

## 2015 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)

Though not biologically related, friends are as “related” as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, has 2.

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1,932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 5.

While 1% may seem 6, it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, “Most people do not even 7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin.”

The study 9 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now. 10, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends 13 “functional kinship” of being friends with 14!

One of the remarkable findings of the study was that the similar genes seem to be evolving 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor.

The findings do not simply explain people’s 18 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population.

- |                      |                |                |                |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] what          | [B] why        | [C] how        | [D] when       |
| 2. [A] defended      | [B] concluded  | [C] withdrawn  | [D] advised    |
| 3. [A] for           | [B] with       | [C] by         | [D] on         |
| 4. [A] separated     | [B] sought     | [C] compared   | [D] connected  |
| 5. [A] tests         | [B] objects    | [C] samples    | [D] examples   |
| 6. [A] insignificant | [B] unexpected | [C] unreliable | [D] incredible |
| 7. [A] visit         | [B] miss       | [C] know       | [D] seek       |

8. [A] surpass [B] influence [C] favor [D] resemble  
9. [A] again [B] also [C] instead [D] thus  
10. [A] Meanwhile [B] Furthermore [C] Likewise [D] Perhaps  
11. [A] about [B] to [C] from [D] like  
12. [A] limit [B] observe [C] confuse [D] drive  
13. [A] according to [B] rather than [C] regardless of [D] along with  
14. [A] chances [B] responses [C] benefits [D] missions  
15. [A] faster [B] slower [C] later [D] earlier  
16. [A] forecast [B] remember [C] express [D] understand  
17. [A] unpredictable [B] contributory [C] controllable [D] disruptive  
18. [A] tendency [B] decision [C] arrangement [D] endeavor  
19. [A] political [B] religious [C] ethnic [D] economic  
20. [A] see [B] show [C] prove [D] tell

## 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

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they die in their sleep.” But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarised, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs’ continuing popularity as heads of state. And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to

avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history—and sometimes the way they behave today—embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy's reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service—as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

21. According to the first two paragraphs, King Juan Carlos of Spain

- [A] used to enjoy high public support.
- [B] was unpopular among European royals.
- [C] eased his relationship with his rivals.
- [D] ended his reign in embarrassment.

22. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly

- [A] owing to their undoubted and respectable status.
- [B] to achieve a balance between tradition and reality.
- [C] to give voters more public figures to look up to.
- [D] due to their everlasting political embodiment.

23. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?

- [A] Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
- [B] The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
- [C] The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
- [D] The nobility's adherence to their privileges.

24. The British royals “have most to fear” because Charles

- [A] takes a tough line on political issues.
- [B] fails to change his lifestyle as advised.
- [C] takes republicans as his potential allies.
- [D] fails to adapt himself to his future role.
25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?
- [A] Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
- [B] Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
- [C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
- [D] Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

### Text 2

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumption that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice. Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone—a vast storehouse of digital information—is similar to, say, going through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing," meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. In many cases, it would not be overly burdensome for authorities to obtain a warrant to search

through phone contents. They could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while waiting for a warrant. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to

- [A] search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant.
- [B] check suspects' phone contents without being authorized.
- [C] prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents.
- [D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.

27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of

- [A] tolerance. [B] indifference. [C] disapproval. [D] cautiousness.

28. The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to

- [A] getting into one's residence. [B] handling one's historical records.
- [C] scanning one's correspondences. [D] going through one's wallet.

29. In Paragraphs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that

- [A] principles are hard to be clearly expressed.
- [B] the court is giving police less room for action.
- [C] phones are used to store sensitive information.
- [D] citizens' privacy is not effectively protected.

30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that

- [A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly.
- [B] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.
- [C] California's argument violates principles of the Constitution.
- [D] principles of the Constitution should never be altered.

### Text 3

The journal Science is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today. The policy follows similar efforts from other

journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings.

“Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal,” writes McNutt in an editorial. Working with the American Statistical Association, the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing editors (SBoRE). Manuscript will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal’s internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers. The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these manuscripts.

Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: “The creation of the ‘statistics board’ was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of Science’s overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish.”

Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician at the Harvard School of Public Health, a member of the SBoRE group, says he expects the board to “play primarily an advisory role.” He agreed to join because he “found the foresight behind the establishment of the SBoRE to be novel, unique and likely to have a lasting impact. This impact will not only be through the publications in Science itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after Science.”

John Ioannidis, a physician who studies research methodology, says that the policy is “a most welcome step forward” and “long overdue.” “Most journals are weak in statistical review, and this damages the quality of what they publish. I think that, for the majority of scientific papers nowadays, statistical review is more essential than expert review,” he says. But he noted that biomedical journals such as *Annals of Internal Medicine*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *The Lancet* pay strong attention to statistical review.

Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyze data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist. Researchers should improve their standards, he wrote in 2012, but journals should also take a tougher line, “engaging reviewers who are statistically literate and editors who can verify the process.” Vaux says that Science’s idea to pass some papers to statisticians “has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify ‘the papers that need scrutiny’ in the first place.”

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that

[A] Science intends to simplify its peer-review process.

[B] journals are strengthening their statistical checks.

- [C] few journals are blamed for mistakes in data analysis.  
[D] lack of data analysis is common in research projects.
32. The phrase “flagged up” (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to  
[A] found. [B] revised. [C] marked. [D] stored.
33. Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may  
[A] pose a threat to all its peers. [B] meet with strong opposition.  
[C] increase Science’s circulation. [D] set an example for other journals.
34. David Vaux holds that what Science is doing now  
[A] adds to researchers’ workload.  
[B] diminishes the role of reviewers.  
[C] has room for further improvement.  
[D] is to fail in the foreseeable future.
35. Which of the following is the best title of the text?  
[A] Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers  
[B] Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect  
[C] Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors’ Desks  
[D] Statisticians Are Coming Back with Science

#### Text 4

Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch’s daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the “unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions.” Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only “sorting mechanism” in society should be profit and the market. But “it’s us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit.”

Driving her point home, she continued: “It’s increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom.” This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

As the hacking trial concludes—finding guilty one ex-editor of the News of the World, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding his predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge—the wider issue of dearth of integrity still stands. Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds.



In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place. One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

In today's world, it has become normal that well-paid executives should not be accountable for what happens in the organisations that they run. Perhaps we should not be so surprised. For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. Ms Brooks may or may not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, gave no instructions—nor received traceable, recorded answers.

36. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by

- [A] the consequences of the current sorting mechanism.
- [B] companies' financial loss due to immoral practices.
- [C] governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues.
- [D] the wide misuse of integrity among institutions.

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that

- [A] Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime.
- [B] phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions.
- [C] Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge.
- [D] more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.

38. The author believes that Rebekah Brooks's defence

- [A] revealed a cunning personality. [B] centered on trivial issues.
- [C] was hardly convincing. [D] was part of a conspiracy.

39. The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows

- [A] generally distorted values. [B] unfair wealth distribution.
- [C] a marginalized lifestyle. [D] a rigid moral code.

40. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?

- [A] The quality of writings is of primary importance.



[B] Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper.

[C] Common humanity is central to news reporting.

[D] Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.

## 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)

How does your reading proceed? Clearly you try to comprehend, in the sense of identifying meanings for individual words and working out relationships between them, drawing on your implicit knowledge of English grammar. (41) \_\_\_\_\_ You begin to infer a context for the text, for instance, by making decisions about what kind of speech event is involved: Who is making the utterance, to whom, when and where.

The ways of reading indicated here are without doubt kinds of comprehension. But they show comprehension to consist not just of passive assimilation but of active engagement in inference and problem-solving. You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp by presenting you with specific evidence and clues. (42) \_\_\_\_\_

Conceived in this way, comprehension will not follow exactly the same track for each reader. What is in question is not the retrieval of an absolute, fixed or “true” meaning that can be read off and checked for accuracy, or some timeless relation of the text to the world. (43) \_\_\_\_\_

Such background material inevitably reflects who we are. (44) \_\_\_\_\_ This doesn't, however, make interpretation merely relative or even pointless. Precisely because readers from different historical periods, places and social experiences produce different but overlapping readings of the same words on the page—including for texts that engage with fundamental human concerns—debates about texts can play an important role in social discussion of beliefs and values.

How we read a given text also depends to some extent on our particular interest in reading it. (45) \_\_\_\_\_ Such dimensions of reading suggest—as others introduced later in the book will also do—that we bring an implicit (often unacknowledged) agenda to any act of reading. It doesn't then necessarily follow that one kind of reading is fuller, more advanced or more worthwhile than another. Ideally, different kinds of reading inform each other, and act as useful reference points for and counterbalances to one another. Together, they make up the reading

component of your overall literacy, or relationship to your surrounding textual environment.

[A] Are we studying that text and trying to respond in a way that fulfils the requirement of a given course? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? Ways of reading on a train or in bed are likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room.

[B] Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class will encourage us towards certain interpretations but at the same time obscure or even close off others.

[C] If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.

[D] In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects that any given sentence, image or reference might have had: These might be the ones the author intended.

[E] You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity—inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.

[F] In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author's own thoughts.

[G] Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

### 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)

Within the span of a hundred years, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a tide of emigration – one of the great folk wanderings of history—swept from Europe to America. (46) This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

(47) The United States is the product of two principal forces—the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits. Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe. Across the Atlantic came successive groups of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Scots, Irishmen,

Dutchmen, Swedes, and many others who attempted to transplant their habits and traditions to the new world. (48) But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes. These changes were gradual and at first scarcely visible. But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American.

(49) The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th-and-16th-century explorations of North America. In the meantime, thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. These travelers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft. During their six- to twelve-week voyage, they survived on barely enough food allotted to them. Many of the ships were lost in storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely survived the journey. Sometimes storms blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought unbearably long delay.

To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost inexpressible relief. Said one recorder of events, “The air at twelve leagues’ distance smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden.” The colonists’ first glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods. (50) The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia. Here was abundant fuel and lumber. Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 51. Directions:

You are going to host a club reading session. Write an email of about 100 words recommending a book to the club members.

You should state reasons for your recommendation.

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)

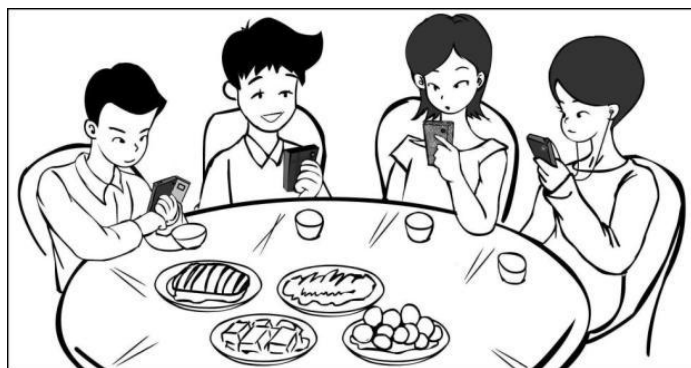
### Part B

52. **Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following picture. 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)



手机时代的聚会

## Section I Use of English

## 【答案解析】

1. D 根据句子结构和选项的特点，可以判断出空格处应填从属连词引导从句；再根据句子的内容，可以看出该从句是一项研究的相关内容(what)，不是指研究的时间(when)，原因(why)和方式(how)，因此，正确答案为 what。
2. B 从所在的句子的前后内容可以判断出，that is\_\_\_\_\_ 中的 that 是指第一句话的内容(朋友与我们基因上的相关性)，很显然是研究得出的结论，所以正确答案为 B。
3. C 根据空格所在句子的内容(研究对 1932 分独特的受试者进行分析)判断出进行分析的对象是 1932 unique subjects。conduct analysis on...是固定表达。
4. A 该空格所在的句子是 which 引导的定语从句修饰 study，意思是：对几对基因不相关的朋友和陌生人进行\_\_\_\_\_。因为“研究”的内容是关于朋友间基因上的相关性问题，所以完整的意思应该是：对几对基因不相关的朋友和陌生人进行比较。所以正确答案为 A。
5. C 根据空格的前后内容判断，到第五个空为止，文章都在讲实验过程，和实验对象，第五个空格所在句子的内容是：相同的人们都用于实验中的这两类\_\_\_\_\_。所以根据上下文语境和内容，应该选与实验对象相对应的 samples(样例)，所以正确答案是 C。
6. A 空格的语境为：尽管这 1%看起来似乎\_\_\_\_，但是遗传学家可不这么认为。空前后形成对比转折的逻辑关系，而从后文列举的例子中可知遗传学家 James Fowler 对这 1%基因的态度是肯定的，所以正确答案是 A。
7. D 空格的语境为：大多数人甚至不\_\_\_\_他们隔三代的表亲，但却设法选择那些\_\_\_\_我们亲戚的人作为朋友。填入的词必须满足前后句之间的转折逻辑关系，所以正确答案是 D。
8. A 空格的语境为：大多数人甚至不认识他们隔三代的表亲，但却设法选择那些\_\_\_\_我们亲戚的人作为朋友。根据全文中心：基因上的相似性，可知本题选择 A。
9. B 空格所在的句子开头用“The study...”，显然这是对上文话题的继续阐述，前文指出研究发现朋友与我们有 1%的基因关系，而空格所在句“the genes for smell were something shared in friends”在进一步详细讨论该话题，前后之间是顺接关系，所以正确答案是 B。
10. D 从选项和文字中句子结构可以判断，空格处要求填入一个能够体现前后两个句子逻辑关系的副词，空前的句子谈到“为什么在嗅觉基因方面存在相似性还很难解释”，空后却紧接着对此得出一个相关结论，很明显是矛盾的，所以此结论只能是一种不确定的推测，所以正确答案是 D。
11. B 后半句出现比较级，可见是和前文形成比较关系，因此和上半句介词保持一致，用介词 to。该句翻译：它(这种相似性)吸引我们到相同的环境，并且使我们更为相似。所以正确

答案是 B。

12. A 该句意思为：很多机制共同作用，从而\_\_\_\_\_我们选择基因相似的朋友，\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_交朋友的“功能关系”。根据上下文可知，此处所填入动词需符合结构\_\_\_\_\_sb. in doing sth, B 选项 observe(观察, 遵守)和 C 选项 confuse(困惑)均无此用法。符合该结构只有 A 选项 drive(驱使)和 D 选项 limit(限制)。根据上下文可得知：这些机制驱使我们选择基因相似的朋友，符合文章主题。如果选限制则为反向干扰。所以正确答案是 A。

13. B 所填词为逻辑关系短语，空前说选择基因相似的朋友，空后说具有“实用关系”的朋友，可知前后为对立关系，并且根据文章主题，可知肯定前者而否定后者，可锁定 B 选项 rather than。A 选项 according to(根据)没有体现出对立及取舍关系，因此排除；C 选项 regardless of(不管)表让步关系，干扰性较强，但文章更强调取前舍后，因此排除；D 选项 along with(伴随)表顺接，故排除。所以正确答案是 B。

14. D 根据前文 functional kinship(实用关系)可得出 D 选项 benefits(利益)，前后形成呼应。A 选项 chances(机会)、B 选项 responses(反应)、C 选项 missions(使命)均不符合题意。所以正确答案是 D。

15. C 该句为：evolving \_\_\_\_\_ than other genes(比其他基因进化得\_\_\_\_\_)。根据同词复现，我们找到该段第二句话中：human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years(人类进化在过去 30000 年间提速)。C 选项 faster 与下文 picked pace(加速)形成呼应，所以正确答案是 C。

16. C 根据语意。空格后面是一个 why 引导的宾语从句，意为“人类进化在过去三万年间得以加速的原因”，表示这一研究的结果和意义。能与这一宾语从句构成搭配的只有 C 选项 understand。A 选项 forecast“预测”与“过去三万年”相矛盾，B 选项 remember“记住”和 D 选项“express”均不符合文意，所以正确答案是 C。

17. B 此空格处需要填入一个形容词，表达社会环境对人类进步所起到的作用。help, pick pace 这两个词表达的都是积极的含义，因此此处需要填入一个带有褒义的感情色彩的词，因此排除 A 选项“不可预测的”和 D 选项“破坏性的”；而 C 选项“可控的”，与语意无关，所以正确答案是 B。

18. D 此处进一步陈述这一研究的结论。A 选项 endeavor“努力”，B 选项“决定”，C 选项“安排”，D 选项“倾向”。本文的主旨重在解释人们在交友的不自觉的一种倾向，而非通过人为的有意识的举动来选择朋友，所以正确答案是 D。

19. C 结合文意，人们普遍希望和有相似基因背景的人。C 选项 ethnic 意为“种族的，民族的”，是对上文中多次重复出现的 genes,以及下文的 the same population 的同义复现。因此正确答案为 C。A 选项 political“政治的”，B 选项“宗教的”，D 选项“经济的”均不符合原文文意，所以正确答案是 C。

20. A see that 构成固定词组，意为“务必使.....”，符合文意，即：即使所有的受访者都拥有欧洲血统，(研究者们)仍然悉心确保所有的受访者、朋友和陌生人都来自于同一群种。选



项 B“展示”,选项 C“证明”,选项 D“辨别”均无此含义,且不符合文意。所以正确答案是 A。

### 【全文翻译】

朋友之间尽管没有血缘关系,但却“亲”如第四代表亲,同有约 1%的基因。这是由加利福尼亚大学和耶鲁大学共同发表在《美国国家科学院院刊》上的一项研究所得出的结论。

这项研究对 1932 个独特的实验对象进行了全基因组分析,成对比较了没有血缘关系的朋友及陌生人。两组样本中使用了相同的实验对象。

虽然 1%可能看起来微不足道,但对遗传学家而言并非如此。正如加州大学圣地亚哥分校医学遗传学的教授 James Fowler 所说:“大多数人甚至都不认识他们的第四代表亲,但不知怎么的竟然能够挑选与亲戚相似的人做朋友。”

该研究还发现,朋友间共有的基因是嗅觉基因而不是免疫基因。嗅觉基因为何存有这种相似性目前还难以解释。或许,正如该团队所言,是嗅觉基因把我们吸引到相似的环境中去,但事情没那么简单。可能还有许多机制协同作用,驱使我们选择基因相似的朋友而不去结交因利益瓜葛而结成的“实用的亲密关系”。

研究中的一项隐忍注目的发现是:相似基因似乎比其他基因进化得更快。对此加以研究有助于理解为何人类进化在过去的 30,000 年间加快了步伐,(其中)社会环境是一个主要的促成因素。

研究人员称,该发现不是在简单说明人们倾向于和种族背景相似的人交朋友。尽管所有实验对象都选自欧裔族群,但(研究人员)还是悉心确保所有的实验对象,不管是朋友还是陌生人,都来自同一个族群。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

### 【答案解析】

**21.D** 根据题干要求,定位到文章前两段。而文章第一段的第二句话提到“*But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down.*”(在最近的欧洲选举中,令人尴尬的丑闻和受欢迎的共和党,均迫使 Carlos 收回前言并退位)。D 选项中,“*stand down*”是“*end reign*”的同义置换,且“*embarrassment*”与导致 Carlos 卸任的原因“*embarrassing scandals*”是相呼应的。故 D 是正确答案。A、B、C 均属于无中生有。

**22.A** 根据题干关键词“*monarchs*”和“*heads of state*”,定位到第三段的最后一句话“*...most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.*”(大多数的王室幸存下来是由于他们让选民可以



避免去寻找一个不受争议且受尊敬的公众人物的困难)其中“non-controversial but respected public figure”正是 A 选项中“undoubted and respectable status”的同义置换。故 A 是正确答案。

**23.B** 定位在第四段的最后一句话“...it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.”(离奇的是, 富有的贵族竟然仍是现代民主国家的象征核心)其中, the symbolic heart of modern democratic states 是题干 the role of the nobility in modern democracies 的同义置换。

**24.D** 该题考查: 英国皇家贵族们非常害怕是因为查尔斯……。根据题干专有名词 Charles 可定位到文章第七段“the danger will come with Charles...worst enemies”。本段指出“危险源自于查尔斯, 他生活奢靡, 等级观念显著;并且他没有意识到君王的幸存很大程度上取决于君王提供了公共服务, 同时, 查尔斯并不知道, 国王才是君主制度最大的敌人, 而非共和党人。”选项 A 意为: 对待政治问题态度强硬, 文章并无提及;选项 B 意为, 对待建议的生活方式改变失败, 文章中提到生活方式, 但并未提到改变生活方式;选项 C 意为: 视共和党人为潜在盟友, 文章中提到, 共和党人并非最大的敌人, 并未指明把共和党人视为盟友, 属于偷换概念, 选项 D 意为: 适应未来身份失败, 文章指出查尔斯的生活方式, 世界观以及他对于君王制度的错误理解均为身份特殊的他的不正确言行, 与选项 D 表述吻合, 故为正确答案。

**25.C** 该题考察四个选项中哪个可作为文章最佳标题。文章从西班牙国王 Carlos 退位事件切入, 主要讨论当下欧洲君王制度所存在的问题, 并非讨论查尔斯的事件, 即可排除选项 B“查尔斯—继位焦虑”和 D“查尔斯—应对威胁缓慢”, 而选项 A“卡洛斯—荣辱并存”和 C“卡洛斯—欧洲君王们的前车之鉴”中, 选项 A 属于细节信息, 不能概括文章大意, 选项 C 可概括, 故为正确答案。另外, 文章主题词 Monarch 只有在选项 C 中出现, 也可作为迅速解题的依据。

#### 【全文翻译】

西班牙国王 Juan Carlos 曾坚持认为“国王不会退位, 国王只在睡梦中死去”。但令人尴尬的丑闻以及近来欧洲选举中左翼共和党的人气迫使他自食其言、退出王位。那么, 此次西班牙危机是否暗示了君主制已走向穷途末路? 是否意味着所有欧洲王室, 连同其华丽的皇室制服和庄严的生活方式, 都已厄运临头?

西班牙的情况为支持和反对君主制都提供了依据。当公众舆论两极分化严重时, 正如 Franco 统治刚结束时那样, 君主能够超越“纯粹”政治并“象征”国家统一精神。

正是这种明显的政治超越性解释了君主作为国家元首受到持续欢迎的原因。也正因此, 除中东之外, 欧洲是世界上君主最泛滥的地区, 有 10 个王国之多(不算梵蒂冈城和安道尔)。但不同于海湾地区以及亚洲地区的专制主义君主, 大多数欧洲王室能够存留下来是因为他们能让选民避免费力地寻找一个无可争议而又备受尊敬的公众人物。

即便如此, 国王女王们无疑有其不利一面。虽然他们声称自己象征着国家统一, 但其历史本身——有时是他们如今的行为方式——代表了过时且不可捍卫的特权和不平等。在 Thomas Piketty 及其他一些经济学家纷纷就“日益加剧的不平等”和“日益增强的世袭财权”发出警告之时, 富有的贵族世家竟然还是现代民主国家的核心象征, 这非常怪异。

最受欢迎的王室家族都在努力摆脱或隐藏旧有贵族习气。王子公主从事日常有薪工作，而且骑自行车而不是骑马（或者坐飞机）。即便如此，这些也是和全球 1% 顶级富豪进行社交活动的富有世家，媒体的侵扰使他们越来越难保持正面的现象。

欧洲王室成员无疑足够聪明，能够继续在未来一段时间内存留，但正是英国王室成员应从西班牙例子中感受到最大的恐慌。

只有女王以她极为普通（尽管考究）的老奶奶风格保持了英国王室的声望。危险将随 Charles 而至，他不仅有奢侈的生活方式，而且有很强的等级世界观。他没能理解到王室家族能够存续的很大一部分原因在于他们提供了一种服务——作为无争议、非政治的国家元首。Charles 应该知道，正如英国历史所示，君主及王室成员最大的敌人恰恰是君主，而不是共和党人。

## Text 2

### 【答案解析】

**26.C** 这是一道事实细节题，根据题干关键词 The Supreme Court 回文定位到第一段的第二句话，“The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search for the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest”，一一比对选项，原文中的“police can search for the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant”与选项 C “check suspects’ phone contents without being authorized”是同义替换，其他选项均是无关选项。

**27.A** 本题是观点态度题，考察作者的态度。根据题干关键词 “California’s argument”，可以定位到文章第四段第一句 “They should start by discarding California’s lame argument...”。由第四段第一句话中的 “discard(抛弃)” 和 “lame(没有说服力的)” 可以看出作者对于 California’s argument 是不支持的态度，因此选 A。

**28.A** 根据题干关键词 the author believes 和 “exploring one’s phone contents is comparable to” 可回文定位到文章第四段第三句 “But exploring one’s smartphone is more like entering his or her home”，选项 A 语义与之一致，其中，getting into 与 entering 对应，one’s residence 与 his or her home 对应，故 A 选项为正确答案。

**29.C** 根据题干信息 In paragraphs 5 and 6 定位第 5 段第一句话 “Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy.” 及第 6 段最后一句话，...and they could take reasonable measures to.....，可推知作者的顾虑，因此答案为 C。

**30.A** 这是一道例证题，根据题干关键词 Orin Kerr 可以回文定位到文章最后一段。作者引用 Orin Kerr 这个人的比较是为了说明相关的论点。分析最后一段结构可知，最后一段的第三句和第四句都是在阐述该例子本身，所以相关论点应该往前面找，即是第二句话，“New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution’s protection”，选项 A 与之同义替换，其中，be implemented 和 applications 对应，novel 和 flexibly 对应。

宪法到底在多大程度上保护你的数字数据？最高法院将要讨论：在没有搜查令的情况下，警方在逮捕过程中是否可以搜查嫌疑人身上或身旁手机的内容。

加州已经请求大法官们不要做出全面性裁定，尤其是不要破坏执法当局在实施逮捕时可搜查嫌疑人财务这一既有规定。该州认为，法官很难评估快速变化的新技术可能带来的影响。

如果听从加州的建议，最高法院是谦虚得不考虑后果。现在已经有足够多的影响可以辨别，甚至很明显，因此法官们能够也应当向警方、律师以及被告提供更新的指导原则。

他们应该首先摒弃加州拙劣的观点：翻看智能手机内容——一个庞大的数字信息库——相当于翻查嫌疑人的钱包。最高法院已经裁定，警方无证搜查被捕人的钱包或钱袋并不违反宪法第四修正案。但是查看一个人的智能手机更像是进入他或者她的家。智能手机里可能存有被捕者的阅读记录、财务记录、病史记录以及近期通信往来的详细记录。与此同时，“云计算”的发展已经使那种搜查大为容易。

美国人应当采取措施保护他们的数字隐私。但是把敏感信息保存在这些设备上正日渐成为正常生活的一种需求。不过公民有权要求私人文件保持不公开以及宪法禁止无理搜查的保护。

申明原则并不能减轻界限划定的挑战，这是常有的事。很多情况下，当局获得搜查令再搜查手机信息也不会太麻烦。他们还可以在面临严峻、紧急情况时越过第四修正案的保护条例；他们也可以在等待搜查令时采取合理措施以保证手机数据不被删除或更改。尽管如此，最高法院或许还想要为警方引证有权行使更多自主行为的情形留下空间。

但是法官们不应全盘接受加州的观点。新的破坏性技术有时需要宪法保护范围的新颖应用。法学教授 Orin Kerr，把 21 世纪数字信息爆炸及其可获取性与 20 世纪汽车确立为生活必需相较；当时法官们不得不为小轿车这一新兴私人领域明确新规；现在他们也必须解决第四修正案如何适用于数字信息的问题。

### Text 3

#### 【答案解析】

**31.B** 根据题干直接定位到第一段。解题关键在于第二句 The policy follows similar efforts from other journals(该政策得到其他期刊类似的努力)the policy 指第一句 The journal Science is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, (《科学》杂志把统计检查额外添加到它的同行评审过程中)，由此可直接推断出正确答案为[B] journals are strengthening their statistical checks (各大期刊正在加强统计数字检查)。选项[A]中 simplify 与原文语意不符，所以选项 C、D 属于无中生有。

**32.C** 根据题干定位回第二段第三句 Manuscript will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal's internal editors, (杂志内部编辑将通过更多的审查来标记手稿)。文中运用代入法，把各选项代入句中替换，可知选项 C marked(标记)为正确答案。选项 A found(发现，找到)，选项 B revised(修改)，选项 D stored(存储)。

**33.D** 根据题干关键词 Giovanni Parmigiani, the establishment of the SBoRE 和 may 定位到第四

段的最后一句“... but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after Science。选项中的 example 是 model 的同义替换, others journals 是原文中 a larger group of publishing places 的同义替换。文章中出现了 hopefully, 表示作者积极的态度。选项 A 中的 threat, 选项 B 中的 opposition 分别表达负向消极的态度, 所以错误。选项 C increase Science's circulation(增加《科学》杂志的发行量), 文章并未提到, 属于无中生有。

**34.C** 由题干关键词 David Vaux 和 Science, 可定位到第六段最后一句。Vaux says that Science's idea to pass some papers to statisticians “has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify ‘the papers that need scrutiny’ in the first place”。(《科学》杂志把论文推给统计员审核有一些优点, 但缺点是它依赖于审稿编委会首先需要确定审查的文件。)选项 A 中 workload, 选项 B. diminish the role of reviewers 和选项 D 中的 foreseeable future 没有提到, 属于无中生有。

**35.A** 文章第一段由 Science 将增加 statistical checks 引出话题, 接下来各段就此问题 McNutt, Giovanni Parmigianni, John Ioannidis, David Vaux 提出各自的看法。文中 statistical, papers 反复提及, 可知该词是文中核心词。选项 B 和选项 D 首先排除, 偏离主题, statisticians 仅在文中提及, 非重点讨论内容;选项 C 与文中主题相差较大, 因此排除。

#### 【全文翻译】

《科学》期刊主编 Marcia McNutt 今天宣布, 杂志拟对其同行评审程序增加额外的一轮统计审查。该政策效仿了其他杂志的类似举措, 是出于人们对“数据分析中的基本错误导致许多已经发表的研究成果无法复制”的普遍担忧。

“读者必须对我们期刊上发表的研究结论有信心,” Marcia McNutt 在一篇社论中写道。该期刊与美国统计协会合作, 已任命七名专家组成一个统计评审编辑委员会(简称 SBoRE)。原稿将由该期刊的内部编辑、或其现有评审编委会、或由外部同行评审者做出标记, 以接受额外审查。SBoRE 专家组随后会聘请外来的统计学家来审查这些原稿。

当被问及是否因为某些特定的论文而促成了这次改变, Marcia McNutt 说: “‘统计委员会’的创建是受对科学研究中统计和数据分析应用的广泛关切的驱动, 也是《科学》为提升其发表研究的可复制性的全面努力的一部分。”

哈佛大学公共卫生学院的生物统计学家、SBoRE 成员 Giovanni Parmigianni 说, 他期望该委员会“主要发挥某种咨询作用”。他同意加入委员会是因为他“发现 SBoRE 创立背后的远见是新颖、独特的, 而且很可能会产生一种持久影响这种影响将不仅仅会遍及《科学》自己发表的文章, 也有望波及一大批可能想效法《科学》此举的出版单位。”

专攻研究方法论的医师 Jonh Ioannidis 说, 该规定是“最令人欣慰的一步迈进”, 它“老早就应该出台”。“大部分期刊在统计审查方面都很薄弱, 这种情况有损发表内容的质量。我认为, 对于当前大部分科研论文来说, 统计审查比专家评审更为关键,” 他说道。不过他也指出, 生物医学类期刊, 像《内科学年鉴》《美国医学协会杂志》以及《柳叶刀》等都对统计审查格外重视。

专业的科学家应当知道如何分析数据, 但是据细胞生物学家 David Vaux 所说, 统计错误在已发表的研究中令人震惊地普遍。2012 年他写道, 研究人员应该提高他们的水准, 但期刊杂志也应该采取更为严格的方针, “让精通统计的评审专家以及能够核实此研究过程的编辑参与审查”。Vaux 说, 《科学》把一些论文交给统计学家审查这一想法“有一定优点, 但是有一个缺点是, 他首先要依赖评审编辑委员会来鉴别‘哪些论文需要仔细评审’”。

#### Text 4

#### 【答案解析】



**36.A** 通过题干可以将此题锁定在前两段。第一段指出 Elisabeth 谈到了“我们很多机构都面临着令人沮丧的正直感的丧失”。接下来第二句指出这种正直感的丧失是因为大家普遍认为社会中唯一的分类机制(sorting mechanism)应该是利益和市场。而从第一段最后一句我们看出, 她认为“应该是我们人类自己创造我们想要的社会, 而不应该是利益”。可见, Elisabeth 很不认可目前的这种分类机制(sorting mechanism)以及所造成的不良后果, 这也正是她感到沮丧的原因。故 A 选项 consequence of the current sorting mechanism(目前这种分类机制的后果)是真正让她沮丧的原因。

**37.B** 第三段第一句指出, Andy Coulson 因为参与手机黑客案件被裁定有罪, 然而他的前任却被认定是无罪的。通过这一事件, 作者得出由此造成的道德沦丧广泛问题依然存在(the wider issue of dearth of integrity still stands)。即仍然存在一些人没有被裁定有罪。接着文章指出了在新闻业中, 已经有记者被认定非法侵入用户手机。而还有一些在等待审判(others await trial), 由此可以推出, 将会有更多的记者因为涉及手机黑客案件而被裁定有罪。故正确答案为选项 B。

**38.C** 根据题干中的“defence”可以回文定位到文章第四段最后一句话。该句指出 Ms. Brooks 辩护成功的关键在于她对这件事一无所知(she knew nothing)。而作者在该段第一句话中指出, 道德丧失不仅体现在普遍存在的手机黑客这一事实上, 更体现在一些审判案件所使用的条款上, 其中最震惊的就是对 Ms. Brooks 的审判。可见, 作者对该案的审判持否定态度。因此, 认为她的辩护是不可信的。故正确答案为 C。

**39.A** 通过题干中的“collective doctrine”可以直接定位到文中第五段第三行。该句指出“collective doctrine”是社会的分类机制应该是利益。接下来可以看出, 那些真正起作用的是那些表示利益的词“efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation...”, 而表示公平、正义的词(Justice, fairness, tolerance...)则被置于边缘。可见, 这种教义(collective doctrine)只关注利益, 而忽略了公平与正义, 这显然是一种扭曲的价值观。故 A 选项正确。

**40.C** 作者在最后一段前两句话指出, 新闻报道的目的不是为了促进读者的理解, 也不是为了追求公平或者违背人类共有的人性, 而是通过追求发行量的影响率来破坏人们的生活。即文章从一开始指出的一个问题, 为了追求利益而造成了正直感的丧失。从“ruin”一词可以看出, 作者对新闻记者的这一行为持否定的态度。并且通过 Ms. Brooks 女士的行为加以佐证。作者通过正话反说的方式, 突出新闻报道过程中正直感的重要性。故正确答案为 C, moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper(在新闻报道中, 道德意识很重要), 其中 moral awareness 和 integrity 是同义互换。

#### 【全文翻译】

两年前, Rupert Murdoch 的女儿 Elisabeth 曾谈及“我们如此多的机构中令人担忧的诚实正直缺失现象”。她坚定认为, 诚实正直的精神已崩塌, 原因在于这样一种共识: 社会中唯一的“分选机制”应该是利润和市场。但是“创造出我们想要的社会的使我们人, 我们人民群众, 而不是利润”。

为了阐明自己的观点, 她接着说: “政府、媒体或商业机构中目的以及道德信仰的缺失可能会成为资本主义与自由最危险的目标之一, 这一点日益明显。”她认为, 这种道德目的的缺失正在伤及诸如新闻国际这样的公司, 使其更可能误入歧途, 就像曾经大规模非法电话窃听的情形一样。

窃听审判终结的同时——裁定《世界新闻报》前主编 Andy Coulson 合谋窃听电话罪名成立, 而其前任 Rebekah Brooks 被判无罪——更大范围的正直诚信缺失问题依然存在。据悉, 记者们窃听了多达 5500 人的电话。正如 2001 年受雇于《世界新闻报》的电话窃听关键人物 Glenn Mulcaire 所承认, 这场窃听已经达到了工业规模。其他人在候审。这一长串事件仍在

逐渐展开。

在许多方面，道德目的的缺失不仅仅体现为“如此大范围的电话窃听”实情，还体现于审判所依据的措辞之中。其中揭露的惊人真相之一是 **Rebekah Brooks** 对于其新闻编辑室中所发生的事竟几乎毫不知情，她几乎没想过要去问，而且事实上她从未询问过这些新闻报道的题材到底是怎么来的。她成功辩词的核心便是她什么都不知道。

在当今社会，待遇优厚的高管无需对发生在自己所运营机构中的事情负责，这已经成为常态。或许我们不该如此惊讶。对这一代人而言，“社会的分选机制应该是利益”已是集体信条。重要的字眼是效率、弹性、股东利益、商业友好、财富创造、销售额、影响力，以及对报纸来说的发行量。而退至边缘的字眼是公正、公平、宽容、均衡以及责任。

编辑《世界新闻报》的目的不是为了增进读者的了解认知，不是为了体现所写内容的公正，也不是为了彰显共同的人性。而是为了发行量和影响力毁掉的生活。**Brooks** 女士或许曾经，也或许未曾对她的记者们如何获取他们的新闻题材有过怀疑，但她不曾问过任何问题，不曾做过任何指示——也不曾得到任何可追踪有记录的回答。

## Part B

41. C → 42. E → 43. G → 44. B → 45. A

### 【答案解析】

- 41、C 从首段疑问句可以看出文章主题围绕如何阅读来进行展开。41 题空在段中间，需要看空处的前一句和后一句，前一句说的是要去理解单词的含义，并关注句法，而后一句说开始推测文章语境。所以可以推测出 41 题空处应该说的是单词语义和语境之间的联系，关键词就是 **words** 和 **context**。纵览选项，只有 C 项符合语境和关键词要求，属同词复现，上下文语义逻辑关联。故正确答案选 C。
- 42、E 该题空在段末，需要看空处的前一句和下一段首句，前一句说的是我们通过作者给出的一些具体线索来理解含义，而下一段首句说通过这种方式表达，每个人的理解都会有所不同。所以可以推测出 42 空处内容要有关根据作者给的线索推测信息，而且可能会涉及不同的人有不同的理解，关键词是 **infer, the writer** 和 **each reader**。纵览选项，只有 E 项符合语境且出现 **inferences, the author, personal**，属同义词复现。故正确答案选 E。
- 43、G 空格后出现明显的指代线索词 **such background material**，所以空格内必定要出现相关的信息，浏览选项，G 选项中 **textual and contextual material, background** 与空后线索实现代词指代复现。而且 G 选项中的 **rather** 与空前 **what is in question is not...** 实现语义逻辑关联。确定此选项为正确答案。
- 44、B 空前的线索词为 **who we are**，空后的线索为转折逻辑关系，意思是“但这并不会使得理解仅仅有关联或者毫无意义”，关键词为 **interpretation, relative, pointless**，空格中需要出现与此相关联的词汇，浏览后面选项，B 选项中出现原词 **interpretations**，而且此选项中的 **gender, ethnicity, age, social class** 与空前线索词 **who we are** 相对应。确定正确答案为此选项。
- 45、A 空格在最后一段的中间，线索需要从空格前后寻找，空前为概括的句子，关键词为 **particular interest**，空后出现代词指代的线索，**such dimensions of reading suggest**，结合关键词可以得知空格所填的部分内容需要涉及到“阅读的兴趣以及阅读维度”，浏览选项，A 选项提到的诸多问题正是有关读书的兴趣以及阅读的维度。因此确定 A 为正确选项。

**Part C****【答案解析】**

46、在多种强大的动机驱动下，这次运动在一片荒野上建起了一个国家，其本身塑造了一个未知大陆的性格和命运。

47、美国是两种主要力量的产物——即思想习俗、民族特色各异的欧洲移民和修改这些特征的新国家的影响的产物。

48、但由于美国特有的地理条件,不同民族的相互作用,以及维护原始老式方式的纯粹困难,新大陆引起了重大变化。

49、在 15—16 世纪北美探索的一百多年之后，运往该领土——即当今的美国——的第一船移民横渡了大西洋。

50、拥有丰富多样树种的原始森林是一个真正的宝库，它从缅因州一直延伸到乔治亚州。

**Section III Writing**

略