

2011 年考研英语（二）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)

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has __1__ across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved __2__ bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly __3__ ?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a __4__ to make the Web a safer place—a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the high-tech 5__ of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled __6__ one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential __7__ to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to __8__ a federation of private online identity systems. User could __9__ which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license __10__ by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single sign-on” systems that make it possible for users to __11__ just once but use many different services.

__12__ , the approach would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace, with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a __13__ community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with __14__ , trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure __15__ which the transaction runs.”

Still, the administration's plan has __16__ privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would __17__ be a compulsory Internet “driver's license” mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with __18__ by some computer security experts, who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet __19__ . They argue that all Internet users should be __20__ to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. [A] swept | [B] skipped | [C] walked | [D] ridden |
| 2. [A] for | [B] within | [C] while | [D] though |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 3. [A] careless | [B] lawless | [C] pointless | [D] helpless |
| 4. [A] reason | [B] reminder | [C] compromise | [D] proposal |
| 5. [A] information | [B] interference | [C] entertainment | [D] equivalent |
| 6. [A] by | [B] into | [C] from | [D] over |
| 7. [A] linked | [B] directed | [C] chained | [D] compared |
| 8. [A] dismiss | [B] discover | [C] create | [D] improve |
| 9. [A] recall | [B] suggest | [C] select | [D] realize |
| 10. [A] released | [B] issued | [C] distributed | [D] delivered |
| 11. [A] carry on | [B] linger on | [C] set in | [D] log in |
| 12. [A] In vain | [B] In effect | [C] In return | [D] In contrast |
| 13. [A] trusted | [B] modernized | [C] thriving | [D] competing |
| 14. [A] caution | [B] delight | [C] confidence | [D] patience |
| 15. [A] on | [B] after | [C] beyond | [D] across |
| 16. [A] divided | [B] disappointed | [C] protected | [D] united |
| 17. [A] frequently | [B] incidentally | [C] occasionally | [D] eventually |
| 18. [A] skepticism | [B] tolerance | [C] indifference | [D] enthusiasm |
| 19. [A] manageable | [B] defensible | [C] vulnerable | [D] invisible |
| 20. [A] invited | [B] appointed | [C] allowed | [D] forced |

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

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough

independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up," leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for _____.

- [A] gaining excessive profits
- [B] failing to fulfill her duty
- [C] refusing to make compromises
- [D] leaving the board in tough times

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be _____.

- [A] generous investors
- [B] unbiased executives
- [C] share price forecasters
- [D] independent advisers

23. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to _____.

- [A] become more stable
- [B] report increased earnings
- [C] do less well in the stock market

[D] perform worse in lawsuits

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors _____.

[A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm

[B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm

[C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm

[D] will decline incentives from the firm

25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is _____.

[A] permissive

[B] positive

[C] scornful

[D] critical



Text 2

Whatever happened to the death of newspaper? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the *San Francisco Chronicle* were chronicling their own doom. America's Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

In much of the world there is little sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. Readers are paying more for slimmer products. Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

26. By saying “Newspapers like... their own doom” (Para. 1), the author indicates that newspapers _____.
- [A] neglected the sign of crisis
 - [B] failed to get state subsidies
 - [C] were not charitable corporations
 - [D] were in a desperate situation
27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because _____.
- [A] readers threatened to pay less
 - [B] newspapers wanted to reduce costs
 - [C] journalists reported little about these areas
 - [D] subscribers complained about slimmer products
28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they _____.
- [A] have more sources of revenue
 - [B] have more balanced newsrooms
 - [C] are less dependent on advertising
 - [D] are less affected by readership
29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?
- [A] Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.
 - [B] Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper.
 - [C] Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.
 - [D] Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.
30. The most appropriate title for this text would be _____.
- [A] American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival
 - [B] American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind
 - [C] American Newspapers: A Thriving Business
 - [D] American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase “less is more” was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

Mies’s signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood—materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies’s sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller—two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet—than those in their older neighbors along the city’s Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings’ details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

The trend toward “less” was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses—usually around 1,200 square feet—than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

The “Case Study Houses” commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the “less is more” trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life—few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers—but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans' _____.
- [A] prosperity and growth
 - [B] efficiency and practicality
 - [C] restraint and confidence
 - [D] pride and faithfulness
32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about the Bauhaus?
- [A] It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
 - [B] Its designing concept was affected by World War II.
 - [C] Most American architects used to be associated with it.
 - [D] It had a great influence upon American architecture.
33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design _____.
- [A] was related to large space
 - [B] was identified with emptiness
 - [C] was not reliant on abundant decoration
 - [D] was not associated with efficiency
34. What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?
- [A] They ignored details and proportions.
 - [B] They were built with materials popular at that time.
 - [C] They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.
 - [D] They shared some characteristics of abstract art.
35. What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study Houses"?
- [A] Mechanical devices were widely used.
 - [B] Natural scenes were taken into consideration.
 - [C] Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.
 - [D] Eco-friendly materials were employed.

Text 4

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems, the EU faces an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency,

which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonisation within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonise.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrowing, spending and competitiveness, backed by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects, and even the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

A "southern" camp headed by France wants something different: "European economic government" within an inner core of euro-zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the French government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonisation: e.g. curbing competition in corporate tax rates or labour costs.

It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world's largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign.

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that _____.

- [A] it has more or less lost faith in markets
- [B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned
- [C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
- [D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers _____.

- [A] are competing for the leading position
- [B] are busy handling their own crises
- [C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonization
- [D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration

38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that _____.

- [A] EU funds for poor regions be increased
- [B] stricter regulations be imposed
- [C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination
- [D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed

39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that _____.

- [A] poor countries are more likely to get funds
- [B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries
- [C] loans will be readily available to rich countries
- [D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel _____.

- [A] pessimistic
- [B] desperate
- [C] conceited
- [D] hopeful

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET . (10 points)

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

“Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be,” said the leader of the UK’s children’s doctors.

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centerpiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticised the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver’s high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how “lecturing” people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before 9 pm and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. “If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes—by setting strict limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events,” he said.

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald’s, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering “inducements” such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: “If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front.”

He also urged councils to impose “fast-food-free zones” around schools and hospitals—areas within which takeaways cannot open.

A Department of Health spokesperson said: “We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new ‘responsibility deal’ with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this.”

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

	[A] “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald’s.
41. Andrew Lansley held that	[B] the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.

42. Terence Stephenson agreed that	[C] “lecturing” was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	[D] cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	[E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.
45. A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that	[F] parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
	[G] the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET . (15 points)

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world’s airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO₂ emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the “right” answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centers around the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centers need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

Section IV Writing

Part A**47. Directions:**

Suppose your cousin Li Ming has just been admitted to a university. Write him/her a letter to

- 1) congratulate him/her, and
- 2) give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang Wei” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B**48. Directions:**

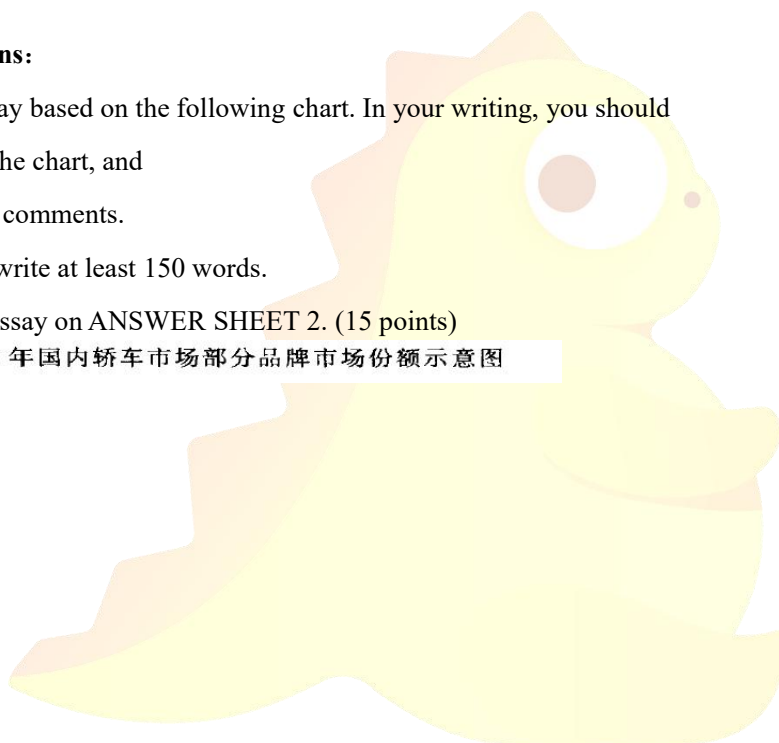
Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

2008、2009 年国内轿车市场部分品牌市场份额示意图



2011 年考研英语（一）真题题答案解析

Section I Use of English

【答案解析】

1. A 空格所在的定语从句修饰“cyber-crime（网络犯罪）”，用来说明网络犯罪与互联网的关系，A sweep across 意为“席卷，横扫”，带入原文意为“席卷互联网的网络犯罪”，与上文的 explosion（网络犯罪激增）相呼应，而 B, C, D“网络犯罪逃离，行走，乘坐互联网”表达都不恰当。
2. C 上文指出，互联网提供匿名保护，这成为网络犯罪激增的背后原因。紧接着空格处提出隐私保护和网络安全的关系，他们之间不是转折，包含或因果关系，所以排除 A, B, D, 选择 C。
3. B 空格处“日益……的互联网”与上文网络犯罪激增，网络犯罪席卷互联网为同义复现，只有 B 符合语境。
4. D 结合下文很容易看出网络总管 Schmidit 提出了建议
5. D 本题在完成第 6 小题后就很容易了，这种系统集“物理密钥，指纹和照片身份证”于一身，那也就是这三样事物的等价物了，选择 D。
6. B 本题考查固定搭配 all rolled into one, 意为“集于一身，合为一体”，因此选择 B。
7. A 空格处与 to 搭配，并且做“智能身份证和数字证书”的定语，而数字证书和智能身份证只能是连接在特定的电脑上，而不是针对、束缚或者相比于电脑，所以选择 A。
8. C 空格处动词的受动者（宾语）是“自愿可信识别系统”，并且根据上文可知此系统目前只是提议，还未付诸实践，所以不能是否定，改善，更不能是发现（系统），所以选择 C，创造一个系统。
9. C 根据文意，应该是用户自行选择一个系统加入，注册，而并非回忆、建议、认识到联合系统中的其中一个系统，所以选择 C。
10. B 应该是政府发给，分发网络通行证，而不是发行，分配或传递，另外证件类经常用 issue by 来表示发行机关等。
11. D 空格处意为“用户只需……（这种登陆系统）一次，便可以使用多种不同的服务”，只有 D 登录符合文意。
12. B 首先，无论是上问的 a proposal, the idea 还是空格句的 the approach 都是在层层递进的谈论“自愿可信识别系统”，所以 不存在比较，对比，排除 D。A

徒劳,C 作为回报,两者都明显不符合题意,所以选择 B 事实上,可引出进一步阐述。

13. A 根据空格前的描述“安全的街区”“明亮的路灯”“有围墙的花园”可知修饰社区的是一个褒义词,根据下文内容“trusting the identities...”也可以选出 A 可信社区。
14. C 由空格后的“trusting the identities...”可知主要表达交易双方能够互相信任,所以选择 C。
15. A 空格所在部分“介词+which”引导的定语从句修饰“the infrastructure”。文章一直在讨论网上交易,因此这里应该是“网上交易得以运行的平台”,A on 与 run 搭配意为运行。
16. A 空格处动词的宾语为“隐私权活跃分子”,是一个群体,空格后一句 some...others...可知有两种不同意见,所以选择 A,这个群体因为意见不统一,分成了两部分。
17. D 由文意可知,空格所在部分内容说明这样一项计划将“朝向.....推进”,后面的 what 从句是推进的结果,即这项计划最终将演变成 a compulsory Internet “driver’s license” mentality, 所以选择 D。
18. A 根据下文内容可知这些科学家对这些计划存在 worry 担忧,也就是不完全认同,持怀疑态度,所以选择 A。
19. C 由文意知这项计划旨在提高互联网安全性,而一些专家质疑这项计划,即觉得它并不能很好地保障互联网安全,“担忧它仍会使互联网大部分地方.....”,只有 C 代入能够表达互联网安全没有保障,易遭受攻击,为正确选项。
20. 空格所在句含义为“他们认为所有互联网用户都应该被.....进行注册并验证身份就如同司机在公路上行驶必须持有驾照一样”。“司机在公路上行驶必须持有驾照”是强制要求,推知网络用户注册验证身份也应是强制要求, D 正确。

【全文翻译】

互联网能够为用户提供匿名保护,这对于隐私和言论自由来说是件好事。但是然而,恰恰这种匿名制也成为了席卷互联网的网络犯罪激增背后的原因。

在保护隐私的同时,能否给这个日益失去法律控制的互联网领域带来安全保障?

上个月, 国家网络总管 Howard Schmitz 向联邦政府提出了建立一个让网络更安全的自愿可信身份系统的建议, 这个系统将是集物理密钥, 指纹及照片身份证功能于一身的高科技等价物。这个系统可能要运用连接于特定计算机的智能身

份证或者数字证书并且证明一系列在线服务用户的身份。

其理念是创建一个私人在线身份验证的联合。用户可以自主选择参加哪个系统，只有身份被证明的注册用户可以浏览这些系统。该途径与需要政府颁发网络通行证的途径明显不同。

谷歌、微软等很多公司已经拥有了“单点登录系统”，这种系统让用户可以登陆一次便享受不同的服务。

事实上，该途径将在网络空间搭建一种带有安全社区和明亮街灯的“围墙花园”，从而形成一种可信任社区的感觉。

Schmidit 先生将这种途径描述为“自发的生态系统”，在这里个人和组织可以放心的完成网络交易，相信彼此的身份，相信交易运营平台的身份。

但是，政府的计划将隐私权活跃分子分成了两部分。一部分对这个途径表示赞同，一部分则十分担忧。很明显这样一个计划会促进一种终将强制网络驾照的思想。

这项计划也被一些计算机安全专家所质疑，他们担心 Schmidit 想象的这个“自发的生态系统”仍然会使互联网的大部分地方易受攻击。他们认为所有的互联网用户都应该被强制注册和自我身份验证，就像在公路上行驶的司机必须有驾照一样。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

【答案解析】

21. B 根据题干关键词 Paragraph 1 和 Ms. Simmons was criticized for 定位到首段第三句。文中短语“be under fire”是对题干中“criticized”一词的同义替换，答案在“for”后的部分。这句话用一个反问句说明她做的事情，作为薪酬委员会的成员让巨额款项流失，属失职行为，因此答案选 B 项。A 项的干扰来自“have let those enormous bonus payouts pass”，发放巨额奖金是对其他人而言，而获得太多利益是针对个人，主体不同，故 A 项不对。C 项“拒绝妥协”属于无中生有，原文首段并未提到。D 项属于因果颠倒，“the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board”，并不是受到批评的原因，而是结果。

22. D 根据题干直接定位到第二段首句“Outside directors ...on a firm's board.”从这句话我们得知外部董事所扮演的角色是 advisers(顾问)，其特点是 helpful, less biased。接下来，第二句话“they ...the chief executive's proposals.”表明外部董事实

是具有独立性的顾问，因此，D项为正确答案。A项属于无中生有，“made their wealth...elsewhere”“在别处创造了财富”并不等于“慷慨的投资者”。B项干扰来自 yet less biased，文章中确实提到了“less biased advisers”，但是选项中是 executive 并不是 advisers，另外 less biased 不等于选项中的 unbiased，偷换了概念，故不对。C项的干扰来自文章第二段最后一句“If the sky, and the share price...having weathered their own crises”。这句话仍然说明 outside director 作用是 advisers，并不是股价预测者。

23. C 根据题干定位到第三段第四句和第五句，这两句列出了外部董事离开后可能出现的三种情况。其中“the stock is likely to perform worse”即为C项的意思，选项中的“do less well”等于原文中的“perform worse”，故C项正确。从文中可知外部董事突然离开公司后，公司需要重申盈利的可能性增加了近20%，说明外部董事的离开会让公司境况变得不好，A项与原文信息完全相反，应排除。B项干扰来自文中“the probability...earnings increases ...”分析句子主干“the probability increases by nearly 20%”可知不是 earnings 增加20%。D项干扰来自文中“The likelihood ...also increases”。表现不佳是在“stock”中(the stock is likely to perform worse)，选项把对“stock”的描述强加到“lawsuit”上，张冠李戴，故不选。

24. A 根据题干定位到最后一段第二句“Firms who...create incentives.”这句话的意思是“想要在困难时期留住外部董事的公司可能不得不采取一些激励政策。”由此可以推断出外部董事可能会因为公司采取的政策而留下。A项和原文意思吻合，故是正确答案。B项与原文意思不符。原文最后一段最后一句只是说外部董事在公司犯错时还在公司任职，但并未说外部董事自己居公司留下劣迹，故不选。最后一段并没有提到外部董事的工作压力，C项属于无中生有，故不选。文末两句“Firms who ...the example of Ms. Simmons...”只谈到了公司不得不采取一些激励措施，至于外部董事接受还是拒绝，没有提及。D项属于过度推理，不选。

25. B 根据题干信息“The author's attitude”和“the role of outside directors”定位到第二段“Outside directors ...on a firm's board.”。其中原文中的“be supposed to”等于题干中的“The author's attitude”，“serve as”等于题干中的“the role”。根据这句可知“外部董事在公司中应扮演有益而又相对公正的顾问角色。”由此可以判断出作者对外部董事这一角色持肯定态度。另外根据文章最后一段可知“想要在困难时期留住外部董事的公司可能不得不采取一些激励政策。”这说明外部董事对公司还是有积极作用的，综合全文，B项正确。根据对文章第二段分析可知作者对外部董事的态度应是正向的，故C项和D项感情色彩错误，均不选。纵观整篇文章，作者只是对外部董事进行客观描述，并没有宽容放纵的态度，故A项错误。

【全文翻译】

Ruth Simmons 于 2000 年 1 月加入 Goldman Sachs 公司董事会，成为一名外部董事。一年后，她成为布朗大学的校长。在随后的几年，她明显设法做到了同时处理两个角色却没有招致太多批评。但是到了 2009 年底，Simmons 女士却由于担任 Goldman 公司薪酬委员会委员而受到人们的抨击；她怎能在无人注意的情况下发放如此巨额的奖金呢？到了第二年 2 月，Simmons 女士便离开了 Goldman 公司董事会。她说，该职位占用了她自己太多的时间。

外部董事在公司董事会中应该扮演有益而又相对公正的顾问角色。他们在其他地方已经功成名就，因此他们有足够的独立性来反对首席执行官的提议。如果公司经营不佳，股价下跌，外部董事还应根据自己克服危机的经验给出建议。

俄亥俄大学的研究人员利用了一个从 1989 年至 2004 年，涵盖超过 10000 多家企业和 64000 多位的外部董事的资料库。接着他们只是核查了那些连任的外部董事。离职最大的原因是年龄，因此研究人员集中研究了 70 岁以下突然离职的董事。他们发现外部董事突然离开公司后，公司随后需要重申盈利的可能性增加了近 20%。被牵扯到联邦法院所受理的集体诉讼案件中的可能性也随之增加，而且公司在股市的表现也会变得更糟。公司越大，这种影响也就越深。虽然外部董事的离职与随后公司的不佳表现之间的相互关系让人浮想联翩，但这并不意味着外部董事总在公司处于危难时弃之不顾。通常他们会“另谋高就”，离开风险高的小公司，而选择较为更加稳定的大公司。

但是研究人员相信，如果外部董事在坏消息传出前就离开公司，他们会更轻易地避免声誉受损。即使历史显示错误出现时，外部董事都在其位。想要在困难时期留住外部董事的公司可能不得不采取一些激励政策。否则外部董事会效法 Simmons 女士，回到校园，又会成为受欢迎的人。

Text 2

【答案解析】

26. D 根据题干定位到首段第四句：“Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle ...doom.”这句话用了比喻义，报业为自己的命运编年纪事也就说美国报业不景气，通过这句话，我们可知美国报业处于危机之中，因此 D 项正确。原文中并未提及报业忽视对危机的信号反应，故 A 项属于无中生有。B 项在首段倒数第三句提及，但只是讨论“国家要不要资助报业”而非“美国报业未能得到资助”，故不选。C 项“不是慈善公司”根据原文也无法直接得出，属于过度推理。

27. B 根据题干信息定位到第三段。根据该段第四句“Readers are paying more for slimmer products.”可知“读者要给内容缩水的报纸支付更多钱”，也就是说报业降低了成本。根据该段第五句“Some papers ...distant suburbs.”可知“一些报业甚至有

勇气拒绝向远郊用户投递。”再由该段第六句“these desperate measures ...”，可知上文中的“报纸内容缩水”和“拒绝向远郊投递”都是报业采取的措施，而报业之所以这么做是为了降低成本，故 B 项正确。根据原文第三段第四句可知 A 项与原文信息相反，故错误。但是由这句话并不能得知读者是否会抱怨缩水的报纸，D 项属于过度推理，故不选。原文并未提及记者报道的具体内容，只是对美国报业现状进行客观分析，C 项属于无中生有，故不选。

28. C 根据题干信息美国和日本报业的对比定位到第四段。根据第四段第二、三句可知“美国报业长期依赖广告收入，这是不正常的。2008 年，美国报业的广告收入占总收入的 87%...”。再根据第四段最后两句可知“这个比例在日本是 35%。因此日本报业更加稳定也就不足为奇了。”由此，考生可以判断出日本的报业稳定是因为广告收入占总收入的比例较小，即日本报业并不太依赖广告，因此 C 项正确。原文第四段只提及广告收入占总收入的比例，以及这个比例对整个报业稳定性的影响，但是并未提及 A 项收入来源，B 项新闻编辑部以及 D 项对于读者的影响，故这三项属于无中生有，均不选。

29. A 根据最后一段首句 but 后内容可知“受创最严重的是报社中最不具特色的领域”，即特色性很重要，因此 A 项正确。由末段倒数第二句“Newspapers ...result.”可知完整性是报业的结果而不是报业失败的原因，B 项属于因果倒置，故错误。句子“Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off.”并未提及驻外机构在报业中起到什么作用，C 项属于无中生有，故不选。由句子“Car and film reviewers have gone”可知“汽车和电影的评论员已消失。”从中无法得知读者对其失去兴趣，D 项属于过度推理，不选。

30. A 由题干“The most appropriate title”可知这个题目考查考生对文章主旨的把握能力。这篇文章描述了美国报业面对危机时积极采取各种措施得以生存和发展。故 A 项与文章主旨相符，正确。由文章首段末句“**But the discussions now seem out of date.**”可知关于拯救报业的探讨都不合时宜了，这说明美国报业已经度过危机，开始复苏了，而 B 项“随风而逝”和 D 项“绝望的故事”均与此句意思相反，故不选。由文章第三段首句“**It has not been much fun.**”可知虽然美国报业复苏了，但是情况并不乐观，并没有复苏到繁荣的程度，C 项属于过度推理。

【全文翻译】

对于报业的衰亡究竟发生了什么？一年前，报业衰落似乎就在眼前。这场衰落危机差点将仅存的还未转至互联网的广告和读者彻底清除。像《旧金山纪事》这样的报纸都在为自己的命运编年纪事。美国联邦贸易委员会针对如何拯救报业展开一系列的探讨。是否报业应该转变为慈善机构？是否政府应该资助他们？近期该委员会还将召开会议。但是现在关于拯救报业的探讨都已经不合时宜了。

放眼全球报业，危机的迹象并不明显。德国和巴西的报业已从衰退中走了出来。就连处于全球工业危机最严重的美国，报业不仅生存了下来，而且恢复了盈利。虽然不及以前 20% 的利润空间，但毕竟还是在盈利。

情况也不是很乐观。多家报社通过裁员维持运营。据美国新闻编辑协会估计，自 2007 年以来新闻编辑职位缩减了 13500 个。读者却要付费更多却获得缩水的内容。一些报纸甚至敢拒绝向偏远地区递送报纸。事实证明这些孤注一掷的措施是正确的，然而对于许多记者来说这并不是好消息，他们可能要面临进一步裁员。

随着来自读者和广告商的收入比日趋合理，报业正在成为更加稳定的行业。长期以来美国报业对广告过度依赖。根据经济合作与发展组织的数据，在 2008 年，美国报业多达 87% 的收入来自于广告。而在日本，这个比例只有 35%，因此日本报业更加稳定也就不足为奇了。

这场席卷报业的旋风给每个人都带来了伤害，但是受创最严重的是报社中最不具有特色的领域。汽车和电影评论员黯然离去，科学和普通商业新闻记者也未能幸免，驻外机构也被无情地撤销。因此，报纸不再像以前那样完整。但是完整也不再是报业的优势了。

Text 3

【答案解析】

31. C 根据题干信息“The postwar American housing style”定位到第二段最后一句“...Americans had learned to live with less, ...positively stylish.”根据这句话可知，战后美国的住房风格反映了美国人的“restraint”和“confidence”，故 C 项正确。首段的“a time of prosperity and growth”指的是美国当时的时代背景，并不是指美国人的特征，A 项属于偷换概念，故不选。第二段末句“...made small, efficient housing positively stylish.”中“efficient”指的是美国住房风格，故 B 项错误。文中并没有提及美国人的自豪及忠诚，故 D 项属于无中生有。

32. D 根据题干信息“Bauhaus”定位到第三段。该段最后一句“These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.”可知 These designers，即 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 以及 other people associated with the Bauhaus，对美国建筑有很大影响，故 D 项正确。第三段第二句中 who 引导的定语从句只是说 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 和 Bauhaus 有关联而非创建者，故排除 A 项。与 Bauhaus 有关联的 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 是在二战前移民美国的，但文中并未提及它的设计理念受二战影响，故 B 项不选。原文中只提到 Bauhaus 与其他人有关联，但并未说明这些人大部分是美国人，因此 C 项属于过度推理。

33. C 根据题干信息定位到第四段第二句“Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance.”这句话中“he believed”是题干中“Mies held”的同义置换。“derive from”为固定搭配，意为“源于”，C项中“reliant on”意为“依靠”，因此C项中的was not reliant on和原文中的did not derive from是同义置换。原文中的abundance就是指abundant decoration，故C项正确。原文第四段最后一句“Mies's sophisticated presentation ...empty.”意为“Mies的精心布局掩盖了一个事实，她设计的房屋空间小而实用，并非大而空旷”。故A、B、D项内容均与原文信息相反，不选。

34. D 根据题干信息定位到第五段第二句“But they...at the time.”。大意是“但它们非常流行，因为它们有轻薄的玻璃墙，美丽的景观以及高雅的建筑细节以及比例，而这些建筑特点等同于当时受欢迎的抽象艺术。”通过“这些建筑特点等同于当时受欢迎的抽象艺术”这句话可以判断出这些建筑和抽象艺术有相同的特征，D项正确。由第五段第二句“the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions”可知“建筑的细节和比例的高雅”，A项中“ignore”与原文信息相反，故错误。B项将第五段第二句“the architectural equivalent ...at the time.”中的“the architectural”偷换成了“materials”，故错误。由文章第五段首句“...were smallestwo-bedroom units...than those in their older neighbors ...”，可知C项中的“more spacious”与原文“smaller”相反，故C项不选。

35. B 根据题干信息“the design of”和“Case Study House”定位到末段第二句“Aesthetic effect ...detailing.”。意思是“美学效果来自自然景色、新材料的使用以及明了的细节设计”，由此可推断出设计“Case Study House”时考虑到了自然景观，故B项正确。第三句“In his ...everyday life...”提到Ralph Rapson在当时错误预测了机械革命如何给人们日常生活带来影响，但无法得知是否大量应用机械设施，故A项错误。由末段第二句中的“forthright detailing”(明了的细节设计)可知C项“sacrificed(牺牲) for the overall effect”与原文信息相反，故不选。末段第二句中提到了“materials”，但是原文中是“new materials”而非D项中的“Ecofriendly materials”，故D项错误。

【全文翻译】

我们往往认为二战后的几十年是繁荣和发展的时期，当时数以百万计的士兵返回家乡，他们在《退伍军人法案》帮助下去上大学，在婚姻登记处排队登记结婚。

但是当提到他们的房子时，那个时代人们的共识和信仰就是：少即是多。在大萧条和战争期间，美国人学会了节俭，这种克制和战后对未来的信心，使得小而实用的房子成为绝对的时髦。

经济状况只是实用居住趋势的一个刺激因素。“少即是多”这个短语实际最初是由德国建筑师 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 推广开来的，像与 Bauhaus 设计学院有关联的其他人一样，他于二战前移民美国，并曾在美国多个建筑学院任职。这些设计师们对美国的建筑风格产生了巨大的影响，但没有人能与 Mies 相提并论。

Mies 的口头禅意思是简约的装饰、经过适当的布局，会比繁复的装饰效果更好。他认为优雅未必来源于复杂装饰。和其他现代建筑师一样，他采用金属、玻璃以及复合板，这些材料在今日我们看来习以为常，但是在 20 世纪 40 年代却象征着未来。Mies 精致的呈现掩盖了他设计的空间小而实用，而非大而空旷的事实。

例如，Mies 建在芝加哥湖岸大道上的那座优雅塔楼中的公寓，公寓只有两个房间，面积不到 1000 平方英尺，比附近那些位于芝加哥黄金海岸沿线的公寓更小。但它们很受欢迎，因为它们有通透的玻璃墙，可以欣赏美丽的景观以及高雅的建筑细节以及比例，是当时风靡的抽象艺术在建筑上的等价物。

这种“少”的趋势并非完全是外来的，20 世纪 30 年代，Frank Lloyd Wright 就开始建造更适中更高效房子，面积通常在 1200 平方英尺左右，而不再是那些他在 19 世纪 90 年代和 20 世纪初设计的那种广为流行的两层建筑。

《加州艺术与建筑》杂志社在 1945 年间到 1962 年间委托一些才华横溢的现代建筑师们设计的“案例研究住宅”，是另一股对“少即是多”的趋势产生了本土影响的力量。美学效应源于自然景色、新材料以及直观的细节设计。在 Ralph Rapson 所设计的案例研究住宅里，他可能错误的预计了机械革命给人们日常生活所带来的影响——尽管在美国拥有直升机的家庭屈指可数，但是大多数家庭都用上了烘干机——但是他认为自给自足既是人们向往的也是不可避免的，这一理念得到了广泛的认同。

Text 4

【答案解析】

36. B 根据题干信息定位到首段第二句“Now even...growth”，这句话中“cheerleader”本意是“拉拉队队长”，在此引申为“支持者”。“a continent”在此句中指代“The EU”，题干的 problem 是原文 crisis 的近义替换，这句话说明欧盟的支持者都开始谈论整个欧盟面临的问题，这就说明其支持者也开始为欧盟担忧，由此可判断出 B 项正确。由第二段第二句“Markets have lost faith ...”，可知市场对欧元区经济体失去信心，但并非 A 项中的欧盟对市场失去信心，故 A 项错误。文中并未提及成员国是否放弃使用欧元，C 项属于无中生有，不选。由第二段末句“...which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.”可知原文讲

的是成员国应对货币贬值的问题，而并非 D 项“欧盟打算否决贬值的可能性”，故错误。

37. C 根据题干信息定位到第三段第二句“*It is stuck...what to harmonies.*”根据这句话可知“*the dominant powers*”，即“德国和法国”虽然认为有必要在欧元区进行更多的协调，但就协调内容却无法达成共识。由此可判断主导国家未能就协调内容达成共识，C 项正确。原文并未提及德国和法国具体的国情及情况，只是说它们无法就协调内容达成共识，故 A 项和 B 项原文均未提及，属于无中生有，不选。第三段首句“*Yet the debate...is stuck.*”谈的是欧盟货币统一问题，并非 D 项的“瓦解步骤”，故 D 项是对原文的曲解，错误。

38. B 根据题干信息定位到文章第四段首句“*Germany thinks ...and competitiveness...*”，这句话的意思是“德国认为必须通过实施更加严格的借贷、支出和竞争条例来拯救欧元……”。由此可知 B 项中“*stricter regulations*”是对原文“*stricter rules*”的同义替换，故 B 项正确。由第四段第二句“*These might ...poorer regions...*”可知冻结欧盟给贫困地区的资金，A 项与原文信息相反，故不选。C 项中的“*only core members*”是对第四段第三句“*It insists that... all 27 members...*”中的“*all 27 members*”偷换了概念，故错误。第四段第三句“*It insists that...all 27 members...*”，D 项中的“*be guaranteed*”(得到保障)是对第四段第二句“*...and even the suspension ...ministerial councils.*”中“*suspension*”(停职)偷换了概念，故错误。

39. A 根据题干信息定位到文章倒数第二段首句“*A 'southern' camp headed by French wants ...*”再根据“*implies that*”定位到倒数第二段“*Translated, ...poorer members...*”句首的“*Translated*”是评注性状语，相当于“*in other words*”。介词短语“*from richer to poorer members*”作后置定语修饰限定“*redistribution*”。由此句可知从富国到穷国再分配，即穷国更易得到资金，故 A 项正确。同时可以判断 C 项与原文信息不符，故排除。由原文的分析可知对货币政策进行人为干预，以及对富国到穷国的再分配体制，这些政策都是对穷国有利的，而应该对富国更加严厉，故 B 项与原文信息相反，不选。第五段第二句“*...redistribution ...fiscal transfers.*”显然对富国不利，故 D 项错误。

40. D 根据题干信息定位到最后一段首句“*It is too soon to write off the EU.*”其中动词短语“*write off*”的意思是“取消；认定……失败”。因此这句话的意思是“认定欧盟失败还为时过早”。由此判断得出作者对欧盟的态度很乐观，根据答案给出的备选选项，只有 D 项“有希望的”与作者的态度一致，故 D 项正确。最后一段，作者通过许多主观评论词暗含了自己的态度，如：*the world's largest; at its best; far more open* 等。根据这些主观评论词也可判断得出作者对于欧盟的未来还是很乐观的，由此可得出 A、B、C 项与作者的态度不符，故不选。

【全文翻译】

欧盟会成功吗？若在不久之前有人提出这样的问题，人们会感到奇怪。但是现在即使是欧盟最有力的支持者们也都在谈论欧洲大陆面临的“百慕大三角”——债务、人口下降以及低速增长。

除了那些长期性问题，欧盟经济核心区即使用统一货币的 16 个成员国还面临严重的危机。欧元区国家，无论强还是弱，总有一天会因为单一货币体制——这一原则使得缺乏竞争力的成员国无法迅速解决货币贬值的问题——而走向统一。

然而，有关如何保护欧盟单一货币免遭崩溃的讨论陷入僵局。之所以陷入僵局，是因为作为欧元区的主导国，法国和德国，虽然都认为有必要在欧元区加强统一，但是就统一的内容却存在分歧。

德国认为拯救欧元必须实施更加严格的借贷、支出和竞争条例，并且对那些不遵守条例的政府实施自动制裁。制裁措施包括威胁冻结欧盟提供给贫困地区或欧盟大型项目资金，甚至暂停某个成员国在欧盟部长理事会的投票权。德国坚持认为欧盟 27 个成员国都应参与到经济合作中来，在这些成员国中微弱多数赞成市场的经济自由主义和严厉经济政策；而就欧元内部核心区而言，德国担心微弱多数成员会赞同法国的介入。

而以法国为首的“南方”阵营却有不同打算：建立欧元核心区成员国内部的“欧洲经济政府”，也就是说，这意味着政治家对货币政策及富国到贫国的再分配体制进行的干预，是通过共同的欧元债券或完全的财政转移的形式对成员国政府提供低息贷款来实现的。最终那些亲近法国政府的人抱怨说，欧盟成员国应就财政和社会统一达成共识，比如，遏制公司税率或劳动力成本两方面的竞争。

现在就宣判欧盟死刑还为时过早，毕竟它仍然是世界上最大的贸易区。在最佳状况下，欧盟计划相当自由：建立了由 27 个贫富不等的国家组成的单一市场，因此它同其他具有可比性的贸易区相比，其内部边界对商品、资本以及劳动力都更加开放。这是充满雄心壮志的尝试：意在钝化全球化的尖锐棱角，使资本主义更有利。

Part B

41. E 由题干信号词“Andrew Lansley”，可推测答案依据在原文第二段和第六段。

第二段，定位至原文“Andrew Lansley, who insisted ...”，与七个备选项比对后发现没有对应选项符合。第六段中再次提及了 Andrew Lansley 的观点“He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Chang for Life

campaign”(他说薯片和糖果生产商在“为生命而改变”运动中起到很重要的作用)。E 项的“crisps and candies”和原文是同词复现,“producer”和原文的“manufacturer”是同义替换,选项中的“contribute significantly to”与原文中的“play a central role”也是同义替换,从而可以判断 E 项为原文信息改写,是本题正确答案。在七个备选项中,C 项和 G 项的干扰性较大。经过比对可以判断 C 项是 Jamie Oliver 的观点,而 G 项则是可以定位到第十一段,是“a department of Health spokesman”的观点。

42. D 由题干信号词“Terence Stephenson”定位至第四段和第七段。第四段中提及 Terence Stephenson 的观点是: the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking(不健康食品的食用应该被视为与吸烟或者酗酒有同样的危害性)。第七段中他的观点是: potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for...“If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes——by setting strict limits on ...”(如果我们真正勇敢无畏,我们甚至可以考虑用对待烟草的方式对待高热量快餐食品,即严格限制其广告宣传,产品摆放和对体育赛事的赞助)另外,通过对 Terence Stephenson 的身份介绍和上下文可以发现他是作为资深医务人员(“senior medical figures”第三段)和著名医生(“leading doctors”第一段)的代表,那么他也认同以下观点: 第一段中“ministers impose ‘fat taxes’ on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet”和第三段中“stop fast food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast food producers such as McDonald’s”这两处也间接表述了他的观点,是和上述的直接引述他的观点内容是一致的,核心就是要仿效在禁烟运动采取的种种手段来控制不健康食品。而审读几个备选项后发现, D 项和 Terence Stephenson 观点一致。

43. C 由题干信号词 Jamie Oliver 可以定位到第六段“He (Lansley) has also criticized the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver’s high profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how “lecturing” people was not the best way to change their behavior”(他还批评了名厨 Jamie Oliver 为改善英国学校午餐进行的备受关注的尝试,指责这样的尝试是“讲座”而非改变人们的行为的最好方式),该处证明 Jamie Oliver 的观点是通过讲座是改变人们行为。

核对备选项后发现 C 项与原文意思是完全一致的。

44. B 由题干关键词 Dinesh Bhugra 定位至第九段和第十段。第九段“If children are taught about the impact...”(如果人们告诉孩子们快餐食品对他们的成长发育

会产生何种影响，并告诉孩子们某些食品是有害的，孩子们至少可以预先获知这些信息)第十段“He also argues councils to ...”(他还坚决建议市政府在学校和医院附近强制划出“无快餐区”，在这些区域中不能开设外卖餐馆)。可以总结出他的观点有两个：一是主观上告知孩子快餐有害健康；二是客观上限制快餐店的设置。核对几个备选项后发现 B 项和 Dinesh Bhugra 的第二个观点是一致的。

45. G 由题干关键词 A Department of Health spokesperson 定位至倒数第二段。“We need to create a new vision for....This includesLater this year, we will publish a white paper ...”(我们需要营造一种新的公众健康观念，全社会齐心协力造就健康，延长寿命。这包括同商界达成新的“责任协议”，这个协议应该以社会责任为基础，而不是国家规定。今年晚些时候，我们将会发布一份白皮书，说明实现此目标的具体措施。)核对备选项后发现 G 项“the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among business”(政府应该加强企业的责任观念)和文中信息处的“responsibility deal”的内容是一致的。

Section III Translation

【参考译文】

谁能想到信息技术行业产生的温室气体总量会与航空业不相上下，约占全球二氧化碳排放量的 2%?

信息技术行业的许多日常工作对环境造成了意想不到的危害。每用谷歌搜索一次就会释放出 0.2 克至 7.0 克的二氧化碳，释放量的多少取决于使用者需要搜索多少次才能得到“正确答案”。为了把搜索结果迅速传输给用户，谷歌不得不在全世界范围内建立大型数据中心，并配备大功率计算机。除了排放大量二氧化碳，这些计算机还释放许多热量，因此数据中心还需要良好的空调环境，而这又会消耗更多的能量。

不过，谷歌和其他大型技术供应商已在密切监控其数据中心的工作效率并作出改进。监控只是减排第一步，需要做的还有很多，而且这不单单是大公司的事情。

Section IV Writing

略