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考研英语 命题人 终极预测 8套卷

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考研英语命题人终极预测 8 套卷

试卷（一）

（科目代码：201）

考生注意事项

答题前，考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生编号和考生姓名；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。

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。

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。

填（书）写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写，字迹工整、笔迹清楚；涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂。

考试结束，将答题卡和试题册按规定交回。

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号															
考生姓名															

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)

You should stop charging your phone in your car. Whether you're on a long road trip or 1 in traffic during a daily commute, a low iPhone battery could 2 disaster for the bored driver. At first, it may seem 3 to plug your phone into your car's USB port. But 4 you're desperate, charging your iPhone during your commute might be a big mistake.

Why? For 5, the USB port in your vehicle probably provides less electricity than your phone actually needs to charge. 6, your phone might stall while it charges, or worse—7 charge at all.

"Many people may 8 that on their commute home from work their phone charged very little during their 30 to 60 minute commute," said Brad Nichols. "This is mostly due to the 9 the phone is using more power than the car charger is 10 it."

A malfunctioning or damaged charger can provide 11 power to the device, resulting 12 sudden spikes or surges that could cause overheating, damage to the internal 13, or on the rare 14, destroy the device.

Charging your phone while on the road could 15 your car's battery, too. If you leave your car running on "accessory"—16 your engine is off, but you 17 use the radio—the device will draw power from your car's battery 18 it charges. This usually isn't a big 19 for those who own new cars with healthy batteries, Nichols says. But if your car is an older model, you might want to 20 charging your phone through its USB port.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. dealt | B. stuck | C. engaged | D. involved |
| A. spell | B. mislead | C. represent | D. shield |
| A. effortless | B. habitual | C. harmless | D. dubious |
| A. since | B. unless | C. lest | D. whereas |
| A. drivers | B. beginners | C. researchers | D. starters |
| A. For example | B. In effect | C. As a result | D. In a sense |
| A. barely | B. rarely | C. particularly | D. definitely |
| A. discern | B. notice | C. undertake | D. neglect |
| A. progress | B. rule | C. dilemma | D. fact |
| A. releasing | B. emitting | C. supplying | D. conveying |
| A. inconsistent | B. incomparable | C. infinite | D. intense |
| A. at | B. in | C. from | D. to |
| A. ingredients | B. components | C. decorations | D. structures |
| A. ratio | B. condition | C. context | D. occasion |
| A. drain | B. diffuse | C. deposit | D. disclose |
| A. that | B. whether | C. where | D. although |
| A. also | B. still | C. otherwise | D. nevertheless |
| A. since | B. before | C. after | D. as |
| A. deal | B. loss | C. cost | D. edge |
| A. risk | B. fancy | C. avoid | D. dread |

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

The Trump administration made a change to America's safety-net in January 2018. The new rule lets states experiment with forcing recipients of Medicaid to work, volunteer or study in exchange for their government-funded health insurance. So far, only one state—Arkansas—has imposed extensive work requirements on Medicaid. Fourteen other states have applied to follow its example. They should look at what has happened in Arkansas and think again.

The theory behind tying cash benefits to work requirements is sound. Asking people to do something in exchange for a payment can build political support for welfare programmes. Without the requirements, beneficiaries are easily dismissed as beggars. Moreover, encouraging people back into work is the best anti-poverty scheme.

Even so, tying health care to work is a mistake, for two reasons. The first is practical. Safety-net programmes work best when they are simple, well-understood and governed by rules that are easy to administer. The Arkansas experiment fails this test. To be eligible for Medicaid, you must earn less than \$17,000 a year and must prove that you are working, studying or taking care of young children or infirm relatives for at least 80 hours a month. Many people who earn so little have unpredictable patterns of work. One month they will put in enough hours to meet the criteria for eligibility, the next they will not.

Worse, Arkansas made it unnecessarily hard for people to register their work effort. In a state with one of the lowest rates of internet usage, Medicaid recipients had to log their working hours on a website that shut down between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. As a result, 18,000 of the approximately 80,000 people who were asked to report their schedules lost their coverage.

Supposing these problems can be overcome, tying access to health care to work is still wrong because it is based on a misconception about incentives. When the Trump administration announced the new policy, it observed that "higher earnings are positively correlated with longer lifespan." That is true, but the White House has the causation backwards: People do not work in order to be healthy; they work because they are healthy already.

Medicaid does have a problem with work incentives, but it is not the one the White House has identified. When Obamacare became law, the intention was that low-income Americans would either be eligible for Medicaid or for government subsidies to help them buy their own, private insurance policies. In fact 14 states decided not to implement part of the law. That left about 2m Americans in a state of uncertainty, earning too much to qualify for Medicaid but too little to be eligible for Obamacare subsidies. In these 14 states, people whose earnings are close to the cut-off for Medicaid eligibility can lose their health insurance if they work a few more hours. This is a huge disincentive to extra work. To fix the real problem with Medicaid, that is where to look.

21. According to the first paragraph, Trump's new rule

- A. enables states to compel work requirements for Medicaid.
- B. grants receivers more funds for health care.
- C. has brought certain benefits for many states.

- D. sets a good example for other countries worldwide.
2. Work in exchange for benefits would
- A. drive people out of poverty.
 - B. promote the implementation of welfare plans.
 - C. earn support for programmers politically.
 - D. enable more beggars to become beneficiaries.
3. The malfunction of the Arkansas experiment can be partly attributed to
- A. complicated registration process.
 - B. unpredictable and simple planning.
 - C. poor internet service.
 - D. recipients' unstable income.
4. The Trump administration believes that longer lifespan
- A. is a stimulus for people to keep working.
 - B. benefits from outputs from work.
 - C. is not the motive to stay in job.
 - D. is the basis of higher medical subsidies.
5. The real problem with Medicaid lies in the fact that
- A. it has brought about many uncertainties for numerous Americans.
 - B. its work incentive problems are hard to identify for the White House.
 - C. it refrains recipients from working more thus to maintain eligible.
 - D. its recipients haven't decided to choose Medicaid or government subsidies.

Text 2

In a recent lecture, David Autor, a labor economist, attempted to weave the biggest and most important issues together into a single story. Paraphrasing heavily, that story goes something like this: Forty years ago, Americans who didn't go to college could move to cities and get good jobs in manufacturing or office work. But starting in about 1980, these jobs began to disappear, thanks in part to offshoring and automation.

Workers without a college education were increasingly moved into low-skilled service job. Even as educational inequality was growing, geographic inequality was growing as well. High-skilled occupations increasingly clustered in cities, while low-skilled service jobs have become more plentiful outside of urban centers. At the same time, wages for mid-skilled jobs like manufacturing and office work equalized between cities and rural areas—workers in these jobs can no longer get much of a pay bump by moving into town. Thus, a major route to middle-class prosperity has been closed off.

Some of this can be explained by virtue of the two basic economic reasons for cities to exist in a modern economy—agglomeration (集聚), and clustering. Agglomeration refers to the tendency of businesses of all types, but especially manufacturers, to locate near each other. This happens because employers want to be near employees, who want to be near to the businesses they work for and buy goods from.

Clustering, on the other hand, refers to the tendency of companies within a single industry to want to be near each other. Clustering effects are much stronger in knowledge-based industries like tech and finance, because ideas are their lifeblood, and workers who live near each other tend to share ideas with each other. Clustering also arises because of the need for employers to have access to a deep pool of skilled workers.

As the U.S. economy has transferred manufacturing overseas or automated it, and as consumers have moved from buying more physical goods to buying more digital goods and services, agglomeration

has become less important relative to clustering. The smokestack cities of the last century have given way to tech hubs and financial centers.

So what's to be done in order to help mid-skilled and non-college workers live decent, middle-class lives? One idea is to build lots more housing in cities, driving down rents and making cities more livable for everyone. Another idea is to use research universities to revitalize flagging regions by dispersing knowledge workers to less-populated areas.

But in the end, the government may simply have to step in and intervene on behalf of the service class. Wage subsidies, portable pensions and various other incentives for higher wages can be deployed to make today's low-skilled jobs more like the good office and factory jobs of yesteryear. The alternative may be to watch non-college workers and small towns fall further behind.

26. David Autor's story is cited to show that non-college workers
 - A. can no longer find jobs in cities.
 - B. are mostly being replaced by robots.
 - C. find it hard to stay working in cities.
 - D. are moving to cities for decent jobs.
27. Paragraph 2 mainly talks about that
 - A. it is difficult for mid-skilled workers to enjoy middle-class prosperity.
 - B. non-college workers are mostly clustered in urban centers.
 - C. it is unfair for non-college workers to stay away from cities.
 - D. non-college workers can only be engaged in low-skilled jobs.
28. Tech hubs and financial clusters arise partly because they
 - A. make it convenient for employees to buy goods.
 - B. enhance interactions among different industries.
 - C. promote the exchange of ideas among workers.
 - D. offer well-paid jobs to high-skilled workers.
29. According to the author, the government should
 - A. build more affordable houses and lower the rents.
 - B. provide low-skilled workers with good offices.
 - C. increase non-college workers' well-being economically.
 - D. invigorate the less-populated areas through scientific research.
30. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?
 - A. Big Cities No Longer Deliver for Low-skilled Workers
 - B. Smokestack Cities Have Given Way to Tech Hubs and Financial Centers
 - C. Non-college Workers Can Hardly Find Jobs in Cities
 - D. The US Labour Market Has Changed Dramatically

Text 3

The growth of the internet and user-generated content in the past 15 years has been underpinned by speed and ease of use. The foundations for this are commonly referred to as "safe harbour" provisions in copyright law. This means that organizations that allow users to upload content to their websites—Wikipedia, YouTube, Facebook et al—are not liable for copyright infringement of their users, but are required to speedily remove content after the fact, if a copyright makes a complaint. Now, through article 13 of its new copyright directive, the EU is curtailing these safe harbour provisions, and thereby challenging the very basis of a free and open internet.

The EU's actions appear to be targeted at reducing the immense power of the likes of Facebook and Google. There is no question that their power needs to be reduced—but copyright law is not the correct approach. Blindly removing copyrighted content uploaded by users will snag legitimate fair-uses and inevitably result in a chilling effect on criticism, debate and commentary—so ultimately this threatens democracy and society at a time when it is especially vulnerable.

To quell the unfettered power of the internet giants of today, coming down hard on anti-competitive practices is instead the most appropriate path. For example, a company with more than a billion downloads should not be allowed to promote the download of another app, or use data from one app to give usage of another. I am not suggesting that this idea be implemented without careful consideration. But if market power is the problem, then that's how power should be controlled.

Regardless, in the absence of that, the EU's proposed copyright law amendments are ill-advised. It creates barriers to entry for newcomers to challenge incumbents, and only serves to strengthen the already powerful. Google and Facebook have the economic wherewithal to oversee all the content uploaded to their platforms. While it might increase costs for them, the vastly greater effect is on financially weaker competitors and any new, disruptive entrants on the horizon. New businesses will be hindered, forced to exist without the freedom that Google and Facebook once enjoyed to become the giants they are today. Instead of tackling the power of the internet giants, the new law will further secure their dominance.

Now, more than ever, we need more competition and not misguided laws that will only enhance rather than limit the relative power of the internet behemoths. We need this not just for the future of the internet, but for the future of democracy and society as a whole.

1. According to Paragraph 1, “safe harbour” provisions
 - A. pose a threat to the very foundations of a free and open internet.
 - B. exempt some organizations from penalty of copyright breaching.
 - C. prevent users who upload content to Facebook from complaining.
 - D. require users to delete content when there is a copyright's complaint.
2. According to the author, the EU's actions are
 - A. controversial.
 - B. powerful.
 - C. harmful.
 - D. rational.
3. The word “quell” (Para. 3) most probably means
 - A. weaken.
 - B. hasten.
 - C. worsen.
 - D. threaten.
4. Who will be most threatened by EU's plan?
 - A. Financial regulators.
 - B. Internet giants.
 - C. Latecomer firms.
 - D. Social platforms.
5. According to the passage, the EU's plan to check Facebook and Google will
 - A. do exactly the opposite.
 - B. come up to its expectation.
 - C. lead to great financial loss.
 - D. diminish its own strength in turn.

Text 4

Big pharma is under fire. This week the bosses of seven large drug firms were hauled before the United States Congress to answer pointed questions about the cost of their medicines. The hearings come amid rising bipartisan anger about high drug prices. Concerns about the affordability of medicines are not peculiar to America; they are global. In Britain the price of a new drug for cystic fibrosis has provoked

fury, as has the government's refusal to pay it. Italy is calling for the World Health Organisation to bring greater transparency to the cost of making drugs and the prices charged for them.

Too rarely raised in this discussion is one promising area where pillmakers and governments alike could do more to fight disease while also saving money. Drugs can be "repurposed". That is, existing drugs can sometimes be used to treat diseases other than the ones for which they were first designed. This can be a cheaper way to develop new treatments.

Drugmakers have a point when they say that the cost of developing new drugs for non-lucrative ailments is prohibitive. Drug repurposing is cheaper because the drugs in question have already been tested for safety, which is itself hugely expensive. Repurposed drugs must be tested principally for effectiveness against the new disease.

Given the unexploited potential in the 9,000 generic drugs (i.e. those which no longer have patent protection) found in America alone, this could be just the beginning. One charity says it has found evidence of anti-cancer activity in almost 260 drugs that treat other conditions. An academic reckons that one in five existing cancer drugs might be effective against other cancers. Big data makes it easier to identify promising leads.

For all its promise, however, repurposing is underfunded. Once a drug has lost its patent protection it is difficult for a drug firm to recoup the investment needed to test and relabel it for a new purpose. The leads already identified need to be tested with randomized trials, and then approved by regulators for their new uses.

Governments support drug development through grants, tax incentives or other schemes. However, they focus on molecules (分子) that have intellectual property attached. This is misguided. They should support generic molecules, too. Some regulations are also unwise. Politicians tend to blame drug firms for the cost of drugs, sometimes fairly. But governments themselves have failed to take advantage of the richness of generic medicines. This may include treatments that patients with rare diseases have been waiting for, that could extend the lives of cancer patients and that might transform the lives of ill people in poor countries. The next wonder-drug may already have been discovered and bottled; it just needs repurposing.

36. The examples of Britain and Italy are used to illustrate

- A. the significance of lowering prices.
- B. the obstacles to getting affordable drugs.
- C. the wide worries about high drug prices.
- D. the prevalence of high-priced drugs.

37. The "repurposed drugs" can be described as

- A. from saving comes having.
- B. most things have two handles.
- C. old wine in a new bottle.
- D. a good medicine tastes bitter.

38. According to Paragraph 3, the repurposed drugs

- A. are free from safety checking.
- B. will be affordable for the public entirely.
- C. are cheaper than those in question.
- D. will be more effective in new diseases.

The author's attitude toward the government may be

- A. indifferent. B. impartial. C. ambiguous. D. critical.

Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

- A. Deploying Drugs for New Purposes Holds Great Promise
B. Raising Money for Repurposed Drugs Is a Top Priority
C. Treating Other Diseases with Existing Drugs Is a Cheaper Way
D. Making the Prices of Drugs Transparent Caters to People's Need

Part B

Directions:

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

A. Why is this old art form so in demand? One answer is that the British are rushing to redress an imbalance. "There's an appetite for rectifying the lack of women," observes Hazel Reeves, who created the statue of Pankhurst in Manchester. Ms Reeves has also been commissioned to make one of Mary Wollstonecraft, a palaeontologist denied her due by Victorian men, to go near her home in Dorset. Last year marks the centenary of the 1918 Parliament Act, which gave some women the right to vote—hence all the statues of suffragettes (妇女参政权论者) and suffragists (主张妇女参政主义者).

B. Yet neither the sex imbalance nor the anniversary of women's right to vote quite explains the bronze mania. The lack of statues of women has been obvious for years: "London's Immortals" complains bitterly about it. Julie Gottlieb, a historian at Sheffield University, notes that the 21st and 50th anniversaries of women's right to vote were widely commemorated in speeches, academic seminars and stage stamps. No statues arose, however.

C. Another explanation for the boom has to do with where the statues are going up. Erecting one near the Houses of Parliament or Buckingham Palace—the most prestigious locations in England—has become almost impossible. Westminster council has declared those places to be "monument saturation zones" in which proposed statues are rejected by default. Last year it decided that there was not even room for a likeness of Thatcher.

D. One reason for the rash of statues is that technology has made it easier to petition and raise money for them. The campaign for a statue of Astor in Plymouth was run largely by Alexis Bowater, a media consultant. She lobbied on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter and collected donations on PledgeMusic, a crowdfunding, an online platform. Caroline Criado-Perez, a feminist campaigner, created an online petition for a suffragette statue on her phone, while out running with her dog.

E. With space scarce in central London, statues are being pushed out to smaller cities and towns. Local politicians and officials, whose budgets have not recovered from the financial crisis, seize on them as an economical way of (they hope) attracting attention and tourists. "It sends a powerful message for not a lot of money," reckons Mr. Jones. Thatcher's statue, rejected by Westminster, will go up in Grantham, the town where she was born. Victorian Britons built monuments to national heroes. Today all heroes are local.

F. Although nobody is keeping a precise tally, the contemporary craze for bronze statues seems at least equal the Victorian one numerically. It is also close to an artistic match. Today, as in the late

19th century, many of the new sculptures are detailed and realistic, depicting people in the clothes they actually wore. Hayley Gibbs, the artist chosen to create the statue of Astor, will portray the MP (Member of Parliament) in her “Parliamentary uniform” of long skirt, jacket, wide-collared shirt and fabulous hat. A statue of the suffragist leader Millicent Fawcett, unveiled in London last year, faithfully reproduced one of her brooches and the crow’s feet around her eyes.

G. Technology can help the sculptors, too. The process of creating bronzes begins with a life-size model. Some artists, including Ms Gibbs and Ms Reeves, make those the traditional way, by creating a kind of metal stick figure which they wrap in wire and modelling clay. (This clay model is then turned into a wax image, from which a ceramic mould is made for the bronze.) But parts of the model for the statue of Fawcett were 3D printed. The sculptor of Plymouth’s giant actress sent digital files of the shape to a workshop hundreds of miles away. The workshop, Bakers Patterns, then instructed a machine to carve the model out of foam.

F → 41. → 42. → 43. → G → 44. → 45.

Part C

Directions:

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

46. After cancelling last year’s Nobel Prize in literature because of a high-profile scandal in its ranks, the Swedish Academy is making up for lost ground by awarding two this year. The former permanent secretary, Sara Danius, suggested, the prize for 2018 should have been left as a gap in the record, as an acknowledgment of the scandal.

Since last year’s complete failure, oceans of ink have been spilled debating whether the secretive Academy is in any fit state to remain the world’s premier arbiter on world literature. 47. In response to the criticisms, the Nobel Foundation has removed the Academy of most of the key figures in the scandal, and brought in five independent members to help the prize committee in its decision-making. But, they are a sideshow to the central question: do we actually need a Nobel prize in literature any more?

48. Like them or not, the Nobels have a historic status, and to take literature out of the family leaving medicine, chemistry, economics, physics and peace, would be to create a fracture line with symbolism far bigger and more important than the money involved. Canny old arms manufacturer that he was, Nobel knew what he was doing when he gave literature equal standing with peace and science. It plays a critical role in the ethical ecology.

In our increasingly bewildering universe, literature also imagines into being things that are later proved to exist: just look at the relationship between science fiction and the frontiers of physics. 49. The physicist James Kakalios even wrote a book called *The Physics of Superheroes*, in which he argued that writers of comics in the 1930s beat future generations of quantum physicists to the conceptual breakthroughs that are now keeping us in CDs. Great scientists have always recognized this phenomenon. The Hungarian mathematician George Pólya went so far as to enshrine it in his inventor’s paradox, which noted that progress was often based on a vision of things beyond those immediately present.

Science fiction has not often been rewarded by the Swedish Academy; for critics this is one of the oversights. But, to invert the inventor’s paradox, you can’t fix something if it no longer exists. 50. The world needs literature, and literature needs to be seen and cherished and even—just occasionally—given a really big pat on the back to demonstrate that we still know it matters.

Section III Writing

Part A

Directions:

Write a letter to an express company for its poor service.

You should write about 100 words neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

Part B

Directions:

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

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



逆风有利于飞翔

答案详解

Section I Use of English

总体分析

本文节选自 *Reader's Digest* (《读者文摘》), 原文标题为 *Here's Why You Should Stop Charging Your Phone in Your Car* (这就是为什么你应该停止在车里给手机充电)。本文主要讲述通过汽车 USB 接口给手机充电能是个大错误。第一段首先提出论点: 在长途旅行或上下班途中给苹果手机充电可能是个大错误。第二至五段说明了原因。

恋练词汇

be stuck in 卡住, 动弹不得

plug v. 插入; 接插头

stall v. (使) 熄火; 抛锚

spike n. 猛增; 急升

component n. 零件; 组成部分

drain v. 耗尽 (资源、资金等)

a big deal 大事

spell v. 招致 (通常指坏事)

for starters 首先; 从……开始 (等于 as a starter)

malfunctioning a. 出故障的

surge n. (电) 浪涌; 骤强

on the rare occasion 偶尔; 几乎不

draw v. 汲取 (水、能源等)

试题解析

1. A. dealt (in) 经营, 买卖

C. engaged (in) 从事于; 参加

B. stuck (in) 卡住, 动弹不得

D. involved (in) 涉及; 卷入

【答案解析】B。考查固定搭配。be stuck in 表示“(在某物中)卡住, 动弹不得”, 根据原文, 无论是在长途旅行, 还是在日常通勤交通 _____ 之时, be stuck in traffic 表示“堵在路上”, 符合文章语境, B 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项 dealt “经营, 买卖”、C 项 engaged “从事于; 参加”、D 项 involved “涉及; 卷入”入原文后动宾搭配均不当, 故排除。

2. A. spell 招致 (通常指坏事)

C. represent 展现; 描述

B. mislead 将……引入歧途, 误导

D. shield 保护, 保卫

【答案解析】A。考查动词辨析。根据原文, 苹果手机电池电量不足可能会给无聊的司机 _____ 灾难。spell 意为“招致 (通常指坏事)”, 可构成 spell sth. for sb. 的用法, 符合原文语义, 故 A 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】B 项 mislead 的宾语一般是人; C 项 represent 可构成 represent sth. as sth. 的搭配, 不与介词 for 搭配; D 项 shield 可构成 shield sb./sth. from sb./sth. 的搭配, 同样不与介词 for 搭配。故均排除。

3. A. effortless 不费力的

C. harmless 无害的

B. habitual 习惯性的

D. dubious 可疑的

【答案解析】C。考查形容词辨析。根据原文, 把手机插到汽车的 USB 接口上充电似乎是 _____。接着后文用 But 转折指出, 在上下班途中给苹果手机充电可能是个大错误。空格处与转折处的语义相反, 以空格处应为 a big mistake 的反义词, C 项 harmless (无害的) 符合文义, 是正确答案。

【干扰排除】其余三项均不能与 a big mistake 构成反义, 故排除。

4. A. since 自从; 因为

B. unless 除非

C. lest 唯恐; 以免

D. whereas 然而; 但是

【答案解析】B。考查逻辑关系。根据原文, 但 _____ 你走投无路, 否则在上下班途中给苹果手机充电是个大错误。也就是说, 在你走投无路的情况下, 可以在上下班途中给苹果手机充电, unless 可以引导条件句, 代入后符合原文语义, 故 B 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】其余三项代入后语义不当, 故均排除。

5. A. drivers 司机

B. beginners 初学者

C. researchers 研究人员

D. starters 发起者

【答案解析】D。考查固定搭配。for starters 为固定用法, 相当于 as a starter, 意为“首先; 从……开始”该句表示作者开始解释说明为什么用汽车 USB 接口给手机充电可能是个大错误, for starters (首先) 符合文意, 故 D 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】其余三项均不能与 for 构成固定用法来表示解释说明等, 故排除。

6. A. For example 例如

B. In effect 事实上

C. As a result 结果; 因此

D. In a sense 在某种意义上

【答案解析】C。考查逻辑关系。空格处上句指出, 车上的 USB 接口提供的电量可能比手机真正需要充的电量要少。下文为 _____, 你的手机充电时可能会死机, 或者更糟。上句与下文显然为因果关系, 因此 C 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】其余三项均不能表示因果关系, 故排除。

7. A. barely 勉强; 几乎不

B. rarely 罕有; 很少

C. particularly 特别; 尤其

D. definitely 当然; 确实

【答案解析】A。考查副词辨析。根据原文, 你的手机充电时可能会死机, 或者更糟——根本 _____ 充比死机更糟糕的是几乎充不了电, barely 相当于 almost not, 用在此处符合语境, 因此是正确答案。

【干扰排除】B 项 rarely 侧重说明某事物少见、罕有, 用在此处不当; C 项和 D 项代入后语义均不当, 均排除。

8. A. discern 觉察出; 识别

B. notice 注意到; 意识到

C. undertake 承担; 从事

D. neglect 忽略; 忽视

【答案解析】B。考查动词辨析。根据原文, 布拉德·尼科尔斯说: “很多人可能会 _____, 在他们下回家的 30 到 60 分钟的通勤时间里, 他们的手机充的电很少。”空格后是对本句中出现的现象进行的解释。该现象应该是人们比较熟知的, 如此才有被解释说明的意义, B 项 notice (注意到) 代入文中语义得是正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项 discern (觉察出) 通常指“(仔细思考之后) 觉察出, 弄清楚或(费劲地) 看出, 辨认”, 与本题语境不符; C 项代入原文后语义不通顺; D 项代入后语义与下文不符。故均排除。

9. A. progress 进展; 进程

B. rule 规则; 规章

C. dilemma 窘境; 进退两难

D. fact 事实, 真相

【答案解析】D。考查名词辨析。根据原文, 这主要是因为手机消耗的电量比汽车充电器 _____ 要多这 _____。手机消耗的电量比汽车充电器 _____ 要多是当前一个客观事实, 用于解释上文大多数人注目的那一现象, 因此 D 项 fact 为正确答案。

【干扰排除】手机消耗的电量比汽车充电器 _____ 要多并非是一种进展或进程, 也不是一种规章制度, A 项和 B 项排除。C 项 dilemma 通常指在同重要的事情之间做出艰难的选择, 与文章语境不符。

10. A. releasing 解放; 释放

B. emitting 发出; 散发

C. supplying 供给, 提供

D. conveying 表达, 传递

【答案解析】C。考查动词辨析。根据原文，这主要是因为手机消耗的电量比汽车充电器 _____ 要多这一事实。本文讲的是利用汽车 USB 接口充电可能是个大错误，显然汽车充电器是用来给手机提供电量 supplying (供给，提供) 符合语境，因此 C 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项 releasing 可表示“解放或释放人或动物；释放气体等”，与文章语境不符。emitting 表示“发出；散发 (热、光、气体或气味) 或发出 (声音或噪声)”，同样与文章语境不符。conveying 表示“表达，传递 (思想、感情等)”，与文章语境不符。

11. A. inconsistent 不稳定的；时好时坏的 B. incomparable 无可比拟的
C. infinite 无限的；无穷尽的 D. intense 强烈的

【答案解析】A。考查形容词辨析。根据原文，充电器出现故障或损坏，可能会给设备提供 _____ 能。充电器出现故障或损坏时提供的电能应该是不稳定的，A 项 inconsistent 符合文义，是正确答案。

【干扰排除】B 项 incomparable (无可比拟的)，搭配不当。C 项 infinite (无限的；无穷尽的)，显然符合常识与逻辑。D 项 intense (强烈的)，多用于形容感情或意见，与本文语境不符。

12. A. at 在 (某处) B. in 在……内
C. from 从……起，始于 D. to 到；向

【答案解析】B。考查固定搭配。根据原文，充电器出现故障或损坏，可能会给设备提供不稳定的电 _____ 电能突然激增，这可能会导致设备过热。result in 表示“导致；引起；造成”，是固定搭配，此处语义通顺，是正确答案。

【干扰排除】result 不与 A 项 at 和 D 项 to 构成固定搭配，故排除。result from 后面接的是引起某事物的原因，C 项可排除。

13. A. ingredients 原料；要素 B. components 零件；组成部分
C. decorations 装饰，装潢 D. structures 结构；构造

【答案解析】B。考查名词辨析。根据原文，(电能) 突然激增或浪涌可能会导致设备过热，对 _____ 造成损害。B 项 components 表示“(机器等的) 零件；组成部分”，设备过热对设备的内部零件造成损害是正常现象，因此 B 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项 ingredients 表示“(尤指烹饪) 原料；(成功的) 要素”，与本文语境不符。decorations 表示“(房屋内部的) 装饰，装潢”，可排除。设备过热与设备的内部构造无直接联系，D 项可排除。

14. A. ratio 比率；比例 B. condition 状态；状况
C. context 背景，环境 D. occasion 机会；时机

【答案解析】D。考查固定搭配。on the rare occasion 为固定用法，表示“偶尔；在很少情况下”，文中后，空格处句子大意为偶尔会毁坏 (整个) 设备。D 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】其余三项均不能与 on the rare... 构成固定搭配，故排除。

15. A. drain 耗尽 B. diffuse 扩散，弥漫
C. deposit 存储；放置 D. disclose 透露；泄露

【答案解析】A。考查动词辨析。根据原文，在路上给手机充电也会 _____ 汽车的电池。下文对本行举例说明，在汽车熄火的状态下，仍然开着收音机，那么该设备在充电时将从你汽车的电池中获取电 _____ 空格处应与从汽车的电池中获取电量同义，A 项 drain 表示“耗尽 (资源、资金)”，用在此处符合语义，是正确答案。

【干扰排除】其余三项代入文中后，语义均不通顺，可排除。

16. A. that B. whether 是否
C. where (在) ……的地方 D. although 虽然