

考 研 英 语

轻 巧 过 关

真题详解与题源预测

于春艳 胡大元 张迪雅 / 编著

2022

英语（一）突破版

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考研英语真题重考的可能性较低，但考查的词、短语、句子、考点以及选项设计规律基本不变，所以彻底弄清历年真题，斩获英语高分不再是难题。本书从多个角度对真题进行细致、透彻的分析，力求呈现高效的解题方法；从考生复习备考的角度出发，帮助考生理清答题思路，化繁为简，真正做到高效实用。

1. 真题实训，还原真题原貌

2012—2021年十年的真题，为考生全面展现考试的命题规律和趋势，使考生了解试题特点，扫除复习盲点，做到有的放矢。

2. 详解精析，掌握解题技巧

【完形填空】

完形填空（10分）每年的平均分不是很高，对多数考生来说是食之无味又弃之可惜的部分。针对这样的问题，本书从命题分析、文章大意、结构剖析、答案精讲、难句剖析及全文翻译六个部分对完形填空真题进行解析，整体分析文章出处、命题方向与考点特点，并从语法、语意等多个角度提供解题思路，详解详析，排除干扰项，悉心为考生剖析难句，并提供全文翻译。

【阅读理解】

阅读理解（60分）分为阅读理解A（4篇）+阅读理解B（新题型）+阅读理解C（英译汉）三部分。阅读理解从命题分析、文章大意、结构剖析、考点提炼/译点精析、难句剖析及全文翻译等角度进行精解，帮助考生扫清理解障碍。阅读理解A和阅读理解B通过命题分析、文章大意和结构剖析帮助考生整理、理解阅读篇目的逻辑脉络，而考点提炼帮助考生准确定位答案线索，透析解题思路；同时给出的文章全文翻译和长难句剖析，帮助考生准确理解文意，切实提高答题效率。阅读理解C（翻译）不仅给出优质译文，而且利用“难句剖析”对句子成分进行了图解分析，并从语用功能的角度分析翻译难点，帮助考生真正提高翻译技巧。

【写作】

本书的写作部分分别从大、小作文的试题特点剖析、精彩范文、亮点词语、亮点句式等层面对考生进行细致的辅导，同时还总结出范文中的亮点词语和亮点句式，帮助考生透彻研读历年真题，揭示写作高分秘籍，迅速提高写作实力。

3. 预测密卷，选取最新题源

本书除了真题精讲外，还有冲刺预测密卷（共3套）。“冲刺预测密卷”的选材多源自国外知名英语报刊或书籍，且为最新素材，这与历年考研真题选材保持一致；“冲刺预测密卷”的所有设题均严格参照真题考点的出现频次、分布规律及难易程度而命制，并完全保留真题精解的模式，可供考生考前自测，检验备考成果。

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2021年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)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)

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problems. It 1 in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then 2 starts to slowly decline as we age. But 3 aging is inevitable, scientists are finding out that certain changes in brain function may not be.

One study found that muscle loss and the 4 of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. This suggests the 5 that lifestyle factors might help prevent or 6 this type of decline.

The researchers looked at data that 7 measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle-to-older-aged men and women and 8 that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. They found that middle-aged people 9 higher measures of abdominal fat 10 worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years 11.

For women, the association may be 12 to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be 13. It is hoped that future studies could 14 these differences and perhaps lead to different 15 for men and women.

16 there are steps you can 17 to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental 18. The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your 19 of aerobic exercise and following Mediterranean-style 20 that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] pauses | [B] return | [C] peaks | [D] fades |
| 2. [A] alternatively | [B] formally | [C] accidentally | [D] generally |
| 3. [A] while | [B] since | [C] once | [D] until |
| 4. [A] detection | [B] accumulation | [C] consumption | [D] separation |
| 5. [A] possibility | [B] decision | [C] goal | [D] requirement |
| 6. [A] delay | [B] ensure | [C] seek | [D] utilize |
| 7. [A] modified | [B] supported | [C] included | [D] predicted |
| 8. [A] devoted | [B] compared | [C] converted | [D] applied |
| 9. [A] with | [B] above | [C] by | [D] against |
| 10. [A] lived | [B] managed | [C] scored | [D] played |
| 11. [A] ran out | [B] set off | [C] drew in | [D] went by |
| 12. [A] superior | [B] attributable | [C] parallel | [D] resistant |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 13. [A] restored | [B] isolated | [C] involved | [D] controlled |
| 14. [A] alter | [B] spread | [C] remove | [D] explain |
| 15. [A] compensations | [B] symptoms | [C] demands | [D] treatments |
| 16. [A] Likewise | [B] Meanwhile | [C] Therefore | [D] Instead |
| 17. [A] change | [B] watch | [C] count | [D] take |
| 18. [A] well-being | [B] process | [C] formation | [D] coordination |
| 19. [A] level | [B] love | [C] knowledge | [D] space |
| 20. [A] design | [B] routine | [C] diet | [D] prescription |

✿ 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

How can Britain's train operators possibly justify yet another increase rail passenger fares? It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of traveling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. This year's rise, an average of 2.7 percent, maybe a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general tax payer. Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidize the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey? Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years. It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel. The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions. However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate. This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain's railways. Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services punctuated by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently.

The threat of nationalization may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.

21. The author holds that this year's increase in rail passengers fares _____.
 [A] has kept pace with inflation [B] is a big surprise to commuters
 [C] remains an unreasonable measure [D] will ease train operation's burden
22. The stockbroker in Paragraph 2 is used to stand for _____.
 [A] rail travellers. [B] car drivers. [C] local investors. [D] ordinary taxpayers.
23. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that train operators _____.
 [A] have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes
 [B] have failed to provide an adequate service
 [C] are offering compensations to commuters
 [D] are trying to repair relations with the unions
24. If unable to calm down passengers, the railway may have to face _____.
 [A] the loss of investment [B] the collapse of operations
 [C] a reduction of revenue [D] a change of ownership
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
 [A] Who Are to Blame for the Strikes? [B] Constant Complaining Doesn't Work.
 [C] Can Nationalization Bring Hope? [D] Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable.

Text 2

Last year marked the third year in a row that Indonesia's bleak rate of deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country's antipoverty program.

In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular medical care. Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. They are already used in dozens of countries worldwide. In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

But CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment. In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

That's because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect. The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view. There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

Such programs do not have to negatively affect the environment, though. Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012 —

and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. How do we explain this trend?

During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long: the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs. The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so an on-committal blank stare became the norm.

But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous. Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile.

One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. "Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth," ran one popular Victorian maxim, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene. A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular 'pearly whites' was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened teeth) lacked class: drunks, tramps and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons. Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be "nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever."

31. According to Paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter
- [A] illustrated the development of Victorian photography.
 - [B] highlighted social media's role in Victorian studies.
 - [C] re-evaluated the Victorians notion of public image.
 - [D] changed people's impression of the Victorians.
32. What does the author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected?
- [A] They are rare among photographs of that age.
 - [B] They show effects of different exposure times.
 - [C] They mirror 19th-century social conventions.
 - [D] They are in popular use among historians.
33. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s?
- [A] their inherent social sensitiveness
 - [B] their tension before the camera
 - [C] their unhealthy dental condition
 - [D] their distrust of new inventions
34. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was _____.
- [A] a thought-provoking idea.
 - [B] a misguided attitude.
 - [C] a controversial view.
 - [D] a deep-root belief.
35. Which of the following questions does the text answer?
- [A] Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?

- [B] Why did the Victorians start to view photographs differently?
- [C] What made photography develop slowly in the Victorian period?
- [D] How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm?

Text 4

From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals. That's why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the internet.

Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill — in part because of push-back from broadband providers, anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts. A federal appeals court weighed in again. Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight. At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017. The Republican penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favors its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV. Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals' streaming services but not their own.

On Tuesday, the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order deregulating broadband providers, citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory move. But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that “the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service, and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to avoid trapping internet regulations in technological anachronism.”

In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC's attempt to block all state rules on net neutrality, while preserving the commission's power to prompt individual going on between the Justice Department and California, which enacted a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC's abdication.

The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.

36. There has long been concern that broadband provides would _____.

- [A] bring web-based firms under control
- [B] show partiality in treating clients
- [C] slow down the traffic on their network
- [D] intensify competition with their rivals

37. Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC _____.
- [A] takes an anti-regulatory stance [B] sticks to an out-of-date order
[C] has issued a special resolution [D] has allowed the states to intervene
38. What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3?
- [A] It protects against unfair competition. [B] It engages in anti-competitive practices.
[C] It is under the FCC's investigation. [D] It is in pursuit of quality service.
39. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision _____.
- [A] focuses on trivialities [B] conveys an ambiguous message
[C] is out of touch with reality [D] is at odds with its earlier rulings
40. What does the author argue in the last paragraph?
- [A] Broadband providers' rights should be protected.
[B] The FCC should be put under strict supervision.
[C] Rules need to be set to diversify online services.
[D] Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.

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)

In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence (AI) is typically depicted as something sinister that will upend our way of life. When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. Here are a few other ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees:

Better hiring practices

Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions. "There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does," says Pedro Domingos, author of *The Master Algorithm: How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World* and a computer science professor at the University of Washington. In addition, "(41) _____" One company that's doing this is called Blendoor. It uses analytics to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process.

More effective marketing

Some AI software can analyze and optimize marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue. (42) _____ These are "tools that help people use data, not a

replacement for people,” says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

Saving customers money

Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk. Domingos says, “(43) _____”

Improved accuracy

“Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics, which makes data more valuable,” says Winston. It “helps people make smarter decisions.” (44) _____

Protecting and maintaining infrastructure

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. “If they fail first and then you fix them, it’s very expensive,” says Domingos. “(45) _____”

[A] AI replaces the boring parts of your job. If you’re doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn’t have time for.

[B] There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

[C] One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.

[D] We’re also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

[E] You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it’s useful for employees to go to.

[F] AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

[G] Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost the company money.

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)

World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. (46) Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly

constant at 3%-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war. But after the war, great social and political changes arising out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education. (47) And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war. These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though unevenly) during the 1970s and 1980s.

The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems. There was first the rate of growth: (48) in many counties of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions. And third, growth was reflected in changes in the proportion of the relevant age group enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake. For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization. When a faculty or department grows from, say, five to 20 members within three or four years, (49) and when the new staff predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty. And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution — this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan. (50) High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with the empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well.

✿ Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China. Write him/her an email to make some suggestions.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the email. Use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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



试题解析

* Section I Use of English

主题	流体智力的变化与生活方式有关来源	来源	/
题目	/		

命题分析

本文整体难度不大,句式较为简单,词汇难度适中,结构清晰易懂。作为一篇典型的议论文,文章结构整体符合议论文写作特点,即提出观点—进行论证—分析原因—给出建议。

文章大意

本文提出流体智力会随着年龄发生变化,并受到生活方式的影响。作者用实验论证了肌肉越少或者脂肪堆积越多,流体智力越低的论点,并试图探究原因。研究者发现,对于男性和女性来说,引发的原因并不一致。最后作者提出解决办法,即保持良好的生活方式有利于减少脂肪堆积和流体智力降低。

结构剖析

流体智力的变化与生活方式有关	提出论点	第一段	流体智力随着我们的年龄发生变化
		第二段	生活方式因素可影响流体智力
	给出论据	第三段	实验论证了肌肉减少越多或者脂肪堆积越多,流体智力越低
		第四段	女性脂肪过多可能导致免疫系统变化,从而影响流体智力;男性则并非免疫系统的原因
提出建议	第五段	遵循健康的生活方式有利于减少脂肪堆积	

答案精讲

- C** 此题是 peak 做动词,表示“到达顶峰”。短语为 peak in+ 时间段。其他几个选项表示暂停或者消退,均与原文不符。
- D** 根据前后文可知,流体智力的变化发展是一般性的客观规律,有普遍性,因此选择 generally (通常来说)。选项 [A] alternatively (二选一), [B] formally (官方的), [C] accidentally (偶然地),均不符合题意。
- A** 此处考查连词的使用。while 表示“虽然,但是”。根据上下文可知,虽然衰老是不可避免的,但大脑功能的某些变化可能并非如此。此处需要一个表示转折的连词,因此选择 [A]。
- B** 此处考查词意辨析和上下文语境。[B] accumulation (积累,与 muscle loss 相对应, body fat 会逐渐堆积。[A] detection (侦查、察觉), [C] consumption (消耗), [D] separation (扩散),均不符合题意。
- A** 此处考查词意辨析和上下文语境。这句话的意思是,肌肉减少与脂肪堆积对流体智力产生的影响表明,生活方式可能对流体智力产生一定的影响。因此选择 [A] possibility。
- A** 此处考查词意辨析。根据上下文可知,此处应该填写 prevent 的同义词, delay (推迟)符合原文。utilize 意为“利用”。
- C** include 意为“包括”, that 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 data,本句大意为“实验数据包括肌肉量和腹部脂肪的测量”。

8. B 此题考查上下文理解。根据前文可知，实验研究人员在观看了实验数据后，将实验数据进行了对比研究，引出本题选项 [B] compared。[A] devoted (献身于)，[C] converted (转变)，[D] applied (应用)，均与题意不符。

9. A 此题考查介词的使用。with (具有) 修饰前面的 people，意思是“腹部脂肪含量较高的中年人”，符合题意。against (反对)，搭配一般为 protect against 或 fight against。

10. C 此题为词意辨析题。score (得分) 用作动词。根据上下文可知，腹部脂肪含量较高的中年人，流体智力得分低。其他选项均不符合。

11. D 此处考查词语搭配。[D] went by (时间流逝)，[A] ran out (用光)，如 We are running out of water. (我们把水用完了) [B] set off (出发)，[C] drew in (进站)，如 The train drew in. (火车徐徐进站)。

12. B 本题考查短语搭配。[B] attributable (原因)，常用短语为 be attributable to (归因于)。[A] superior to (优先于)，[C] parallel to (与……平行)，[D] resistant to (对……有抵抗力的)。

13. C 此题考查动词使用。[C] be involved (参与，涉及)。其他选项均不符合题意：be isolated (被孤立的)；be restored (被修复的)；be controlled (被控制的)。

14. D 根据上下文语境可知，作者希望未来的研究可以解释男女的差异性。因此选择 explain。

15. D 此题考查词语辨析。treatments (治疗)，符合题意。作者希望男女之间免疫系统差异带来的影响可为寻找不同的治疗方法有帮助。[A] compensations (补偿)，[B] symptoms (症状)，[C] demands (需求)，均不符合原文。

16. B 此题考查逻辑词使用。根据上下文可知，此处与上段的逻辑关系为递进，即除了上述讨论的治疗可能性外，我们还可以采取其他方式。因此选择 [B] (Meanwhile)。[A] Likewise (类似地)，[C] Therefore (所以)，表示因果关系，[D] Instead (相反)。

17. D 此处考查短语使用。take steps to do sth. (采取措施去做某事)。

18. A 此题考查短语积累。[A] well-being (健康)，如 physical well-being (身体健康)，mental well-being (心理健康)。

19. A 此题考查常见搭配。[A] level of aerobic exercise (有氧运动水平)，这与前文 The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches (两种强烈推荐的生活方式) 的提示相一致，level of aerobic exercise (有氧运动水平) 属于生活方式的一种，其他选项均不符合。

20. C 此题考查单词使用。[C] diet (饮食习惯)，如 keep a diet (节食)。本句中 following Mediterranean-style ___ that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods 是提倡人们遵循地中海式饮食习惯，后面的 high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods (高纤维，不吃深加工食品) 提示此处与饮食有关。

难句剖析

The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your level of aerobic exercise and following Mediterranean-style diet that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods.

主句主干 (and) 引导的并列句

The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are...and...

↑ 动名词作表语 ↑

maintaining or increasing your level of aerobic exercise

following Mediterranean-style diet