

## 2019 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)

Today, we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are all available on our smartphones. 1 of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. But phones 2 on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize. 3 you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you 4 can't find north, a few tricks may help you navigate 5 to civilization, one of which is to follow the land.

When you find yourself 6 a trail, but not in a completely 7 area of land, you have to answer two questions: Which 8 is downhill, in this particular area? And where is the nearest water source? Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. 9, if you head downhill, and follow any H<sub>2</sub>O you find, you should 10 see signs of people.

If you've explored the area before, keep an eye out for familiar sights – you may be 11 how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings.

Another 12: Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. 13, even in dense forest, you should be able to 14 gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve 15 the woods. Head toward these 16 to find a way out. At night, scan the horizon for 17 light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution.

18, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the 19 we leave on the landscape. Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can 20 you to civilization.

- |                    |                  |                 |                |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. Some         | B. Most          | C. Few          | D. All         |
| 2. A. put          | B. take          | C. run          | D. come        |
| 3. A. Since        | B. If            | C. Though       | D. Until       |
| 4. A. formally     | B. relatively    | C. gradually    | D. literally   |
| 5. A. back         | B. next          | C. around       | D. away        |
| 6. A. onto         | B. off           | C. across       | D. along       |
| 7. A. unattractive | B. uncrowded     | C. unchanged    | D. unfamiliar  |
| 8. A. site         | B. point         | C. way          | D. place       |
| 9. A. So           | B. Yet           | C. Instead      | D. Besides     |
| 10. A. immediately | B. intentionally | C. unexpectedly | D. eventually  |
| 11. A. surprised   | B. annoyed       | C. frightened   | D. confused    |
| 12. A. problem     | B. option        | C. view         | D. result      |
| 13. A. Above all   | B. In contrast   | C. On average   | D. For example |
| 14. A. bridge      | B. avoid         | C. spot         | D. separate    |
| 15. A. from        | B. through       | C. beyond       | D. under       |
| 16. A. posts       | B. links         | C. shades       | D. breaks      |
| 17. A. artificial  | B. mysterious    | C. hidden       | D. limited     |
| 18. A. Finally     | B. Consequently  | C. Incidentally | D. Generally   |
| 19. A. memories    | B. marks         | C. notes        | D. belongings  |
| 20. A. restrict    | B. adapt         | C. lead         | D. expose      |

## 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

Financial regulators in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. The main purpose of this “clawback” rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institutions. Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decision-making, not only by banks but by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

“Short-termism,” or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England’s top economist, Andrew Haldane. He quotes a giant of classical economics, Alfred Marshall, in describing this financial impatience as acting like “children who pick the plums out of their pudding to eat them at once” rather than putting them aside to be eaten last.

The average time for holding a stock in both the United States and Britain, he notes, has dropped from seven years to seven months in recent decades. Transient investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm’s efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty. This has been dubbed “quarterly capitalism.”

In addition, new digital technologies have allowed more rapid trading of equities, quicker use of information, and thus shorter attention spans in financial markets. “There seems to be a predominance of short-term thinking at the expense of long-term investing,” said Commissioner Daniel Gallagher of the US Securities and Exchange Commission in a speech this week.

In the US, *the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce “short-termism.” In its latest survey of CEO pay, *The Wall Street Journal* finds that “a substantial part” of executive pay is now tied to performance.

Much more could be done to encourage “long-termism,” such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions. In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting rights in a company.

Within companies, the right compensation design can provide incentives for executives to think beyond their own time at the company and on behalf of all stakeholders. Britain’s new rule is a reminder to bankers that society has an interest in their performance, not just for the short term but for the long term.

21. According to Paragraph 1, one motive in imposing the new rule is to

- A. enhance bankers’ sense of responsibility.
- B. help corporations achieve larger profits.

- C. build a new system of financial regulation.
  - D. guarantee the bonuses of top executives.
22. Alfred Marshall is quoted to indicate
- A. the conditions for generating quick profits.
  - B. governments' impatience in decision-making.
  - C. the solid structure of publicly traded companies.
  - D. "short-termism" in economic activities.
23. It is argued that the influence of transient investment on public companies can be
- A. indirect.
  - B. adverse.
  - C. minimal.
  - D. temporary.
24. The US and France examples are used to illustrate
- A. the obstacles to preventing "short-termism."
  - B. the significance of long-term thinking.
  - C. the approaches to promoting "long-termism."
  - D. the prevalence of short-term thinking.
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- A. Failure of Quarterly Capitalism
  - B. Patience as a Corporate Virtue
  - C. Decisiveness Required of Top Executives
  - D. Frustration of Risk-taking Bankers

## Text 2

Grade inflation – the gradual increase in average GPAs (grade-point averages) over the past few decades – is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education, in which students are treated like customers to be pleased. But another, related force – a policy often buried deep in course catalogs called “grade forgiveness” – is helping raise GPAs.

Grade forgiveness allows students to retake a course in which they received a low grade, and the most recent grade or the highest grade is the only one that counts in calculating a student's overall GPA.

The use of this little-known practice has accelerated in recent years, as colleges continue to do their utmost to keep students in school (and paying tuition) and improve their graduation rates. When this practice first started decades ago, it was usually limited to freshmen, to give them a second

chance to take a class in their first year if they struggled in their transition to college-level courses. But now most colleges, save for many selective campuses, allow all undergraduates, and even graduate students, to get their low grades forgiven.

College officials tend to emphasize that the goal of grade forgiveness is less about the grade itself and more about encouraging students to retake courses critical to their degree program and graduation without incurring a big penalty. “Ultimately,” said Jack Miner, Ohio State University’s registrar, “we see students achieve more success because they retake a course and do better in subsequent courses or master the content that allows them to graduate on time.”

That said, there is a way in which grade forgiveness satisfies colleges’ own needs as well. For public institutions, state funds are sometimes tied partly to their success on metrics such as graduation rates and student retention – so better grades can, by boosting figures like those, mean more money. And anything that raises GPAs will likely make students – who, at the end of the day, are paying the bill – feel they’ve gotten a better value for their tuition dollars, which is another big concern for colleges.

Indeed, grade forgiveness is just another way that universities are responding to consumers’ expectations for higher education. Since students and parents expect a college degree to lead to a job, it is in the best interest of a school to turn out graduates who are as qualified as possible – or at least appear to be. On this, students’ and colleges’ incentives seem to be aligned.

26. What is commonly regarded as the cause of grade inflation?
- A. The change of course catalogs.
  - B. Students’ indifference to GPAs.
  - C. Colleges’ neglect of GPAs.
  - D. The influence of consumer culture.
27. What was the original purpose of grade forgiveness?
- A. To help freshmen adapt to college learning.
  - B. To maintain colleges’ graduation rates.
  - C. To prepare graduates for a challenging future.
  - D. To increase universities’ income from tuition.
28. According to Paragraph 5, grade forgiveness enables colleges to
- A. obtain more financial support.
  - B. boost their student enrollments.
  - C. improve their teaching quality.
  - D. meet local governments’ needs.
29. What does the phrase “to be aligned” (Line 5, Para. 6) most probably mean?
- A. To counterbalance each other.

- B. To complement each other.
  - C. To be identical with each other.
  - D. To be contradictory to each other.
30. The author examines the practice of grade forgiveness by
- A. assessing its feasibility.
  - B. analyzing the causes behind it.
  - C. comparing different views on it.
  - D. listing its long-run effects.

### Text 3

This year marks exactly two centuries since the publication of *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus*, by Mary Shelley. Even before the invention of the electric light bulb, the author produced a remarkable work of speculative fiction that would foreshadow many ethical questions to be raised by technologies yet to come.

Today the rapid growth of artificial intelligence (AI) raises fundamental questions: “What is intelligence, identity, or consciousness? What makes humans humans?”

What is being called artificial general intelligence, machines that would imitate the way humans think, continues to evade scientists. Yet humans remain fascinated by the idea of robots that would look, move, and respond like humans, similar to those recently depicted on popular sci-fi TV series such as “Westworld” and “Humans.”

Just *how* people think is still far too complex to be understood, let alone reproduced, says David Eagleman, a Stanford University neuroscientist. “We are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there.”

But that doesn’t mean crucial ethical issues involving AI aren’t at hand. The coming use of autonomous vehicles, for example, poses thorny ethical questions. Human drivers sometimes must make split-second decisions. Their reactions may be a complex combination of instant reflexes, input from past driving experiences, and what their eyes and ears tell them in that moment. AI “vision” today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans. And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.

Whenever decisions are based on masses of data, “you quickly get into a lot of ethical questions,” notes Tan Kiat How, chief executive of a Singapore-based agency that is helping the government develop a voluntary code for the ethical use of AI. Along with Singapore, other governments and mega-corporations are beginning to establish their own guidelines. Britain is setting up a data ethics center. India released its AI ethics strategy this spring.

On June 7 Google pledged not to “design or deploy AI” that would cause “overall harm,” or to develop AI-directed weapons or use AI for surveillance that would violate international norms. It also pledged not to deploy AI whose use would violate international laws or human rights.

While the statement is vague, it represents one starting point. So does the idea that decisions made by AI systems should be explainable, transparent, and fair.

To put it another way: How can we make sure that the thinking of intelligent machines reflects humanity’s highest values? Only then will they be useful servants and not Frankenstein’s

out-of-control monster.

31. Mary Shelley's novel *Frankenstein* is mentioned because it
- A. fascinates AI scientists all over the world.
  - B. has remained popular for as long as 200 years.
  - C. involves some concerns raised by AI today.
  - D. has sparked serious ethical controversies.
32. In David Eagleman's opinion, our current knowledge of consciousness
- A. helps explain artificial intelligence.
  - B. can be misleading to robot making.
  - C. inspires popular sci-fi TV series.
  - D. is too limited for us to reproduce it.
33. The solution to the ethical issues brought by autonomous vehicles
- A. can hardly ever be found.
  - B. is still beyond our capacity.
  - C. causes little public concern.
  - D. has aroused much curiosity.
34. The author's attitude toward Google's pledges is one of
- A. affirmation.
  - B. skepticism.
  - C. contempt.
  - D. respect.
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- A. AI's Future: In the Hands of Tech Giants
  - B. *Frankenstein*, the Novel Predicting the Age of AI
  - C. The Conscience of AI: Complex But Inevitable
  - D. AI Shall Be Killers Once Out of Control

#### Text 4

States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that will leave shoppers with lighter wallets but is a big financial win for states.

The Supreme Court's opinion Thursday overruled a pair of decades-old decisions that states said cost them billions of dollars in lost revenue annually. The decisions made it more difficult for states



to collect sales tax on certain online purchases.

The cases the court overturned said that if a business was shipping a customer's purchase to a state where the business didn't have a physical presence such as a warehouse or office, the business didn't have to collect sales tax for the state. Customers were generally responsible for paying the sales tax to the state themselves if they weren't charged it, but most didn't realize they owed it and few paid.

Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote that the previous decisions were flawed. "Each year the physical presence rule becomes further removed from economic reality and results in significant revenue losses to the states," he wrote in an opinion joined by four other justices. Kennedy wrote that the rule "limited states' ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented market participants from competing on an even playing field."

The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since they usually collect sales tax on online purchases already. Now, rivals will be charging sales tax where they hadn't before. Big chains have been collecting sales tax nationwide because they typically have physical stores in whatever state a purchase is being shipped to. Amazon.com, with its network of warehouses, also collects sales tax in every state that charges it, though third-party sellers who use the site don't have to.

Until now, many sellers that have a physical presence in only a single state or a few states have been able to avoid charging sales taxes when they ship to addresses outside those states. Sellers that use eBay and Etsy, which provide platforms for smaller sellers, also haven't been collecting sales tax nationwide. Under the ruling Thursday, states can pass laws requiring out-of-state sellers to collect the state's sales tax from customers and send it to the state.

Retail trade groups praised the ruling, saying it levels the playing field for local and online businesses. The losers, said retail analyst Neil Saunders, are online-only retailers, especially smaller ones. Those retailers may face headaches complying with various state sales tax laws. The Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council advocacy group said in a statement, "Small businesses and internet entrepreneurs are not well served at all by this decision."

36. The Supreme Court decision Thursday will

- A. better businesses' relations with states.
- B. put most online businesses in a dilemma.
- C. make more online shoppers pay sales tax.
- D. force some states to cut sales tax.

37. It can be learned from Paragraphs 2 and 3 that the overruled decisions

- A. have led to the dominance of e-commerce.

- B. have cost consumers a lot over the years.
  - C. were widely criticized by online purchasers.
  - D. were considered unfavorable by states.
38. According to Justice Anthony Kennedy, the physical presence rule has
- A. hindered economic development.
  - B. brought prosperity to the country.
  - C. harmed fair market competition.
  - D. boosted growth in states' revenue.
39. Who are most likely to welcome the Supreme Court ruling?
- A. Internet entrepreneurs.
  - B. Big-chain owners.
  - C. Third-party sellers.
  - D. Small retailers.
40. In dealing with the Supreme Court decision Thursday, the author
- A. gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences.
  - B. describes the long and complicated process of its making.
  - C. presents its main points with conflicting views on them.
  - D. cites some cases related to it and analyzes their implications.

## 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. These tools can help you win every argument – not in the unhelpful sense of beating your opponents but in the better sense of learning about the issues that divide people, learning why they disagree with us and learning to talk and work together with them. If we readjust our view of arguments – from a verbal fight or tennis game to a reasoned exchange through which we all gain mutual respect and understanding – then we change the very nature of what it means to “win” an argument.

- B. Of course, many discussions are not so successful. Still, we need to be careful not to accuse opponents of bad arguments too quickly. We need to learn how to evaluate them properly. A large part of evaluation is calling out bad arguments, but we also need to admit good arguments by opponents and to apply the same critical standards to ourselves. Humility requires you to recognize weaknesses in your own arguments and sometimes also to accept reasons on the opposite side.
- C. None of this will be easy, but you can start even if others refuse to. Next time you state your position, formulate an argument for what you claim and honestly ask yourself whether your argument is any good. Next time you talk with someone who takes a stand, ask them to give you a reason for their view. Spell out their argument fully and charitably. Assess its strength impartially. Raise objections and listen carefully to their replies.
- D. Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights, which is how we often think of them. Like physical fights, verbal fights can leave both sides bloodied. Even when you win, you end up no better off. Your prospects would be almost as dismal if arguments were even just competitions – like, say, tennis games. Pairs of opponents hit the ball back and forth until one winner emerges from all who entered. Everybody else loses. This kind of thinking is why so many people try to avoid arguments, especially about politics and religion.
- E. In his 1936 work *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, Dale Carnegie wrote: “There is only one way ... to get the best of an argument – and that is to avoid it.” This aversion to arguments is common, but it depends on a mistaken view of arguments that causes profound problems for our personal and social lives – and in many ways misses the point of arguing in the first place.
- F. These views of arguments also undermine reason. If you see a conversation as a fight or competition, you can win by cheating as long as you don’t get caught. You will be happy to convince people with bad arguments. You can call their views stupid, or joke about how ignorant they are. None of these tricks will help you understand them, their positions or the issues that divide you, but they can help you win – in one way.
- G. There is a better way to win arguments. Imagine that you favor increasing the minimum wage in our state, and I do not. If you yell, “Yes,” and I yell, “No,” neither of us learns anything. We neither understand nor respect each other, and we have no basis for compromise or cooperation. In contrast, suppose you give a reasonable argument: that full-time workers should not have to live in poverty. Then I counter with another reasonable argument: that a higher minimum wage will force businesses to employ fewer people for less time. Now we can understand each other’s

positions and recognize our shared values, since we both care about needy workers.

41. → 42. → F → 43. → 44. → C → 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)

It was only after I started to write a weekly column about the medical journals, and began to read scientific papers from beginning to end, that I realised just how bad much of the medical literature frequently was. I came to recognise various signs of a bad paper: the kind of paper that purports to show that people who eat more than one kilo of broccoli a week were 1.17 times more likely than those who eat less to suffer late in life from pernicious anaemia. (46) There is a great deal of this kind of nonsense in the medical journals which, when taken up by broadcasters and the lay press, generates both health scares and short-lived dietary enthusiasms.

Why is so much bad science published? A recent paper, titled “The Natural Selection of Bad Science”, published on the Royal Society’s open science website, attempts to answer this intriguing and important question. It says that the problem is not merely that people do bad science, but that our current system of career advancement positively encourages it. What is important is not truth, but publication, which has become almost an end in itself. There has been a kind of inflationary process at work: (47) nowadays anyone applying for a research post has to have published twice the number of papers that would have been required for the same post only 10 years ago. Never mind the quality, then, count the number.

(48) Attempts have been made to curb this tendency, for example, by trying to incorporate some measure of quality as well as quantity into the assessment of an applicant’s papers. This is the famed citation index, that is to say the number of times a paper has been quoted elsewhere in the scientific literature, the assumption being that an important paper will be cited more often than one of small account. (49) This would be reasonable if it were not for the fact that scientists can easily arrange to cite themselves in their future publications, or get associates to do so for them in return for similar favours.

Boiling down an individual’s output to simple metrics, such as number of publications or journal impacts, entails considerable savings in time, energy and ambiguity. Unfortunately, the long-term costs of using simple quantitative metrics to assess researcher merit are likely to be quite great. (50) If we are serious about ensuring that our science is both meaningful and reproducible, we must ensure that our institutions encourage that kind of science.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

Suppose you are working for the “Aiding Rural Primary Schools” project of your university. Write an email to answer the inquiry from an international student volunteer, specifying the details of the project.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

#### Part B

##### 52. Directions:

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

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

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



途 中

## 2019 年考研英语（一）真题答案解析

### Section I Use of English

#### 【答案解析】

1. **【C】** Few 词义辨析题；此题考查考生对于前后文语境的把握；首句中提出“今天我们生活在一个 GPS 系统，数字地图和其他导航应用程序都在我们的智能手机上轻易获取”。空格之后的语句与前面语义方向一致，再考虑到句中的 without a phone，可知，此处需要双重否定表达肯定，所以，选择 few，符合文意；
2. **【C】** run 固定搭配；此题考查与介词 on 的搭配情况；run on battery 表示手机使用电池得以运行；其他选项的搭配为：put on（增加；假装；使…上场）；take on（承担；呈现；具有；流行）；come on（快点；开始；要求；上演；）；语义搭配不通顺，故选择 run on 搭配；
3. **【B】** If 逻辑关系；此处考查逻辑关系。空格处所在句为“…你在没有电话或指南针的情况下迷路，…找不到北方，我们有一些技巧可以帮助你导航…文明”；前后句之间构成假设的逻辑关系，所以选择 if；其余选项：since（因为，自从）；though（虽然）；until（直到）代入后，不符合语义表达；
4. **【D】** literally 词义辨析题；空格处所在句为“假如你在没有电话或指南针的情况下迷路，…找不到北方，我们有一些技巧可以帮助你导航…文明”；literally 表示确实地，真正地；符合语义表达；其余选项：formally（正式地）；relatively（相对地）；gradually（逐渐地）不符合语义表达；
5. **【A】** back 词义辨析题；出题处的语义表达“我们有一些技巧可以帮助你导航…文明”，只有 back 与前文的 lost（迷路）形成相互呼应，故而选择 back；
6. **【B】** off 词义辨析题；空格所在句提到“为当你发现自己…路径。但不是完全…的区域。你需要回答两个问题：在这个特殊区域中，哪个…是下坡路？哪里有最近的水源？”因此，根据句意表达，off（远离，离开）符合句意；其它选项：onto（在…之上；对…了解）；across（穿过，根穿），alone（独白地，单独地），故选择 off；
7. **【D】** unfamiliar 词义辨析题；根据出题处的语义表达，“为当你发现自己…路径。但不是完全…的区域”，语义搭配，unfamiliar（不熟悉的）更符合题意；其他选项：unattractive（不吸引人的）；uncrowded（不利挤的，宽敞的）；C 选项 unchanged（未改变的，无变化的）；不符合语义表达；
8. **【C】** way 词义辨析题；根据出题处的语境表述“你需要回答两个问题：在这个特殊区域中，哪个…是下坡路？哪里有最近的水源？”因此只有 way（方向，方法）符合要求，表示在迷路的情况下确定方向。其他选项：site（地点；位置；场所）；point（要点；得分；标点）；place（地方；住所；座位），不符合句意表达；

9. 【A】so 逻辑关系题；出题句指出“生活在山谷里的人，基本上需要淡水为生，...如果你下山，沿着水走，你会发现人类的踪迹...”，此处语义逻辑很明显，考察因果逻辑关系；故选择 so，其它选项：yet（但是，然而）；instead（反而，替代）；besides（此外，而且）；不符合句义要求；
10. 【D】eventually 词义辨析题；出题句提及“...如果你下山，沿着水走，你会发现人类的踪迹...”，只有 eventually（最后，终于）符合题目要求，语义通顺；其它选项：immediately（立即，立刻）；intentionally（故意地，有意地）；unexpectedly（出乎意料地）；不符合语义表达，故排除；
11. 【A】surprised 词义辨析题；出题句提及“如果你之前去过这个地方，一定要注意熟悉景象，你或许会...快速识别出一块特征明显的石头或者树木来唤起你的记忆”；此处只有 surprised 符合题目要求；其他选项带有明显的贬义色彩，故不符合；
12. 【B】option 词义辨析题；本文第一段中提到“如果你在没有电话或指南针的情况下迷路了，而且你真的找不到北方，我们会有一些技巧可言帮助你回到文明社会”，此处考查的地方就是前文提及的“另一个...：登到高处寻找有人类居住的标志”；只有 option（选择）符合句义及情感色彩要求；
13. 【D】For example 逻辑关系题；出题句前后构抽象到具体的例证关系（前文提到“另一个选择就是登高寻找有人类居住的标志”，与后文的 look for signs 形成抽象到具体的过程），故选择 For example；
14. 【C】spot 词义辨析题；此题需借助前面的语义内容及逻辑关系辅助做题；此处需填入的动词和 look for 语义相近，故选择 spot（发现，看出），符合语义表达；其他选项：bridge（架桥，渡过）；avoid（避开，消除）；separate（分开）；不符合语义要求；
15. 【B】through 词义辨析题；分析：本题为语义题及固定搭配题，考查 carve 与 woods 之间的关系，根据常识可知，路应该是穿过森林开凿出来的，故本句意为穿过森林开凿出的公路，故 B 选项 through 为正确答案。
16. 【D】breaks 语义辨析题；本题为语义题，根据上一句信息，因为人为原因而造成的 gaps（缺口）in the tree line，不难判断，朝着有树木缺口的地方走，就能找到出去的路，故 D 选项 breaks（裂口）为正确答案。
17. 【A】artificial 词义辨析题及逻辑关系题；因题干中 such as 表示举例关系，故我们首先根据例子信息可以判断文中 fires and streetlights 可以确定火与街灯的共同特征是人造光源，故本题 A 选项 artificial 为正确答案。
18. 【A】Finally 语义题；文章后面指出假设你在人类常去的地方迷路，寻找我们在地面上留下的.....，因前文已经举例说明了几种情况，如当你在一个并非完全不熟悉的环境中迷路.....，可知此处应是最后一种假设情况，故本题 A 选项 finally 为正确答案。

19. 【B】marks 词义辨析题；根据常识，在人类常去的地方，地面上必定有很多标志，故寻找我们在地面上留下的标志，在此处更符合文意，故本题 B 选项 marks（标号，标记）为正确答案。

20. 【C】lead 词义辨析题；道路上的树皮刻痕、轮胎印和其他特征能够指引你去有人烟的地方，此外，本题处的单词应该与前文中的 navigate（导航，领航）同义，故本题 C 选项 lead（带领，引导）为正确答案。

### 【全文翻译】

如今我们生活在这样的一个世界里——在我们的智能手机上就能使用全球定位系统、电子地图和其他导航软件。我们当中很少有人会在未携带手机的情况下直接进入森林。但是手机靠电池维持运行，且电池耗电速度比我们所想的要快。如果你在没有手机和指南针的情况下迷路了，而且确实找不到北方，这里有一些技巧可能会帮忙指引你回到文明世界，其中一个技巧就是沿着陆地走。

当你发现自己偏离路径，但是并不是在一个完全陌生的地方的时候，你必须找到两个问题的答案。一是在这个特殊的地方，哪条路是下坡方向？二是最近的水源在哪里？人类大多居住在山谷中，且以淡水为水源，因此如果你往山下走，并且沿着任何你能找到的任何水源的方向，最后应该会发现人类活动的迹象。

如果你之前探索过此地，那么留意一下熟悉的景物。你可能会惊讶于辨认出一条独特的石头或者一颗特别的树竟会使你如此快地恢复方向感。

另一种选择：爬到高处去寻找人类居住的迹象。比如，即使在茂密的森林中，你也应该能够发现人们在树林中开辟道路、铁轨和其他小路而形成的树木间缝隙。朝着这些缝隙出发，找到出去的路。如果是在夜间，从地平线的位置寻找人造光源，比如火源或路灯，然后朝着光污染的发光处走去。

最后假设你在人类经常活动的区域迷路了，寻找我们在地面景观留下的记号。路径标记、车辙以及其他特征可以带领你回到文明世界。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

21. 【A】enhance banker's sense of responsibility；细节题。题目中明确出题段落（According to Paragraph 1）及相应的信息点（one motive in imposing the new rule），因此，答案来源句则为第一段的第三句（The main purpose of this “clawback” rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institution 这个规则主要目的是让银行家为不良风险负责以及修复公众对金融机构的信任），那么答案基本就很容易提取出来。选项中的“sense of responsibility”则对应到句中的“enhance banker's sense of responsibility（增加银行的责任感）”；而其他的选项则与最佳选项无缘，在定位区间中没有相应的对应信息。



22. 【D】 "short-termism" in economic activities; 细节题。题干中的定位信息在“Alfred Marshall”上，直接定位到第二段的第二句“He quotes a giant of classical economies, Alfred Marshall, in describing this financial impatience as acting...”，定位信息里的“this financial impatience”则是回指第二段首句的“Short-termism”，故信息点则为“Short-termism”，所以最佳选项则为“short-termism” in economic activities，而其他选项在定位信息中未提及。
23. 【B】 adverse; 细节题。此题的定位信息为题干的“transient investment”，直接定位到第三段的第二句“Transient investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm’s efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty”，从四个选项的褒贬正负来看 indirect、minimal 和 temporary 为中性的表述，只有 B 选项的 adverse 为明确的负面表达，意思为“不利的”，与原文中的“hinder”（阻碍打扰）对应上。
24. 【C】 the approaches to promoting "long-termism"; 例证题。根据题干的具体信息定位，美国和法国的例子是用来支撑什么论点。原文的第五、六段则提供了具体的信息，第五段中美国延迟发放才上任一年左右的高管绩效津贴，继而促进缓解“短期主义”盛行的现状；第六段则提及在法国持股两年以上者拥有更大的选票权。所以，最佳选项应为“促进长期主义的方法”，与原文一致；
25. 【B】 Patience as a Corporate Virtue; 主旨题。题干中的 title 为标题题的信息，所以此题考查的是文章的主旨大意；B 选项里的 patience 可以对应到全文中反复出现的主题词“short-termism”和“long-termism”，corporate 本身在文章中出现多次，所以 B 选项则为最近标题，体现主旨大意；其余选项均不能概括全文，故排除。

### 【全文翻译】

针对各大银行的老板，英国金融监管机构强制推行了一条相当反常的规定。明年起，如果他们所领导的银行因不法行为而接受调查，那么其高管的任何保证奖金将被推迟十年发放。该“收回款”规定的主要目的是让银行家为有害的冒险行为负责，并恢复公众对金融机构的信任。然而官员们也希望获得更大的利益，不仅是银行，所有企业都要做出更长期的举决策，为子孙后代建设更强大的经济基础。

“短期效益主义”和对快速获利的渴望在上市公司中变得更加严重，英格兰银行首席经济学家安德鲁·霍尔丹说。他引用了一位古典经济学家巨人阿尔弗雷德·马歇尔的例子，将这种经济上的耐心不足的行为描述为“孩子们会把布丁里的李子立即拿出来吃”，而不是将李子放在一边等最后再吃的情景。

他指出，近几十年来，美国和英国投资者持有股票的平均时间从七年缩减到七个月。要求通过企业获得高额季度利润的短期投资者可能会阻碍公司为长期研究或者提高客户忠诚度进行投资所做的努力。这被戏称为“季度资本主义”。

此外，新的数字技术使得股票交易更快速，信息使用更便捷，因此导致金融市场注意力持续时间更短。“以牺牲长期投资为代价的短期思维似乎占了主导地位，”美国证券交易委员会专员丹尼尔·加拉格尔本周在一次演讲中表示。

在美国,《2002年萨班斯-奥克斯利法案》以迫使大多数上市公司将高管的绩效奖金推迟约一年发放,这在一定程度上有助于减少短期效益主义。《华尔街日报》在其最新的CEO薪酬调查中发现,现在高管薪酬的很大一部分与业绩挂钩。

在公司内部,正确的薪酬设计可以激励高管除了考虑自己在公司的机会外,还要站在所有股东的角度思考。英国的新规则提醒银行家们,社会对他们的表现感兴趣,不仅是短期的还有长期的。

### Text 2

26. **【D】** The influence of consumer culture; 细节题。根据题干中的关键词 *grade inflation* 可以定位到首段第一句话,此句话的句子主干:“Grade inflation is often considered a product of a consumer era in higher education.” 题干中的 *be regarded as* 对应原文中的 *is considered*, 题干中的 *the cause of* (后边接结果) 与原文中的 *a product of* (前边接结果) 都表示因果关系。选项 D 中 *consumer* 是原文中的复现,其他选项都不具备干扰性,因此答案选择 D。

27. **【A】** To help freshmen adapt to college learning; 细节题。根据题干中的关键词,我们只能定位到文章的第二段,但是第二段讲的是 *grade forgiveness* 具体是什么,并没有提及它的目的,然后接下看第三段的首句,出现了 *this little-known practice* 指的就是 *grade forgiveness*。而且题干中的 *the original purpose* 对应原文中的在第三段第二句话:“When this practice first started decades ago, it was usually limited to freshmen, to give them a second chance to take a class in their first year if they struggled in their transition to college-level courses.” 选项 A 中的 *freshmen* 是原词复现, *help* 是对应原文中的 *give them a second chance*, *adapt to* 对应原文中的 *struggled in their transition to*, *college learning* 对应原文中的 *college-level courses*。因此答案为 A。

28. **【A】** obtain more financial support; 细节题。根据题干中的关键词 *paragraph 5*、*grade forgiveness* 和 *colleges* 可以定位到第五段的第一句,即 *grade forgiveness* 能够满足学生的需求,但是对应选项并没有对应的答案,所以接着往下看,提到了国家基金与他们的成功有关,得到更好地分数意为这拿到更多的钱。选项 A 中的 *financial support* 指的就是 *state funds*。因此答案为 A。

29. **【C】** to be identical with each other; 猜词题。根据题干,可以定位到第六段最后一句话:“On this, students' and colleges' incentives seem to be aligned.” 所以解题的关键是找到 *this* 指代的内容。*This* 指代的是前一句话,即:因为学生和家长都希望通过大学学历来找工作,所以学校的最佳利益是尽可能地把学生培养成有能力胜任的人,或者至少看起来是那样。由此可以得出学生和学校的目标是一致的,选项 C 中的 *be identical with* 表示的是与……相同,因此答案为 C。

30. **【B】** analyzing the causes behind it; 主旨题。题干的字面意思是作者是通过什么样的方式来检验 *grade forgiveness* 的实践操作,但是是考查文章的主旨,属于主旨题。阅读每段的段落大意句,可以得出文章主要讲解的是 *grade forgiveness* 的原因。因此选 B。

### 【全文翻译】

分数膨胀——过去几十年,平均绩点的逐步提升——通常被认为是高等教育消费时代的产物,在这个时代,学生被当作顾客一样被取悦。但另一种相关的力量——一种经常隐藏在课程目录背后,被称为“分数宽限”的政策——正在帮助提高平均绩点。

分数宽限政策允许学生重修一门分数较低的课程,最近或者最高的分数是计算学生总平均绩点的唯一依据。

近年来这种少有人知的做法越来越多了,这是因为大学继续尽最大努力把学生留在学校(并付学费),同时提高他们的毕业率。这种做法在几十年前刚开始实施时,通常仅限于大一新生。在第一年,如果他们在向大学课程过渡的课程中遇到了困难,这种做法可以给他们第二次上课的机会,但是现在除了许多名牌大学,大多数大学允许所有的本科生甚至是毕业生重修低分的课程。

大学领导总是强调分数宽限政策的目的是与其说是提高分数,不如说是鼓励学生重修那些对他们学位和毕业至关重要的课程,从而避免严重的后果。俄亥俄州立大学的教务主任杰克·迈纳尔说:“最终我们看到学生取得了更大的成功,因为他们重修了一门课程,在后续相关的课程中表现也很好,或者掌握了可以让他们准时毕业的内容。”

虽然这么说,但从某种意义上来说,分数宽限政策也满足了大学自身的需要。对于公共机构来说,国家基金有时与学校毕业率和学生保持率相关的指标有部分联系。所以通过提高这些分值更好的分数就意味着得到更多钱,并且提高任何平均绩点的做法,都可能让学生——最终付账单的人——感到学费花的更值了,而这也是大学关心的另一个大问题。

事实上,分数宽限政策只是大学回应消费者对高等教育期望的另一种方式。既然学生和家长都希望通过大学学历来找工作,那么学校的最佳利益是尽可能的把学生培养成有能力胜任的人,或者至少看起来是那样在这一点上学生和大学的动机似乎不谋而合。

### Text 3

31. **【C】** involves some concerns raised by AI today; 通过题干 Mary Shelly's novel Frankenstein 及题文同序原则可定位至文章第一段,在该段尾句,fiction that would foreshadow many ethical questions to be raised by technologies yet to come. 此句中 ethical questions 可同义替换题干中的 concern。故 C 为正选。

32. **【D】** is too limited for us to reproduce it; 观点细节题。可通过关键词 consciousness 回文定位至原文第 2 段尾句部分: we are just in a situation where there are no good theories explaining what consciousness actually is and how you could ever build a machine to get there. 可知我们将意识注入机器的能力是有限的,因为没有好的理论可以解释。

33. **【B】** is still beyond our capacity; 根据题干关键词可定位至文章第 3 段,AI “vision” today is not nearly as sophisticated as that of humans.And to anticipate every imaginable driving situation is a difficult programming problem.该句说到:当下,人工智能的思维还不能达到人类的精密程度,

去让机器去预设每一种驾驶情形是一个困难的编程问题。由此说明，去解决人工智能自动驾驶汽车所带来的道德问题，是在人类的能力范围之外的。

34. 【A】affirmation; 态度题，根据题干中的 the author's attitude ,Google's pledges.回文定位到第八段，开头 while 表让步，while the statement is vague, 与 vague 相反的即是作者的观点，所以表示正向情感的词即是正解。所以选 affirmation, 表示确定。

35. 【C】The Conscience of AI: Complex but inevitable; 主旨题。本文首段通过引用 Mary Shelley 的书引出本文要探讨的话题新技术所引发的道德问题。特别是在最后一段指出 AI 所涉及的道德问题已经触手可及。全篇复现了 AI 和 conscience 这两个关键词，所以答案选 C

### 【全文翻译】

今年正好是玛丽雪莱的小说《弗兰肯斯坦——现代普罗米修斯》出版的第 200 年甚至在发明电灯泡之前，这位作家就创立出了一本精彩的推理小说，它预示了很多还没有到来的科技所带来的伦理问题。

今天人工智能(AI)的快速发展提出了一些基本的问题：什么是智能身份或者意识为什么让人类成为人类？

我们所说的通用人工智能，就是会模拟人类思维方式的机器一直困扰着科学家，但是人类仍然对研究出像人类一样会看、会走、会回答的机器人这样的想法十分着迷，就像最近风靡的科幻电视剧《西部世界》以及《人类》中所描写的机器人。

斯坦福大学的神经学家大卫·伊格曼说，仅仅是人类的思维方式就因为太复杂而很难理解了，更别说复制了。“我们正处于这样一种情况：没有好的理论可以解释意识到底是什么，以及如何制造一个具有意识的机器。”

但是那并不意味着有关人工智能的关键伦理问题还没有出现。比如即将来临的无人驾驶汽车的应用就带来了一些尖锐的伦理问题，有时候人类司机必须在一瞬间做出决定，他们的反应可能是很多复杂因素综合作用的结果，包括瞬间反应、以前的驾驶经验以及他们的眼睛和耳朵在那一刻给他们的反馈，当今人工智能的“洞察力”在复杂程度上根本无法和人类相提并论，并且遇见所有可能会出现的驾驶情况是一个困难的编程问题。

一家总部位于新加坡的机构的 CEO 陈杰豪表示，每当基于大量的数据作出决定时，你很快会面临很多伦理问题，这个机构正在协助政府建立一套人工智能应用的伦理自愿行为规范。跟随新加坡的步伐，其他的政府和大型机构已开始制定自己的规范，英国正在建立一个数据伦理中心，今年春天印度发布了自己的人工智能伦理策略。

6月7日，谷歌公司正保证不会“设计和利用”那些会带来“全面伤害”的人工智能，也不会研发人工智能控制的武器，或者使用人工智能进行违反国际准则的监视活动。谷歌公司还保证不会利用那些违反国际法或者侵犯人权的人工智能。

尽管这个声明是含糊的，但它代表了一个起点。人工智能体系所做出的决定应当是可以解释的、透明的和公平的，这个观点也是一个起点。

换句话说，我们怎样才能保证智能机器人的思维可以反映人类最高的价值观？只有到那时候他们才会成为有用的仆人，而不是像弗兰肯斯坦那样不可控制的怪物。

#### Text 4

36. 【C】 make more online shoppers pay sales tax; 本题为细节题，根据题干关键字

“the Supreme Court decision Thursday”定位到原文第一段

“States will be able to force more people to pay sales tax when they make online purchases under a Supreme Court decision Thursday that ...”前半句已经明确提出各州的在线购物可能要交税，对应选项 C，原词“online”加“shoppers”对“purchase”的同义替换。其他三个选项均为提及。

37. 【D】 were considered up favorable by states; 根据题干“learned”可知本题为推理题，根据关键字“the overruled decisions”定位到原文第二段的两句，大意为“州政府抱怨以前的政策使每年税收损失惨重，因此以前的政策很难再收取网上营业税”两句表示出的意思都是对州政府的不利，对比四个选项，得出答案 D，州政府认为原政策对州会不利，因此驳回这项决定会对州有利，为正话反说。

38. 【C】 harmed fair market competition; 本题为细节题，根据题干关键词

“Justice Anthony Kennedy”“the physical presence rule”定位到原文第四段的第二句和第三句，大意为实体店规定导致州政府税收亏损，接着下一句

Kennedy wrote that the rule “limited states’ ability to seek long-term prosperity and has prevented from on an even playing field.”该规定限制了州政府长期繁荣，并妨碍市场参与者参与公平竞争。对比四个选项，D 选项为“破坏了公平竞争”和原文“competing”“market participant”一一对应，为正确答案。

39. 【B】 Big-chain owners; 根据题干“likely”得出本题为推理题，利用关键词

“welcome the Supreme Court ruling”定位到原文第五段第一句

“The ruling is a victory for big chains with a presence in many states, since...”对于大公司来说这项规定是一种胜利，因为...，只需找到关键词“big chain”即可选出 B 选项：大型连锁公司。

40. 【A】 gives a factual account of it and discusses its consequences

题干问作者如何论述主题，问的是写作手法。首段描述最高法院裁决各州可对在线购物征收销售税。第二至四段对新裁决的来龙去脉进行客观描述，包括推翻的原裁决内容及推翻的原因。第五至七段介绍了新裁决对商家的影响及反应。文章按照“概述-详述-说明影响”的结构来展开，故 A 项正确。

#### 【全文翻译】

周四最高法院做出一项决定，美国各州将强制更多的网购者缴纳消费税，这个决定将会增加购物者的花费，但却是各州财政上的巨大胜利。

周四最高法院的意见推翻了两项数十年的决策，州政府们认为这两项决策使他们每年在税收方面损失数 10 亿美元，这两个决策加大了州政府们对某些在线购物征收消费税的难度。

法院推翻的那些案件表明，如果一家企业将顾客购买的东西运到一个没有该企业实体店，比如仓库和办公室的州，那么该企业不需要为这个州收取消费税。总得来说，如果顾客没有被征税的话，他们自己就有义务向该州缴纳消费税，但是大多数人没有意识到他们欠了税，且几乎没有人缴税。

大法官安东尼·肯尼迪写道，之前的裁决是有缺陷的。他在一份与其他四位法官共同撰写的意见书中写道：“每年实体存在规则都会进一步脱离经济现实，给各州带来巨大的税收收入损失。该规则限制了各州寻求长期繁荣的能力，并阻止了市场参与者在公平的竞争环境中竞争。”

这项裁决对于在许多州都有实体存在的大型连锁店来说是一个胜利，因为他们通常已经开始对网上购物征收销售税了。现在竞争对手将在以前没有征收过销售税的地方开始征收。大型连锁店已经开始在全国范围内征收销售税，因为不管货物被送到哪个州，他们通常都有实体店。亚马逊拥有自己的仓库网络，他也会在每个收费的州征收销售税，不过使用该网站的第三方卖家不必这样做。

到目前为止，许多只在一个州或者几个州设有实体存在的卖家，在向这些州以外的地址发货时，都能避免被征收销售税。使用 eBay 和 Etsy 的卖家为更小的卖家提供平台，也没有在全国范围内征收销售税。在周四的裁决下，各州可以通过法律要求州外的卖家向顾客征收本州的销售税，并上缴到本州。

零售贸易组织对这一裁决表示赞赏，称它为当地和线上企业创造了人人机会均等的局面。受损的只是做线上的零售，尤其是那些规模更小的零售商，零售业分析师尼尔·桑德斯说。这些零售商在遵守各州销售税法律时可能面临各种困难。小企业和企业家协会宣传组在一份声明中说：“这项裁决一点都没有满足小企业和互联网企业家的需要。”

## Part B

E D G B A

**41. E [In his 1936 work *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, Dale Carnegie wrote: “there is only one way...to get the best of an argument-and that is to avoid it.]**

段落排序解题若首段未给出，首先需要大家通读全部选项首句话，本句首句话中的句间衔接关系排除选首段。本篇文章中，A 选项第一句话中含有指代关系词 *these* 故根据该词确定本选项直接排除，B 选项有 *of cause* 衔接上下文的词出现，D 选项可以作为首段的可能选项，E 选项也可以作为首段的可能选项，G 选项首句中含有 *better way* 比较级，故本题的答案应在 D 或 E 选项中得出，根据 D 选项人物 *Carnegie* 和 E 选项人物 *Dale Carnegie* 的名称特点，可以得知首次出现应为全名形式，故本题的答案应为 E 选项。

**42. D [Carnegie would be right if arguments were fights, which is how we often think of them.]**

首段为 Carnegie 的观点信息，故下段复现应为该人物的观点承接，故通过扫读剩下的选项可知该题只有 D 选项可以承接。

**43. G [There is a better way to win arguments. ]**

该题上一段最后一句话为“None of these tricks will help you understand them, their positions or the issues that divide you, but they can help you win -- in one way.”可知 these tricks 是对上文信息的否定，下文应该复现 win arguments 的肯定的表述，根据选项分析可知 G 选项首句 There is a better way to win arguments.正好与 F 选项尾句形成首尾衔接。

**44. B [Of course, many discussions are not so successful. Still, we need to be careful not to accuse opponents of bad arguments too quickly. ]**

该题上段为 G 段，尾句讲述的是 Now we can understand each other's positions and recognize our shared values, since we both care about needy workers. 而根据衔接可确定 G 段讲述的是成功的讨论，B 选项首句 not so successful 正衔接上文，转折讲述不成功的案例。

**45. A [These tools can help you win every argument--not in the unhelpful sense of beating your opponents but in the better sense of learning about the issues that divide people. ]**

上段 C 选项中 Next time you talk with someone who takes a stand, ask them to give you a reason for their view. Spell out their argument fully and charitably. Assess its strength impartially. Raise objections and listen carefully to their replies.最后这几句话主要讲的是有关于谈话的四种手段，正好与 A 选项首句中的 These tools 形成呼应关系，故本题答案应为 A 选项。

**Part C**

**【参考译文】**

46. 医学期刊中充斥着这类无稽之谈，这些东西一经广播和非专业报刊传播，就会引起健康方面的恐慌和对某些饮食的短暂追捧。
47. 今天，任何一个科研岗位的申请者需要发表文章的数量比短短十年前申报同一岗位时整整翻了一番。
48. 为遏制这一倾向已经采取了若干措施，比如在评定岗位申请者的论文时，尝试引入一项兼顾数量和质量的评估指标。
49. 要不是因为科研人员轻易就能在将来的论文里自我引用，或找同行引用以回报自己提供的类似好处，这项措施本该是合理的。
50. 如果我们真想保证我们的科研既有意义又可复制，就必须确保我们的体制能激励这样的科研。

**Section III Writing 略**