

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)

Could a hug a day keep the doctor away? The answer may be a resounding "yes!" _____ (1) helping you feel close and _____ (2) to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a _____ (3) of health benefits to your body and mind. Believe it or not, a warm embrace might even help you _____ (4) getting sick this winter.

In a recent study _____ (5) over 400 healthy adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs _____ (6) the participants' susceptibility to developing the common cold after being _____ (7) to the virus. People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come _____ (8) with a cold, and the researchers _____ (9) that the stress-reducing effects of hugging _____ (10) about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. _____ (11) among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe _____ (12) .

"Hugging protects people who are under stress from the _____ (13) risk for colds that's usually _____ (14) with stress," notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie Mellon University. "Hugging " is a marker of intimacy and help _____ (15) the feeling that others are there to help _____ (16) difficulty."

Some experts _____ (17) the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called "the bonding hormone" _____ (18) it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mothers and their newborn babies. Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain, and some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it _____ (19) in the brain, where it _____ (20) mood, behavior and physiology.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. Besides | B. Unlike | C. Throughout | D. Despite |
| 2. A. equal | B. restricted | C. connected | D. inferior |
| 3. A. view | B. host | C. lesson | D. choice |
| 4. A. avoid | B. forget | C. Recall | D. keep |
| 5. A. Collecting | B. affecting | C. Guiding | D. involving |
| 6. A. on | B. In | C. at | D. of |

7. A. devoted B. attracted C. lost D. exposed
8. A. Along B. across C. down D. out
9. A. imagined B. denied C. doubted D. calculated
10. A. served B. restored C. explained D. required
11. A. Thus B. Still C. Rather D. Even
12. A. defeats B. symptoms C. errors D. tests
13. A. highlighted B. increased C. controlled D. minimized
14. A. presented B. equipped C. associated D. compared
15. A. assess B. generate C. moderate D. record
16. A. in the name of B. in the form of C. in the face of D. in the way of
17. A. attribute B. commit C. transfer D. return
18. A. unless B. because C. though D. until
19. A. remains B. emerges C. vanishes D. decreases
20. A. experiences B. combines C. justifies D. influences

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

First two hours , now three hours — this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

Last year, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) found in a secret check that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons—both fake and real—past airport security

nearly every time they tried .Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as Chicago's O'Hare International. It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become-but the lines are obvious.

Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel , so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program. PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved. The TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock. Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines. It is long past time to make the program work.

21. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 is mentioned to

- [A] explain American's tolerance of current security checks.
- [B] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.
- [C] highlight the necessity of upgrading major U.S. airports.
- [D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection.

22. Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airports?

- [A] New restrictions on carry-on bags.
- [B] The declining efficiency of the TSA.
- [C] An increase in the number of travellers.
- [D] Frequent unexpected secret checks.

23. The word “expedited” (Liner 4, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to
[A] quieter. [B] cheaper. [C] wider. [D] faster.
24. One problem with the PreCheck program is
[A] a dramatic reduction of its scale.
[B] its wrongly-directed implementation.
[C] the government’s reluctance to back it.
[D] an unreasonable price for enrollment.
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
[A] Less Screening for More Safety [B] PreCheck – a Belated Solution
[C] Getting Stuck in Security Lines [D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

Text 2

"The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers," wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii's last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope(TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity's view of the cosmos.

At issue is the TMT's planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the *piko* , that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens. But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world's most powerful telescopes. Rested in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea's peak rises above the bulk of our planet's dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers. In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is the only way of understanding the world. They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea's fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the island's inhabitants. Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.

Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii's shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens. Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there

ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

26. Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates

- [A] her conservative view on the historical role of astronomy.
- [B] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.
- [C] the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times.
- [D] her appreciation of star watchers' feats in her time.

27. Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to

- [A] its geographical features. [B] its protective surroundings.
- [C] its religious implications. [D] its existing infrastructure.

28. The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because

- [A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life.
- [B] it reminds them of a humiliating history.
- [C] their culture will lose a chance of revival.
- [D] they fear losing control of Mauna Kea.

29. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today's astronomy

- [A] is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians.
- [B] helps spread Hawaiian culture across the world.
- [C] may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture.
- [D] will eventually soften Hawaiians' hostility.

30. The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of

- [A] severe criticism. [B] passive acceptance.
- [C] slight hesitancy. [D] full approval.

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens. Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline. Yet this isn't the case with all countries. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and the environment.

This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes—all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth. But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he

[A] praised the UK for its GDP.

[B] identified GDP with happiness.

[C] misinterpreted the role of GDP. [D] had a low opinion of GDP.

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that

[A] the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern.

[B] the UK will contribute less to the world economy.

[C] GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.

[D] policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP.

33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?

[A] It excludes GDP as an indicator. [B] It is sponsored by 163 countries.

[C] Its criteria are questionable. [D] Its results are enlightening.

34. In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that

[A] the UK is preparing for an economic boom.

[B] high GDP foreshadows an economic decline.

[C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.

[D] it requires caution to handle economic issues.

35. Which of the following is the best for the text?

[A] High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK lesson

[B] GDP figures, a Window on Global Economic Health

[C] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP

[D] Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

Text 4

In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government.

The high court's decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his "official acts," or the former governor's decisions on "specific" and "unsettled" issues related to his duties.

Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found.

The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is "distasteful" and "nasty." But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation. Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an "official act".

The court's ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal. Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution for bribery." The basic compact underlying representative government," wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court," assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns."

But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift. This type of integrity requires well-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader's source of wealth.

Favoritism in official access can fan public perceptions of corruption. But it is not always corruption. Rather officials must avoid double standards, or different types of access for average people and the wealthy. If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society—that all are equal in treatment by government—is undermined. Good governance rests on an understanding of the inherent worth of each individual.

The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

36. The underlined sentence(Para.1) most probably shows that the court

- [A] avoided defining the extent of McDonnell's duties.
- [B] made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.
- [C] was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct.
- [D] refused to comment on McDonnell's ethics.

37. According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves

- [A] concrete returns for gift-givers. [B] sizable gains in the form of gifts.
- [C] leaking secrets intentionally. [D] breaking contracts officially.

38. The court's ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are

- [A] allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.
- [B] qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.
- [C] justified in addressing the needs of their constituents.
- [D] exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism.

39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to

- [A] awaken the conscience of officials.

[B] guarantee fair play in official access.

[C] allow for certain kinds of lobbying.

[D] inspire hopes in average people.

40. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is

[A] sarcastic. [B] tolerant. [C] skeptical. [D] supportive.

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 article by choosing from the list A-G to filling them into the numbered box. Paragraphs B and D have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] The first published sketch, "A Dinner at Poplar Walk" brought tears to Dickens's eyes when he discovered it in the pages of *The Monthly Magazine*. From then on his sketches, which appeared under the pen name "Boz" in *The Evening Chronicle*, earned him a modest reputation.

[B] The runaway success of *The Pickwick Papers*, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame. There were Pickwick coats and Pickwick cigars, and the plump, spectacled hero, Samuel Pickwick, became a national figure.

[C] Soon after *Sketches by Boz* appeared, a publishing firm approached Dickens to write a story in monthly installments, as a backdrop for a series of woodcuts by the then-famous artist Robert Seymour, who had originated the idea for the story. With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour's pictures illustrate his own story instead. After the first installment, Dickens wrote to the artist and asked him to correct a drawing Dickens felt was not faithful enough to his prose. Seymour made the change, went into his backyard, and expressed his displeasure by committing suicide. Dickens and his publishers simply pressed on with a new artist. The comic novel, *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837 and was first published in book form in 1837.

[D] Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century. A moralist, satirist, and social reformer, Dickens crafted complex plots and striking characters that capture the panorama of English society.

[E] Soon after his father's release from prison, Dickens got a better job as errand boy in law offices. He taught himself shorthand to get an even better job later as a court stenographer and as a reporter in Parliament. At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter's eye for transcribing the life around him, especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines.

[F] Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England's southern coast. His father was a clerk in the British Navy pay office—a respectable position, but with little social status. His paternal grandparents, a steward and a housekeeper, possessed even less status, having been servants, and Dickens later concealed their background. Dickens's mother supposedly came from a more respectable family. Yet two years before Dickens's birth, his mother's father was caught stealing and fled to Europe, never to return. The family's increasing poverty forced Dickens out of school at age 12 to work in Warren's Blacking Warehouse, a shoe-polish factory, where the other working boys mocked him as "the young gentleman." His father was then imprisoned for debt. The humiliations of his father's imprisonment and his labor in the blacking factory formed Dickens's greatest wound and became his deepest secret. He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.

[G] After *Pickwick*, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world. In *Oliver Twist*, he traces an orphan's progress from the workhouse to the criminal slums of London. *Nicholas Nickleby*, his next novel, combines the darkness of *Oliver Twist* with the sunlight of *Pickwick*. The popularity of these novels consolidated Dickens' as a nationally and internationally celebrated man of letters.

D → 41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → B → 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)

The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades.(46) But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

Complex international, economic, technological and cultural changes could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breadth of English usage would consequently face new pressures. Those realistic possibilities are highlighted in the study presented by David Graddol. (47) His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generations of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

David Graddol concludes that monoglot English graduates face a bleak economic future as qualified multilingual youngsters from other countries are proving to have a competitive advantage over their British counterparts in global companies and organisations. Alongside that,

(48) many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

If left to themselves, such trends will diminish the relative strength of the English language in international education markets as the demand for educational resources in languages, such as Spanish, Arabic or Mandarin grows and international business process outsourcing in other languages such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

(49) The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to the UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors. The English language teaching sector directly earns nearly £1.3 billion for the UK in invisible exports and our other education related exports earn up to £10 billion a year more. As the international education market expands, the recent slowdown in the numbers of international students studying in the main English-speaking countries is likely to continue, especially if there are no effective strategic policies to prevent such slippage.

The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study is significant: (50) It gives a basis to all organisations which seek to promote the learning and use of English, a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment. That is a necessary and practical approach. In this as in much else, those who wish to influence the future must prepare for it.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions: You are to write an email to James Cook, a newly-arrived Australian professor, recommending some tourist attractions in your city. Please give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

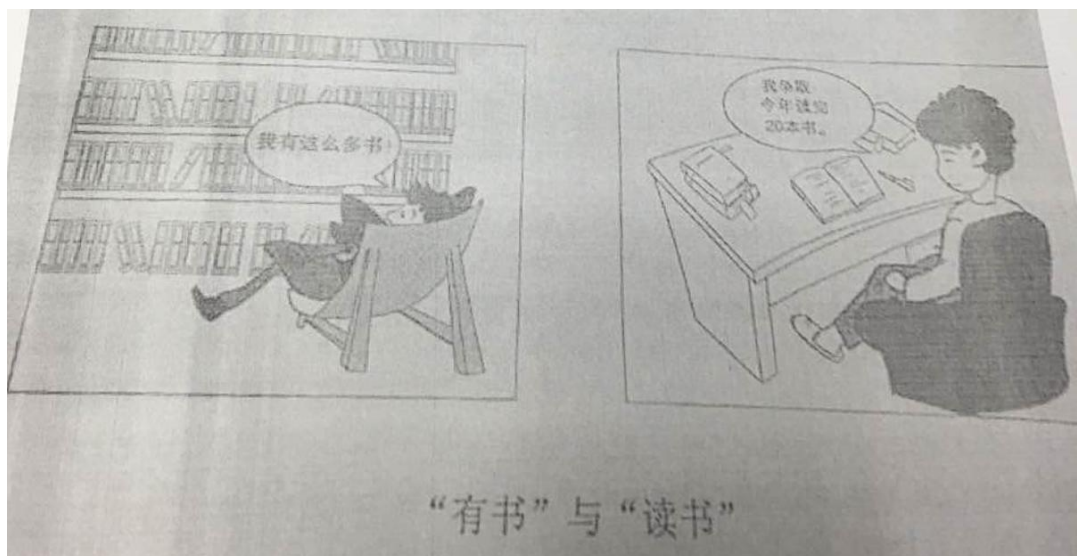
Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions: Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following pictures. In your essay, you should

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

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



2017 年考研英语一真题答案解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】A

【解析】根据本句句内逻辑关系，“it turns out that hugs...”说明拥抱还有其他结果。因此，前文的逻辑关系应该为“除此以外”，结合选项，A. Besides（除此之外）最为合适。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】本题实为逻辑关系题。根据句子前后结构“helping you feel close and _____ (2)”，我们可以判断，由于空格处与前面内容通过 and 连接，说明我们要选择一个单词与 feel close 同义，并且要与后面介词 to 连用。因此，通过对于四个选项含义判断，C 选项有“关联的”含义最为符合。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】此题为固定搭配。“a host of”表示大量的。其他选项搭配不合理。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】根据题干信息“a warm embrace might even help you _____ (4) getting sick this winter.”中，出现“even”，表示“甚至”，说明此句话与上一句话存在递进的逻辑关系。上一句话的语义表示“拥抱可以带来大量的好处”，因此，这句话也应该表示拥抱的好处。根据四个选项含义，A. avoid（避免）B. forget（忘记）C. recall（回忆）D. keep（保持），A 选项“避免生病”最符合文意。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】本题考查现在分词做后置定语，需要选择一个现在分词修饰前面的“study”，因此，结合四个选项 A. collecting（收集）B. affecting（影响）C. guiding（引导）D. involving（涉及、卷入），根据句子含义，应该表达“关于涉及 400 人”的研究。因此正确选项应为 D

6. 【答案】A

【解析】本题为固定搭配。根据句义“examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs _____ (6) the participants'...”考查固定搭配“examined the effects...on sth”因此，本题正确选项为 A。

7. 【答案】D

【解析】根据句义“common cold after being _____ (7) to the virus.”“通常感冒是在...细菌之后发生的。”结合选项含义 A. devoted (致力于) B. attracted (吸引) C. lost (丢失) D. exposed (暴露于), D 选项“暴露在细菌中...”符合文意。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】本题为固定搭配。A. come along with (和...相处的好) B. come across with (偿付) C. come down with (得病, 感染) D. come out with (出版, 提出), 结合语境, 根据后面与 cold (感冒) 搭配, C 选项“得感冒”搭配最为合理。

9. 【答案】D

【解析】本题为动词与宾语从句搭配问题。根据原文“the researchers _____ (9) that the stress-reducing effects of hugging _____ (10) about 32 percent of that beneficial effect.”动作的主语是“研究人员”, 连接后面的宾语从句“拥抱减小压力的作用”, 并且有数据支撑。从选项含义 A. imagined (想像) B. denied (否认) C. doubted (怀疑) D. calculated (计算, 推测) 来看, 宾语从句部分应为研究人员计算推测出的结果。因此, 选项 D 符合要求。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】本题为动词含义考查。根据文章内容, “the stress-reducing effects of hugging _____ (10) about 32 percent of that beneficial effect.”本题同样考查研究人员做出的研究结果, 因此, 结合选项含义 A. served (服务) B. restored (存储) C. explained (解释) D. required (要求), C 选项“解释”符合语境要求。

11. 【答案】D

【解析】本题为逻辑关系题。A. Thus (因此, 表示因果关系) B. Still (仍然, 表示强调关系) C. Rather (相反, 表示对比关系) D. Even (甚至, 表示递进关系) 根据文章上下文逻辑, 下文是对上文做进一步说明, 因此选择递进关系比较符合逻辑关系。D 为正确选项。

12. 【答案】B

【解析】形容词与名词搭配问题。根据语境“the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe _____ (12)”所选词要与 severe 构成合理搭配, 再结合前文语境是关于对于拥抱实验的结果。因此, B. symptoms (症状) 符合语境要求。正确选项为 B。

13. 【答案】B

【解析】本题为形容词修饰。根据原文“Hugging protects people who are under stress from the

_____ (13) risk for colds that's usually _____ (14) with stress,"，需要选择一个形容词来修饰 risk。在选项中，A. highlighted (突出的) B. increased (增加的) C. controlled (被控制的) D. minimized (最小的)，对比选项含义，B“增加的风险”更符合原文语境。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】此题为固定搭配题。A 和 B 选项不可以和 with 连接。C. associated 可以和 with 连接，意为“与...有关联”。D. compared 和 with 连接表示“和...相比”不符合文章要求。因此，本题正确选项为 C。

15. 【答案】B

【解析】此题考查动宾搭配。根据原文“Hugging is a marker of intimacy and help _____ (15) the feeling...”，需要选择一个动词能够和后文的“the feeling”搭配。分析选项含义：A. assess (评估) B. generate (产生) C. moderate (缓和) D. record (记录)，四个选项中，B“generate the feeling”产生感觉搭配最为合理。因此正选为 B。

16. 【答案】C

【解析】此题为短语搭配题。分析选项含义 A. in the name of (以...为名) B. in the form of (以...的形式) C. in the face of (面对...) D. in the way of (以...的方式)，结合文章语境，应为“面对困难”搭配最为合理。因此，正确选项为 C。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】此题为固定搭配题。即：attribute sth to sth . 意为：把...归因于...，因此正确选项为 A。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】此题为逻辑关系题。选项含义 A. unless (除非) B. because (因为) C. though (虽然) D. until (直到...才)。结合原文语境，“often called "the bonding hormone" _____ (18) it promotes attachment in relationships,” (经常被称之为“形成亲密关系的荷尔蒙”...它促进了关系的依赖。) 从本句来看，前后文属于因果逻辑关系。因此正确选项为 B

19. 【答案】A

【解析】本题为动词辨析。选项含义为 A. remains (仍然) B. emerges (出现) C. vanishes (消失) D. decreases (减少) 结合语境信息“'But some of it _____ (19) in the brain,” C 和 D 选项跟文章含义相反。而 B 选项只表示一种动作。A 选项表示它仍然在大脑里存在，最符

合文章要求，因此正确选项为 A。

where it _____ (20) mood, behavior and physiology.

20. 【答案】D

【解析】本题为动词辨析。选项含义为 A. experiences (经历) B. combines (结合) C. justifies (替某人辩护，证明合理) D. influences (影响)。根据原文语境，“where it _____ (20) mood, behavior and physiology.”能够搭配后面并列的三个宾语“情绪、行为、和生理”，只有 D“影响”因此正确选项为 D。

【全文翻译】

每天一个拥抱就可以不用看医生吗？答案或许是：对！拥抱，除了能让你感觉到你与你关心的人更加亲密和密切，还可以给你的身心健康带来很多益处。不管你是否相信，一个温暖的拥抱，甚至能帮你在冬天避免生病。

最近一项涉及 400 多名健康成人的研究中，宾夕法尼亚卡内基梅隆大学的研究学者们调查了获得社会支持和拥抱对参与者敏感度的影响。这种敏感度指的是在暴露于病毒下之后患感冒的可能性。获得更多社会支持的人们不大容易患上感冒，同时研究学者估计，拥抱的减压功能可以解释对上述健康益处产生约 32% 的影响。即使在已患上感冒的人中，那些感受到更多的社会支持以及经常和别人拥抱的人，他们感冒的严重症状就会减轻。

卡耐基大学心理学教授谢尔登·科恩说道：“有些感冒经常和压力联系在一起，当人们处于这一累感冒的其他风险中时，拥抱可以保护这些人。”拥抱是亲密的一种象征，能让人产生一种感觉，即面临困难时有人在旁边可以伸出援手。

一些专家把拥抱的减压功效和其他健康益处归因于后叶催产素的释放。因为后叶催产素促进了人际关系的依赖，包括妈妈和新生儿之间，所以他也常被称为亲密荷尔蒙。后叶催产素主要是在大脑的中下部产生。他们有些会融入血液中，但是还有一些会留存在大脑里，影响人们的情绪、行为和生理机能。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1 答案：21-25 ACDDC

21. 答案【A】explain American's tolerance of current security checks.

解析：本题目为例证题，考察论点与论据。根据题干关键词 the crash of Egypt Air Flight 804 定位到第二段第二句。例证题中的例子为论据，所要找的答案为论点，而论点在论据之前，因此该题目的答案是第二段的第一句话。二段首句说的是美国人愿意忍受长时间的安全检查。正确答案 A 的 American's tolerance 是原文 Americans

are willing to tolerate 的原词复现, current security checks 是原文的 time-consuming security 的同义转化。干扰项 B 的 urgency to strengthen security worldwide, 原文未提及 worldwide, 属于扩大范围; 选项 C 的 major U.S. major airports 属于具体信息的干扰; 选项 D 的 privacy 隐私并未提及, 是常识性干扰。

22. 答案【C】An increase in the number of travelers.

解析: 本题目为原因细节题。根据题干中的 long waits at major airports 定位到原文第三段的第二句, 原文的 resulted in 与题干中的 contributed to 是同义转化, 所以定位内容就是提升的安全措施以及航空旅游的增加。正确答案 C 的 an increase in the number of travelers 是原文 a rise in airline travel 的同义替换。干扰项 A 的 carry-on bags 是在第四段的最后一句出现的, 非定位句内容; 选项 B 的 TSA efficiency 也出现在第四段; 选项 D 的 unexpected secret checks 未提及。

23. 答案【D】faster.

解析: 本题目为词义句意题, 考察上下文逻辑关系。根据题干, 定位到第 5 段第 3 句, “Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes”, 结合下一句中的这样会 saving time for everyone involved, 即可以节省时间的安检, 与选项对应就是答案 D faster 更快。干扰项 A 更安静, 选项 B 更便宜, 选项 C 更广泛, 都无关, 属于常识性干扰。

24. 答案【D】an unreasonable price for enrollment.

解析: 本题目为具体细节题。根据题干关键词 problem with the PreCheck program 定位到倒数第二段的第二句话 this price tag has been the PreCheck’s fatal flaw. 本句中的代词 this 代词指代本段第一句话, 说的是 Passengers 必须每五年 pay 85 美元来做 background checks。正确答案 D 中的 unreasonable price 是原文的 85 美元, enrollment 就是原文的 process background checks。干扰项 A 其规模的极具下滑未提及, 选项 C 其错误的执行属于过度推理, 选项 C 政府不愿意支持是对原文的曲解。

25. 答案【C】Getting Stuck in Security Lines

解析: 本题目为全文主旨题。全文的中心主题出现在第一段和二段首句的范围。第一段介绍事实背景, 第二段首句提及了美国人对于安全检查方面的状况, 并在下文提及了所出现的问题。正确答案 C 安检流程线陷入困境是对原文的总结概括。干扰项 A 的 Screening 是原文的具体细节, 选项 B 和选项 D 的 PreCheck 是原文最后三段的内容。

【全文翻译】text1

一开始是两小时, 现在是三小时, 这是航空公司当局建议搭乘国内航班的乘客提前到达机场的时间, 至少美国几大国内主要机场的安检队伍正变得越来越长。

美国人愿意忍受耗时的安检程序以换来更好的安全保障。埃及航空 804 号航班可能受到

恐怖分子袭击，于地中海失事，这一不幸事故再次证明了乘客为何愿意这样做。然而耗时过长的安检耗费了乘客大量的时间和精力，却未能提供安全保障作为回报，这些都降低了民众对于乘机安检的支持程度。也可以这么说，安检所耗费的大量时间不仅使得乘客大为生气，也拖累了美国经济和私人生活。

去年，美国运输安全管理局(TSA)在一次秘密检查中发现，卧底探员几乎每次都可以顺利通过机场安检，走私武器，不管携带的武器是真是假。自从那时起，安全措施增强了，同时由于经济的改善和燃油价格的降低使航空旅游的人数上涨，这些都导致了只要机场比如芝加哥奥黑尔机场出现了长长的等待队伍。虽然还不清楚机场安检的效果增加了多少，但是安检队伍很明显变长了。

问题的部分原因是政府没有预料到航空旅游人数的急剧增长，所以美国运输安全管理局正在抓紧增加更多的安检人员。其中一个因素是机场只有这么多的空间去容纳安检通道。另外一个因素是很多游客想把行李尽量塞到随身行李包里面，以防止增加托运行李的费用，尽管航空公司强烈阻止这么做。

这里有一个美国运输安全管理局(TSA)不需要重建机场或者突然增加雇员的方法:让预检项目覆盖更多的乘客。对于乘客和美国运输安全管理局来说，预检是双赢的，通过背景审查的游客有资格使用快速安检通道。这使得美国运输安全管理局可以专注于那些高风险游客，这样节省了大家的时间。为此，美国运输安全管理局打算让 2500 万人加入预检项目。

实际人数远未达到这一目标，一个重要的原因就是价格高昂:乘客每五年需支付 85 美元来进行背景检查，从一开始这个价格标签就一直是预检项目的致命缺点。即将到来的改革可能会使价格变得更加合理，但是国会应该考虑直接降低价格，即通过向预检注册提供经费或者其他方式来削减成本。

在大部分旅客还在遭受不必要的安检排队之际，TSA 不能继续将资源投入到未被充分利用的预检通道，早就该让预检项目发挥作用了。

Text 2 答案: 26-30 B ABCD

26. 答案【B】 the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.

解析: 本题目为具体细节题。根据题干中的关键词 Queen Liliuokalani 的 remark 定位到第一段的第一句，所 indicate 的内容是在第一段的第二句话，意思是观星者是在 Hawaiian 社会中最受尊重的成员。正确选项 B 的 the importance of astronomy 是原文 star watchers were among the most esteemed members 的总结概括，in ancient Hawaiian society 是原文的原词出现。干扰项 A 的 historical role 属于原文信息的曲解，选项 C 的 regrettable decline 未提及，过度推理，选项 D 不是 in her time，是她评论 ancient 的观星者。

27. 答案【A】 its geographical features.

解析：本题目为具体细节题。根据题干中的大写字母 Mauna Kea，以及关键词 ideal astronomical site 定位到第二段 But 后面的内容。But 后面说 Mauna Kea 是世界上最有力量的望远镜 home。本题目问的是原因，定位到本段最后一句，这里提到 Mauna Kea 的顶峰高于大部分的浓密大气层。选项 A 中的 geographical features 就是地质特色的意思，属于同义替换。干扰项 B 的受保护的周边环境未提及，是常识性干扰；选项 C 的宗教暗示根据本段首句 worship 进行干扰，不在定位句里；选项 D 现有的基础设施未提及。

28. 答案【B】it reminds them of a humiliating history.

解析：本题目属于原因细节题。根据题干关键词 the construction of the TMT 以及 opposed by some locals 定位到第四段第二句，这里提到 a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation，对曾经主权国家遭占领的痛苦提醒。选项 B 中的 remind 是原文的原词复现，a humiliating history（令人耻辱的历史）是对 the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation 的同义转化及总结概括。

29. 答案【A】is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians.

解析：推断题。本题定位在第五段。五段第一句提到科学也有其文明源头，阐述天文学家（科学）与夏威夷（文化）具有相通之处；第 2 到第 4 句开始对第 1 句进行解释说明一天文学家和夏威夷文化都试图解答共同的人类本源问题（我们是谁、我们来自哪里、我们往哪里去），第 4 句揭示探索动力（了解自己及祖先的真正家园），由此可知，今天的天文学取得进步能够圆了古代夏威夷人的梦想，故选 A 项。

30. 答案【D】full approval

解析：第一段第二句 Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today.意思是，可悲的是，夏威夷现在的天文学不太妙。所以，对于现在夏威夷天文学不太妙的处境，作者用了一个 sadly 来形容，明明白白地表达了他的蓝瘦香菇。而夏威夷现在不太妙的处境具体指什么？在下一句清楚地说明了 Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity's view of the cosmos 意思是我们要搞个巨牛的望远镜，你们居然不同意！所以两句结合一块，作者的态度就明白了，他是支持建望远镜的。在最后一段的最后一句里也有作者态度的线索 There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.意思是说有人跑到你们那儿去，接受你们的文化遗产，去看星星看月亮，你们没有理由不欢迎吧？也就是用了 no reason 和 cannot 双重否定表肯定，强调说夏威夷人应该欢迎到他们那儿去研究天文，并且欣赏他们的文化遗产 cultural heritage 的每一个人 everyone。具体到这篇文章，他们的文化遗产在第五段和第一段都有说，就是天文研究，而每一个人

当然应该包括这些想建天文望远镜的人。所以作者的态度旗帜鲜明，就是全力支持。

所以正确答案是 D。

【全文翻译】

“古老的夏威夷人都是天文学家。”最后一位夏威夷女王利留卡拉尼在 1897 年写道。观星者曾经是夏威夷社会最受人尊敬的群体之一。可悲的是，如今的夏威夷人都不重视天文学了。人们抗议建造一架 30 米望远镜(TMT)，这是一个有望彻底改变人类宇宙观的巨型天文台。

争论的焦点是 TMT 规划选址位于莫纳克亚山：一座休眠火山，被许多夏威夷人尊奉为连接夏威夷群岛与中天神的脐带。但是莫纳克亚山也是一些世界顶级望远镜坐落之地。莫纳克亚山位于太平洋，起山峰高耸于大部分地球稠密的大气层之上，那里的地质条件使得望远镜能够获得无比清晰的图像。

人们反对在莫纳克亚山建造望远镜，这并不是什么新鲜事儿。一个由夏威夷人和环保主义分子组成的人数虽少却敢于直言的群体一直都将这些望远镜的存在看作对这片神圣土地的不尊重、看作对曾经的主权国家已被占领的痛苦提醒。

天文学家应对目前的争议负一定责任。他们渴望建造更大的望远镜，却忘记了科学并非了解世界的唯一途径，他们没有一直优先考虑保护莫纳克亚山脆弱的生态系统，或者它在岛上居民心中的神圣性。夏威夷文化不是过去的遗物，而是一种正在经历着复兴的鲜活文化。

然而科学也有文化史，其根源可以追溯到文明的开端。探寻超越地平线之外的事情的好奇心，最先将早期的波西尼亚人带到夏威夷海岸。如今这好奇心又启发天文学家去探索太空。呼吁人们拆掉莫纳克亚山上的所有望远镜或者禁止该地方未来的发展，忽视了这样一个现实，即天文学和夏威夷文化，都致力于回答宏观问题，如：我们是谁，我们从哪里来，以及我们要去往何处？也许这就是我们探索星空的原因，仿佛在回应一个原始召唤其了解我们自己和我们祖先的真正家园。

天文学界正在做出妥协，以改变其对莫纳克亚山的使用方式。TMT 选址将最大程度的降低望远镜在岛屿周围的能见度，同时避免对考古和环境造成影响。为了限制莫纳克亚山上望远镜的数量，旧的望远镜在达到使用年限时将会被拆除，而且原址也会被恢复到自然状态。莫纳克亚山没有理由不欢迎大家接受其文化遗产并研究星空。

Text 3

答案：31-35 DCDCA

31. 答案【D】 had a low opinion of GDP.

解析：题目问的是 Robert 被引用是因为什么。根据题目中的人名定位到第一段第一句话 Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures “everything except that which makes life worthwhile.”这句话是说这个人认为一个国家的 GDP 可以衡量所有东西，除了让生活有意义的事。这个观点摆明了 Robert 对 GDP 持不欣赏的态度。D 选项 a low opinion 不高的评

价，显然是对原文的概括性描述，因此选 D。

32. 答案【C】 GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.

解析：题目明确说了从第二段中找答案。A 选项中的 economic pattern 在原文中没有直接的表达，但在二段末句“...people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?”中，原文有提到人们投票脱欧，尽管有很多人警告他们这样做可能会对国家经济前景有影响。这说明英国人不怕改变现有经济状况，因此与 A 中的 reluctant 不情愿不相符。B 选项中英国对世界经济的贡献问题，在第二段中完全没提，只有 the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world 英国 GDP 让西方世界嫉妒的表述。C 选项说 GDP 用来衡量幸福的作用以及被英国人普遍否定了。原文中第二段第二句说 it is a flawed concept，认为 GDP 是有问题的，第三句紧接着说 It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do 表面 GDP 其实忽视了很多关键的东西，并不能衡量幸福。第四句、第五句拿 UK 来举例，说英国 GDP 很好，但是人们却要脱欧来改变现状，暗示人们的生活并不好。整段说明了英国人并不认为他们的高 GDP 给她们带来了好的生活，与 C 选项正好形成正话反说，为正确选项。D 选项 policymakers 在第二段第一句出现，并没有说就是英国的 policymakers。

33. 答案【D】 Its results are enlightening.

解析：这题根据题干中的 recent annual study 定位到第三段第一句 A recent annual study ...and ...sheds some light on that question。这句话中的 shed light on 短语就是照亮，阐释的意思，跟 D 选项中的 enlighten 启发是同义转换，因此为正确答案。

34. 答案【C】 it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.

解析：从题目可知答案来自于最后两段。第六段第一句“...as a measure, it is no longer enough 说明 GDP 不靠谱，第二句 It does not include important factors...that contribute to a person's sense of well-being 说明 GDP 没有包含所有个人幸福的要素。最后一段最后一句 But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.也明确说了制定政策的人要关注提高福利，而不是简单关注 GDP 数字。这些句子都与 C 选项 factors beyond GDP 相符。

35. 答案【A】 High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK lesson

解析：第一段第一句就引用名人名言，说 GDP 是不靠谱的，第二句就拿英国脱欧举例，说 it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to，表明英国脱欧证明他说得有道理，

咱们要好好听听。第二段继续说英国 GDP 高，但是人们要搞事——脱欧，说明人们日子不好过。第三段，第四段开始分析为啥英国人不乖乖听话过日子，原来是福利在后退 but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline。第五段直接说富裕国家要引以为戒：This is a lesson that rich countries can learn。所以整篇文章的主题就是 GDP 不靠谱，福利不给力不行，英国脱欧是例证。A 选项正好包括了这三个要素，High GDP, Inadequate Well-being 和 a UK lesson 因此选 A。

【全文翻译】

罗伯特·F·肯尼迪曾经说过，一个国家的 GDP 可以衡量“除了使生活有价值的事情之外的任何事情”。随着英国投票脱离欧盟，以及人们预测 GDP 将因此而下滑，现在是时候来评估其话语指的是什么了。

半个多世纪以来 GDP 及其效应问题一直困扰着政策制定者，许多人认为这是一个有缺陷的概念。它衡量无关紧要的事情，而漏掉了真正重要的事情。从最新衡量标准来看，因其低失业率高增长率，英国的 GDP 一直以来受到很多西方国家的羡慕。如果一切进展顺利的话，为什么多达 1700 万民众都投票支持脱欧呢？尽管有警示表明脱欧可能会对国家的经济前景产生影响。

最近一项有关“各国及其将经济增长转化为福利的能力”的年度调查进一步解释了这个问题。在 163 个参与衡量的国家中，在确保将经济增长转化为有意义的民生改善方面，英国是表现最差的国家之一。其衡量标准并非只关注 GDP，还涉及健康、教育和公民社会参与度等 40 多个不同的标准，旨在对各国的表现做出更全面的评估。

尽管这些国家都面临各自的挑战，但仍然存在很多一样问题。的确，自 2008 年全球危机以来，经济复苏的苗头已经出现，但是主要经济体在卫生和教育这类关键指标方面则继续下滑。然而并不是所有的国家都这样，一些相对贫穷的欧洲国家已经采取措施在社会文明、收入平等和环境改善等方面取得了巨大的进步。

这是富裕国家应该学习的地方：当 GDP 不再被视为衡量一个国家成功的唯一指标时，世界看起来就大为不同了。

因此肯尼迪所指的就是：尽管 GDP 一直是衡量国家经济行为最常见的方法，但作为一种衡量标准，它已不足以担此重任。它不包括如环境质量和教育成果等有助于提升个人幸福感的重要因素。

据预测，全世界和英国的经济增长都将遭受重创，这可能会导致我们提升幸福感和促进个人发展所依赖的日常服务的下降。然而，政策制定者应重新注重提升福利，而不只是担心 GDP 数据，如此才能避免预期的灾难，甚至还可能取得进步。

Text 4

答案: 36-40 CACBD

36. 答案【C】 was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct.

解析: 根据题干中的关键词 The underlined sentence (para. 1), 可以快速的回到原文精确定位到第一段的划线句子, But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari Automobile from a company seeking access to government. 联系文章第一句话, 虽然最高法院没有判定 Robert McDonnell 受贿罪, 但是 holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, 即, 在道德上却对他的行为嗤之以鼻。由此可以锁定 C 选项中的 was contemptuous of 法院其实非常轻视 Robert McDonnell 的行为。文章的 D 选项中出现 ethics, 原文中相同的词, 可能会混淆考生的思维, 但是, 此句话说的是拒绝从道德的标准评论 Robert McDonnell 的行为。

37. 答案【A】 concrete returns for gift-givers

解析: 根据题干中给出的信息, 可知这一题是对文章第四段理解, 由第四段推理出正确答案。从第四段第二句 But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits 可以知道, 对腐败的定义的条件是, 受贿者给予了行贿者具体有形的好处(作为回报), concrete returns 是对第四段第 2 句忠告 concrete benefits 的同义替换, 由此可以得出答案为 A. 项正确。

38. 答案【C】 justified in addressing the needs of their constituents

解析: 根据题干中的关键词 The court's ruling is done on the assumption 可以锁定文章的第五段第 3 句后半句 assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns.”可以知道, 法院的裁定是建立听取其选民的意见, 按照他们的利益行事。所以原文中的 constituents 对应 A 选项的 supporters, 支持者。所以答案选择 C。

39. 答案【B】 guarantee fair play in official access.

解析: 根据题干中的关键词 Well-enforced laws in government transparency 可以锁定文章的第六段 This type of integrity requires well-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader's source of wealth. 但是从这句话中找不到所需的信息, 从 this type of 可以知道这句话与前面的句子联系紧密, 因而可以追溯到这一段的第二句话, But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. 执法力度需要加强市民及其当代表, 而不是法院获得接近政府的平等的机会。equality 与 B 选项的 fair play 相对应, 因此选 B。

40. 答案【D】supportive.

解析：本题考察的是态度题，从文中最后一句话：The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.可以看出作者认为法院的裁定是进步的：a step forward，，因此可以看出作者对此的态度是 supportive. sarcastic: 尖酸的，挖苦的；tolerant: 宽容的，容忍的；skeptical: 怀疑的。

【全文翻译】

在一项罕见的无异议裁决中，美国最高法院推翻了对弗吉尼亚前州长罗伯特·麦克唐纳的贪污定罪。不过最高法院在做此裁决的同时，也对麦克唐纳行为的伦理问题嗤之以鼻，其行为包括从一家谋求接近政府的公司接手劳力士手表和法拉利汽车等礼物。

高等法院的裁决表明，在麦克唐纳先生的案件中，法官没有告诉陪审团，必须只调查他的“公务行为”，或者说是前州长在与职责相关的“特定”“待定”等问题上所做的决定。

法官指出，仅仅帮助送礼的人获取接近其他官员的机会并不算腐败，除非带有明确的目的向官员施压。

最高法院的确暗示接受他人为“开后门儿”而给的好处是令人反感的和卑鄙的。但根据反贿赂法，必须是实实在在的好处才能构成腐败，比如批准合同和法规。仅仅安排一次见面打个电话或者主持一个活动并不是公务行为。

最高法院的裁决在法律上合理地界定了一种不违法的偏袒行为。当选的官员被准许帮助其支持者解决政务问题，而不用担心被起诉贪污。最高法院首席法官约翰·罗伯茨写道：“构成代议制政府基础的基本契约规定政府官员必须听从选民的呼声，并对他们关注的问题采取相应的措施。”

但是，该裁决加强了公民及其所选代表，而非法院，确保公平接近政府的必要性。官员，绝不能仅仅因为某个人或者团体提供了竞选捐赠和私人礼物，就在提供信息和安排会面时对其有所偏袒。这种公正需要在官方会议记录、游说规则以及每位当选领导财富来源信息等政府透明度方面强有力的法律。

官员接见中存在的偏袒行为会刺激公众对腐败的看法，但它不一定是腐败。官员必须避免使用双重标准，避免对普通人和有钱人采取不同的接见方式。如果金钱可以买通人脉的话，一个民主社会的基本前提—所有人应该被政府平等对待—就被破坏了。善政良治靠的是对每个公民内在的价值的充分理理解。

最高法院的裁决是在与腐败和官方偏袒的斗争中向前迈进了一步。

Part B

41. 【答案】F

【解析】排序题关键是收尾相接，要紧紧牢记大纲的考点“一致性和衔接性”。也就是要想选出下一题首先要确定上段的尾句在说什么，做到上一段的尾句和要选择的段落首句衔接。41

题取决于给出的首段 D 选项。D 选项起到统领全文的作用，主要对狄更斯以及他的作品进行了总体的评价和概括：狄更斯对于大多数人来说是英国知名的、伟大的小说家，他是一名道德家、讽刺家以及社会先驱者，他的小说情节曲折、人物性格鲜明，捕捉到了英国社会的全景。那么对于这类人物自传式的文章，后面会先减少其生平。纵观各选项，不难发现 F 选项首句出现 *Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England's southern coast*，各位考生要把握 *was born* 出生这个关键词。因此，41 题选择 F 选项。

42. 【答案】E

【解析】要想做出 42 题，关键是理解 41 题 F 选项，尤其是 F 选项的后面一部分。我们认真研读 F 选项的后半段一直在介绍狄更斯童年经历中他父亲所起到的作用，介绍他的父亲由于债务被关进了监狱，这给狄更斯带了羞耻感以及后面他在黑工厂做工的经历对他性格的行程都起到了很大的作用。于是我们浏览各选项首句，发现 E 选项开头 *Soon after his father's release from prison*，出现了很关键的线索词，即他的父亲被释放后，因此 E 可以接在 4 题 F 选项的后面。所以，42 题选择 E 选项。

43. 【答案】A

【解析】43 题取决于 42 题 E 选项的尾句，E 选项的前半句说狄更斯找到了一份文职的工作，最后一句是 *At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter's eye for transcribing the life around him, especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines*，大概意思说他开始用语言记录周围的人和事，尤其是幽默的和奇怪的，形成了一些杂志 *magazine* 中基本的素材梗概 *sketches*，浏览各选项的首句，很容易发现 A 选项的首句 *The first published sketch, "A Dinner at Polar Walk" brought tears to Dickens's eyes when he discovered it in the pages of The Monthly Magazine* 从那时起他的 *sketches*，考生会发现复现词 *magazine* 和 *sketches*。因此，42 题选择 A 选项。

44. 【答案】C

【解析】44 题取决于 43 题 A 选项的尾句，A 选项的尾句说道狄更斯用 "Boz" 这个笔名开始发表文章，并且小有名气，浏览各选项首句，会发现 C 选项的首句出现了 *Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared*，这里我们会发现他的笔名，原词复现，因此，44 题选择 C 选项。

45. 【答案】G

【解析】45 题还剩最后一个选项 G，我们要验证一下 G 选项是否适合放在最后一段，用什么来验证呢？利用给定的上一段 B 选项。取决于 B 选项的尾句，看其是否能与 G 选项的首句衔接。B 选项的尾句在讲狄更斯说的成功，以及他的小说中的人物匹克威多带来的影响和

效应。而不难发现 G 选项的首句复现了 Pickwick，而且还有一个时间线索词 after。因此，45 题选择 G 选项。

Part C Translation

参考译文：

46. 但是，尽管使用英语者的人数在不断增加/说英语的人越来越多，却仍然有迹象表明，英语语言的全球主导地位在不久的将来/可预见的未来也许会慢慢衰退。

47. 因此，大卫·格兰多的分析可能会终结某些人的自满态度，这些人认为，英语在全世界的地位十分稳固，英国的年轻一代人根本不需要学习其他的语言。

48. 很多国家正在把英语列入小学课程范围，但是英国的中小學生似乎并没有受到更多的鼓励去流利地掌握其他语言。

49. 大卫·格兰多指出的这些变化给英国的英语教育工作者提出了明确的和巨大的挑战，这些英语教学工作是面向其他国家的人和更为广泛的商业教育机构的。

50. 这一研究为所有试图促进英语学习和使用的机构提供了一个依据，这一依据是旨在帮助我们制定规划，以应对不同操作环境里出现各种可能性。

Section III Writing

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