

2014 年考研英语（一）真题

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)

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember ___1___ we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain ___2___, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." ___3___ seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a (n) ___4___ impact on our professional, social, and personal ___5___.

Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It ___6___ out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental ___7___ can significantly improve our basic cognitive ___8___. Thinking is essentially a ___9___ of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to ___10___ in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. ___11___, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate ___12___ mental effort.

Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step ___13___ and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental ___14___.

The Web-based program ___15___ you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps ___16___ of your progress and provides detailed feedback ___17___ your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it ___18___ modifies and enhances the games you play to ___19___ on the strengths you are developing—much like a(n) ___20___ exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A]where | [B]when | [C]that | [D]why |
| 2. [A]improves | [B]fades | [C]recovers | [D]collapses |
| 3. [A]If | [B]Unless | [C]Once | [D]While |
| 4. [A]uneven | [B]limited | [C]damaging | [D]obscure |
| 5. [A]wellbeing | [B]environment | [C]relationship | [D]outlook |
| 6. [A]turns | [B]finds | [C]points | [D]figures |
| 7. [A]roundabouts | [B]responses | [C]workouts | [D]associations |
| 8. [A]genre | [B]functions | [C]circumstances | [D]criterion |
| 9. [A]channel | [B]condition | [C]sequence | [D]process |

10. [A]persist [B]believe [C]excel [D]feature
11. [A] Therefore [B] Moreover [C] Otherwise [D] However
12. [A]according to [B]regardless of [C]apart from [D]instead of
13. [A]back [B]further [C]aside [D]around
14. [A]sharpness [B]stability [C]framework [D]flexibility
15. [A]forces [B]reminds [C]hurries [D]allows
16. [A]hold [B]track [C]order [D]pace
17. [A]to [B]with [C]for [D]on
18. [A]irregularly [B]habitually [C]constantly [D]unusually
19. [A]carry [B]put [C]build [D]take
20. [A]risky [B]effective [C]idle [D]familiar

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

In order to "change lives for the better" and reduce "dependency", George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the "upfront work search" scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit —and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's allowance. "Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on," he claimed. "We're doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster." Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with "reforms" to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for "fundamental fairness"— protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

Losing a job is hurting: you don't skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to

feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency — permanent dependency if you can get it — supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase "jobseeker's allowance" is about redefining the unemployed as a "jobseeker" who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited "allowance," conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

21. George Osborne's scheme was intended to

- [A] provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits.
- [B] encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking.
- [C] motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily.
- [D] guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits.

22. The phrase, "to sign on" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means

- [A] to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre.
- [B] to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance.
- [C] to register for an allowance from the government.
- [D] to attend a governmental job-training program.

23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

- [A] A desire to secure a better life for all.
- [B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed.
- [C] An urge to be generous to the claimants.
- [D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.

24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel

- [A] uneasy
- [B] enraged.
- [C] insulted.
- [D] guilty.

25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

- [A] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.
- [B] Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.
- [C] The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.

[D] Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.

Text 2

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and that they have to work fearsomely hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

26. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to

[A] the growing demand from clients.

[B] the increasing pressure of inflation.

- [C] the prospect of working in big firms.
[D] the attraction of financial rewards.
27. Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states?
- [A] Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies.
[B] Admissions approval from the bar association.
[C] Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major.
[D] Receiving training by professional associations.
28. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from
- [A] lawyers' and clients' strong resistance.
[B] the rigid bodies governing the profession.
[C] the stern exam for would-be lawyers.
[D] non-professionals' sharp criticism.
29. The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it
- [A] bans outsiders' involvement in the profession.
[B] keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares.
[C] aggravates the ethical situation in the trade.
[D] prevents lawyers from gaining due profits.
30. In this text, the author mainly discusses
- [A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes.
[B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America.
[C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it.
[D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education.

Text 3

The US\$3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in *Nature* discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

What's not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels. The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the

achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

As *Nature* has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes—both new and old—are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism—that is the culture of research, after all—but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

31. The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as

- [A] a symbol of the entrepreneurs' wealth.
- [B] a possible replacement of the Nobel Prizes.
- [C] an example of bankers' investments.
- [D] a handsome reward for researchers.

32. The critics think that the new awards will most benefit

- [A] the profit-oriented scientists.
- [B] the founders of the new awards.
- [C] the achievement-based system.
- [D] peer-review-led research.

33. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves

- [A] controversies over the recipients' status.
- [B] the joint effort of modern researchers.
- [C] legitimate concerns over the new prizes.
- [D] the demonstration of research findings.

34. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobels?

- [A] Their endurance has done justice to them.
- [B] Their legitimacy has long been in dispute.

[C] They are the most representative honor.

[D] History has never cast doubt on them.

35. The author believes that the now awards are

[A] acceptable despite the criticism.

[B] harmful to the culture of research.

[C] subject to undesirable changes.

[D] unworthy of public attention.

Text 4

"The Heart of the Matter," the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others" to "maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education." In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission's 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

Unfortunately, despite 2½ years in the making, "The Heart of the Matter" never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities. The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing "progressive," or left-liberal propaganda.

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets and self-reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report?

- [A] Critical
- [B] Appreciative
- [C] Contemptuous
- [D] Tolerant

37. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to

- [A] retain people's interest in liberal education
- [B] define the government's role in education
- [C] keep a leading position in liberal education
- [D] safeguard individuals' rights to education

38. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests

- [A] an exclusive study of American history
- [B] a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects
- [C] the application of emerging technologies
- [D] funding for the study of foreign languages

39. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are

- [A] supportive of free markets
- [B] cautious about intellectual investigation
- [C] conservative about public policy
- [D] biased against classical liberal ideas

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

- [A] Ways to Grasp "The Heart of the Matter"
- [B] Illiberal Education and "The Heart of the Matter"
- [C] The AAAS's Contribution to Liberal Education
- [D] Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

Part B

Directions:

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

[A] Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable—for example, the Parthenon in Athens, Greece, the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England. But these sites are exceptions to the norm. Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident. Olduvai Gorge, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found by a butterfly hunter who literally fell into its deep valley in 1911. Thousands of Aztec artifacts came to light during the digging of the Mexico City subway in the 1970s.

[B] In another case, American archaeologists Rene Million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacan in the Valley of Mexico near what is now Mexico City. At its peak around AD 600, this city was one of the largest human settlements in the world. The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.

[C] How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground? Typically, they survey and sample (make test excavations on) large areas of terrain to determine where excavation will yield useful information. Surveys and test samples have also become important for understanding the larger landscapes that contain archaeological sites.

[D] Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copan, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural villages and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot. The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city changed dramatically between AD 500 and 850, when Copan collapsed.

[E] To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of high-technology tools and techniques. Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging. Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.

[F] Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. Such searches can take years. British archaeologist Howard Carter knew that the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the Kings for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans combed antique dealers' stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC. Evans's interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knossós) on the island of Crete, in 1900.

[G] Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. Most ground surveys involve a lot of walking, looking for surface clues such as small fragments of pottery. They often include a certain amount of digging to test for buried materials at selected points across a landscape. Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detectors. Archaeologists commonly use computers to map sites and the landscapes around sites. Two and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations, illustrating how sites look, and presenting the results of archaeological research.

41. _____ → A → 42. _____ → E → 43. _____ → 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)

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. (46)It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. (47)By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. (48)Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an intense crescendo and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society. (49)Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence. For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation. It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word. (50)One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write a letter of about 100 words to the president of your university, suggesting how to improve students' physical condition.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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



Section I Use of English

1. [标准答案] [A]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和连词辨析

[选项分析] 本题考查连词。根据上下文意思，首先可以排除[B][C][D]。这句话中 *where* 引导一个状语从句，主要是说记不清把钥匙放在哪里了。

2. [标准答案] [B]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和动词辨析

[选项分析] As the brain 2 we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments" 这句话的意思是“由于大脑 2 我们称这些现象为“瞬间性老年痴呆”，由此可以排除[A] 和 [C]。[D] *collapse* 意为：使倒塌，使崩溃，不符合题意。*fades* 考察熟词僻意，通常意思为褪色，逝去。还有衰老的意思，这里就考察是衰老的意思。从前文可以看出，文章讲的是随着年龄增长，大脑衰老。所以选[B]

3. [标准答案] [D]

[考点分析] 逻辑衔接题

[选项分析] [A] *if* 表示假设“如果”。[B] *Unless* “除非，如果不”。[C] *Once* “一旦”。[D] *While*，“虽然，然而”表转折。这句话的意思是虽然表面上看起来没什么，但是危害很大，前后为转折关系，所以选 D。

4. [标准答案] [C]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 这四个选项均为形容词，[A] 表示“不均匀”，[B] 表示“有限的”，[C] 表示“有破坏性的，损坏的”，[D] 表示“模糊的，晦涩的”。这句话意思是这种精神专注力的缺失会给我们带来……的影响。根据上下文的意思，可以排除 [A] 和 [D]。而“有限的影响”显然不足以表达危害的严重性，故可以排除[B] 选项。[C] “带来有害的影响”最符合作者意图。

5. [标准答案] [A]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和名词辨析

[选项分析] 本句话含义是这种精神能专注力的缺失会给我们的职业、社交还有个人……带来有害的影响。[A] *wellbeing* “幸福”。[B] *environment* “环境”。[C] *relationship* “关系”。[D] *outlook* “展望”。*and* 连接若干名词，这些名词应该为同一类，职业、社交都是和个人相关，排除[B] 和[D]，[C] *personal relationship* 就是 *social* 的意思，不能重复，选择[A]，个人幸福。

6. [标准答案] [A]

[考点分析] 固定搭配

[选项分析] [A] it turns out that “原来，其实，”。[B]it finds out that“发现”。[C] it points out that“指出”。[D] it figures out that“发现”。It 代表神经科学，这句话的意思是越来越多的精神学家们都表示，大脑其实跟肌肉一样需要练习运动。这里给出的是神经科学的结论，因此选择 it turns out that。

7. [标准答案] [C]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和名词辨析

[选项分析] 这四个选项均为名词。[A] roundabouts 迂回路线。[B]responses 回应。[C]workouts 锻炼，练习。[D]associations 协会。[C]workouts 锻炼，练习与前文出现的 exercise 都有“锻炼，练习”的意思，近义词复现，所以选[C]

8. [标准答案] [B]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和名词辨析

[选项分析] 这四个选项均为名词。[A]genre 类型，种类。[B]functions 功能。[C]circumstances 情况，环境。[D]criterion 批评判断的标准、准则。这句话的意思是正确的智力运动能极大地提高我们最基本的认知功能，根据语义，选择[B]functions 功能。

9. [标准答案] [D]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和名词辨析

[选项分析] 这四个选项均为名词。[A] channel 通道，频道。[B]condition 条件。[C]sequence 顺序，序列。[D]process 过程，步骤。根据常识，思考是一个过程，并且通过脑神经相互接触来完成，其他选项表示渠道、序列、条件，均不符合常识。因此正确答案是表示过程的[D]选项。这句话的意思是思考是大脑神经连接必要的过程。

10. [标准答案] [C]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和动词辨析

[选项分析] 这四个选项均为动词。[A] persist 坚持。[B] believe 相信。[C] excel 超过。[D] feature 特色。本句句意，在某种程度来讲，我们在进行神经连接(直接影响人的聪明程度)方面的特殊能力是与生俱来的。excel 有超过擅长的意思，表示在某个方面出众，放在此处符合题意，因此正确答案为[C]。

11. [标准答案] [D]

[考点分析] 逻辑衔接题

[选项分析] 本题需要的是一个副词，而且位于句首，因此考察的是句关系。通过前后句意义来定答案，前一句强调的是智力是与生俱来的(*inherited*)，而后一句则认为可以通过脑力活动(*mental effort*)会有所增强和波动，两句意义明显相反，故正确答案为[D] *However*。

12. [标准答案] [A]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和短语辨析

[选项分析] 本题并不难，可以理解为：智力可以……脑力活动得到提升或出现波动。**[B]** *regardless of* “不管，不顾”不合逻辑。**[C]** *apart from* “除……之外”也不合适。**[D]** *instead of* “代替”明显不符。故**[A]**为正确答案。

13. [标准答案] [B]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和固定搭配

[选项分析] 本题考察的是固定搭配：**take a step**……，能搭配只有 A 和 C，分别指“采取进一步措施”和“让到一边去”，无论从逻辑上还是从句意上都是 A 符合。

14. [标准答案] [A]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 本题考察的是动宾搭配：**improve and regain sb's mental**……，再根据前文一直在讲如何提高“智力”，因此可以排除 C (框架) 和 B (稳定性)，C (灵活性) 和 D (锋利性，尖锐性) 容易混淆，D 有一定的干扰性，但双比之下，A 更契合前文，故选 A。

15. [标准答案] [D]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 空格所在句的意思是说这个网络程序_____系统地改善你的记忆力和注意力。显然这是在说“大脑训练程序”的功用。D 项 *allows* (允许；使能够) 代入后符合语境和语义，因此为正确答案。

16. [标准答案] [B]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和固定搭配

[选项分析] 空格所在句的意思是说这个培训课程还可以_____学习进度，并且给予详尽的信息反馈。根据语境，空格缺少的词汇意义为跟踪学习进度，分析四个选项，直接排除 A *hold*, C *order*；辨析 B, D 两个选项，与 D 选项的 *pace* 搭配的介词应该为 *with*，即，*keep pace with*，所以排除，B 选项为正确答案，*keep track of* 意思为跟踪。

17. [标准答案] [D]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和介词

[选项分析] 本题考查介词，根据空格前后语境，空格所缺少的介词意义为对你的表现和进步作出详细的反馈，feedback on....., 表示“有关.....的反馈”，为常用搭配，故选 D。

18. [标准答案] [C]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 空格所在句的意思是说更加重要的是，它会_____调整并升级有关训练游戏。通过前后句的语境，所用词汇均为褒义词，所以，从感情色彩方面可以排除 A（不规则地），B（习惯性地）主语应该为人，直接排除。C（不断地，经常地），D（异乎寻常地）代入，发现 C（不断地，经常地）比较符合题意，表示它会不断地调整并升级有关训练游戏。

19. [标准答案] [C]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 空格所在句的意思是说它会经常调整并升级有关训练游戏，以促进脑力_____。本题所缺少的动词需要与介词 on 搭配，A（carry on 执行）；B（put on 穿上，增加）；C（build on 在.....基础上增加/不断发展）；D（take on 呈现）；代入空格发现只有 C 适合，表示促进脑力能力（strengths）不断增强或发展。

20. [标准答案] [B]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 本题涉及不定式作状语，所缺词汇为形容词修饰 exercise routine，根据前后情感一致的逻辑，通过后面的不定式中的关键词 increase 和 vary your muscle use 等信息反推所需词汇为积极正向词汇，直接排除 A（有危险的，有风险的）和 C（懒散的，懒惰的），D（熟悉的）是中性，只有 B（有效的）符合逻辑，故为正确答案。

【全文翻译】

随着许多人步入中年，他们往往开始注意到，他们的记忆力和思维清晰度已不如从前。我们突然想不起来我们刚才放钥匙的时候，或者是一个老朋友的名字，或者是我们曾经喜欢的一个老乐队的名字。由于大脑的反应，我们把这些事件称为“高级时刻”。

表面上看起来是无辜的，这种注意力的丧失可能会对我们的职业、社会和个人产生潜在的影响。

神经科学家，研究神经系统的专家，越来越多地表明其实有很多事情可以做。

结果表明，大脑和我们的肌肉一样需要锻炼，正确的思维方式可以显著提高我们的基本认知能力。思考本质上是一种在大脑中建立联系的过程。在某种程度上，我们在建立驱动智力的联系方面的能力是遗传的。由于这些联系是通过努力和实践建立起来的，科学家们相信智力可以随着智力的努力而扩展

和波动。

现在，一家新的网络公司已经迈出了第一步，开发了第一个“大脑训练项目”，旨在帮助人们提高和恢复他们的智力。这个基于网络的程序可以帮助你系统地提高记忆力和注意力。

这个程序会记录你的进步，并提供详细的反馈，帮助你提高表现。最重要的是，它改变和增强了你所玩的游戏，使你的力量得到发展——就像例行锻炼，需要你增加阻力，改变肌肉的使用。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

文章概括：政府大臣 Gorge Osborne 提出了一个项目帮助失业的人找工作。

21. 答案：B。本道题的关键是 **intended to** 问的是目的，所以我们也应该去寻找体现目的性的词汇，所以在首段首句看到了 **in order to**，则后面的内容即为本题答案，结合后面找工作的内容则选择 B 选项。

22. 答案：C。词义句意题。先根据题干定位到第二段第三行，**to sign on** 前面有一个很明显的 **not**，则我们可以推知，这一定是前面的反义，我们只要读懂前面半部分就可以了，前面说应该 **spend looking for work**，正好和 A 选项相符，所以我们只要选择一个相反的选项即可，再结合上下句意思，则选择 C 选项最合适，意为“登记领取政府津贴”。

23. 答案：D。细节题。本道题的关键是题目中的 **prompted** 和 **chancellor**，根据 **chancellor** 能定位到二段最后一句话：**(what motivated him...)**，该句指出，激励 **chancellor** 制定其计划的是对最基本公平的热情：保护纳税者，控制开支，确保只有最应资助的申请者才能领到补贴。所以 D 项正确。

24. 答案：A。细节题。第三段集中论述了失业带给人们的打击：经济窘迫，心理尴尬，感觉不被需要，失去原有的目标及有序感，无比渴望早日找到工作。可见，失业令人内心惶恐不安，所以 A 项最合适。其它选项表达的意思太强烈或负面。

25. 答案：D。第四段第三、四、五句指出，**Osborne** 的计划完全偏离了英国福利制度“无条件帮助人们度过危机”的原则，使得失业者没有任何权利或保障。可见坐这儿认为救济金不应设为“有条件的”，所以选 D。

【全文翻译】

为了“让生活变得更美好”并减少“依赖”，英国财政大臣乔治·奥斯本(George Osborne)推出了“前期工作搜索”计划。只有当失业者带着简历来到就业中心，注册在线求职，并开始

找工作，他们才有资格获得福利（救济金）——此后他们应该每周而不是每两周报告一次。还有什么比这更合理的呢？

接下来还有更明显的合理性。现在，申请求职者要等七天才能拿到求职者的津贴。“最初的几天应该用来找工作，而不是指望登记（领取救济金），”他声称。“我们做这些事情是因为我们知道，它们帮助人们远离救济，且能帮助那些依靠救济的人更快地找到工作。”帮助？真的吗？乍听之下，这位心系社会的财政大臣正试图让生活变得更美好，他对一个明显具有纵容性的体系进行了“改革”——旧有的体系对新失业者找工作的努力要求太少，而且为懒惰提供补贴。不过我们要明白，真正激励他的是他对“基本公平”的热情——保护纳税人，控制支出，确保只有最值得帮助的申请者才能领到救济金。

失去一份工作是痛苦的：你不会哼着一首歌、蹦蹦跳跳地来到就业中心，为能从慷慨的政府那里获得双倍收入而高兴。失业在经济上是可怕的，在心理上是尴尬的，而且你知道救济是非常少的，而且非常难得到。你现在不被需要，被排除在为你的生活提供目标和结构的工作环境之外。更糟的是，养活自己和家人、支付账单的关键收入已经消失。问问任何一个刚失业的人他们想要什么，答案总是：一份工作。

但在奥斯本看来，你的第一本能是陷入依赖——如果你能得到永久的依赖——得到一个完全准备好纵容你的错误的国家的支持。这就好像 20 年来对求职和福利管理制度进行的更加严格的改革从未发生过一样。

英国福利制度的原则不再是“你可以为自己购买失业保险，并在灾难发生时获得无条件的赔偿。”

甚至连“求职者津贴”一词，都是关于重新定义失业者为“求职者”，他们没有基本权利享受通过缴纳国民保险而获得的福利。相反，申请人会收到一份有时限的“津贴”，条件是积极求职；没有福利和保险，有的只是每周 71.70 英镑，是欧盟补贴最低的国家之一。

Text 2

26. 答案：D。该题是因果细节题，考察细节。首先，根据段落定位原则模糊定位，定位到前几段。其次，再精确定位，题干中有关键词“students”“law”“profession”，回到原文寻找相关信息。第一段未发现相关信息，然后到第二段看到“The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools.”与题干有重合之处，选项 D 是该句的同义替换。A、B、C 三个选项根据原文个别词汇“clients”“inflation”“big-firm”等进行干扰。

27. 答案：C。该题是细节题，考察细节。首先根据段落定位原则定位到第三段。其次，根据题干关键词“the costs of legal education”精确定位到第三段第二句话“One is the excessive costs of a legal education.”问题是“which of the following adds to the costs of legal education”，因此定位句的下一句就是答案，即“There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools accredited by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam.”分析选项可知，选项 C 恰当概况了该句子

的涵义。A 选项利用三段末尾的“This leaves today’s average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts.”进行干扰。B 选项无中生有。D 选项根据四段最后一句出现的“training”个别词汇进行干扰。

28. 答案：B。该题是原因细节题，问来源。首先段落定位原则定位到第四段。其次，根据题干关键词“the reform of the legal system”定位到第二句“Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them.”选项 B 即为该句的同义替换。

29. 答案：A。该题为因果细节题，问原因。根据段落定位原则定位至倒数第二段。其次，题干中出现“the guild-like ownership structure”，精确定位到第二句“Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow.”此外，在该段最后一句提到“...keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.”从而可以得出答案选 A。

30. 答案：C。该题为文章主旨题，考察文章中心。该篇文章属于问题解决型文章，前 5 段均在说美国法律职业存在的问题，最后一段提出了解决措施“allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms’ efficiency.”。因此，该篇属于问题解决型文章，选 C。其他几个选项均为文中的个别细节，以偏概全。

【全文翻译】

在世界各地，律师比其他任何职业的人都更容易引起敌意——除了新闻业。但是很少有地方的客户比美国更有理由抱怨。

在经济危机前的十年里，美国法律服务支出的增长速度是通货膨胀的两倍。最优秀的律师赚得盆满钵满，吸引着越来越多的学生涌入法学院。但大多数法律专业毕业生从未进入大律师事务所工作。相反，他们中的许多人成为了那种妨碍案件的诉讼律师，这使得民事侵权法律体系变成了一场代价高昂的噩梦。

有很多原因造成这种情况。其一是法律教育的成本过高。在美国大多数州，要成为律师只有一条路可走：先在一些不相关的学科上取得四年的本科学位，然后在美国律师协会(American Bar Association)认证的 200 所法学院之一获得三年的法律学位，最后还得花费一笔巨资准备律师资格考试。这使得今天的法学院毕业生除本科债务外，还要背负着 10 万美元的债务。法学院债务意味着他们必须非常努力地工作。

改革这一制度将有利于律师和他们的客户。切实可行的建议已经存在了很长一段时间，但是管理这个行业的国家级机构过于保守，无法实施它们。建议之一是允许人们在本科阶段学习法律。另一个建议是让学生在法学院只上两年后就能参加律师资格考试。如果律师资格考试对一个想成为律师的人来说确实是一场足够严厉的考试，那么应该允许那些能早点参加的人提前参加考试。不需要额外培训的学生便能将他们堆积如山的债务削减三分之一。

法律费用如此之高的另一个原因是该行业类似于行会性质的限制性所有权结构。除哥伦比亚特区外，非律师身份者不可以拥有律师事务所的任何股份。这使得费用高昂，创新缓慢。律师行业内部存在变革的呼

声，但监管机构中反对变革的人士坚称，将外部人士拒之门外，会让律师们免受赚钱的压力，而按照职业道德为客户服务。

事实上，允许非律师拥有律师事务所的股份，通过鼓励律师事务所使用科技以及聘请职业经理人专注于提高律师事务所的效率，可以降低成本，改善对客户的服务。毕竟，其他国家，如澳大利亚和英国，已经开始放宽对其法律行业的限制。美国应该效仿。

Text 3

31. 答案：D。首句开门见山指出 300 万美元奖金的 Fundamental Physics Prize 是个有吸引力的尝试。第二、三句接着说明一系列类似的将近丰厚奖项已经加入诺贝尔奖队列当中。第四句进一步说明 FPP 奖金来源：拥有巨额资产的互联网大鳄。D 项中的 a handsome reward for researchers 是对原文 US \$ 3-million、lucrative awards for researchers 的同义表达。所以，选 D。

32. 答案：B。为细节题。根据题干中的 critics 定位到第三段，可知第二段没有出题，从第三段第二句可以得出本道题的正确选项，who have made their careers in research 即为 B 选项中的 The founders。

33. 答案：B。为细节题。本道题如果从题干中看更像是例证题，但题目中说道 the case involves 即问例子本身，所以为一道细节题。我们在第四段第三句中找到了 Higgs boson，定位到本句可以得知 the Nobel...collaborative nature of modern research---as will as demonstrated by.....即为本道题正确答案。

34. 答案：A。为判断题。此类题型是考试中的一个难点，在题干中提示信息非常少，所以我们需要根据每个选项分别定位。A 选项的 duration 定位到本段最后一句 time。B 选项根据 legitimacy 定位到第一句。C 选项没有提到。D 选项从最后一段可以验证确实是收到了质疑，B 选项和原文不符，可以得知答案为 A。

35. 答案：A。为主旨题。本题属于作者观点，全文的最后一句明确体现了作者的观点，即大方感恩地接纳此类奖项是明智之举 (It is wise to...)。故选 A。

【全文翻译】

正如亚历山大·波利亚科夫(Alexander Polyakov)今年 3 月领取本年度诺贝尔物理学奖时所说，300 万美元的基础物理学奖确实是一个有趣的尝试。而且它远不是同类奖项中的唯一。正如《自然》杂志上的一篇专题文章所讨论的那样，近年来，一系列为研究人员设立的利润丰厚的奖项加入了诺贝尔奖的行列。许多奖项，比如基础物理学奖，都是由互联网企业家的巨额银行存款资助的。据说，这些捐助者在他们选择的领域取得了成功，他们希望利用他们的财富吸引人们关注对那些在科学上取得成功的人士。

(既然如此，)有什么理由不喜欢的？根据新闻特刊中引用的几位科学家的说法，不喜欢的理由

相当多。正如一句老话所说，你无法买到等级，而这些新贵企业家也无法买到诺贝尔奖的声望，科学家们表示，新的奖项是对其背后的人的一种自我推销活动。

他们可能会扭曲以成就为基础的同行评审主导的研究体系。他们可能会使同行评审研究的状况止步不前。他们不资助同行评审的研究。他们让孤独天才的神话长存。

授奖者的目标似乎和批评一样分散。一些人想要震惊，另一些人想吸引人们投身科学，或者更好地奖励那些在研究中有所成就的人。

正如《自然》杂志之前所指出的，人们对科学奖项(包括新奖项和旧奖项)的分配方式存在一些合理的担忧。今年设立的生命科学突破奖(Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences)对生命科学包括哪些内容提出了不具代表性的观点。

但是，诺贝尔基金会的限定——每个奖项获奖人数不超过三人——每个获奖者都必须健在——早就因现代研究的合作性而不再适用了——正如在承认希格斯玻色子的发现时，所证明的那样，因为届时必然会出现关于“哪位(科学家)遭到忽视”的争论。当然，诺贝尔奖是由一个非常富有的人设立的，由他决定如何使用自己的钱做什么。不过，是时间，而不是意图，赋予了诺贝尔奖合法性(正统地位)。

尽管一些科学家可能会对新的奖项有诸多抱怨，但有两件事似乎很清楚。首先，如果有人给大多数研究人员颁发这样的奖项，他们会接受。其次，把资金和注意力放在科学上而不是其他地方，这当然是一件好事。批评和质疑这种机制有其合理性——毕竟这是科学研究的文化就是如此——但这是授奖者的钱，他们可以随心所欲地使用。带着感激和优雅接受这样的礼物是明智的。

Text 4

36. 选 A，该题是细节态度题。并非考察全文的态度，也就是说要细节定位。根据题干定位原则，定位第一段 AAAS 出现之处，并且一定要找到表示评价的部分。该题迷惑性很强，因为文章在 AAAS 后面就又“praise”所以容易误导大家选择答案 B “appreciative(欣赏的)”，但是我们应该看到有 however，如果第一段出现转折，后文中的“may cause more harm than good.”让我们知道它的害多余利，所以答案选择 A，批判性的。

37. 选 C，细节题。“Influential figures in the Congress”与第二段首句“leading congressional Democrats and Republicans”同义替换。定位的答案是 asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and, individual benefactors and others" to "asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others" to "maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education. “In humanities and social scientific scholarship and education. “也就是说答案重点在 maintain national excellence 刚好与选项 C 中的 leading position 进行同义替换。ABD 与文章不符合。

38. 选 C。第三段第二句话指出：报告鼓励使用新数字技术。可见 C 正确。C 项是对段中第二句话中

encourage the use of the new digital technologies 的同义改写。

39. 选 D。第五段指出教授们认为古典人文思想属于非常规、非正当合理的学术研究范围，而作者对人文思想是持积极肯定的态度。由此可知，作者实质暗指教授们对古典人文思想持有偏见，故选 C。

40. 选 B。主旨大意题。文章第一段指出《问题核心》报告弊大于利；第二段阐述了该报告制定的背景及目的；第三段具体阐述了该报告值得肯定之处；第四段指出该报告存在的弊端：未触及问题的核心——一流学院和大学中人文教育的非人文本质；第五段以教授的课题为例说明人文教育非人文的本质；第六段指出该报告可能阻碍改革。综上所述，全文论述了《问题的核心》这份报告以及美国人文教育的非人文本质，故选择 B。

【全文翻译】

美国人文与科学研究院 (AAAS) 刚刚发布的报告《问题的核心》(The Heart of The Matter)值得称赞，因为它肯定了人文和社会科学对美国自由民主繁荣与安全的重要性。

然而，遗憾的是，该报告未能解决博雅教育面临的危机的实质，这也许会使其带来的弊大于利。

2010 年，国会民主党和共和党的要员致信美国人文和科学院，要求其确定“联邦、州和地方政府、大学、基金会、教育工作者、个人捐助者和其他机构”可以采取的措施，以“保持国家在人文和社会科学研究和教育领域的卓越地位”。作为回应，美国科学院成立了人文社会科学委员会。该委员会的 51 名成员包括顶尖大学校长、学者、律师、法官和企业高管，以及来自外交、电影制作、音乐和新闻业的杰出人士。

报告中确定的目标总体上值得称赞。由于代议制政府以公民具备认识能力为前提，因此报告支持全民教育；重视研究历史与政体，特别是美国历史与美国政体的研究；

并鼓励使用新的数字技术。为了鼓励创新和竞争，该报告还呼吁增加科研投入、制定连贯的课程，提高学生在 21 世纪的解决问题能力和有效沟通能力，增加对教师的资助，并鼓励学者用自己的学识来应对当今的巨大挑战。报告还提倡加强外语学习、国际事务和扩大留学项目的规模。

不幸的是，尽管历时两年半才拟定完成，但《问题的核心》从来没有触及到问题的核心：我们顶级高等院校中人文教育“非人文”的本质。人文与社会科学委员会忽视了这样一个事实：几十年来，美国高等院校培养出的毕业生并不知道人文教育的内涵和特征，因此也无法从中受益。令人痛心的是，曾经在校园里存在的探究精神已经被用作宣传“改革派”或左翼自由主义工具的人文和社会科学院所取代。

如今，教授们通常将进步的历史观和进步的公共政策视为合适的研究课题，而把保守或古典的人文思想——比如自由市场和自力更生——描绘为超出常规界限，有时甚至有时甚至被描绘为超出正当的学术研究范畴。

美国人文与科学研究院(AAAS)对人文教育表现出了极大的热情。然而，它的报告模糊了国会要求它阐明的挑战的深度和广度，这很可能会阻碍改革。

Part B

41-45 C F G D B

41. 此题是首段，所以需要找寻综述性的段落。其中 A 和 E 选项是给出的，所以只需从余下选项进行选择。B 选项中有 another，所以不会是第一段。E 选项中代词 their 没有指代对象。F 中有 however，也不会是第一段。因此，只留下 C 和 D 选项。在 C 选项最后一句提到 survey 和 test sample 也很重要。而在 D 选项开头就提到了 survey，而且整段都是，由此可看出 D 是对 C 的分述。所以 C 是首段。

42. 此题排在 A 项之后，所以内容上应该是衔接的。A 项主要谈论的是大部分考古地点是通过仔细搜寻之后找到的，而其他的很多是被偶然发现的，接着举了一些例子。接下来在看各段首句的时候，发现 F 项中提到大部分考古地点是被考古学家们特意寻找发现的，和 A 提到的偶然发现意思相反，所以 F 正确。

43. 此题排在 E 项之后。E 选项最后一句提到天空的搜寻，而在 G 选项的开头提到地面搜寻，正好形成对应，所以为正确答案。

44. 此时，只留下 B 和 D 选项。其中 B 选项开头提到了 in another case，所以前面一段一定要提到 in one case，而 D 选项中有 in one case，所以，D 选项在前。

45. 根据上面的分析，此题只能选 B。

Part C Translation

46. 这也是为什么当我们试图用语言来描述音乐时，我们所能做的只是表达我们对它的感受，而无法理解音乐本身。

47. 据说，他是一个思想自由、勇敢的人，我发现勇气是理解他作品的必备品质，更是演奏他的作品必备品质。

48. 贝多芬在演奏时，习惯用一种极大的强度提高音量，然后突然转为柔和的乐段，在他之前，很少有作曲家这么做。

49. 特别重要的是他的自由观，对他来说，自由与个人的权利和义务息息相关：他主张思想自由和个人表达的自由。

50. 人们可以这样解释贝多芬的许多作品：苦难是不可避免的，但与之斗争的勇气使生命值得继续下去。

Section III Writing 略