2014 年考研英语(二)试题

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 ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have __1___ that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually ___2___. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. ___3___ among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an ___4___ of good health.

Of even greater ___5___ is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined ___6___ body mass index, or BMI. BMI ___7__ body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, ___8___,can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

While such numerical standards seem 9 , they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, 10 others with a low BMI may be in poor 11 .For example, many collegiate and professional football players 12 as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a 13 BMI.

Today we have a(an) _14 _ to label obesity as a disgrace.The overweight are sometimes_15_in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes _16_ with obesity include laziness, lack of will power,and lower prospects for success.Teachers,employers,and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. _17_very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes toward obesity, ____18____ in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity _19___. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama launched a high-visibility campaign ___20___ childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

1. [A] denied   [B] concluded   [C] doubted   [D] ensured

2. [A] protective   [B] dangerous   [C] sufficient   [D]troublesome

3. [A] Instead   [B] However   [C] Likewise   [D] Therefore

4. [A] indicator   [B] objective   [C] origin   [D] example

5. [A] impact   [B] relevance   [C] assistance   [D] concern

6. [A] in terms of   [B] in case of   [C] in favor of   [D] in of

7. [A] measures   [B] determines   [C] equals   [D] modifies

8. [A] in essence   [B] in contrast   [C] in turn   [D] in part

9. [A] complicated   [B] conservative   [C] variable   [D] straightforward

10. [A] so   [B] while   [C] since   [D] unless

11. [A] shape   [B] spirit   [C] balance   [D] taste

12. [A] start   [B] quality   [C] retire   [D] stay

13. [A] strange   [B] changeable   [C] normal   [D] constant

14. [A] option   [B] reason   [C] opportunity   [D] tendency

15. [A] employed   [B] pictured   [C] imitated   [D] monitored

16. [A] compared   [B] combined   [C] settled   [D] associated

17. [A] Even   [B] Still   [C] Yet   [D] Only

18. [A] despised   [B] corrected   [C] ignored   [D] grounded

19. [A] discussions   [B] businesses   [C] policies   [D] studies

20. [A] for   [B] against   [C] with   [D] without

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

What would you do with $590m? This is now a question for Gloria Mackenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfillment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dumn and Michael Norton.

These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dumn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time-as stories or memories-particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most "happiness bang for your buck." It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason MacDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib - a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Readers of "*Happy Money*" are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfillment, not hunger.Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy

ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent。

21. According to Dumn and Norton,which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

[A] A big house

[B] A special tour

[C] A stylish car

[D] A rich meal

22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is_____.

[A] critical

[B] supportive

[C] sympathetic

[D] ambiguous

23. Macrib is mentioned in paragraph 3 to show that_____.

[A] consumers are sometimes irrational

[B] popularity usually comes after quality

[C] marketing tricks are after effective

[D] rarity generally increases pleasure

24. According to the last paragraph, *Happy Money*_____.

[A] has left much room for readers'criticism

[B] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase

[C] has predicted a wider income gap in the US

[D] may give its readers a sense of achievement

25. This text mainly discusses how to_____.

[A] balance feeling good and spending money

[B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries

[C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent

[D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

Text 2

An article in Scientific America has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what the call the "above average effect", or "illusory superiority", and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.

We rose tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticized, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem. We stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioral scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photogragh of themselves' from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is "an automatic psychological process occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation". If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image- which most did- they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that, those who self-enhance the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored picture were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the

attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other makers for having higher self-esteem. "I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion", says Epley. "It's a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves'. If you are depressed, you won't be self-enhancing.

Knowing the results of Epley 's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves so viscerally-on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise,where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyle. It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says catalina toma of Wisconsin—Madison university ,"but they portray an idealized version of themselves.

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that _____.

[A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high

[B] illusory superiority is baseless effect

[C] our need for leadership is unnatural

[D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's_____

[A] rapid watching

[B] conscious choice

[C] intuitive response

[D] automatic self-defence

28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to_____

[A] underestimate their insecurities

[B] believe in their attractiveness

[C] cover up their depressions

[D] oversimplify their illusions

29. The word "viscerally"(Line 2, para.5) is closest in meaning to_____.

[A] instinctively

[B] occasionally

[C] particularly

[D] aggressively

30. It can be inferred that Facebook is self-enhancer's paradise because people can _____.

[A] present their dishonest profiles

[B] define their traditional life styles

[C] share their intellectual pursuits

 [D] withhold their unflattering sides

Text 3

The concept of *man versus machine* is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we can't immediately foresee.

When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be"tightly scriptedand" and"highly standardized" ones that leave no room for "individual initiative or creativity."In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we vhave put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination "to respond to unexpected events." That is not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, "how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?"

31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would _____.

[A] ease the competition of man vs. machine

[B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs

[C] provoke a painful technological revolution

[D] outmode our current economic structure

32. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that _____.

[A] technology is diminishing man's job opportunities

[B] automation is accelerating technological development

[C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation

[D] man will finally win the race against machine

33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often _____.

[A] performed by innovative minds

[B] scripted with an individual style

[C] standardized without a clear target

[D] designed against human creativity

34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed _____.

[A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice

[B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently

[C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times

[D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace

35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices?

[B] Machines will Replace Human Labor

[C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines？

[D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

Text 4

When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.

Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour Party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

36. The author believes that the housing sector___

    [A] has attracted much attention

    [B] involves certain political factors

    [C] shoulders too much responsibility

    [D] has lost its real value in economy

37. It can be learned that affordable housing has___

    [A] increased its home supply

    [B] offered spending opportunities

    [C] suffered government biases

[D] disappointed the government

38. According to Paragraph 5,George Osborne may_____.

    [A] allow greater government debt for housing

    [B] stop local authorities from building homes

    [C] prepare to reduce housing stock debt

    [D] release a lifted GDP growth forecast

39.It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would_____.

    [A]lower the costs of registered providers

    [B]lessen the impact of government interference

    [C]contribute to funding new developments

    [D]relieve the ministers of responsibilities

40.The author believes that after 2015,the government may_____.

    [A]implement more policies to support housing

    [B]review the need for large-scale public grants

    [C]renew the affordable housing grants programme

    [D]stop generous funding to the housing sector

Part B

Directions:

 Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the left column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEERT 1. (10 points)

Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies, Land Art was one of a range of new forms, including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art, which pushed art beyond the traditional confines of the studio and gallery. Rather than portraying landscape, land artists used the physical substance of the land itself as their medium.

The British land art, typified by Long's piece, was not only more domestically scaled, but a lot quirkier than its American counterpart. Indeed, while you might assume that an exhibition of Land Art would consist only of records of works rather than the works themselves, Long's photograph of his work is the work. Since his "action" is in the past, the photograph is its sole embodiment.

Long is Britain's best-known Land Artist and his Stone Circle, a perfect ring of purplish rocks from Portishead beach laid out on the gallery floor, represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form. The Boyle Family, on the other hand, stand for its dirty, urban aspect. Comprising artists Mark Boyle and Joan Hills and their children, they recreated random sections of the British landscape on gallery walls. Their Olaf Street Study, a square of brick-strewn waste ground, is one of the few works here to embrace the commonplaceness that characterises most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.

Generally however British land artists preferred to get away from towns, gravitating towards landscapes that are traditionally considered beautiful such as the Lake District or the Wiltshire Downs. While it probably wasn't apparent at the time, much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism that the likes of Wordsworth would have readily understood. Derek Jarman's yellow-tinted film Towards Avebury, a collection of long, mostly still shots of the Wiltshire landscape, evokes a tradition of English landscape painting stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash.

In the case of Hamish Fulton, you can't help feeling that the Scottish artist has simply found a way of making his love of walking pay. A typical work, such as Seven Days, consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk, with the mileage and number of days taken listed beneath. British Land Art as shown in this well selected, but relatively modestly scaled exhibition wasn't about imposing on the landscape, more a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art created passing through. It had its origins in the great outdoors, but the results were as gallery-bound as the paintings of Turner and Constable.

	[A] originates from a long walk that the artist took
41. Stone Circle	[B] illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art
42. Olaf Street Study	[C] reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition.
43. Across the Park	[D] represents the elegance of the British land art
44. Towards Avebury	[E] depicts the ordinary side of the British land art

45. Seven days   [F] embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors

[G] contains images from different parts of the same photograph.

Section III   Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Most people would define optimism as endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness (that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. "Healthy optimists means being in touch with reality." says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben- Shalar, realistic optimists are these who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shalar uses three optimistic exercisers. When he feels down-say, after giving a bad lecture-he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons, for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the ground scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

Section IV   Writing

Part A

47. **Directions:**

Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him to email to

1) tell him about your living habits, and

2) ask for advice about living there.

You should write about 100 words on answer sheet.

Do not use your own name.

Part B

48. **Directions:**

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

You should

1) interpret the chart,

2) and give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15points)

1990+   2000+   2010+

2014 年考研英语（二）真题答案解析

Section I Use of English

【答案解析】

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have __1__ that normalweight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are healthy conditions for which being overweight is actually __2__. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. __3__, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an __4__ of good health.

【译文】太瘦也不总是好事。一些研究已经得出结论：正常体重的人实际上比一些超重的人更容易患上某些疾病。有些肥胖对健康还有保护作用。例如稍微超重的女性跟消瘦的女性相比，不易受到钙质缺乏的影响。同样的，在老年人中，一定程度上超重是身体健康的标志。

1.

[A] denied 否认

[B] concluded 得出结论

[C] doubled 两倍，加倍努力

[D] ensured 确保

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为"一系列的研究已经_____，事实上，正常体重的人患病风险要高于超重的人"。根据句义，后面的部分实际上是研究结论，因此 B 项 concluded 符合题意。

【命题思路】本题根据上下文所给信息判断答案，同时也考查考生对相近含义的词汇辨析。

【干扰排除】A 项 denied"否认"，与原文意义相反；C 项 doubled"翻倍"，与题意较远；D 项 ensured"确保"，不符合题意，因为研究不能确保后面的事实，只能得出后面的事实作为结论。

2.

[A] protective 防护的，保护的

[B] dangerous 危险的

[C] sufficient 足够的，充分的

[D] troublesome 麻烦的

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为"对于某些健康情况，超重事实上是有_____"。根据前文研究的结论，下文的举例说明是对该句的具体论述。综上可知，超重能减少罹患疾病的风险，说明超重具有一定的保护作用。

【命题思路】本题根据上下文所给信息判断答案，同时也考查考生对形容词的辨析。

【干扰排除】句首以 And 开头，说明在语义上该句与上一句是并列相关的，强调肥胖对健康的好处。B 项 dangerous"危险的"，与文章意思相反；C 项 sufficient"充足的"，D 项 troublesome"麻烦的"，不符合题意。

3.

[A] Instead 代替，反而

[B] However 然而，不管怎样

[C] Likewise 同样地

[D] Therefore 因此

【答案】C

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】第四、五句话举例说明。"体重较重的女人患缺钙的比例低于较瘦的女人。_____，在老年人中，一定程度上超重是身体健康的_____"。需要填入的是和前半句表示顺接的词语。A 项 Instead 和 B 项 However 表示逆接的句意关系，D 项 Therefore 表示因果关系。只有 C 项 Likewise"同样地；也，而且"，表示顺接关系，符合题意。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文语义关系的理解。

【干扰排除】这个题目的难点在于为什么不能将最后一句理解为跟上文相反的转折关系呢，比如：然而，在老年人中，一定程度上超重是身体健康的(克星/障碍)，但是下文的第四个空给的备选词并没有类似括号里我们猜测的消极含义词汇，所以，所猜想的转折语义关系也不成立，只能选表示顺接关系的词汇 likewise。

4.

[A] indicator 指标

[B] objective 目标

[C] origin 来源

[D] example 实例；例证

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为"同样的，一定程度上超重，经常是健康的_____"。根据前面的文章内容，已经明确指出超重代表了健康，因此超重是健康的指标。因此正确答案为 A 项。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文语义的正确把握。

【干扰排除】干扰性强的是 B 项，有考生会将其理解为"客观物质"，但原文结构中此处需要一个名词，objective"客观的"是形容词，objective 作名词时意为"目标"，另有考生被形近词 objection"反对"干扰。

Of even greater __5__ is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined __6__ body mass index, or BMI. BMI __7__ body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, __8__, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

【译文】需要更加关注是，很难对肥胖加以定义。肥胖经常根据身体质量指数来定义，或叫做 BMI，它等于身体重量除以身高平方。正常成年人的是 BMI 值应该在 18～25 之间。25～30 的话视为超重。30 以上视为肥胖。肥胖依次能够分为中度肥胖、重度肥胖和极度肥胖。

5.

[A] impact 影响，效果

[B] relevance 相关性

[C] assistance 辅助

[D] concern 关系，关心

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为"需要更加_____是，很难对肥胖加以定义"。前文已经说到肥胖事实上有利健康，但是又面临一个问题，到底如何去定义肥胖，因此需要更加关注的是对肥胖的定义，其他选项均不符合题意，所以正确答案为 D 项。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文语义的正确把握。

【干扰排除】A 项 impact"影响，效果"，B 项 relevance"相关性"，C 项 assistance"辅助"此处空格前有 even greater 来修饰，将这几个干扰项的名词含义代入检测，都与上文没有必要的相关性，所以都不可作为答案。

6.

[A] in terms of 依据，根据

[B] in case of 万一，假设

[C] in favor of 有利于，支持

[D] in respect of 关于，涉及

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为"肥胖经常_____体质指数，或称为 BMI 来定义"。下文根据 BMI 指数的不同对肥胖进行了分级。由此可知，BMI 是一种根据。A 项 in terms of 意为"根据……，就……而言"，符合句意，为正确答案。在医学研究和临床测试中经常使用 BMI 作为衡量受试者健康的重要指标，希望考生能够记住这一背景知识，方便日后做题。

【命题思路】本题考查对句意的理解，并考查常见词组的辨析。

【干扰排除】B 项 in case of"万一，假设"，C 项 in favor of"赞成，以……来取代"，D 项 in respect of "关于"。将此三项代入文中，均不符合题意。这些短语的考查频率非常高，有些已经成为真题中常见的干扰项，同学们在复习时要加强记忆。

7.

[A] measures 测量

[B] determines 决定

[C] equals 等同于

[D] modifies 修改

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为"BMI_____体重除以身高的平方"。此处用文字叙述了 BMI 指数得出的方法，也就是一个数学公式，所以 equals 符合题意。

【命题思路】本题考查对句意的理解，并考查动词辨析。

【干扰排除】A 项是强干扰项，有考生看到空格后面是一些计算 BMI 的方法，可能在不太清楚句意的时候会联想到"测量"的概念，实际上这里需要选择"所指，等同于"的概念。

8.

[A] in essence 本质上

[B] in contrast 相反

[C] in turn 轮流，依次

[D] in part 部分地

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为"肥胖_____能够分成中度肥胖、重度肥胖和极度肥胖"。根据语境，本句是将肥胖依次分级，分析四个选项，A 项 in essence"事实上，本质上"，B 项 in contrast"相反地"，C 项 in turn"依次"，D 项 in part"部分地"，C 项符合题意。

【命题思路】本题考查对句意的理解，并考查相似介词短语辨析。

【干扰排除】此处需要一个插入语来顺成上下文的关系，由于下文也没有揭示肥胖构成的事实，所以 A 项不成立。上下文不存在对立关系，所以不能选 B 项。D 项不符合语义。

While such numerical standards seem __9__, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, __10__ others with a low BMI may be in poor __11__. For example, many collegiate and professional football players __12__ as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a __13__ BMI.

【译文】虽然这些数字标准看起来直截了当，实际却不是这样。肥胖相比体重而言，更强调脂肪含量。有些人 BMI 值很高，但是身材却相当好，有些人 BMI 值虽然低，但是体型却很差。例如，有些职业足球运动员被认为很胖，但是身体脂肪量却很低。相反，一些小个头的胖子 BMI 值却正常。

9.

[A] complicated 复杂的，难懂的

[B] conservative 保守的

[C] variable 可变的，易变的

[D] straightforward 简单的，直接的

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为"相比之下，这样的数字标准看起来_____，实际上不是的"。这里的数字标准指肥胖指数，且下文也讲述了 BMI 指数的高低并不与身材的好坏成正比，只是这些数字看起来好像能反映与身材之间的关系而已。D 项 straightforward"直截了当的"，符合题意，因此为正确答案。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文语义的理解，并考查形容词辨析。

【干扰排除】肥胖指数分为三类，而且算法比较简单，所以 A 项 complicated"复杂的"不正确。B 项 conservative"保守的"，用于描述一种数学公式，不恰当。一名患者或一名受试者的 BMI 一般是确定的，因此 C 项 variable"可变的"也不符合题意。

10.

[A] so 所以

[B] while 然而

[C] since 既然，自从

[D] unless 除非

【答案】B

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】空格所在句意为"一些人有很高的 BMI，实际上身材正好，_____其他人有较低的 BMI 指数，可能_____"。从前半句可看出，有些人的 BMI 指数很高，应该属于体重肥胖的人，事实上身材正好，这里说明的是反常的现象，后半句是其他人的 BMI 指数较低，而_____较差。四个选项中只有 while 有转折的含义，其他选项均不符合题意，所以正确答案为 B 项。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文语义关系的正确把握。

【干扰排除】A 项表示因果关系，C 项表示原因或让步关系，D 项表示让步关系，都不能体现上下文之间的对立关系，非正确答案。

11.

[A] shape 形状，身材

[B] spirit 精神，心灵

[C] balance 平衡，匀称

[D] taste 味道，品味

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本句可简化为：Some … are fit, while others …may be in poor _____.从中可看出前后意义相反，且 fit(体型健康的)与 in poor _____对应，与之最相关是 A 项 shape"外形"，故为正确答案。

【命题思路】本题考查对句意的正确把握。

【干扰排除】根据上面分析，只要看出前后两句之间明显的对立且对应关系，将其他干扰答案项代入，"精神"、"均衡"、"品味"都与原文相差较远，可以排除。

12.

[A] start 开始，启动

[B] qualify 使有资格，被认为

[C] retire 退休

[D] stay 停留，坚持

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本句顺应前文意义：有一些人体型很好，有些人体型肥胖。接着举例说有些专业足球运动员_____是肥胖的，然而他们的身体脂肪量却很低。B 项 qualify"被认为"符合句意，正确。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文句意的正确把握。

【干扰排除】将 A、C、D 项代入文中，"开始"、"退休"和"停留"不符合句意。

13.

[A] strange 奇怪的

[B] changeable 可改变的

[C] normal 正常的

[D] constant 不变的，恒定的

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】干扰排除本句不难理解，因为句首有 conversely 与上文构成语义对立，讲有些人个头小，脂肪量过高，但是 BMI 却_____。所需词汇明显是积极方向的，C 项"正常的"，为正确答案。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文句意的正确把握。

【干扰排除】根据句意，排除 A、B 项。D 项属于比较中性的词，且不符合句意。

Today we have a(an) __14__ to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes __15__ in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes __16__ with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. __17__ very young children tend to look down on the overweight,and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

【译文】今天我们都有向肥胖贴歧视标签的趋势。媒体中呈现肥胖者时通常把他们的脸盖起来。与肥胖联系起来的原型总是包括懒惰，缺乏意志力，对成功的期望值不高。教师，雇员和健康工作者都是对肥胖抱有偏见。甚至小孩子也看不起肥胖的者，在学校嘲笑身材体型不好的同学一直是一个存在的问题。

14.

[A] option 选择(权)

[B] reason 原因

[C] opportunity 机会

[D] tendency 趋势

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在的后半句：to label obesity as disgrace(给肥胖贴上丢人的标签)，作为空格处的后置定语。下文也在讲述媒体、老师、雇员、健康工作者和孩子们都倾向于鄙视肥胖症的。D 项符合句意。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文信息的理解。

【干扰排除】将 A、B、C 三个选项，"选择(权)"、"理由"、"机会"代入空格处，均与文意不符。

15.

[A] employed 雇佣

[B] pictured 描绘

[C] imitated 模仿

[D] monitored 监控

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】上句提到了我们都倾向于给肥胖贴上歧视的标签，空格所在句提到了媒体，媒体中将肥胖者的面部成像都进行了面部隐藏处理。根据语境，四个选项中，跟媒体相关的词汇只有 C 项 picture"刻画，描写，描述"，因此为正确答案。

【命题思路】本题考查对句意的理解，并考查动词辨析。

【干扰排除】此处所提供的选项都是过去分词作 the overweight 的后置定语，A 项代入后可理解为"被媒体雇佣的肥胖者"，但是后面的介词应该用 by。C、D 两项代入后语义与全文不符。

16.

[A] computed 计算

[B] combined 联合

[C] settled 固定

[D] associated 联系

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为"肥胖会与原型_____包括懒惰、缺乏意志力和对成功的期望值不高"。空格后面提到的懒惰、缺乏意志力和对成功的期望值不高都是与肥胖进行的人为关联，分析四个选项，D 项 associated"联系"，符合句意。

【命题思路】本题考查对句意的理解，并考查动词辨析。

【干扰排除】首先在结构上能与 with 构成搭配四个选项都可以实现。但是 A 项因为与原文语义差别较大，可首先排除。B 项强调"联合"，与原文的"联系"有细微的差别，语义上不能说"原型与某些品质联合"。

17.

[A] Even 甚至

[B] Still 仍然

[C] Yet 然而

[D] Only 仅仅

【答案】A

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】空格所在句意为"是_____小孩子蔑视超重，而且对身材的嘲笑一直是学校的一个问题"。空格缺少一个副词，构成与上文的联系。上文讲到了大人们都在歧视肥胖(教师、雇员、健康工作者)。根据语境，此处应该填入表示递进关系的词汇，分析四个选项，只有 A 项 Even "即使"符合题意。

【命题思路】本题考查上下文的语义关系。

【干扰排除】B 项 Still 表示递进关系时其后一般要加逗号。C 项 Yet 用表示上下文的对立关系中。D 项 Only 引导条件关系，与原文语义不符。

Negative attitudes toward obesity, __18__ in health concerns, have stimulated a number of antiobesity __19__. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a highvisibility campaign __20__ childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

【译文】基于健康考虑的对肥胖的消极态度，已经引发一系列的对抗肥胖的相关措施。我自己工作的医院的供饮设备已经停止发放含糖饮料。很多雇员已经有了减肥健身的积极性。米歇尔奥巴马已经倡议发起一些明确的对抗儿童发胖的活动，甚至表明它是我们国家最大的安全威胁。

18.

[A] despised 蔑视

[B] corrected 修正

[C] ignored 忽视

[D] grounded 以……为基础

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格前讲到对肥胖的负面态度，空格后讲到对健康的关注，

激发一批反肥胖的_____。本句没有出现任何转折词，说明空格前后所表达的意思是一致的，反对肥胖，是基于对健康的关注。分析四个选项，能够表达此意思的词汇，只有 D 项 grounded"基于"。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文的语义的理解。

【干扰排除】此空是一个过去分词构成短语作插入语，修饰本句主语 negative attitudes，意为"……的健康关注"，将其他三项语义 "受到健康关注的轻视""基于健康关注的修正"和"对健康关注的忽视"代进去都与原文语义不符，因此不可选。

19.

[A] discussions 论述，讨论

[B] businesses 商业，交易

[C] policies 政策

[D] studies 研究，学习

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】解答此题需要联系空格后面紧跟着的句子。空后的句子出现了一系列表示同一个语义场的词汇，如 hospital system，ban，many employers institute，指向的意思是一个系统中所出台的政策的问题。浏览四个选项，D 项 policies 符合题意，直接入选。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文的语义的理解。

【干扰排除】D 项是强干扰项，代入原文与空格部分形成"对抗肥胖的研究"，但此含义与下文出现的语义场不吻合，因为"研究"一般多出自于机构，科研院所等层面的场所，医院更多是治病救人的地方。

20.

[A] for 为了

[B] against 反对，对立

[C] with 随着

[D] without 没有

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本段的主题是反对肥胖，本句话属于细节的句子，用来支持主题，空格所在句讲到米歇尔·奥巴马已经发起了一个高知名度的活动_____儿童肥胖，甚至告诉奥兹博士，它代表了我们国家最大的安全威胁。空格词汇应该含有"反对，反抗"的意思。纵观四个选项，只有 B 项 against 符合题意。

【命题思路】本题考查对句子意思的理解。

【干扰排除】其他三个选项使用代入法验证，A 项 for"对于，因为"干扰性强，代入原文意为"关于儿童肥胖的活动"，与原文语义不符，故不正确。

【全文翻译】

　　太瘦并不总是好事，一系列研究已经得出结论：事实上，正常体重的人的患病风险要高于超重的人。而且有一些情况还是：超重实际上对人的健康起到一定的保护作用。例如，相比于苗条的女人，较胖的女人更不可能缺钙。同样地，在老年人中，一定程度的超重常常是健康的标志。

需要更加关注的是，事实上很难给肥胖下定义，肥胖通常是根据身体质量指数或者 BMI 来定义。BMI 等于体重除以身高的平方。一个成年人的 BMI 在 18 到 25 之间通常被认为是正常体重。在 25 到 30 之间是超重，超过 30 就是肥胖了。肥胖可以依次分为适度肥胖，重度肥胖和极度肥胖。

虽然这种数字标准看起来很直观，实际上不是的。与其说肥胖是体重的问题，不如说是脂肪的问题，一些 BMI 很好的人实际上是身材正好，但是那些 BMI 低的人身材却不佳。例如，尽管一些校队和专业足球运动员被认为肥胖，但是他们的体脂肪百分比却很低。相反一些骨架小的人可能有很高的脂肪比，但 BMI 值却正常。

如今，我们有一种将肥胖视为耻辱的倾向，在媒体采访中肥胖者的脸有时会被打上马赛克，与肥胖相关的老头套看法包括懒惰、缺乏意志力以及对成功的期望不高。调查显示教师、雇主、健康专家对肥胖怀有偏见。甚至连小孩儿都会看不起超重的人，嘲笑别人的身材一直是学校里存在的一个问题。

基于对健康的考虑，对肥胖持有的消极态度刺激了一批反肥胖的政策。我所在的医疗体系已在其设施中禁止了含糖饮料。很多雇主都制定了减肥和健身的初步计划。米歇尔·奥巴马发起了备受关注的抵制青少年肥胖症的运动，甚至声称肥胖是我们国家最严重的安全威胁。

Section II   Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

【答案解析】

21. 根据邓恩和诺顿的观点，下面哪种消费回报最丰厚？

[A] 豪宅。

[B] 特别的旅行。

[C] 名车。

[D] 丰盛的一餐。

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部信息细节题。根据题干信息定位到第二段后，将原文信息与选项一一对照即可得出答案，考查的重点是对原文信息的理解。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到第二段第五句话 It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms. Dumn and Mr. Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema。B 项(一次特别的旅行)是原文 interesting trips(有趣的旅行)的同义替换，因此为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项和 C 项与原文信息不符。原文第二段第三句提到购买物质性的东西所带来的满足感很快就会消耗殆尽，而"豪宅"和"名车"都属于物质性的东西。D 项干扰性很强，虽然第二段第四句同样也提到了"unique meals"，但 D 项中的"rich"，跟原文的"unique"是两个概念，故排除。

22. 作者对美国人看电视持_____态度。

[A] 批评的

[B] 支持的

[C] 同情的

[D] 模糊的

【答案】A

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】本题考查的是作者对局部事例的态度。

【直击答案】根据题干可以回文定位到第三段第二句话 It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television。这句话表明如果大多数人能够少花点时间看电视，他们会过得更好一点。由此可以得出作者对美国人看电视持否定的态度，因而答案为 A 项"批评的"。

【干扰排除】第三段对看电视这件事情持否定态度，因而 B 项"支持的"、C 项"同情的"为表达肯定态度的形容词，因此排除。作者态度并非模糊不清，而是直接表达了对看电视是不认同的，因此 D 项不正确。

23. 文章第三段提到烤汁猪排骨的目的是_____。

[A] 消费者有时候不理智

[B] 名气通常紧跟质量而来

[C] 市场营销手段经常会凑效

[D] 匮乏一般会增加愉悦感

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，该题考查作者提到 McRib(烤汁猪排骨)这个例子的目的。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 McRib 定位到第三段最后一句话 Thisis apparently the reason MacDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib——a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.。这句话提到了 McRib(烤汁猪排骨)在麦当劳风靡一时，其指示代词"this"表明了其原因。this 指代前面一句话："luxuries are most…sparingly."。从同义替换的角度来看，"sparingly"对应 D 项中的"rarity"；"most enjoyable"对应该选项中的"increases pleasure"，因此 D 项为正确答案。

24. 根据文章最后一段，《幸福理财》这本书_____。

[A] 给读者留下了很多批评的空间

[B] 可证明是值得购买的一本书

[C] 预言了美国人存在的巨大收入差距

[D] 或许能给读者带来一种成就感

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对最后一段进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】最后一段最后一句 But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent。该句指出大多数人认为这本书值得一买。另外，从同义替换的角度看，原文中的"well spent"正好对应 B 项中的"worthwhile purchase"，都是值得一买的意思，故 B 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项中的 criticism 和这本书值得一买不符，故排除。第二句和第三句提到了穷人和富人对幸福的感受程度有所不同,重点依然是围绕着本文的话题金钱和幸福,并未涉及 C 项中的收入差距(income gap)，推理过度。 D 项的错误在于该书本身没有给读者带来成就感，而是书中提到的怎样花钱才能让人得到持久的满足感。

25. 这篇文章主要讨论了如何_____。

[A] 平衡幸福与花钱之间的关系

[B] 花从彩票中赢得的大笔的钱

[C] 从花钱消费中获得长久的满足感

[D] 消费奢侈品时变得更加理智

【答案】C

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】这是一道主旨题。这篇文章段落之间并没有明显的转折，考生可以将每段的主题句连在一起进行凝练即可得出答案。

【直击答案】本文主要讨论的是 *Happy Money* 这本书中的话题——幸福与金钱。第一段通过中彩票事件引出了这一话题，接下里的两段作者介绍了怎样花钱消费才能获得最实惠长久的幸福，最后一段重申主题，并指出这本书值得一买。因而 C 项"从花钱消费中获得长久的满足感"为正确选项。

【干扰排除】第一段中孤寡老人中彩票的事件是本文话题的引子，在后文中再未提及，因而 B 项以偏概全。文章主要探讨的是花钱消费应该能够带来长久的满足感，并没有涉及平衡两者之间的关系，故 A 项与原文不符。D 项是第三段的主要内容，不能概括全文，故排除。

【全文翻译】

　　如果你中了 5.9 亿美元巨奖会怎么花这笔钱？84 岁的格罗里亚·麦肯兹现在正被这个问题所困扰，这位孤寡老人住在佛罗里达的一个铁皮房子里，前不久她中了有史以来最大的个人彩票头奖。如果她希望这笔新得到的财富能够带来长久的满足感，那她最好拜读一下由伊丽莎白·邓恩和迈克尔·诺顿合作的书《快乐理财》。

　　这两位学术研究者通过一系列的行为研究表明：回报率最高的花钱方式可能是与我们的直觉相反的。说起巨额财富人们往往会想到名车与豪宅，然而购买的这些物质性的东西所带来的满足感很快就会消耗殆尽。曾经的新意和激动很快就退去，随之而来的是后悔。邓恩女士和诺顿先生认为钱应该花在一些有意义的经历上，例如有趣的旅行，别致的聚餐或者看场电影。这些经历会随着时间变得更有价值——正如故事和记忆一样——特别是如果这些经历包含了更多与他人有关的情感。

这本书虽然薄但却有很多小诀窍可以帮助工薪阶层以及赢得彩票的人获得"货真价实"的幸福。如果大多数人能够减少他们的上下班通勤时间，花更多的时间和朋友以及家人在一起，少看点电视(看电视是平均每个美国人一年会用整整两个月的时间所做的一件事情，并且他们从中获得的乐趣几乎很少)，他们会过得更快乐一点。买礼物送给别人或者做慈善通常要比给自己买东西带来更多的乐趣，奢侈品只有偶然的买一回才能让你感到真正的快乐。这就是为什么麦当劳限制供应其传奇的烤汁猪排骨的原因——一种市场营销的手段，使猪肉三明治变成了让人们着魔的一样东西。

《快乐理财》的读者们显然是幸运的一群人，他们关心的是如何得到成就感，而不是还在为糊口操心。金钱也许不能够买来幸福，但是在这个世界上富裕国家的人们通常要比贫穷国家的人们更幸福一点。然而，在全世界，无论富人还是穷人，都会看到这样一种关系：把钱消费在别人身上会给自己带来幸福感。此外，对于大多数人来说，稀缺可以提高他们对大多数东西的快乐感。不是所有的人都认同作者的有关政策性理念，这些理念包含从诸如批准更多的假期时间以及减少美国购房者的税收激励。但是大多数看过这本书的人们都认为它值得一买。

Text 2

【答案解析】

26. 根据第一段，社会心理学家发现_____。

[A] 我们的自我评价过高

[B] 虚幻的优越感是一种无根据的效应

[C] 我们对于领导能力的需求是反常的

[D] 自我提高策略无效

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题。考生要明确判断出研究结果，也就是论点。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到第一段。该段第一句提到，实证研究表明人们总是认为自己比自己的实际面貌更漂亮，即人们对自己的评价过高。此外，最后一句提到所有的这些数据都不可能实现，其中"impossibilities"对应 A 项中"unrealistically high"，因此正确答案为 A 项。

【干扰排除】第一段第二句提到了"illusory superiority"这一概念，但在第三句中表明这种自我感觉良好(illusory superiority)是源于人们的心理需求，而非毫无根据(baseless)，B 项与原文相反。领导能力(leadership)方面的评价作为一个论据出现在该句，而题干考查的是论点，因此排除 C 项。该句还提到我们使用了一些"self-enhancing strategies"来做研究，并得到了结果，这说明自我提高策略是有效的，而并非 D 项所描述的"ineffective"(无效的)，故排除。

27. 视觉识别被认为是人们_____。

[A] 迅速的观察

[B] 有意识的选择

[C] 本能的反应

[D] 自发的自我防御

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。文章对题干中考查的概念给出了明确的定义，考生只需在定位后即可得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 visual recognition 定位到第三段第三句话。这句话明确指出 Visual recognition … is…an process occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation，C 项中的"intuitive"是原文"occurring rapidly and intuitively"的同义替换，"response"是"an automatic psychological process"的同义替换，都强调本能的反应，故 C 项为正确答案。

28. 艾普利认为有较高自信心的人们倾向于_____。

[A] 低估他们的不安全感

[B] 相信他们的吸引力

[C] 掩盖他们的沮丧

[D] 过于简单化自己的幻觉

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查了对长难句的把握和划分，考生只要能够读懂第四段第三句话即可得出正确答案。

【直击答案】根据题干可以回文定位到第四段第三句话"In fact those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other makers for having higher selfesteem."。该句意为：事实上那些认为改良过有较大吸引力的照片是自己真正的照片的人也正是那些自信心较高的人。由此可见，B 项，相信他们的吸引力，是正确答案，"thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real"是对原文的同义替换。

29. 与第五段第二行的单词"viscerally"意义最接近的是_____。

[A] 本能地

[B] 偶尔地

[C] 特别地

[D] 具有侵略性地

【答案】A

【考点】词义推理题

【命题思路】这是一道词义题。词义题的解题方式之一就是通过文中给出的线索，例如破折号，同位语，以及一些短语，如 that is，in other words 等进行判断。这道题的解题线索就是破折号。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到第五段第一句话，viscerally 之后有一个明显的解题线索：破折号。该句明确告知考生上半句的"the results of Epley's study"即是后半句现象"hate photographs of themselves so viscerally"

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理解的依据。而 Epley 的研究结果表明人们美化自己的做法是一种本能的反应。这就解释了很多人不喜欢自己的照片这一现象。因此正确答案为 A 项"本能地"。

30. 可以从文中推出 Facebook 之所以是自我提高者的天堂是因为_____。

[A] 展示他们不真实的资料

[B] 定义他们传统的生活方式

[C] 分享他们的智力追求

[D] 掩盖了他们不吸引人的一面

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道原因推理题，考生在回文定位之后可以推理出正确答案。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到最后一段第二句话，这句话中 where 引导的定语从句对这个 paradise 进行解释，而最后一句话引用专家的话进一步进行说明，指出"they portray an idealized version of themselves"，D 项"掩盖了他们不吸引人的一面"是原文信息的正话反说，因此为正确答案。

【全文翻译】

　　《科学美国人》中的一篇文章指出，实证研究表明：事实上，人们总是认为自己比自己的实际面貌更加漂亮。我们总是自我感觉良好，这是一种根深蒂固的需求，自然地，我们就会采用一些自我提高的策略来实现这一目的。社会心理学家对所谓的"高于平均水平效应"或者"虚幻的优越感"，实施了大量研究，结果表明：例如，70%的人认为他们的领导能力高于平均水平，93%的人认为自己的驾驶技术高于平均水平，85%的人会认为自己与别人的相处能力比他人好——而从统计学的角度来看，所有这些数据明显不可能。

　　我们给自己的记忆添上浪漫的色彩，并且将自己置于自我肯定的情况中。当受到批评时，我们会进行防御。并用他人负面刻板的印象来看待他人，以提高自己的自信。我们高昂阔步，以为自己是了不起的人。

　　心理学家和行为科学家尼古拉斯·艾普利进行了一个自我提高和吸引力方面的研究。他不仅仅让受试者给自己的美貌打分并与其他人相对比，还要求他们从一堆已经改得更加或者不怎么具有吸引力的照片中辨别出自己原始面貌的照片。这项研究认为视觉识别是"一个自发的心理过程，它会快速并直觉地反应出来，而极少带有那种明显有意识的思考"。如果受试对象很快选择了一张虚伪的讨人喜欢的照片——肯定会这么做——他们就真的认为这是他们真正的模样。

　　艾普利发现在做出反应时，男女之间并没有很大的性别差异。也没有证据表明自我提高这一必要性(也就是说，这些受试者认为改得好的照片是真正的自己)是为了弥补不安全感。事实上，那些认为改良过有较大吸引力的照片是自己真正照片的人也正是那些自信心较高的人。艾普利说："我认为我们目前的发现并不是个人幻觉的证据，它仅仅反映了人们通常自我认识良好。"如果你觉得很郁闷，就不会进行自我提高。

　　了解了艾普利的研究结果，人们本能的讨厌自己的照片这一点也就能够想得通了——从某种层面上来说，他们甚至认为那些照片中的人不是自己，因而，Facebook 也就成了自我提高者的天堂，在那里他们可

以分享最讨人喜欢的照片，内容涉及他们的机智、风格、美貌、智力和生活方式的精华面。这并不代表他们的档案不真实，威斯康星麦迪逊大学的卡特琳娜·托马说，"而是他们塑造了一个理想化的自己"。

Text 3

【答案解析】

31. 根据第一段可知，经济下滑会_____。

[A] 消解人与机器之间的战争

[B] 凸显机器对人类工作的威胁

[C] 激起一场痛苦的技术革命

[D] 使现在的经济结构变得过时

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干直接定位到第一段。题干中 economic downturns 对应原文 economic downturns and fragile recoveries，选项中 machines' threat to human jobs 是对原文 man versus machine 的具体化，highlight 是对原文 be most acutely felt 的概括。

32. 《与机器赛跑》这本书的作者认为_____。

[A] 技术正在减少人类的工作机会

[B] 自动化正在加速科技发展

[C] 某些工作将不受自动化侵蚀

[D] 人最终会赢得与机器的竞赛

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干中关键词 *Race Against the Machine* 定位到第二段。该段指出本书的观点，即：当技术在加个、性能方面大为改善时，那些曾被认为不会被自动化所取代的工作会突然受到威胁；暗含的意思是：科技使得越来越多的工作被机器取代。故选 A。

33. Hagel 认为美国的工作通常_____。

[A] 由具有创新型思维的完成

[B] 具有个性风采

[C] 标准化，没有清晰目标

[D] 被设计成不利于人们发挥创造力

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干中关键词 Hagel 和 jobs in the US，定位到第四段。该段第一句话指出 Hagel 的看法：在美国，工作被设计成高度模式化、高度标准化，以至于人们很少有空间发挥个人主动性和创造力。故选 D。

34. 根据最后一段可知，Brynjolfsson 和 McAfee 讨论了_____。

[A] 机器在操作中的可预测性

[B] 如何有效地开展工作的方法

[C] 现代社会机器代替人力的方式

[D] 工作中有人类参与的必要性

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干定位到最后一段，该段指出 Brynjolfsson 和 McAfee 都赞同的观点是：我们应该讲将"与机器赛跑"重新定义为"与机器同跑"，也就是：机器是用语加强人类劳动而不是用于取代人类劳动。所以他们应该讨论得是人类参与工作的必要性。故选 C。

35.下面哪一项最适合做本文的题目？

[A] 如何革新我们的工作方式

[B] 机器将会取代人力

[C] 我们能赢得与机器的竞赛吗

[D] 经济下滑刺激创新

【答案】C

【解析】文章的主旨需综合各段内容加以提炼。第一段开篇提出"人机矛盾加剧"问题；第二段到第四段分析了该现象的根源，最后提出解决方案：改"标准化、欠缺创造性的"现有工作模式为"强调主动性和创造性"；变"与机器赛跑"的观念为"与机器同跑"。所以，C 项最能概括全文意思。而且，C 选项中的内容是全篇内容的恰当概括，the race against the machines 体现了文中反复出现的关键词汇 man versus machine, race against the machine, race with the machine。故选 C。

【全文翻译】

"人机矛盾"这一概念至少与工业革命一样古老,但这种现象往往在经济低迷和脆弱的复苏期间给人的感受最为强烈。然而，如果认为我们现在只是在经历繁荣和萧条周期的痛苦一面，那就大错特错了。有些工作已经被机器永远淘汰了。由于科技对吞噬人类就业机会有着如此贪得无厌的胃口，这种现象将继续以我们无法立即预见的方式重组我们的经济。

当技术的价格和性能迅速提高时，一度被认为不受自动化影响的工作突然受到了威胁。通过埃里克•布林约尔松(Erik Brynjolfsson)和安德鲁•麦卡菲(Andrew McAfee)合著的《与机器赛跑》(Race Against the Machine)一书的成功，这一论点吸引了大量关注。该书的两位作者都来自麻省理工学院数字商业中心。

这是一个有力的论点，也是一个可怕的论点。然而，《拉动力》(The Power of Pull)等书的作者约翰•哈格尔(John Hagel)表示，布林约尔松和迈克菲忽略了这些工作之所以如此容易受到科技冲击的首要原因。

哈格尔说，在美国，我们设计的工作往往是"严格规定"和"高度标准化"的，没有给人们留下发挥"个人主动性或创造性"的空间。简而言之，这些都是机器能比人类做得更好的工作。哈格尔说:"我们就是这样在美国工人的背上贴上了一个巨大的攻打标靶。

哈格尔说，现在是时候彻底改造我们的工作模式了，因为我们仍然依赖于20世纪的工作概念。在我们迅速变化的经济中，我们比以往任何时候都更需要在职场中能够采取主动、发挥想象力的人来"应对突发事件"。这不是机器擅长的。它们被设计用来执行非常容易预测的活动。

正如哈格尔所指出的，布林约尔松和迈克菲的确在他们的书中提到了这一点。我们需要把"与机器赛跑"重新定义为"与机器的同跑"。换句话说，我们需要看看机器如何增加人类劳动，而不是取代它。因此，问题不在于技术，而在于"我们如何革新我们的制度和工作方式?"

Text 4

【答案解析】

36. 作者认为住房部门_____。

[A] 吸引了很多的注意力

[B] 涉及一定的政治因素

[C] 担负了太多的责任

[D] 失去了在经济中的真正价值

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。考生需要回文定位后，将选项与原文逐一进行仔细的匹配即可得到正确答案。

【直击答案】根据题干可以回文定位到第二段。这一段最后一句话 But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged 中出现了 but 转折，而转折之后的内容通常都是作者想要说的重点。这句话中的"this issue"指代的就是建房问题，也就是题干中的"housing sector"；同时"so politically charged"正是 B 项中的"involves political factors"的同义替换，故正确选项为 B 项。

37. 从文中可以得知经济适用房 _____。

[A] 增加了家庭住房供应量

[B] 提供了消费的机会

[C] 受到了政府部门的歧视

[D] 使政府部门失望

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题。考生需要在对第三段和第四段的信息理解的基础之上进行推理。

【直击答案】根据题干可以定位到第三段第一句话，经济适用房的情况不容乐观。第四段接着提到政府的综合支出审查是改善这一情况的一次机会，但政府需要将历史偏见先放到一边。这说明经济适用房曾遇到过偏见，这正是 C 项所表达的含义。从同义替换的角度来看，"suffered"是过去式，是对于原文"historical" 的同义替换，"biases"是对原文"prejudices"的同义替换。

38. 根据第五段，乔治·奥斯本或许会_____。

[A] 允许更多的政府建房借贷

[B] 阻止当地政府建房

[C] 准备减少住房贷款

[D] 发布对 GDP 增长的预测

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题，需要考生理解文中引用的人物观点。

【直击答案】根据题干中的人名可以回文定位到第五段第二句话。这句话指出乔治·奥斯本将会让当地政府用来偿还建房借贷的限额变得更加宽松，并且在借贷限额放宽的情况下，将会另有六万套新房在未来的五年中建造。因而 A 项"允许更多的政府建房借贷"是正确选项，其中"greater government debt"是原文中"more flexibility to the current cap"的同义替换。

39. 从文中可以推出稳定的租赁环境会_____。

[A] 减少注册供应商的成本

[B] 减少部长们的责任

[C] 有助于投资新的发展

[D] 减少政府干预的影响

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题。考生只要对第六段一句话的内容做出正确的理解即可得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干回文定位到第六段。第六段的这句话指出，租赁环境的稳定性对注册供应商用税收投资新发展项目的能力有很重要的影响。这与 C 项"有助于投资新的发展"意思相符，而且"contribute to"与原文中的"have a significant impact"表达的含义一致，而且都是为了"fund new developments"，故 C 项为正确答案。

40. 作者认为 2015 年以后，政府或许会_____。

[A] 实施更多的政策来支持住房建设

[B] 停止对住房部分的大额资助

[C] 继续实施廉价房拨款计划

[D]重新审视大规模的公共设施投资需求

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开放式推理题。考生需要将最后一段的主要内容和文章的主旨相结合进行推理。

【直击答案】根据题干可以回文定位到最后一段。第二句提到用于建设经济适用房项目的资金将于 2015 年到期，而且不可能延期。这就意味着政府的投资停止了。B 项与原文信息相符。

【全文翻译】

当政府讨论到对经济做出贡献的基础设施时，焦点通常集中在公路、铁路、宽带和能源方面。却很少涉及住房。

为什么会是这样呢？在某种程度上，住房建设部门应该为此负责任。（因为）我们不太擅长给公众传达住房给经济发展带来的真正价值。此外，一般的住房建设项目的规模问题。这就很难在数十亿英镑的基础设施工程中赢得关注，所以不可避免地，人们的关注焦点就转到其他方面了。但是或许最重要的原因是这一问题总是在政治上备受指责。

然而，经济适用房的情况也不容乐观。等待买房的名单一直在增加，我们建造的新房子总是不够。

这次综合支出审查给政府提供了一个机会来帮助调整这种情况。这需要将历史偏见放在一边，并采取一些措施来解决目前住房紧张的问题。

有迹象表明政府已经开始着手采取一些措施了。社区部长唐·福斯特暗示，财政部部长乔治·奥斯本或许会采取一些灵活性的措施，以放宽目前当地政府能够借来应对建房债务的最高限额。有证据显示如果这一限额能够提高，那么接下来的五年就能够建造六万套新房，GDP 也会随之增长 0.6%。

部长们同样也应该考虑为租赁环境创造更多的稳定性，这对注册供应商用收益投资新的开发项目的能力有很重要的影响。

但这并不能仅仅只靠政府。虽然这些措施在短期内会受到欢迎，但是我们必须面对这样的事实：目前授予投资新的经济适用房建设项目的资金是 45 亿英镑，到 2015 年过期，并且这笔钱不可能延期。工党最近发表声明称如果他们能够重新上台，那么联合政府的大部分支出计划将会得以保留。住房部门需要接受我们不可能再回到大规模的公共设施拨款时代的现实。我们需要做出调整以适应目前不断改变的形势。

Part B

【答案解析】

41.【答案】D

【考点】特征词对比

【解析】根据题干中的关键词定位到第四段第一句话 Stone Circle, … , represents…，这句话表明 Stone Circle 代表了地景艺术优雅和阳春白雪的一面。其中 D 项中的 British land art 对应原文中的 Land Artist，而 represents the elegance 是原文信息的复现，故为正确答案。

42.【答案】E

【考点】特征词对比

【解析】根据题干中的关键词文定位到第四段最后一句话。Their OlafStreet Study...，这句话指出 Olaf Street Study 是为数不多能够体现世俗的作品之一。E 项中的 depicts 是原文中 embrace 的同义替换，ordinary side 是原文 commonplaceness 的同义替换。

43.【答案】G

【考点】特征词对比

【解析】根据题干中的关键词定位到第五段第一句话。其中 in which 引导的定语从句是对《穿越公园》这一作品的内容描述，关键是这个定语从句中嵌套的 that 引导的定语从句，对 images 进行解释说明。而 G 项中的 contains 是对这句话中 turn out to be 的同义替换，different parts of the same photograph 是原文信息的复现，故 G 为正确答案。

44.【答案】C

【考点】特征词对比

【解析】根据题干中的关键词定位到第六段最后一句话。这句话的主干部分 Towards Avebury…evokes a tradition of English landscape painting 所表达的意思是《走向埃夫伯里石》唤起了人们对英国山风景画传统的记忆。从同义替换的角度来看，C 项的 reminds 对应原文中的 evokes，English landscape painting tradition 对应原文中的 a tradition of English landscape painting。

45.【答案】A

【考点】特征词对比

【解析】根据题干中的关键词定位到第七段第二句话"A typical work…on a epic walk"。选项 A 中的 a long walk 对应原文中的 walking 和 epic walk (远足)，originates from 对应原文中的 taken，the artist took 对应该段第一句话提到的 find a way of making his love of walking pay，说明该艺术家通过地景作品的创作使自己酷爱的步行产生了回报。

Section III   Translation

【参考译文】

　　大多数人认为乐观是无尽的欢乐，如同总是有半杯水的杯子。但那是一种绝不会为积极心理学家所称道的虚假的快乐。哈佛大学的泰·本沙哈尔教授说，"健康的乐观主义意味着要活在现实之中。"在本沙哈尔看来，现实的乐观主义者会因势利导，而非求全责备。

　　本沙哈尔会使用三种方法保持乐观。比如说，当他因搞砸了一场演讲而倍感郁闷的时候，他会宽容自己，承认自己是凡人。他提醒自己：并不是每一次演讲都可以获得诺贝尔奖，总会有一些人的演讲效果不及其他人。第二种方法是回顾。他分析了一些效果不好的演讲并且从那些起效和无效的演讲中吸取教训为将来做准备。最后是看待问题的角度，即在生活的宏伟计划中，一次演讲真的无足轻重。

Section IV   Writing

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