

## 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)

Trust is a tricky business. On the one hand, it's a necessary condition 1 many worthwhile things: child care, friendships, etc. On the other hand, putting your 2 in the wrong place often carries a high 3.

4, why do we trust at all? Well, because it feels good. 5 people place their trust in an individual or an institution, their brains release oxytocin, a hormone that 6 pleasurable feelings and triggers the herding instinct that prompts humans to 7 with one another. Scientists have found that exposure 8 this hormone puts us in a trusting 9: In a Swiss study, researchers sprayed oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects; those subjects were ready to lend significantly higher amounts of money to strangers than were their 10 who inhaled something else.

11 for us, we also have a sixth sense for dishonesty that may 12 us. A Canadian study found that children as young as 14 months can differentiate 13 a credible person and a dishonest one. Sixty toddlers were each 14 to an adult tester holding a plastic container. The tester would ask, "What's in here?" before looking into the container, smiling, and exclaiming, "Wow!" Each subject was then invited to look 15. Half of them found a toy; the other half 16 the container was empty – and realized the tester had 17 them.

Among the children who had not been tricked, the majority were 18 to cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his leadership. 19, only five of the 30 children paired with the "20" tester participated in a follow-up activity.

1. A. from                      B. for                      C. like                      D. on
2. A. attention                B. concern                C. faith                      D. interest
3. A. benefit                    B. price                    C. debt                      D. hope
4. A. Again                    B. Instead                C. Therefore                D. Then
5. A. When                    B. Unless                    C. Although                D. Until
6. A. selects                    B. applies                    C. produces                D. maintains

- |                     |                |                 |                |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 7. A. connect       | B. compete     | C. consult      | D. compare     |
| 8. A. by            | B. to          | C. of           | D. at          |
| 9. A. context       | B. circle      | C. period       | D. mood        |
| 10. A. counterparts | B. colleagues  | C. substitutes  | D. supporters  |
| 11. A. Odd          | B. Funny       | C. Lucky        | D. Ironic      |
| 12. A. protect      | B. delight     | C. surprise     | D. monitor     |
| 13. A. over         | B. within      | C. toward       | D. between     |
| 14. A. added        | B. transferred | C. introduced   | D. entrusted   |
| 15. A. out          | B. inside      | C. back         | D. around      |
| 16. A. proved       | B. remembered  | C. insisted     | D. discovered  |
| 17. A. fooled       | B. mocked      | C. betrayed     | D. wronged     |
| 18. A. forced       | B. willing     | C. hesitant     | D. entitled    |
| 19. A. On the whole | B. As a result | C. For instance | D. In contrast |
| 20. A. incapable    | B. inflexible  | C. unreliable   | D. unsuitable  |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

#### Text 1

Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

Don't dismiss that possibility entirely. About half of U.S. jobs are at high risk of being automated, according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately squeezed. Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal to robots. But many

middle-class occupations – trucking, financial advice, software engineering – have aroused their interest, or soon will. The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

This isn't to be alarmist. Optimists point out that technological upheaval has benefited workers in the past. The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized looms, but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed. Likewise, automation should eventually boost productivity, stimulate demand by driving down prices, and free workers from hard, boring work. But in the medium term, middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting.

The first step, as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee argue in *The Second Machine Age*, should be rethinking education and job training. Curriculums – from grammar school to college – should evolve to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication. Vocational schools should do a better job of fostering problem-solving skills and helping students work alongside robots. Online education can supplement the traditional kind. It could make extra training and instruction affordable. Professionals trying to acquire new skills will be able to do so without going into debt.

The challenge of coping with automation underlines the need for the U.S. to revive its fading business dynamism: Starting new companies must be made easier. In previous eras of drastic technological change, entrepreneurs smoothed the transition by dreaming up ways to combine labor and machines. The best uses of 3D printers and virtual reality haven't been invented yet. The U.S. needs the new companies that will invent them.

Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought. Taxes on low-wage labor need to be cut, and wage subsidies such as the earned income tax credit should be expanded: This would boost incomes, encourage work, reward companies for job creation, and reduce inequality.

Technology will improve society in ways big and small over the next few years, yet this will be little comfort to those who find their lives and careers upended by automation. Destroying the machines that are coming for our jobs would be nuts. But policies to help workers adapt will be indispensable.

21. Who will be most threatened by automation?

- A. Leading politicians.
- B. Low-wage laborers.

- C.Robot owners.  
D.Middle-class workers.
- 22.Which of the following best represents the author's view?  
A.Worries about automation are in fact groundless.  
B.Optimists' opinions on new tech find little support.  
C.Issues arising from automation need to be tackled.  
D.Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided.
- 23.Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on  
A.creative potential.  
B.job-hunting skills.  
C.individual needs.  
D.cooperative spirit.
- 24.The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at  
A.encouraging the development of automation.  
B.increasing the return on capital investment.  
C.easing the hostility between rich and poor.  
D.preventing the income gap from widening.
- 25.In this text, the author presents a problem with  
A.opposing views on it.  
B.possible solutions to it.  
C.its alarming impacts.  
D.its major variations.

## Text 2

A new survey by Harvard University finds more than two-thirds of young Americans disapprove of President Trump's use of Twitter. The implication is that Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other sources, not a president's social media platform.

Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines. Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills. Such a trend is

badly needed. During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was fake news, according to the University of Oxford. And a survey conducted for BuzzFeed News found 44 percent of Facebook users rarely or never trust news from the media giant.

Young people who are digital natives are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in cyberspace. A Knight Foundation focus-group survey of young people between ages 14 and 24 found they use “distributed trust” to verify stories. They cross-check sources and prefer news from different perspectives – especially those that are open about any bias. “Many young people assume a great deal of personal responsibility for educating themselves and actively seeking out opposing viewpoints,” the survey concluded.

Such active research can have another effect. A 2014 survey conducted in Australia, Britain, and the United States by the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that young people’s reliance on social media led to greater political engagement.

Social media allows users to experience news events more intimately and immediately while also permitting them to re-share news as a projection of their values and interests. This forces users to be more conscious of their role in passing along information. A survey by Barna research group found the top reason given by Americans for the fake news phenomenon is “reader error,” more so than made-up stories or factual mistakes in reporting. About a third say the problem of fake news lies in “misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news” via social media. In other words, the choice to share news on social media may be the heart of the issue. “This indicates there is a real personal responsibility in counteracting this problem,” says Roxanne Stone, editor in chief at Barna Group.

So when young people are critical of an over-tweeting president, they reveal a mental discipline in thinking skills – and in their choices on when to share on social media.

26. According to Paragraphs 1 and 2, many young Americans cast doubt on
- A.the justification of the news-filtering practice.
  - B.people’s preference for social media platforms.
  - C.the administration’s ability to handle information.
  - D.social media as a reliable source of news.
27. The phrase “beef up” (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to
- A.boast.

- B.define.  
C.sharpen.  
D.share.
28. According to the Knight Foundation survey, young people  
A.tend to voice their opinions in cyberspace.  
B.verify news by referring to diverse sources.  
C.have a strong sense of social responsibility.  
D.like to exchange views on “distributed trust”.
29. The Barna survey found that a main cause for the fake news problem is  
A.readers’ misinterpretation.  
B.journalists’ biased reporting.  
C.readers’ outdated values.  
D.journalists’ made-up stories.
30. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?  
A.A Counteraction Against the Over-tweeting Trend  
B.A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online  
C.The Accumulation of Mutual Trust on Social Media  
D.The Platforms for Projection of Personal Interests

### Text 3

Any fair-minded assessment of the dangers of the deal between Britain’s National Health Service (NHS) and DeepMind must start by acknowledging that both sides mean well. DeepMind is one of the leading artificial intelligence (AI) companies in the world. The potential of this work applied to healthcare is very great, but it could also lead to further concentration of power in the tech giants. It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients’ rights and their expectations of privacy.

DeepMind has almost apologised. The NHS trust has mended its ways. Further arrangements – and there may be many – between the NHS and DeepMind will be carefully scrutinised to ensure that all necessary permissions have been asked of patients and all unnecessary data has been cleaned. There are lessons about informed patient consent to learn. But privacy is not the only angle in this case and not even the most important. Ms Denham chose to concentrate the blame on the NHS trust, since under existing law it “controlled” the data and DeepMind merely “processed” it. But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives the data value.

The great question is who should benefit from the analysis of all the data that our lives now generate. Privacy law builds on the concept of damage to an individual from identifiable knowledge about them. That misses the way the surveillance economy works. The data of an individual there gains its value only when it is compared with the data of countless millions more.

The use of privacy law to curb the tech giants in this instance feels slightly maladapted. This practice does not address the real worry. It is not enough to say that the algorithms DeepMind develops will benefit patients and save lives. What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources. If software promises to save lives on the scale that drugs now can, big data may be expected to behave as big pharma has done. We are still at the beginning of this revolution and small choices now may turn out to have gigantic consequences later. A long struggle will be needed to avoid a future of digital feudalism. Ms Denham’s report is a welcome start.

31. What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind?
- A. It fell short of the latter’s expectations.
  - B. It caused conflicts among tech giants.
  - C. It failed to pay due attention to patients’ rights.
  - D. It put both sides into a dangerous situation.
32. The NHS trust responded to Denham’s verdict with
- A. empty promises.
  - B. tough resistance.
  - C. sincere apologies.
  - D. necessary adjustments.

33. The author argues in Paragraph 2 that
- A. privacy protection must be secured at all costs.
  - B. the value of data comes from the processing of it.
  - C. making profits from patients' data is illegal.
  - D. leaking patients' data is worse than selling it.
34. According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising from this deal is
- A. the monopoly of big data by tech giants.
  - B. the vicious rivalry among big pharmas.
  - C. the uncontrolled use of new software.
  - D. the ineffective enforcement of privacy law.
35. The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is
- A. ambiguous.
  - B. appreciative.
  - C. cautious.
  - D. contemptuous.

#### Text 4

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) continues to bleed red ink. It reported a net loss of \$5.6 billion for fiscal 2016, the 10th straight year its expenses have exceeded revenue. Meanwhile, it has more than \$120 billion in unfunded liabilities, mostly for employee health and retirement costs. There are many reasons this formerly stable federal institution finds itself on the verge of bankruptcy. Fundamentally, the USPS is in a historic squeeze between technological change that has permanently decreased demand for its bread-and-butter product, first-class mail, and a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality.

And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS's ultimate overseer – Congress – insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected. This is why repeated attempts at reform legislation have failed in recent years, leaving the Postal Service unable to pay its bills except by deferring vital modernization.



Now comes word that everyone involved – Democrats, Republicans, the Postal Service, the unions and the system’s heaviest users – has finally agreed on a plan to fix the system. Legislation is moving through the House that would save USPS an estimated \$28.6 billion over five years, which could help pay for new vehicles, among other survival measures. Most of the money would come from a penny-per-letter permanent rate increase and from shifting postal retirees into Medicare. The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care, thus addressing a long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions.

If it clears the House, this measure would still have to get through the Senate – where someone is bound to point out that it amounts to the bare, bare minimum necessary to keep the Postal Service afloat, not comprehensive reform. There’s no change to collective bargaining at the USPS, a major omission considering that personnel accounts for 80 percent of the agency’s costs. Also missing is any discussion of eliminating Saturday letter delivery. That common-sense change enjoys wide public support and would save the USPS \$2 billion per year. But postal special-interest groups seem to have killed it, at least in the House. The emerging consensus around the bill is a sign that legislators are getting frightened about a politically embarrassing short-term collapse at the USPS. It is not, however, a sign that they’re getting serious about transforming the postal system for the 21st century.

36. The financial problem with the USPS is caused partly by
- A. its unbalanced budget.
  - B. its rigid management.
  - C. the cost for technical upgrading.
  - D. the withdrawal of bank support.
37. According to Paragraph 2, the USPS fails to modernize itself due to
- A. the interference from interest groups.
  - B. the inadequate funding from Congress.
  - C. the shrinking demand for postal service.
  - D. the incompetence of postal unions.
38. The long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions can be addressed by
- A. removing its burden of retiree health care.
  - B. making more investment in new vehicles.

- C.adopting a new rate-increase mechanism.  
D.attracting more first-class mail users.
39. In the last paragraph, the author seems to view legislators with
- A.respect.  
B.tolerance.  
C.discontent.  
D.gratitude.
40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- A.The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days  
B.The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese  
C.The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure  
D.The Postal Service Needs More than a Band-Aid

## 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 C and F have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

A.In December of 1869, Congress appointed a commission to select a site and prepare plans and cost estimates for a new State Department Building. The commission was also to consider possible arrangements for the War and Navy Departments. To the horror of some who expected a Greek Revival twin of the Treasury Building to be erected on the other side of the White House, the elaborate French Second Empire style design by Alfred Mullett was selected, and construction of a building to house all three departments began in June of 1871.

B.Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied, with its elegant four-story library (completed in 1876), Diplomatic Reception Room, and Secretary's office decorated with carved wood, Oriental rugs, and stenciled wall patterns. The Navy



Department moved into the east wing in 1879, where elaborate wall and ceiling stenciling and marquetry floors decorated the office of the Secretary.

C.The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known, housed the three Executive Branch Departments most intimately associated with formulating and conducting the nation's foreign policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century – the period when the United States emerged as an international power. The building has housed some of the nation's most significant diplomats and politicians and has been the scene of many historic events.

D.Many of the most celebrated national figures have participated in historical events that have taken place within the EEOB's granite walls. Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, Gerald Ford, and George H. W. Bush all had offices in this building before becoming President. It has housed 16 Secretaries of the Navy, 21 Secretaries of War, and 24 Secretaries of State. Winston Churchill once walked its corridors and Japanese emissaries met here with Secretary of State Cordell Hull after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

E.The Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) commands a unique position in both the national history and the architectural heritage of the United States. Designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Alfred B. Mullett, it was built from 1871 to 1888 to house the growing staffs of the State, War, and Navy Departments, and is considered one of the best examples of French Second Empire architecture in the country.

F.Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing. When the EEOB was finished, it was the largest office building in Washington, with nearly 2 miles of black and white tiled corridors. Almost all of the interior detail is of cast iron or plaster; the use of wood was minimized to insure fire safety. Eight monumental curving staircases of granite with over 4,000 individually cast bronze balusters are capped by four skylight domes and two stained glass rotundas.

G.The history of the EEOB began long before its foundations were laid. The first executive offices were constructed between 1799 and 1820. A series of fires (including those set by the British in 1814) and overcrowded conditions led to the construction of the existing Treasury Building. In 1866, the construction of the North Wing of the Treasury Building necessitated the demolition of the State Department building.

41. → C → 42. → 43. → F → 44. → 45.



**Part C****Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Shakespeare's lifetime was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama. (46) By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy. These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval, literary or farcical. Court, school, organizations of amateurs, and the traveling actors were all rivals in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and (47) no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

When Shakespeare was twelve years old the first public playhouse was built in London. For a time literature showed no interest in this public stage. Plays aiming at literary distinction were written for schools or court, or for the choir boys of St. Paul's and the royal chapel, who, however, gave plays in public as well as at court. (48) But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literary ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood. By the time that Shakespeare was twenty-five, Lyly, Peele, and Greene had made comedies that were at once popular and literary; Kyd had written a tragedy that crowded the pit; and Marlowe had brought poetry and genius to triumph on the common stage – where they had played no part since the death of Euripides. (49) A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun.

The development of the Elizabethan drama for the next twenty-five years is of exceptional interest to students of literary history, for in this brief period we may trace the beginning, growth, blossoming, and decay of many kinds of plays, and of many great careers. We are amazed today

at the mere number of plays produced, as well as by the number of dramatists writing at the same time for this London of two hundred thousand inhabitants. (50) To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

51. Directions:

Write an email to all international experts on campus, inviting them to attend the graduation ceremony. In your email, you should include the time, place and other relevant information about the ceremony.

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

**Do not** use your own name at the end of the email. Use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

#### Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

Write your answer neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



选课进行时

## Section I Use of English

1.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。这道题考查逻辑关系与用法。②句和③句分别使用了 on the one hand 和 on the other hand, 可以说明前后使用的是对比关系。再依据首句信任是一种“难以把握的东西”(a tricky business), 我们可以得出后两句是给首句做解释。本题所在句的意思是“一方面, 很多有价值的事情……都需要\_\_\_前提”我们可以准确的推测出空前信息是空后信息必要条件, 也就是说信任是必要条件[A]选项 from 从……颠倒了逻辑关系; [C]选项 like (像) 不能成为正确答案。[D]选项 on “在……之上, 关于……”不符合文意故排除。[for]作为介词可表示具体内容, “为了, 至于”; 它符合这一逻辑关系, 所以正确答案是 B。

2.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。attention 意为“关注; 注意力”; concern 意为“担忧, 关心”; interest 意为“兴趣; 利益”; faith 意为“信任; 信念”。本文的核心词是 trust。②句说的是 on the one hand, 而③句则是 on the other hand, 说明二者说的不是一回事, 但前提是通篇都在说信任, 只是本句说的是信任的另外一回事, 下列四个选项中只有 faith 表达的含义和 trust 相近, 所以正确答案是 C。

3.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。benefit 意为“益处; 收益”; price 意为“代价”, 用法 carry/take a price 表示“承受或者付出巨大的代价”; debt “债务”; hope 意为“希望”。空格所在的句子 putting your faith in the wrong place often carries a high \_\_\_\_, 大体意思为将信任放错位置通常会付出巨大的代价, 而 price 的应用方式恰好符合句意, 所以正确答案是 B。

4.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。根据上下文的逻辑关系判断, 下文与上文是承继关系, Then 作副词是, 意为“既然如此; 那么”, 符合上下文语意关系, 所以正确答案是 D。

5.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。When 意为“当……时候”; Unless 意为“除非”; Although 意为“虽然; 尽管”; Until 意为“直到……时”。从句③的意思上看, 前者“人们信任某个人或者机构”和“大脑就会释放催产素”二者是处在同一时间平行线上的, 几乎同时发生的。When 的意思与原文语义相符, 所以正确答案是 B。

6.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。这道题考察动宾搭配。selects 意为“选择; 挑选”; produces 意为“产生; 引起”; applies 意为“申请; 应用”; maintains 意为“保持; 维持”。前者说了 oxytocin, 那么何为催产素呢, 下文做了解释一种荷尔蒙\_\_\_愉悦的感觉, 也就是能够引起人们的开心的一种因素。Produces 的意思与原文语义相符, 所以正确答案是 C。

7.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。consult 意为“咨询; 向……请教”; compete 意为“竞



争；比赛”；connect 意为“联结；联系”；compare 意为“比较；对比”。本空的主语是 the herding instinct 即群居本能，意味着人和人之间天生是就是要相互联系，沟通的。本文的主题是人与人的信任，也就是说空格所在句表达了“群居本能可以使人与人之间融洽相处”，connect 符合语意，所以正确答案是 A。

8.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。根据空前 exposure 的同根词 expose 搭配为 expose A to B “使 A 接触 B”；expose to sth 意为“接触……”，可得知与 expose 搭配的介词只能是 to，同根词/同源词所搭配的介词都是一样的，所以正确答案是 B。

9.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。context 意为“上下文；周边环境”；circle 意为“圈子；小团体”；period 意为“时期，阶段”；mood 意为“情绪，精神状态”。通观整句的意思：科学家们发现，接触到这种荷尔蒙会使我们处于一种信任的……这里应该是一种心理的状态，而不是外在的环境。mood 符合语意。所以答案是 D。这道题依旧是考查我们的逻辑性，一定要与前句相结合，整合思考。

10.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。此处仍然是考察上下文语境。上文中 In a study, researchers sprayed oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects; 能从下文得知这也是只本句讲另外一组受试者。counterparts 意为“对应物，对应的人”；substitutes 意为“替代品，替代物”；colleagues 意为“同事，同僚”；supporters 意为“支持者，拥护者”。显而易见本空指的是“过程中条件不同的另一组实验对象。所以答案选 A。

11.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。本题空格坐在处为第三段句①的句首，承接上一段，指出“\_\_我们同样具备一种识别不诚实行为的第六感。由上下文可推测此处意在说明：好在我们同样具备一种识别不诚实行为的第六感，可以保护自己。C 选项 Lucky，和文中的 for us 构成短语 Lucky for us 意为“幸运的是”，所以答案是 C。

12.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。monitor 意为“监视，监听”；protect 意为“保护”；surprise 意为“使惊奇”；delight 意为“使愉快，使高兴”。空格所在句意思为“幸运的是，我们同样具备一种识别不诚实行为的第六感，这种感觉可以\_\_我们”。根据下句“仅仅 14 个月大的孩子就能区分可信之人\_\_不诚实之人”可见空格所在处是第六感可以“保护”我们，所以答案选 A。

13.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。本题考查固定搭配。differentiate 意为“区分，辨析”。它常见的两个用法是 differentiate between...and...和 differentiate...from....,所以正确答案是 D。

14.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。结合原文语境，“Sixty toddlers were each\_\_to adult tester holding a plastic container”选项 C “be introduced to sth ”表示“初次认识某物。”符合原文语境。所以正确答案是 C。

15.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。本题考察借此搭配及词义复现。根据原文“what’s in here?”before looking into the container...Each subject was then invited to \_\_.”inside 与前文

所表达的 in here 和 looking into 相关。故答案为 B。

16.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。本题考察词义复现。根据语境“half of them found a toy; the other half 16 the container was empty...”这是用分好并列连接的两个句子，属于并列关系。因此，前半句讲一般的受测者在盒子里面找到了玩具，后半句在肯定其他人会怎么说。像个分局的结构基本一直。因此本题填入的含义应该与 found 含义相同。proved 意为“证明”不符合语义；remembered 意为“记起”不符合；insisted 意为“坚持认为”不符合语境；discovered 在词义上符合上下文。所以正确答案是 D。

17.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。betrayed 意为“背叛，出卖”；wronged 意为“弄错，不公平地对待”；mocked 意为“愚弄，戏弄”fooled 意为“戏弄，戏耍”。据本题语境，此句在破折号后面，是对前面的意思解释说明。前面提到了另一半人发现盒子是空的，并且易世达测试者对他们怎么样。既然盒子是空的，那么肯定认识到测试者是在戏弄他们，所以对此题必须要理解测试者是主语，宾语是 Them 指的是受测者。主语的含义决定了谓语的含义为戏弄。而 fooled 与 trick(欺骗) 语义接近。因此 A 选项为正选。

18.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。考察搭配。根据句子结构我们可以看出逗号之前是一个介词短语，意为在所有没有被戏弄过的孩子里面，大多数的孩子在习得一种新技能的时候与测试者的合作是如何的。Demonstrating that they trusted his leadership 表明这些孩子信任他的领导。因此，既然信任他们就表示愿意合作。因此 willing to do 构成固定搭配，所以正确答案是 B。

19.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。本题考察逻辑关系。根据原文语境“only five of the 30 children paried with the “20” tester participated in a follow-up activity.”通过该句中的 only，可以看出与上文的“大多数”形成鲜明对比。二者行对立关系。因此，本题应该选择转折逻辑关系。所以正确答案是 D。

20.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。本题考察词义辨析。incapable 意为“无能的”；inflexible 意为“缺乏灵活性的”unsuitable 意为“不合适，不适当”；unreliable 意为“不可靠，不可信”。根据原文语境：在接下来的活动中，30 个孩子中有 5 个孩子与...样的测试者能合作，所以结合上文提到的大部分孩子信任测试者，但是 5/30 属于小部分，大部分测试者对应的是信任，而小部分应该对应的是不信任。因此，C 选项“不可靠”为正选。

### 【全文翻译】

信任是一个令人难以捉摸的东西。一方面，有很多有价值的事情，譬如抚养孩子、建立友谊等，都需要以信任为前提；另一方面，信任放错了位置通常会付出极高的代价。

那么，我们为什么信任他人呢？因为信任带来的感觉非常好。人们信任某个人或某个集体时，大脑会释放催产素——一种能让人产生预约情绪并激发促使人们彼此连接的群居本能的荷尔蒙。科学家们发现，接触这种荷尔蒙会将人置于更易信任他人的情绪之中。在瑞士的一项研究中，研究者们向一半研究对象的鼻腔中喷射了催产素，相较于吸入了其他物质的被

试者，这些人更乐意为陌生人提供较大数额的借款。

好在我们同样具备一种识别不诚实行为的第六感可以保护自己。加拿大的一项研究发现，年仅 14 个月大的婴儿也能分辨一个人的可信与否。实验中，60 名学步期幼儿被介绍给拿着塑料容器的成年测试人员。成年测试人员会问：“这里面装着什么呢？”然后向容器内看去，笑着发出“哇！”的惊叹。随后让被试幼儿也看看容器内有什么，其中一半的实验对象在容器内找到了一个玩具，另一半发现容器是空的，后者就会明白成年测试人员欺骗了他们。

没有欺骗的孩子中大多数愿意与成年测试人员继续合作学习新技能，这表明他们信任成年测试人员的引导。相反，30 名幼儿中，仅有 5 名愿意在随后的活动中与“不可靠的”成年测试员继续合作。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

21. 【答案解析】正确答案是 D。这是一道具体细节题，题干问道“那些人受自动化威胁最大？”根据段落定位原则，第一题应该到第一段和第二段寻找答案，A 选项主要的政治领导人，而原文只是在一段提到了 presidential campaign，并未提到政治领导人受自动化影响；B 选项低收入劳动者，在二段说道 lower-income jobs don't appeal to robots，说明不会受到影响；C 选项机器人的所有者，在二段末句提到 the rich own the robots, so they will be fine. 可以看到他们也是不受影响的；故选择 D，可以从二段的 But 后找到根据。

22. 【答案解析】正确答案是 C。这是一道作者观点细节题，题干问道“下列哪项最能代表作者观点”根据上一题可知，这道题应该从第三段寻找答案，这种题一般到首句、末句或转折后寻找观点。首句就说到上面提到的威胁不是 alarmist 危言耸听的；末句提到中产阶级工人需要很多帮助来调整自己。根据这两部分可知选项 C 是正确的，A 选项说对自动化的担心是 groundless 的和文意相反；B 选项说乐观主义者对新技术的支持几乎没有找到支持不符合本段第二句和第三句，与原文相反；D 选项新技术的负面影响可以避免与本段末句不符，既然需要中产阶级去适应，那就说明是不可避免的，也应排除。所以 C 选项正确。

23. 【答案解析】正确答案是 A。这是一道具体细节题，题干问道“自动化时代的教育应该重视什么”可定位到第四段，第一句就提到了应对这个时代的第一步就是 rethinking education and job training。具体方法在后面也给出来了，curriculums should focus more on creativity and complex communication，更重视创新和复杂的交际，故 A 选项是正确的。

这道题的对应非常直接，其他几个选项几乎不构成干扰。

24.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。这是一道观点细节题，问作者认为税收政策应该以什么为目标。根据题干关键词定位至第六段，六段首句说因为自动化预示着劳资双方的收入在扩大，所以，税收和安全保障也将必须重新考虑。接着第二句就在具体解释税收政策该如何改变，如应该免去低工资工人的税，个人所得税应该增加，最后一句话指出，这将提高收入，鼓励就业，激励那些创造就业的公司，减少不平等。由此可得知，关于税收政策的目标就是阻止收入差距扩大，故正确选项为 D。

25.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。纵观全文，作者在前两段提出了一个问题，即自动化将威胁到中产阶级工人的工作，第三段指出乐观主义者认为这也许对工人们是有利的，只不过中产阶级工人可能需要做出一定的改变。从第四段到第六段就是作者给出的一些解决办法，如教育上要改变，培养学生的创造性和实际技能，以及对于税收政策的调整等，最后一段是概括总结，所以这是一篇提出问题，分析问题并解决问题的文章，作者提出了问题，并且给出了可能的解决措施。所以 B 选项正确。

#### 【全文翻译】

令中产阶级头痛的问题之一在下届总统竞选时很可能不会被提及：机器人时代的到来对他们的工作会产生怎样的影响？

别以为完全不可能。牛津大学一项研究显示，美国约半数职位面临被自动化取代的高风险，中产阶级将会遭受极其严重的排挤。园艺、日托等低收入工作不会受到机器人的青睐。但许多中产阶级职业——货车运输、财务咨询、软件工程等——已经或不就便会引起机器人的兴趣。富人是机器人的拥有者，因此他们不会受到影响。

这并非耸人听闻。乐观主义者指出，技术变革过去让工人们受益。工业革命起初并不利于工作被机械化织布机取代的卢德分子，但最终它提高了他们的生活水平，创造的就业机会比其毁掉的更多。同理，自动化最终也会推动生产力，拉低价格以刺激需求并把工人从繁重枯燥的工作中解放出来。但在自动化发展的中期，中产阶级工作者可能需要大量帮助以调整适应。

正如埃里克·布莱恩约弗森和安德鲁·麦卡菲在《第二次机械革命》一书中论述的那样，第一步应当反思教育和职业培训。从中学到大学的课程应适时改进，减少很单纯的记忆，更注重创造力和复杂交流。职业学校应当在培养学生解决问题的能力、帮助学生适应与机器人协同工作等方面做得更好。在线教育能对传统教育进行补充，让人们可以负担起额外的培训和指导。试图掌握新技术的专业人员也无须为学习而负债。

应对自动化的挑战格外需要美国复苏其日益衰退的经济活力；创立新公司必须要有更宽松的环境。早在激剧的技术变革时代，企业家们设想联合劳动力和机械的方法来实现平稳过渡。3D 打印机和虚拟现实迄今尚未得到最佳应用。美国需要新兴公司来实现这一点。

最终，由于自动化极有可能拉大资本收益和劳动所得之间的差距，将不得不重新考虑

税务和社会保障体系。削减对低收入劳动的征税、扩大劳动所得税抵扣等工资补贴的覆盖面：这将提高收入、激励工作、奖励提供就业机会的公司并减少不平等。

在未来几年，科技将在大大小小各方面促进社会进步，即便如此，发现自己的生活和工作被自动化颠覆的人仍不会感到安慰。摧毁正在取代人类工作的机器绝非明智之选。但帮助工作者适应新变化的政策必不可少。

## Text 2

26. 【答案解析】正确答案是 D。细节题。根据题干信息定位到文中第一段与第二段。文章第一段提到在美国超过 2/3 的年轻人反对总统特朗普使用推特。接着提到美国公民更希望从别的渠道获得白宫的信息，而不是从总统的社交平台。第二段第二句指出由于美国人越来越不信任媒体，他们可能想办法提高自身的媒体文化素养。由此可见，很多美国年轻人怀疑社交媒体值不值得信任。因此 D 选项符合文意。

27. 【答案解析】正确答案是 C。猜词题。根据题干定位到第二段第二句。上文提到大部分美国人依靠社交媒体来查看每日头条。第二句紧接着指出“由于美国人越来越不信任媒体，他们开始 beef up 自身的媒体文化素养”。由此推测，美国人开始对媒体产生怀疑，所以是想办法强化自身的知识来辨别媒体不可靠。选项中只有 C 项有(强化，加强)的含义。所以 C 选项正确。

28. 【答案解析】正确答案是 B。根据题目中的 survey 可以得出，本题目为细节题的研究结论型。题干中已知的关键词 the knight foundation survey 告诉我们本题在第三段第二句话的位置，原句指出

“A knight foundation focus-group survey of young people...found they use distributed trust to verify stories.”，意思是他们使用 distributed trust 来 verify stories。而且下一句又详细指出，they cross-check sources and prefer news from different perspectives。结合选项可看出 B 选项 verify 与原文一致，news 对应原文的 stories，referring to diverse resources 即 distributed trust，所以 B 为正确答案。

29. 【答案解析】正确答案是 A。根据题目中的 Barna survey 得出，该题为细节题中的研究结论型题目。从题干中的关键提示信息 The Barna survey 以及 fake news 可得出，本题目定位到倒数第二段的位置。该段后半部分提到了 Barna survey 也提到了 fake news，可以定位到 About a third 这一句，

“About a third say the problem of fake news lies in misinterpretation or exaggeration of actual news via social media.”。题干中的 a main cause 刚好对应了 lie in，所以答案就是 misinterpretation，对应选项得出 A，readers' misinterpretation。所以 A 项正确。

30. 【答案解析】正确答案是 B。根据题目中的 best title 可以得出，本题目考查全文主旨。首先，我们可以通过题目中反复出现的信息看出文章与什么话题有关，题目出现了

young Americans, 并指出了 doubts, fake news problem 等负向色彩, 因此, 整篇文章的倾向是负向的。下一步, 文章主旨一般出现在文章的第一段和第二段开头的位置, 第一段是通过 survey 引出了文章要讨论的话题, 说出了 news 和 source 的话题, 第二段第二句通过 yet 引出要讨论的 distrust 等内容。总结得出, 文章讲述的话题是 news online, 倾向态度是 distrust 在 rise, 对应选项就是 B 项, A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online. 所以 B 项正确。

### 【全文翻译】

哈佛大学一项最新调查显示, 三分之二以上的美国年轻人反对特朗普总统使用推特。这表明, 千禧一代希望他们所获知的白宫新闻应由其他渠道筛选后发布, 而非总统的社交媒体平台发布。

大多数美国人依赖社交媒体查看每日头条新闻。但由于对各媒体越来越不信任, 人们可能开始提升自身的媒体文化素养。这种趋势刻不容缓。根据牛津大学公布, 2016 年总统竞选期间, 在政治关键州密歇根州, 推特用户分享的网页内容中近四分之一是虚假信息。BuzzFeed 新闻网调查发现, 44% 的脸书用户很少或从未相信来自脸书网这一传媒巨头的新闻。

事实上, 年轻的“数字原生代”越来越善于辨别网络空间中的真假消息。奈特基金会的专题调查以 14-24 岁的年轻人作为对象, 调查发现他们利用“分布式信任”来核实新闻报道的真假。他们对信息来源进行交叉检查, 而且他们更喜欢视角不同的新闻——尤其是对偏见持包容态度的新闻。调查得出结论: “许多年轻人把进行自我教育并积极探寻对立观点作为自己的大部分责任。”

这些积极的研究还注意到另一个结果。2014 年, 威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校在澳大利亚、英国以及美国进行的一项调查发现, 年轻人对于社交媒体的依赖提高了他们的政治参与度。

社交媒体使用户能够及时深入地了解新闻事件, 同时也允许他们转发分享以表达自身价值观和兴趣。这促使用户们更明确自己在信息传递中的角色。巴纳研究小组的调查发现, 美国人将虚假新闻现象出现的首要原因归于“读者过失”, 远非虚构报道内容或报道中出现事实错误。约三分之一的人认为, 虚假新闻的问题在于通过社交媒体“对事实新闻进行扭曲或夸大”。换句话说, 在社交媒体上分享新闻的选择可能是问题的核心。巴纳研究小组的主编洛克萨尼·斯通说: “这表明抵制这一问题确实需要个人责任。”

因此, 当年轻人批判过度使用推特的总统时, 他们展现出在思考技能方面的一种自制力, 也展现出一种选择何时在社交平台分享讯息的自判力。

### Text 3

31.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。这是一道具体细节题，问的是关于 NHS 和 DeepMind 之间的协议哪一个是对的。根据题干关键词具体定位首段尾句，Elizabeth 指控 NHS 旗下的一个医院，这个医院在 2015 年把 160 万病人的信息交给了 DeepMind 公司，基于一个模糊的协议，这个协议基本没有考虑到病人们的权利以及他们对于保护自己隐私的期望。由此可知 NHS 和 DeepMind 之间的协议没有考虑到病人的权利，所以答案是 C。B 和 D 选项在文中并未提及，A 选项有干扰，没能满足后者的期望，但是文中说的是没有满足病人对保护隐私的期望，而不是没能满足 DeepMind 的期望，属于偷换概念。

32.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。这是一道具体细节题，问的是 NHS 面对对他的指控如何反应，根据关键词定位至第二段第二句，NHS 已经改正错误了，短语 mend one's way 即改正错误，改变习惯的意思，接着下面就具体解释做出了哪些安排，所以答案是 D。

33.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。这是一道具体细节题，问作者在第二段阐述了什么观点，没有具体关键词，所以要通读第二段，然后和四个选项逐一比对，选出正确选项。A 选项说要不惜一切代价保护隐私，B 选项来自二段尾句，这种差别忽略了一点，即他是在加工和整合信息，不仅仅是拥有，而这给了信息以价值。说明信息的价值来自与对信息的加工整合，C 选项说利用病人信息获利是违法的，这三个选项二段中并未提及。D 选项说泄露病人隐私比出售隐私更糟糕，所以答案是 B。

34.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。这是一道具体细节题，题干问“在最后一段中，这种交易引发的真正担忧是什么”回到原文末段，第三句话提到 what matters 重要的在于 they belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources，这句话提到了真正的问题，和题干匹配，所以正确答案就是对这句的同义替换，故选 A。B 选项制药公司之间的恶性竞争来自定位句的下一句，但这句只提到制药公司，并未说他们存在恶性竞争；C 选项新软件的不受控制的使用来自定位句下一句，是在 if 条件句里面所以也不可能成为真正的问题所在，D 选项隐私法的无效实施来自末端首句，但本句只说到 the use of privacy law...feels slightly maladapted（不适应的），说成是 ineffective 程度过深；

35.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。这是一道态度题，根据出题位置是最后一题以及定位词 the application of AI to healthcare 找到最后一段的相关的词语 digital feudalism 数字化封建主义是我们需要去 avoid 避免的，所以作者态度应该是消极的，故选 C。最后一句还说到 Ms Denham's report is a welcome start. 说明作者对于这种报道是积极的态度，而报道在第一段中提到是 against 反对 NHS 和 DeepMind 的交易的，所以可以看出来作者是比较担心过度的人工智能化的。

### 【全文翻译】

对于英国国家医疗服务体系（NHS）和尝试思维公司(DeepMind)所达成协议的种种危害，任何公正的评价首先都需要承认双方出发点是好的。DeepMind 是全球人工智能（AI）领域的佼佼者。将人工智能应用于医疗保健的潜力巨大，但这也可能让科技巨头

进一步集中势力。正是在这种背景下，英国信息专员伊丽莎白·德纳姆对 NHS 旗下的英国皇家自由医院信托机构做出有罪的结论，因其于 2015 年根据一份含糊的协议向 DeepMind 提供了 160 万患者的医疗记录，该协议严重忽视了患者的权利和对隐私保护的期望。

DeepMind 几乎已表达歉意。NHS 信托机构也调整了工作方式。NHS 和 DeepMind 今后的协议——也许还不在少数——将经过严格审查，以确保征得患者所有必要的许可并清除所有无关数据。在患者的知情同意方面，许多经验尚待吸取。但在此事件中，隐私并不是唯一甚至不是最重要的着眼点。德纳姆女士将主要责任归咎于 NHS 基金会，因为现行法律看来，NHS 信托机构“掌控”数据而 DeepMind 只负责“处理”这些数据。不过这种区分忽略了一个要点——赋予数据价值的是处理和收集数据而非单纯占有数据。

关键在于，谁应当从分析我们现在生活产生的一切数据中受益？隐私法制定的初衷是保护个人可识别信息不受侵害。但其忽略了监视经济的运作模式。在这一模式下，个人数据只有在与无数人的数据相比较时才能获得价值。

在此事件中，利用因司法约束科技巨头稍显不妥。这种做法无法解决真正令人担忧的问题。现在断定 DeepMind 开发的算法能让患者受益和挽救生命还为时尚早。关键是这些算法将属于利用公共资源对其进行研发的私人垄断企业。如果软件渴望像医药一样治病救人，那么大数据也可能会和大型制药公司一样行事。我们仍处在变革的前端，当前小小的抉择或许就能在今后带来巨大影响。避免未来的数字封建主义需要长期不懈努力。德纳姆女士的报告正是一个良好的开端。

#### Text 4

36. 【答案解析】正确答案是 B。细节题。根据题干信息定位到文章第一段，注意问的是主要原因(partly)。第一段第四句提到“破产原因有很多”。接着第五句以一个长难句指出“从根本上来讲，the USPS 处于历史性的压榨期，这里面就包括对于实用产品以及一类邮件需求量无限期减少而面临的技术改革，管理结构方面没能够灵活地将自己的生产模式适用到现实生活中”。由此可见，主要原因在于管理方面。因此 B 项为正确答案。句中的 Fundamentally 与题干中的 partly 属于同义替换。

37. 【答案解析】正确答案是 A。细节题。根据题干信息 fail 以及 modernize 定位到第二段最后一句。该句提到“这就是近些年来立法改革屡次失败的原因”，正是题干问的问题。上文提到利益集团，从邮政联盟，到贺卡制作公司，都对 USPS 施加压力，强调无论发生什么，他们所依赖的现状都要得到保护。因此，利益集团的干预是改革失败的主要原因。故选 A 项

38. 【答案解析】正确答案是 A。题目中出现了大写 USPS 以及具体信息



the long-standing complaint 等具体内容，可知本题目为具体细节题。我们需要根据题目中出现的关键词 complaint, USPS, union 等定位，可以发现本题目是对本篇文章第三段最后的一部分，最后一句话提到了 thus addressing a long-standing complaints by the USPS and its union，这是题目的原词。所以，答案就是前面的 the latter step would ...offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care。另外，the latter step 也指上一句中的 shifting postal retiree into Medicare。再对应选项，所以 A 是正确答案

39. 【答案解析】正确答案是 C。题目中指出了 the author 对 legislator 的观点和看法是什么，与态度题相关，态度题一定要通过文中的相关词找到相应的倾向，判断好或者坏，向上或者向下。根据题目中的关键信息 legislator 定位到最后一段倒数第二句话，该句在陈述完 legislators 的内容后，下一句紧跟着一个词 however，明确指出了作者的倾向，并且写到 it is not a sign...，结合前后句的内容，可以得出作者的倾向是明确的负向色彩。选项中表示负面色彩的只有 C 项 discontent。

40. 【答案解析】正确答案是 D。该题目中的 best title 为典型的文章主旨题。首先，我们可以通过题目中反复出现的内容来确定文章与什么样的主题相关，可以看出反复出现了 USPS，也就是 U.S. Postal Service，并且反复出现了 problem, fail to do, address 等内容，是有关问题以及解决办法之类的话题。再来看文章的首段和第二段内容，第一段就指出了 U.S. Postal Service 在财务上的各种问题，并分析了三方面的原因，第二段就涉及到了很多的解决办法，并分析这些 attempt 的影响等具体内容。所以可以得出，正确答案为 [D] The Postal Service Needs More than a Band-Aid。

#### 【全文翻译】

美国邮政总局继续处于亏损状态。它在报告中称，2016 财年的净损失为 56 亿美元，连续十年入不敷出。与此同时，它还负担着 1200 多亿美元的无资金准备负债，主要用于员工的医疗费及退休金。美国邮政总局曾是稳固的联邦机构，如今却发现自己处于破产边缘，原因有很多。从根本上来说，美国邮政总局正在遭遇历史性的两头夹击的情况，一方面技术革新导致对其核心产品（普通邮件业务）需求持续下降，另一方面监管架构使其管理缺乏变通，不能根据新的现实情况调整其运营方式。

小邮政工会到贺卡制造商等利益集团只顾一己私利，向美国邮政总局的最终监督机构——国会施加压力，他们坚持认为，不管邮政总局如何变革，他们获得利益的现状必须得到保护。这就是为什么最近几年改革立法付出的诸多努力都以失败告终，导致邮政总局无法支付巨额费用，只得推迟其重要的现代化进程。

现在，有消息称，当事各方——民主党、共和党、邮政总局、工会、和由政府无最庞大的用户——最终统一拟定计划修复邮政体系。众议院正在审议立法决议，该决议有望帮助美国邮政总局在未来五年节省约 286 亿美元的开支，这笔资金大部分可通过将每封信件的固定资费上调一美分和将邮政系统的退休员工转纳入老年医疗保障体系来获

得。后面的这一举措将在很大程度上抵消每年预付退休人员医疗保健费用造成的经济负担，从而解决美国邮政总局及其工会抱怨已久的问题。

这一方案即使能够得到众议院的许可，仍然需要参议院的通过——肯定有议员指出，这一数额仅足以维持邮政总局正常运转，而非大刀阔斧的改革。

美国邮政总局劳资双方的集体谈判没有发生任何改变，鉴于人力成本占机构总成本的 80%，这是一项重大疏漏。此外，提案中丝毫未对取消周六信件投递业务进行讨论。停止周六派送信件这一讲究实际的改变享有广泛的公众支持，还将帮助美国邮政总局每年节省 20 亿美元。但是邮政服务业的各个特殊利益团体似乎已将其扼杀，至少众议院否定了这一提案。围绕该提案逐渐形成的共识表明，立法者担心美国邮政总局短期的经济崩溃会让他们在政治上为难。然而，这并不表明他们正在严肃对待邮政服务体系面向 21 世纪的转型。

## Part B

41. 【答案解析】正确答案是 E。按照一般规律，事物类说明文通常按时间或空间顺序展开描述说明，第一段通常介绍总体情况，浏览全文发现 E 选项概括介绍了 EEOB 的独特地位，以及这栋大楼的设计师、建造年代和建筑风格等。同时 EEOB 的全称在该段落出现，而其他段落都是使用缩略词。所以 E 作为第一段在内容和逻辑上没有问题，更重要的额是 E 选项尾句提及了 State, War, and Navy Departments，而根据上面关于 C 选项的解题线索分析，可知 C 选项上段尾句恰好提到了同等内容，二者相呼应，所以 E 选项是在 C 选项的前面。

42. 【答案解析】正确答案是 G。本题的上一段落已给出了 C 选项，此段接着第一段继续介绍 EEOB 的使用历史：“这栋大楼最初称为国务、战争、海军部大楼，19 世纪后 25 年和 20 世纪前 25 年，这三个与国家外交政策的制定与执行紧密相关的行政部门在此办公……一些重要的外交家和政治家曾在这栋建筑里工作过，这里见证了很多历史大事的发生。”接下来几段，是本文的主体部分，重点介绍建造 EEOB 的历史。由第一段可知 EEOB 修建于 1871-1888 年，而浏览各选项，可以看出 G 选项是追述 EEOB 修建之前的相关历史，特别是 1866 年原办公大楼遭拆除，为修建新大楼做好了铺垫。所以正确答案是 G。

43. 【答案解析】正确答案是 A。根据 G 选项得出此题。A 选项首句的时间信息是 1869 年，尾句的时间信息是 1871 年，指出：1869 年美国决定要建一栋办公楼，而 1871 年这栋大楼开始建造，上段 G 选项尾句的时间信息为 1866 年，1866 年在 1869 年之前，故 G 选项在 A 之前，所以正确答案是 A。

44. 【答案解析】正确答案是 B。根据 F 选项提供的解题线索：F 选项开头提到 Construction took 17 years as the building slowly rose wing by wing（南翼），这与 F 选项的逐翼起建完全吻合，然后 1786 完成 four-story library（四层的图书馆），也符合 F 选项表达的从侧

翼开始逐个区域修建，所以正确答案是 B。

45. 【答案解析】正确答案是 D。该段第一句为主题句：“许多著名人物都参与了 EEOB 的大理石房间里所发生的历史事件。”然后历数各时期在此经历和参与重大历史事件的名人政要。这些叙述与开头两段内容形成前后呼应，使得整篇文章在内容和结构上逻辑完整，连贯清晰。所以正确答案是 D。

### Part C Translation

46. 【参考译文】莎士比亚出生之时，宗教戏剧在欧洲正逐渐消亡，而在经典悲剧和戏剧的激发下，这里正在形成各种新的戏剧形式。

47. 【参考译文】那些去文法学校的人都知道，戏剧是文学的一种形式，它已经给希腊和罗马带来了荣耀，也迟早会给英国带来荣耀。

48. 【参考译文】但是，专业戏剧公司在固定的剧院中繁荣发展起来，有文学抱负的大学生迅速投身这些剧院，并将其视为谋生的手段。

49. 【参考译文】一种当地的文学戏剧艺术已经产生了，它与公众剧院也建立了联盟关系，而最终这种戏剧的一些伟大传统也开始出现。

50. 【参考译文】要想知道戏剧艺术的伟大之处，我们还必须记住大量的戏剧作品已经丢失，而且或许我们也不会知道那些没有完整作品保存下来的剧作家。

### Section III Writing

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