知,"体重正常的人事实上比那些超重的人患某些疾病的风险更大"是"大量研究"所得出的结论,因此 B 项 concluded"得出结论"为正确答案。A 项 denied 意为"否认",C 项 doubted 意为"怀疑",D 项 ensured 意为"确保",均不合语境。

2. 选 A。上下文语义。根据空格前一句以及空格后的两个举例可知,体重超重对身体是有好处的。因此,本句的意思应该是"超重对一些健康状态具有保护作用"。A 项 protective 意为"保护的",符合语境,为正确答案。B 项 dangerous 意为"危险的",C 项 sufficient 意为"足够的",D 项 troublesome 意为"麻烦的",均不合语境。

3. 选 C。上下文逻辑。空格前一句和空格所在句是两个例子,用来说明体重超重的好处。因此空格中所填的词应该表示两者的相似关系。C 项 Likewise 意为"同样地",符合语境,为正确答案。A 项和 B 项表示转折关系,D 项表示因果关系,均不合语境。

4. 选 A。名词辨析。本句的意思是"稍微有一点胖通常表明很健康"。A 项 indicator 意为"指示器",符合语境,为正确答案。B 项 objective 意为"目标",C 项 origin 意为"起源,出身",D 项 example 意为"例子",均不合语境。

5. 选 D。名词辨析。本句后半部分指出"很难对肥胖加以定义",因此需要更多的关注。D 项 concern 意为"关心",符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 impact 意为"影响;冲击",B 项 relevance 意为"相关性,关联",C 项 assistance 意为"帮助",均不合语境。

6. 选 A。词组辨析。本句的意思是"它通常依据体重指数来定义",A 项 in terms of 意为"根据,从……方面来说",符合语境,为正确答案。B 项 in case of 意为"如果;以防",C 项 in favor of 意为"支持,赞同",D 项 in respects of 意为"关于",均不合语境。

7. 选 C。动词辨析。根据空格后的 body mass divided by the square of height,可知本句是在对 BMI 的算法进行说明,表示的意思是"BMI 等于体重除以身高的平方"。C 项 equals"等于"符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 measures 意为"测量,衡量",B 项 determines 意为"下决心,决定",D 项 modifies 意为"修改",均不合语境。

8. 选 C。词组辨析。根据 moderately obese、severely obese 和 very severely obese 这三个肥胖级别,可知本句的意思是"肥胖可以依次分为中度肥胖、严重肥胖和超级肥胖"。C 项 in turn"依次"符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 in essence 意为"本质上,其实",B 项 in contrast 意为"相比之下",D 项 in part 意为"部分地,在某种程度上",均不合语境。

9. 选 D。形容词辨析。本句的意思是"虽然这些数字化的标准看似_____,但其实不然"。根据下文提到的"一些 BMI 很高的人事实上却相当健康,而一些 BMI 较低的人可能身体状况不佳",可知这些数字化的标准其实是不明确的,空格中应该填一个褒义词。四个选项中只有 D

项 straightforward"易懂的;坦率的"为褒义词,符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 complicated 意为"复杂的",B 项 conservative 意为"保守的",C 项 variable 意为"变化的,可变的",均不合语境。

10. 选 B。上下文逻辑。根据空格前的 Some people with a high BMI 和空格后的 others with a low BMI,可知空格前后是对比转折关系。B 项 while"但是"符合语境,为正确答案。

11. 选 A。名词辨析。本句的意思是"一些 BMI 很高的人事实上却相当健康,而一些 BMI 较低的人可能身体状况不佳"。A 项 shape 意为"形状,状态",in poor shape 表示"身体状况不佳",符合语境。B 项 spirit 意为"精神",C 项 balance 意为"平衡",D 项 taste 意为"味道;品味",均不合语境。

12. 选 B。动词辨析。本句的意思是"许多大学生和专业足球运动员符合肥胖的特征,尽管他们的身体脂肪比例较低"。qualify as 意为"有资格作为,符合……特征",符合语境,故 B 项为正确答案。A 项 start 意为"开始",C 项 retire 意为"退休",D 项 stay 意为"停留",均不合语境。

13. 选 C。上下文语义。本句的意思是"相反,一个身体骨架小的人可能有着较高的身体脂肪但却_____BMI"。由句中 but 可知,___13___ BMI 应该和 high body fat 意思相反,并且应该和上文中的 obese 意思相反,因此 C 项 normal"正常的"为正确答案。A 项 strange 意为"奇怪的",B 项 changeable 意为"可变的",D 项 constant 意为"不变的",均不合语境。

14. 选 D。名词辨析。空格所在句为本段主题句,下文主要列举了人们对肥胖的偏见。由此可知,这句话的意思是"我们倾向于将肥胖视为一件不光彩的事",D 项 tendency"趋势"符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 option 意为"选择,选择权",B 项 reason 意为"原因,理由",C 项 opportunity 意为"机会",均不合语境。

15. 选 B。动词辨析。空格前一句提到"我们倾向于将肥胖视为一件不光彩的事",所以本句表达的应是媒体对肥胖者的偏见。根据句中的 in the media 以及 with their faces covered,可知 B 项 pictured"描绘,画"为正确答案,表示的意思是"有时候在媒体上出现超重者的图像时,脸部是遮住的"。A 项 employed 意为"雇用",C 项 imitated 意为"模仿",D 项 monitored 意为"监控",均不合语境。

16. 选 D。分词辨析。本句的意思是"人们对肥胖怀有的成见包括懒惰、缺乏意志力和不太可能成功"。本句中___16___ with obesity 作后置定语修饰 Stereotypes。associated with 意为"和……有关",符合语境,故 D 项为正确答案。A 项 compared with 意为"和……相比",B 项 combined with 意为"和……结合",C 项 settled with 意为"与……和解",均不合语境。

17. 选 A。上下文逻辑。由上文提到的教师、雇主和健康专业人士对肥胖人群怀有偏见,可知本句的意思应该是"甚至连幼童都往往看不起超重者",故 A 项为正确答案。

18. 选 D。上下文语义。本题应该和 19 题综合考虑。本句的意思是"对肥胖的否定态度已经刺激了许多抗肥胖政策的出台",由此可知对肥胖的否定态度是基于对健康的考虑,grounded in 意为"基于",符合语境,故 D 项为正确答案。A 项 despised 意为"被鄙视的",B 项 corrected 意为"正确的",C 项 ignored 意为"被忽视的",均不合语境,故可排除。

19. 选 C。名词辨析。本句的意思是"对肥胖的否定态度已经刺激了许多抗肥胖的_____"。根据下文介绍的作者所在医院、雇主以及米歇尔·奥巴马针对肥胖所采取的措施,可知空格所填的词应该表示"措施"或"政策"的意思,C 项 policies 意为"政策",符合上下文语义,故