

2017 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)

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again 1 that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2: A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

A different and not mutually exclusive 3 holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one 4 by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives 5, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6, today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for 7 Americans. Also, some research suggests that the 8 for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addicting 9 poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. Perhaps this is why many 10 the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

But it doesn't 11 follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with unease. Such visions are based on the 12 of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the 13 of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14 strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the 15 of work may be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a waste of human potential," says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway.

These days, because leisure time is relatively 16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs. "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel 18," Danaher says, adding, "In a world in which I don't have to work, I might feel rather different"—perhaps different enough to throw himself 19 a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] boasting | [B] denying | [C] warning | [D] ensuring |
| 2. [A] inequality | [B] instability | [C] unreliability | [D] uncertainty |
| 3. [A] policy | [B] guideline | [C] resolution | [D] prediction |
| 4. [A] characterized | [B] divided | [C] balanced | [D] measured |
| 5. [A] wisdom | [B] meaning | [C] glory | [D] freedom |
| 6. [A] Instead | [B] Indeed | [C] Thus | [D] Nevertheless |
| 7. [A] rich | [B] urban | [C] working | [D] educated |
| 8. [A] explanation | [B] requirement | [C] compensation | [D] substitute |
| 9. [A] under | [B] beyond | [C] alongside | [D] among |
| 10. [A] leave behind | [B] make up | [C] worry about | [D] set aside |
| 11. [A] statistically | [B] occasionally | [C] necessarily | [D] economically |
| 12. [A] chances | [B] downsides | [C] benefits | [D] principles |
| 13. [A] absence | [B] height | [C] face | [D] course |
| 14. [A] disturb | [B] restore | [C] exclude | [D] yield |
| 15. [A] model | [B] practice | [C] virtue | [D] hardship |
| 16. [A] tricky | [B] lengthy | [C] mysterious | [D] scarce |
| 17. [A] demands | [B] standards | [C] qualities | [D] threats |
| 18. [A] ignored | [B] tired | [C] confused | [D] starved |
| 19. [A] off | [B] against | [C] behind | [D] into |
| 20. [A] technological | [B] professional | [C] educational | [D] interpersonal |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Every Saturday morning, at 9 a.m., more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to level a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run — up to 2012 — but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation." The success of Parkrun offers answers.

Parkrun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sports and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots", concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods — making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has _____.

- A. gained great popularity
- B. created many jobs
- C. strengthened community ties
- D. become an official festival

22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to _____.

- A. boost population growth
- B. promote sport participation
- C. improve the city's image
- D. increase sport hours in schools

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it _____.

- A. aims at discovering talents
- B. focuses on mass competition
- C. does not emphasize elitism
- D. does not attract first-timers

24. With regard to mass sport, the author holds that governments should _____.

- A. organize "grassroots" sports events
- B. supervise local sports associations
- C. increase funds for sports clubs
- D. invest in public sports facilities

25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is _____.

- A. Tolerant
- B. Critical
- C. Uncertain
- D. sympathetic

Text 2

With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. "Tech is designed to really suck on you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device — it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback; The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. “Parents don't have to be exquisitely parents at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need,” says Radesky.

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to _____.

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices

28. Radesky's cites the "still face experiment" to show that _____.

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to

30. According to Tronick, kid's use of screens may _____.

- A. give their parents some free time
B. make their parents more creative
C. help them with their homework
D. help them become more attentive

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes — all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college

and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that _____.
A. they think it academically misleading
B. they have a lot of fun to expect in college
C. it feels strange to do differently from others
D. it seems worthless to take off-campus courses
32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps _____.
A. keep students from being unrealistic
B. lower risks in choosing careers
C. ease freshmen's financial burdens
D. relieve freshmen of pressures
33. The word "acclimation" (Line 8, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____.
A. Adaptation
B. application
C. Motivation
D. competition
34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them _____.
A. avoid academic failures
B. establish long-term goals
C. switch to another college
D. decide on the right major
35. The most suitable title for this text would be _____.
A. In Favor of the Gap Year
B. The ABCs of the Gap Year
C. The Gap Year Comes Back
D. The Gap Year: A Dilemma

Text 4

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work—such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep—that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

"It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country," he says. We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, "Wait a minute, is this OK?" "Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?"

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change—how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

"The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways," he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited."

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

"We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire," Balch says. "It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today."

36. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they _____.
A. exhausted unprecedented management efforts B. consumed a record-high percentage of budget
C. severely damaged the ecology of western states D. caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure
37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to _____.
A. raise more funds for fire-prone areas B. avoid the redirection of federal money
C. find wildfire-free parts of the landscape D. guarantee safer spending of public funds
38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that _____.
A. public debates have not settled yet B. fire-fighting conditions are improving
C. other factors should not be overlooked D. a shift in the view of fire has taken place
39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to _____.
A. discover the fundamental makeup of nature B. explore the mechanism of the human systems
C. maximize the role of landscape in human life D. understand the interrelations of man and nature
40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should _____.
A. do away with B. come to terms with
C. pay a price for D. keep away from

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly from Donald Trump. "We don't make anything anymore," he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.

But there is also a different way to look at the data. Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every years. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place, other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers — and upward pressure on wages. "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, "They may be coming [into the workforce], but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing an well as manufacturing," Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keep a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers, five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he's trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It's his first week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I love creating," he says.

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

These concerns aren't misplaced: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2013. When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

“The gap is between the jobs that take to skills and those that require a lot of skill,” says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. “There’re enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don’t need to have much skill. It’s that gap in between, and that’s where the problem is.”

Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. “Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives,” she says.

41. Jay Deuwell
42. Jason Stenquist
43. Birgit Klohs
44. Rob Spohr
45. Julie Parks

[A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.
[B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don’t need much skill.
[C] points out that the US doesn’t manufacture anything anymore.
[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.
[E] says that for factory owners , workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.
[F] points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.
[G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off the young people’s parents.

Section III Translation

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

46. My Dream

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realized that I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative

personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream - I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course “Fashion Media & Promotion.”

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply to

- 1) Accept the invitation, and
- 2) Introduce the key points of your presentation.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming ” instead.

Do not write the address .(10 points)

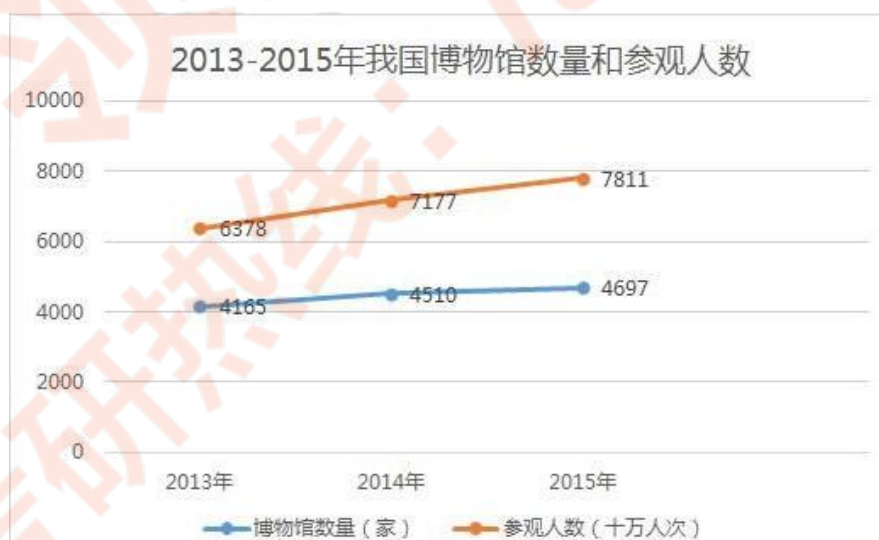
48. Directions:

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

You should

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

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



2017 年考研英语二真题答案解析

Section I Use of English

一、文章总体分析及结构

这是一篇议论文，选自 2016 年《大西洋月刊》，全文共 352 词。文章围绕“没有了工作的未来会怎样”展开，首先说明工作的缺失可能会造成社会的不平等；接着指出另一种可能性，即没有了工作，生活就会没有意义；之后笔锋一转，提出在一个设计合理的社会中，没有工作未必会引起不安；最后举例对现实情况做出说明，指出现阶段工作劳累，使人们无暇专注与自己的爱好。

二、语篇精读

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again 1 that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2.: A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.	若干世纪以来，人们都在设想不用工作的未来。如今也仍然如此，许多学术界人士、作家和激进分子再次警告说技术会代替工人。一些人猜想，不工作的世界可以用“不平等”这个词来定义：一部分富人将拥有全部资本，而普通大众将在贫穷的荒原上挣扎。
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词汇详解：

speculate	猜测，推测；投机	the masses	普通百姓
academic	学者	impoverished	贫困的
be defined by...	被...定义	wasteland	荒原；荒地

长难句分析：

Today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again warning that technology is replacing human workers.

本句主干是主系结构 Today is no different, with 引导的成分属于独立主格结构，具体来讲是 with+名词/代词+动词的-ing 形式。

A different and not mutually exclusive 3 holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one 4 by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives 5, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6, today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for 7 Americans. Also, some research suggests that the 8 for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addicting 9 poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. Perhaps this is why many 10 the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.	另一种不互相排斥的预测则认为，未来将成为另一种荒原，一种以漫无目的为特征的荒原：没有工作赋予生活意义，人们就会变得懒惰和抑郁。确实是这样，今天的失业人群似乎过得并不愉快。一项盖洛普民意测验发现，在失业至少一年的美国人中的 20% 都存在抑郁的情况，这一比率是由工作的美国人的两倍。而且一些研究显示，之所以在未受良好教育的美国中年人出现死亡率上升，患精神健康疾病，吸毒成瘾的问题，可以用缺乏高薪水的工作来解释。也许这就是很多人担心缺失了工作的未来会痛苦且沉闷的原因。
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词汇详解：

mutually	相互地	mortality	死亡人数
exclusive	专有的；排外的	agonizing	令人痛苦的；折磨人的
gallup poll	盖洛普民意测验	addiction	瘾；入迷

长难句分析：

Also, some research suggests that the explanation for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and

addicting among poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs.

本句的主干是主谓宾结构 *some research suggests that...*, *that* 引导宾语从句, 这一宾语从句为主系表结构, 其中主语的中心词是 *the explanation*, 系动词为 *is*, 表语成分为 *a shortage of...*。

But it doesn't 11 follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with unease. Such visions are based on the 12 of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the 13 of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14 strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the 15 of work may be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a waste of human potential," says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway.	但没有工作的世界并不一定就必然像研究发现的那样充满不安。这些想象是基于失业的缺点, 且这种失业发生在一个建立在工作概念基础上的社会里。在工作缺失的情况下, 一个被设计为兼有其他目标的社会能够为未来的劳动和休闲提供不同的情境。如今工作的优点可能有点被过分渲染了。约翰·达纳赫是戈尔韦郡爱尔兰国立大学的一位讲师, 他说道: “很多工作无聊, 不体面, 不健康, 浪费人的潜力”。
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词汇详解:

unease	不安	end	目标
vision	想象; 视野	overblow	吹散; 夸张, 过分渲染
be based on	基于	degrading	令人羞耻的

长难句分析:

In the absence of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could yield strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure.

本句中 *In the absence of work* 为条件状语, 句子的主干为主谓宾结构, 其中主语的中心词为 *a society*, 谓语动词为 *could yield*, 宾语的中心词为 *circumstances*, *strikingly different* 作定语, 用来修饰宾语 *circumstances*。

These days, because leisure time is relatively 16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs. "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel 18," Danaher says, adding, "In a world in which I don't have to work, I might feel rather different"—perhaps different enough to throw himself 19 a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters.	现阶段, 对大多数工作的人而言, 用于休闲的时间是相对稀缺的, 人们通常利用空闲时间来平衡工作中智力及情感上的需要。达纳赫说: “当我辛苦地完成一天的工作回到家里, 我经常感觉疲倦”。他又补充说道: “在一个不用工作的世界里, 我的感觉也许会很不同”。----也许不同到能够让他专心致志地投入到一种爱好或者一个充满激情的项目中, 而这种专注以前经常只能为工作而预留。
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词汇详解:

counterbalance	使平衡; 抵消	passion	激情
intellectual	智力	intensity	强烈; 剧烈
throw oneself into	投身于, 积极从事	reserve	预留

长难句分析:

These days, because leisure time is relatively scarce for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional demands of their jobs.

本句为主从复合句, 其中 *because* 引导了原因状语从句, 主句为主谓宾+宾补结构, 其中主语为 *people*, 谓语动词为 *use*, 宾语为 *their free time*, 动词不定式 *to counterbalance...* 作宾语的补语。

三、试题详解

1.[A] boasting 鼓吹 [B] denying 否认 [C] warning 警告 [D] ensuring 确保

【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格位于 *with* 引导的独立主格结构中, 应填入动词的-ing 形式; 空格处动作的发出者是 *academics, writers*,

and activists, 又因为下文显示人们对“没有工作的未来”持悲观看法, 故 C 为正确答案, 表示在学术界人士、作家和激进分子的警告下, 人们产生了悲观看法。其他备选项中, A 不符合段落的感情色彩, B、D 不符合文意, 故排除。

2.[A] inequality 不平等 [B] instability 不稳定 [C] unreliability 不可靠性 [D] uncertainty 不确定

【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格后的句子指出“一些富人将拥有全部资本, 而普通大众将在贫穷的荒原上挣扎”, 由此可以推出没有工作的世界会呈现出“不平等”的特点, 故选 A。B、C、D 均不符合文意, 故排除。

3.[A] policy 政策 [B] guideline 指导方针 [C] resolution 决定; 决心 [D] prediction 语言; 预测

【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格前一句描述了一些人对于“没有工作的世界”的猜想(imagine), 本句承上启下, 表述了另一些人的不同观点, 因此空格处应填入“猜想”的近义词, prediction 意为“预测; 语言”, 最符合题意, 故选 D。

4.[A] characterized 以...为特色 [B] divided 分开 [C] balanced 平衡 [D] measured 测量

【答案】A

【考点】固定搭配题。

【解析】空格位于同位语结构中, 进一步说明“另一种不同的荒原”的特点, be characterized by 为固定搭配, 意为“以...为特色”, 故选 A。其余三项均不符合题意, 故排除。

5.[A] wisdom 智慧 [B] meaning 意义 [C] glory 光荣, 荣耀 [D] freedom 自由

【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在句之前的部分出现了 purposelessness, 意为“无目的性”, 而空格所在的短句正是对这一概念的解释说明; 根据常识判断, 所谓“无目的性”就是指“生活缺乏意义”, 故选 B。A、C、D 均不符合题意, 故排除。

6.[A] Instead 相反, 而 [B] Indeed 确实是 [C] Thus 因此 [D] Nevertheless 然而

【答案】B

【考点】逻辑衔接题。

【解析】空格所在处前一句指出“没有工作赋予人生意义, 人们就会变得懒惰和抑郁”, 空格所在句以美国失业人口的生活并不好为例, 强调工作的重要性。空格处所填入的词应起到加强语气的作用, 并表示递进的逻辑关系, 故选 B。其他选项均不符合题意, 故排除。

7.[A] rich 富裕的 [B] urban 城市的 [C] working 工作的 [D] educated 受教育的

【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在句将两类人进行对比, 一类是失业至少一年的美国人, 按照常识判断, 失业的对立面为就业, 所以另一类人应该是“有工作的美国人”, 故选 C。其他选项均不符合题意, 故排除。

8.[A] explanation 解释 [B] requirement 要求 [C] compensation 补偿 [D] substitute 代替

【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格位于 that 引导的宾语从句中, 通过对语义进行判断, “未受良好教育的中年人中种种问题的出现”与“缺乏高薪工作”之间呈现出因果关系, 备选项中只有 explanation “解释”符合文意, 故选 A。

9.[A] under 在...之下 [B] beyond 非...可及, 超出

[C] alongside 沿一侧; 与...一起

[D] among 在...中

【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接

【解析】空格前一句指出了出现的种种问题，后一句提到出现问题的人群，根据语义判断，整句表达的意思为：在这些人群中所出现的问题。备选项中的四个介词，只有 among 能表示“在……中”，故选 D。其他选项均不符合题意，故排除。

- 10.[A] leave behind 留下，遗留 [B] make up 组成，构成
[C] worry about 担心，忧虑 [D] set aside 省出，抽出

【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格位于谓语动词的位置，空格前为主语“很多人”，空格后为宾语“无工作的未来会痛苦且沉闷”，由 agonizing 和 dullness 判断，空格处应填入表示引起负面情感的动词。worry about 表示“担心，忧虑”，符合题意，故选 C。A、B、D 均不符合题意，故排除。

- 11.[A] statistically 统计学上地 [B] occasionally 偶尔
[C] necessarily 必然地，必定 [D] economically 经济地，节俭地；在经济上

【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在句以转折词 But 开头，此处应填入加强语气的副词，体现出作者论证的谨慎态度，故选 C。Statistically “统计学上地”和 economically “经济地，节俭地；在经济上”均为无关选项，occasionally “偶尔”不符合题意，故排除。

- 12.[A] chances 机会 [B] downsides 缺点 [C] benefits 益处 [D] principles 原理，原则

【答案】B

【考点】名词辨析题。

【解析】空格所在句位于第三段中，整段都是对两种悲观假设所做的反思。本段首先提出之前的推论未必完全正确，接着给出理由。由上文可知，推论是建立在失业的“种种缺点”之上的，故选 B。备选项中 principles “原理，原则”一词过于宽泛，chances “机会”为无关选项，benefits “益处”与文意相反，故均排除。

- 13.[A] absence 缺乏，没有 [B] height 高度 [C] face 面对，面临 [D] course 过程，进程

【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在句着重说明：工作不是社会存在的唯一目的，在一个设计合理的社会中，即使没有工作，社会本身也能劳动和休闲提供所需的情境。此处实际是一个假设，假设的前提为“在一个没有工作，而且设计合理的社会中”，故选 A。其他选项均不符合文意，故排除。

- 14.[A] disturb 打扰 [B] restore 恢复；修复 [C] exclude 排除；不包括 [D] yield 产生；提供

【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在处为谓语动词部分，对应的宾语是 circumstances “环境，境况，情境”，所填入的动词应能够与 circumstances 构成搭配。Disturb “打扰”不能跟 circumstances 连用，restore “恢复；修复”和 exclude “排除；不包括”不符合文意，故均排除。因此 D 为正确答案。

- 15.[A] model 模型 [B] practice 练习 [C] virtue 优点 [D] hardship 艰难

【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格位于 the _____ of work 的结构中，说明“工作”这个概念。回顾上文，作者用了大部分篇幅来强调工作的重要性，所以此处填入的词应表示积极正面的含义，因此排除 hardship “艰难”。model “模型”和 practice “练习”与文意不符，且不能与 overblow 构成合理搭配，故均排除。因此 C 为正确答案。

- 16.[A] tricky 狡猾的；棘手的 [B] lengthy 过长的；冗长的 [C] mysterious 神秘的 [D] scarce 稀少的

【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在句的后半句指出“人们通常利用空闲时间来平衡工作中智力及情感上的需要”，由此可以推出，在空闲时间不足的情况下，人们只能遵循“首先处理工作上的需求”的原则。而且根据常识也可以判断，工作的人空闲的时间是较少的，因此 D 为正确答案。lengthy “过长的；冗长的”与文意相反；tricky “狡猾的；棘手的”和 mysterious “神秘的”不符合文意，故均排除。

17.[A] demands 要求；需求 [B] standards 标准 [C] qualities 质量；特性 [D] threats 威胁

【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在处位于宾语的位置，所对应的谓语动词为 counterbalance “平衡，抵消”，此处的含义应为“用空闲时间来平衡……”，空格处所填入的单词应于 counterbalance 构成合理搭配，因此 A 为正确答案。standards “标准”和 qualities “质量；特性”与文意不符，而 threats “威胁”言之过重，故均排除。

18.[A] ignored 被忽视的 [B] tired 劳累的，疲倦的
[C] confused 困惑的，混乱的 [D] starved 饥饿

【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在处的上文提到“辛苦地完成一天的工作回到家时”，由此可判断所填入的词应描述此时的感受，下文又提到了如果不用工作，有了更多时间，就能专注于个人爱好，由此可知，此处应该表示工作之后太过疲劳，故选 B。其他选项均不符合题意，应排除。

19.[A] off 脱离 [B] against 反对 [C] behind 在……之后 [D] into 进入，到……里面

【答案】D

【考点】固定搭配题。

【解析】空格所在处位于 throw himself _____ a hobby 的结构中。throw himself into....为固定搭配，意为“投身于，积极从事”，故选 D。其他选项均不符合题意，故排除。

20.[A] technological 技术的 [B] professional 职业的
[C] educational 教育的 [D] interpersonal 人与人之间的，人际关系的

【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在处应填入形容词，用来修饰 matters。通读整句可知，空格处表达的含义为：专注投入自身的爱好或激情之中，这种专注之前只能为另一目的而预留，不能轻易浪费。联想到上文中提到的“人们利用自己的空闲时间来处理工作中智力与情感上的需要”可知，空格处应填入的词应与“工作”有关，故选 B。其他选项均不符合题意，故排除。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

一、文章总体分析及架构

这是一篇议论文，选自 2016 年的《英国卫报》，全文共 407 词。文章首先谈到公园跑这一活动在英国的流行。接着进一步指出 2012 年伦敦奥运会的举行未能达到促进民众参与体育运动的目的，而公园跑的成功则从另一个侧面解释了原因。作者将奥运会和公园跑进行了对比，指出公园跑重在参与，压力较小且令人愉悦。最后作者重点阐述了政府在推进国民体育运动中应如何作为的问题。

二、快速审题

21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has _____.

第一段中公园跑的相关信息。

22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to_____.	作者认为伦敦奥运会所遗留的影响没有达到怎样的效果。
23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it_____.	公园跑与奥运会的区别所在。
24. With regard to mass sport, the author holds that governments should_____.	作者认为政府在促进大众体育运动方面应如何作为。
25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is_____.	作者对于英国政府在体育投入方面的态度。

三、语篇精读

Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.	每周六早上 9 点, 50000 多名跑步者就会出发绕着当地公园跑上 5 千米。(21) 公园跑这种现象最初是在十几个朋友间发起的, 后来在英国境内发展到 400 多个, 在英国之外的影响更是广泛。参与这类活动是免费的, 工作人员由数千名志愿者来担任。跑步者从四岁大的小孩到祖父母年纪的老人不等; 他们的跑步成绩从安德鲁·巴德利 13 分 48 秒的世界纪录到 1 小时不等。
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词汇详解:

set off	启程; 出发	staff	在 . . . 工作; 任职于
phenomenon	现象	volunteer	志愿者
inspire	鼓舞; 激励	range from	包括; 处于某个范围之内

Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to level a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run — up to 2012 — but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation." The success of Parkrun offers answers.	(22) 伦敦奥运会的遗留影响未能奏效, 而公园跑的活动兴盛了起来, 十年前的某个星期一, 第 30 届奥林匹克运动会宣布在伦敦举行。规划文件保证, 奥运会遗留影响将促使全国的体育爱好者离开自家的沙发出去锻炼, 人民群众会更加健康, 并产生更多的获奖者。可是这一切并未发生。每周进行体育锻炼的成年人数量确实有所增长, 在 2012 年伦敦奥运会到来之前增加了将近 200 万人, 但总人口数量的增加却更快一些。然而糟糕的是, 现在这些数字正在加速减少。反对者宣称, 每周至少进行 2 小时体育锻炼的小学生的数量几乎减半。成人和儿童的过度肥胖问题有所增加。官方继续反思为什么 2012 年伦敦奥运会没有能够“鼓舞一代人”这个问题。公园跑的成功则给出了答案。
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词汇详解:

legacy	遗产; 遗留问题	halve	将 减半
pledge	保证; 承诺	obesity	过度肥胖
accelerate	使加速	retrospection	回想, 回顾
opposition	反对者, 反对派		

长难句分析：

Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to level a nation of sport lovers away from their couches.

本句主干为主谓宾结构，主语为 Planning documents，谓语动词为 pledged，宾语部分为 that 引导的宾语从句。此宾语从句为主系表结构，其中主语是 the great legacy of the Games，系动词是 would be，动词不定式 to level a nation of....作表语。

The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run—up to 2012—but the general population was growing faster.

本句为 but 连接的两个简单句，这两个简单句结构上并列，语义上转折，两句之间还加入了以 by 引出的插入语进行补充说明。第一个简单句的主语是 The number of adults doing weekly sport，谓语动词使用了强调句式 did rise，第二个简单句的主语为 the general population，谓语动词为 was growing faster。

The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved.

本句主干为主谓宾结构，主语为 The opposition，谓语动词为 claims，宾语部分为 that 引导的宾语从句（省略引导词 that）。这个宾语从句的主语较长，为 primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week，谓语动词为 have nearly halved.，其中 doing at least two hours of sport a week 为现在分词短语，作后置定语。

Parkun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sports and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.	公园跑不是速度赛，而是计时赛：你唯一的对手就是计时器。这种理念欢迎每个人的参与，首次参与者气喘吁吁地跑过终点，赢得掌声，他们感受到的喜悦之情与第一名是一样的。（23）那些奥运会拥护者则相反，他们想让更多的人进行体育运动，产生更多的精英运动员。两种目的混杂在一起：对参加奥运会的新人而言，获胜相对于参与所带来的压力是令人害怕的。
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词汇详解：

time trial	计时赛	bidder	出价者；投标人
ethos	（某一团体或某类活动的）理念	elite	精英的
puffed-out	气喘吁吁的	intimidating	吓人的；令人胆怯的

长难句分析：

There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining.

本句的主干结构为 there be 句型，两个 there be 句型用 as much as... “想.....一样多” 连接，进行同级比较。第一个 There be 句型中的 puffed-out 作前置定语，修饰 first-timer, being clapped over the line 为后置定语。第二个 there be 句型为避免重复，进行了部分省略。

...the stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

本句主干结构为主系表结构，主语为 the stress on success over taking part，系动词为 was，表语为形容词 intimidating，for newcomers 为介词短语作后置状语，修饰形容词 intimidating。

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state	确实，如果国家像社区体育协会一样，参与规
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getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots", concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods — making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.	划这种从根本上讲“草根”概念的运动是有点可笑。 (24) 如果政府可以扮演角色，他应该致力于提供公共设施：确保有地方修建运动场，有资金铺设网球场和无挡板篮球场，并鼓励学校提供此类体育运动项目。但是历届政府只管卖绿地，挤压地方政府的资金，不关注体育教育，崇高的战略是没有用的，未来的政府应该多做实事，提供让体育事业繁荣发展的条件。至少也应做到不要让他继续恶化下去。
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词汇详解：

absurd	荒诞的，可笑的	netball	无挡板篮球
get involved in	参与，涉及	successive	连续的，接任的，依次
fundamentally	从根本上讲	squeeze	挤压；勒索
pave	铺设	thrive	繁荣，旺盛

长难句分析：

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots", concept as community sports associations.

本句的主干结构为there be句型，a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots", concept as community sports associations 为后置定语，修饰主语的中心词 something。

But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education.

本句的主干结构为主谓宾结构，主语为 successive governments，谓语动词为 have presided over，宾语为三个并列成分：selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities 及 declining attention on sport in education。

四、试题详解

21. According to Paragraph1, Parkrun has_____.
- A. gained great popularity
 - B. created many jobs
 - C. strengthened community ties
 - D. become an official festival

关键词：Paragraph 1 和 Parkrun

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词 Paragraph 1 和 Parkrun 可以定位到首段第二句。定位句指出，“公园跑这种现象最初是在十几个朋友间发起的，后来在英国境内发展到 400 多个，在英国之外的影响更深广泛”，随后作者又提到公园跑的参与者从四岁大的小孩到祖父母年纪的老人不等，由此可知，公园跑受到了民众的欢迎，得到了普及，故正确答案为 A。

22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy"

- 21.根据第一段的内容，公园跑_____。
- A.得到了普及
 - B.创造了很多工作机会
 - C.加强了社会的联系
 - D.成为法定节日

- 22.作者认为伦敦奥运会的“遗留影响”没能_____。

has failed to_____.

- A. boost population growth
- B. promote sport participation
- C. improve the city's image
- D. increase sport hours in schools

- A.促进人口增长
- B.促进民众参加体育运动
- C.提高城市形象
- D.增加校内体育运动时间

关键词: The author, London's Olympic "legacy", failed。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 The author, London's Olympic "legacy"和 failed 定位至第二段前五句。定位段首句指出伦敦奥运会所造成的影响并不令人满意,第二、三、四句具体说明人们对伦敦奥运会的期望。第五句明确指出 It has not happened, 此处与题干里的 failed 吻合,通过对第二、三、四句进行分析总结可知,这三句所描述的都是民众参加体育运动的具体表现,由此可知,正确答案为 B。

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it_____.

- A. aims at discovering talents
- B. focuses on mass competition
- C. does not emphasize elitism
- D. does not attract first-timers

23.公园跑与奥运会的不同之处在于它_____。

- A.目标在于发现人才
- B.将注意力集中与大众竞技
- C.并不强调精英主义
- D.不能吸引首次参与活动的人

关键词: Parkrun, different, Olympic games。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 Parkrun, different, Olympic games 可以定位到第三段第四句。第四句中的 by contrast 与题干中的 different 相吻合,本句表达的观点是“不同的是,奥林匹克运动的提倡者想要让更多的人参与体育运动,以产生更多的精英运动员”,原文中的 elite athletes 对应 C 中的 elitism “精英主义”,由此可知,正确答案为 C。

24. With regard to mass sport, the author holds that governments should_____.

- A. organize "grassroots" sports events
- B. supervise local sports associations
- C. increase funds for sports clubs
- D. invest in public sports facilities

24.关于大众体育,作者认为政府应该_____。

- A.组织“草根”体育活动
- B.监督管理当地的体育协会
- C.增加对体育俱乐部的资金投入
- D.投资建设公共体育设施

关键词: mass sport, the author, governments。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 mass sport, the author, governments 可定位到文章第四段第二句,该句指出“如果政府可以扮演角色,它应该致力于提供公共设施:确保有地方修建运动场,有资金铺设网球场和无挡板篮球场,并且鼓励学校提供此类体育运动项目”。由此可知,作者认为政府应该投资建设公共体育设施,故正确答案为 D。

25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is_____.

- A. Tolerant
- B. Critical
- C. Uncertain
- D. Sympathetic

25.作者关于英国政府对体育投入的态度是_____。

- A.容忍的
- B.批判性的
- C.不确定的
- D.同情的

关键词：author's attitude，UK governments。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 author's attitude，UK governments 可定位到文章第四段第三、四、五句。定位句指出“但是历届政府只管卖绿地，挤压地方政府的资金，不关注体育教育。冗长、崇高的战略是没有用的，未来的政府应该多做实事，提供让体育事业繁荣发展的条件。至少也应做到对英国政府所持有的批判态度，故正确答案为 B。

Text 2

一、文章总体分析及构架

这是一篇议论文，选自 2016 年的《经济学人》，全文共 423 词。文章探讨了儿童及成人使用数字电子设备可能引发的问题。文章开篇指出，家长在关注儿童使用电子设备的问题时，往往忽略了自己使用这些产品可能引发的问题。作者首先通过罗德斯基的研究说明父母过度沉浸于电子产品会减少亲子互动，从而造成孩子的情感需求得不到及时关注。最后一段中作者又引用特罗尼克的观点，从反面论述，认为使用电子设备，无论对儿童还是父母，在一定限度内页会带来好处。

二、快速审题

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to _____.	珍妮·罗德斯基如何看待数字产品设计初衷。
27. Radesky’s food-testing exercise shows that mothers’ use of devices _____.	罗德斯基的食物测试活动的发现。
28. Radesky’s cites the “still face experiment” to show that _____.	罗德斯基引用“静止面部实验”的目的。
29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to _____.	特罗尼克提到的压制性意识形态对父母的要求。
30. According to Tronick, kid’s use of screens may _____.	特罗尼克如何看待儿童使用电子设备的作用。

三、语篇精读

With so much focus on children’s use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. “Tech is designed to really suck on you in,” says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine.”	由于把更多的注意力放在儿童对电子设备的使用上，家长很容易忽略他们自己的设备使用。 （26）“技术设计的初衷就是要把你吸引住。”珍妮·罗德斯基在她关于数字游戏的研究中说道，“数字产品本身就是要让关注达到最大化。这使得人们很难不曾惜于其中，并且会给家庭日常生活造成很多干扰。
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词汇详解：

design	设计	maximal	最大化的
promote	推动；提升	bleed-over	流血不止

长难句分析：

With so much focus on children’s use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use.
本句主干为 t's easy...，其中 it 为形式主语，真正的主语为 for parents to forget about their own screen use。With 引出的介宾短语 With so much focus on children’s use of screens 放在句首，作伴随状语言，相当于一个时间状语从句。

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.	(27)罗德基通过对母子组合进行的一个食物测试活动来研究就餐时间移动电话和平板使用情况。她发现在活动中使用这些设备的母亲与孩子之间的言语交流减少了 20%，非言语交流减少了 39%。在另一个单独的观测中，她发现电话成为家庭关系紧张的一个诱因。父母们盯着自己的电子邮件，而孩子们则强烈地要求父母关注自己。
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词汇详解：

verbal	口头的；言语的	interaction	互动，交流
tension	紧张；拉力	bid	努力争取；竞价

长难句分析：

She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children.

本句主干为 She found，其后是 that 引导的宾语从句，该从句的主语为 mothers，谓语为 started，而该宾语从句中又插入了定语从句 who used devices during the exercise，用于修饰限定之前的名词 mothers。

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device — it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the “still face experiment” devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback; The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. "Parents don't have to be exquisitely parents at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.	婴儿们热衷于观察父母的面目表情，并试图理解他们的世界，而如果那些脸孔面无表情，反应迟钝——他们沉溺于电子设备时往往就是这个样子——这对于孩子来说很可能是最为令其不安的。罗德基引用了发展心理学家艾德·特罗尼克在 20 世纪 70 年代进行的一个“静止面部实验”。在这个实验中，一位母亲按照要求首先以正常的方式与她的孩子互动，随后则变得面无表情，不再给予任何可视的社会反馈；而孩子在试图吸引母亲关注的过程中则变得越来越苦恼。“父母不必时刻都表现得尽善尽美，但需要掌握好平衡，应该对孩子情感需求的言语或非言语表达足够敏感并有所反应，”罗德基说道。
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词汇详解：

be wired to	热衷于	feedback	反馈；回复
extremely	极端地，特别地	distressed	哭闹的；忧虑的
disconcerting	令人不安的	exquisitely	精美地；精致地；剧烈地
developmental	发展的；进化的		

长难句分析：

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device — it can be extremely disconcerting for the children.

本句为并列句，由连词 and 连接两个并列的主系表结构 Infants are...和 it can be...，而第二个并列分句中又包含两个从句：条件状语从句 if those faces are blank and unresponsive 和插入的方式状语从句 as they often are when

absorbed in a device。

In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback; The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother’s attention.

本句由冒号分开，冒号后为补充说明部分。冒号前的句子为简单句，其中包含介词 before 引导的并列时间状语结构，由连词 and 连接两个动名词短语 putting on a blank expression 和 not giving them any visual social feedback;冒号后的句子为复合句，主句为 the child becomes increasingly distressed，气候是 as 引导的时间状语从句 as she tries to capture her mother’s attention。

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children: “It’s based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you’re failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them.” Tronick believes that just because a child isn’t learning from the screen doesn’t mean there’s no value to it — particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.	（29）另一方面，特罗尼克本人对儿童使用电子设备的担忧源自于一种“要求父母应该随时与其子女互动的压制性意识形态”：“这是基于一个从某种程度上带有想象的，极其苍白的和中上层社会阶级的意识形态，这种意识形态认为如果你不能让自己的孩子接触到 30000 个词汇，那你就是忽视了他们。（30）特鲁尼克认为，不能仅仅因为孩子不能从电子设备上学到东西就认为他没有价值——特别是如果他可以给父母时间来洗澡、做家务，或者只是从照顾孩子的过程中获得休息时间。他说，父母可以通过使用自己的电子设备与朋友交谈或者让一些工作不碍事，这令他们获益良多。另外，这也可以让他们感到更加的愉悦，在余下的时间里更能多陪孩子。
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词汇详解：

oppressive	压迫的；沉重的；压制性的	expose	使曝光；暴露于
ideology	意识形态	neglect	忽视
fantasized	空想的，不现实的	available	可用的；易获得的

长难句分析：

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children...

本句为多重复合句，主句部分为 Tronick himself is concerned，之前是转折短语 On the other hand，其后是宾语从句 that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology...，而该宾语从句中又包含两重从句，第一重为定语从句 that demands...，修饰限定名词 ideology，第二重从句为 that parents should always be interacting” with their children，作动词 demands 的宾语。

四、试题详解：

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to _____.
A. simplify routine matters
B. absorb user attention
C. better interpersonal relations
D. increase work efficiency
- 26.根据珍妮·罗德斯基的说法，数字产品设计的目的是
A.简化日常事务
B.吸引用户注意力
C.改善人际关系
D.提高工作效率

关键词：Jenny Radesky 和 designed to。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 Jenny Radesky 和 designed to 可以定位到第一段第二句。该定位句提到，珍妮·罗德斯基在

她关于数字游戏的研究中指出“技术设计的初衷就是要把你吸引住，数字产品本身就是要让关注达到最大化。”由此可知，罗德斯基认为数字产品设计的初衷就是要吸引用户的注意，故正确答案为 B。

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows
that mothers' use of devices _____.

- A. takes away babies' appetite
- B. distracts children's attention
- C. slows down babies' verbal development
- D. reduces mother-child communication

关键词：food-testing exercise。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 food-testing exercise 可以定位到第二段第一、二句。定位句说明，罗德斯基通过食物测试活动来研究就餐时间使用移动电话和平板的影响，结果发现在活动中使用这些设备的母亲与孩子之间的言语交流减少了 20%，非言语交流减少了 39%，由此可知，母亲使用电子设备会减少亲子间的交流，故正确答案为 D。

28. Radesky's cites the "still face
experiment" to show that _____.

- A. it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
- B. verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
- C. children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood
- D. parents need to respond to children's emotional needs

关键词：“still face experiment”。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 “still face experiment” 可以定位到第三段第二、三、四句，其中第三句介绍了这个实验的过程和发现，指出母亲由正常交流变得面无表情时，孩子为吸引母亲关注变得越来越苦恼，第四句中罗德斯基点评父母应该对孩子情感需求的言语或非言语表达足够敏感并有所反应，由此可知，“静止面部实验”表明父母应该回应孩子的情感需求，正确答案为 D。

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by
Tronick requires parents to _____.

- A. protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies
- B. teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year
- C. ensure constant interaction with their children
- D. remain concerned about kid's use of screens

关键词：oppressive ideology 和 requires parents。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 oppressive ideology 和 requires parents 可以定位到第四段第一句。定位句指出，特罗尼克本人对儿童使用电子设备的担忧源自于一种“要求父母应该随时与其子女互动的压制性意识形态”：“这是基于一个从某种程度上带有想象的，极其苍白的和中上层社会阶级的意识形态，这种意识形态认为如果你不能让自己的孩子接触到 30000 个词汇，那你就是忽视了他们。”由此可知，他提到的这种意识形态要求父母保持与孩子之间的经常性互动，故正确答案为 C。

30. According to Tronick, kid's use
of screens may _____.

- A. give their parents some free time

27. 罗德斯基的食物测试活动显示母亲使用电子设备会

- A. 影响宝宝的食欲
- B. 分散孩子的注意力
- C. 延缓宝宝的言语发展
- D. 减少母子间的交流

28. 罗德斯基引用的“静止面部实验”显示出_____。

- A. 孩子们很容易习惯空洞的表情
- B. 言语表达并非情感交流所必需的
- C. 孩子们对其父母的情绪变化不敏感
- D. 父母需要回应孩子们的情感需求

29. 特罗尼克提到的压制性意识形态要求父母_____。

- A. 保护孩子们不受疯狂幻想的影响
- B. 每年至少教会孩子们 30000 个词汇
- C. 确保与孩子之间的经常性互动
- D. 对孩子们使用电子设备保持关注

30. 根据特罗尼克的观点，孩子们使用电子设备可能会_____。

- A. 给他们的父母一些自由时间

B. make their parents more creative

C. help them with their homework

D. help them become more attentive

关键词：Tronick 和 kid's use of screens。

B. 让他们的父母更有创造力

C. 帮助他们做作业

D. 让他们变得更加专注

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词 Tronick 和 kid's use of screens 可以定位到第四段第二句。定位句指出，特罗尼克认为，尽管孩子可能无法从电子设备上学到东西，但是不能因此就认为它没有价值，因为这可以给父母时间来洗澡、做家务，或者只是从照顾孩子的过程中获得休息时间，也就是获得一些自由时间，由此可知，正确答案为 A。

Text 3

一、文章总体分析及架构

这是一篇议论文，选自 2016 年的《卫报》，全文共 399 词。文章讨论了高中毕业后是否应度过一个空档年的问题。文章开篇指出，学生们在高中毕业后，出于种种原因不会选择先度过一个空档年再去上大学，随后作者提出尽管人们对空档年存在某些误解，但其并不会成为学生学业进步的阻碍，反而会带来好处。第三段和第四段分别从心理准备和经济影响两个角度分析了空档年可能带来的好处。

二、快速审题

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that_____.	高中毕业生不选择度过空档年的原因。
32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps_____.	美国和澳大利亚的关于空档年的研究发现。
33. The word “acclimation” (Line 8, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to_____.	第三段第六行单词 acclimation 的含义
34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them_____.	空档年如何帮助学生节约金钱。
35. The most suitable title for this text would be_____.	文章的标题。

三、语篇精读

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.	如今，即刻进入高校的广泛的社会压力以及对快速发展的世界越来越高的期望，常常令学生完全忽视度过一个空档年的可能。(32) 毕竟，如果你认识的每一个人都在秋季入学，那留下待一年似乎很愚蠢，不是吗？上了 12 年学之后，花一年时间做一些和学术无关的事情，感觉会很不自然。
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词汇详解：

in conjunction with...	与 . . . 一起	gap year	空档年
expectation	期待；指望；预料	academic	学院的，大学的；学术的

长难句分析：

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year.

本句为简单句，句子主语较长，是由词组 in conjunction with 连接的前后两个名词短语 widespread social pressure to immediately go to college 和 increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world 构成，其后是状语 often 和动宾结构 causes students，在宾语后是动词不定式 to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year 作宾语补足语。

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits — in fact, it probably enhances it.	虽然这可能是事实,但并不是拒绝空档年的充分理由。人们总是害怕在社会上永久不变的“冲向终点”的比赛中落后于其他人,无论是在考研、医学院或是竞争高收入职业方面,均是如此。尽管存在着普遍的误解,但空档年并不会妨碍人们在学术追求上获得成功——实际上,它对此不无裨益。
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词汇详解:

condemn	谴责; 宣布 • • 不宜使用	misconception	误解
perpetuate	使(某事物)永久、永存或持续	hinder	妨碍; 阻碍
lucrative	赚钱的; 可获利的	pursuit	从事; 追求
		enhance	提高, 增加

长难句分析:

There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or lucrative career.

本句为复合句,主句部分使用 There be 句型,逻辑主语较长,为名词短语 a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line"; 逗号之后是 whether 引导的条件状语从句,并使用了虚拟语气,从句主语为 that, 谓语动词为 be。

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes — all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.	(32) 来自美国和澳大利亚的研究显示,度过空档年的学生整体上比没有度过空档年的学生准备更加充分,在大学中表现的也更好。空档年不仅不会拖学生们的后腿,还有助于他们在独立性、承担新责任和应对环境变化等方面做好准备——而这些都是大学新生时常面临的难题。(33) 空档年经历可也减轻适应大学生活和突然进入全新环境时的各种冲击,使学生们更容易将精力集中在学术和活动上,而不是忙于应付环境导致的失误。
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词汇详解:

blow	打击; 不幸	acclimation	环境适应
adjust to	适应; 调整	blunder	大错; 失误
brand new	全新的		

长难句分析:

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not.

本句为多重复合句,主句为 Studies from the United States and Australia show, 其后是 that 引导的宾语从句 that students...are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those..., 而该宾语从句中又包含两个定语从句 who take a gap year 和 who do not, 分别修饰限定名词 students 和代词 those。

Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

本句为复合句,主句的主干部分是 Gap year experiences can lessen the blow, 是标准的主谓宾结构,逗号后是伴

随状语 making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders，表示结果；主句主干后至逗号之前是 when 引导的世界状语从句。

<p>If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.</p>	<p>(34)如果度过一个空档年去发现兴趣点的内在价值还不足以令你信服的话,那么考虑一下他对未来学业选择的经济影响吧。根据国家教育数据中心统计,近 80%的高校学生至少换过一次专业。考虑到高中的基础性必修课程令学生们对进入大学后学业上的广泛选择空间知之甚少,因此这并不奇怪。很多学生会发现自己在申请大学时填报了某个专业,而在大学课程开始后才转入另一个专业。这也未必是一件坏事,但要看具体学校,换专业太晚可能会在积攒学分方面付出代价。例如,在波士顿大学,如果你从另一个专业转到护理学院,你必须多读一年。度过一个空档年,从一开始就考虑清楚,有助于日后避免压力,节约金钱。</p>
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词汇详解:

be convinced of	确信; 对 . . . 有坚定信仰	await	期待, 等候
inherent	固有的; 内在的	switch to	转换, 改变
mandatory	命令的; 托管的; 强制的	figure...out	搞清楚 . . .
curriculum	课程	initially	最初; 开始

长难句分析:

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices.

本句为复合句, 主句部分为祈使句 then consider its financial impact on future academic choices, 其中 on future academic choices 为后置定语, 修饰名词 impact, 句首是 If 引导的条件状语从句 If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests。

This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that await them in college.

本句为复合句, 主句主干部分为简单句 This isn't surprising, 之后是 considering 引出现在分词短语作伴随状语, 该词之后是省略了连词 that 的宾语从句 the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities, 该从句中又包含一个定语从句 that await them in college, 用于修饰限定名词 possibilities。

四、试题详解

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that_____.
- A. they think it academically misleading
- B. they have a lot of fun to expect in college
- C. it feels strange to do differently from others
- D. it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

- 31.高中毕业生不选择度过空档年的原因之一是_____。
- A.他们认为这会对学业产生误导
- B.他们对大学里的乐趣充满期待
- C.和其他人做法不同感觉很奇怪
- D.参加一些校外课程似乎没有什么意义

关键词： reasons 和 not taking a gap year。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 reasons 和 not taking a gap year 可以定位到第一段第二句。该段第二句指出，高中毕业生看到自己认识的每一个人都在秋季入学，而自己却留下待一年，这似乎很愚蠢。由此可知，度过空档年这种与众不同的做法会让他们感觉奇怪，这是大家很少采取这种方式的原因之一，故正确答案为 C。

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps_____.

- A. keep students from being unrealistic
- B. lower risks in choosing careers
- C. ease freshmen's financial burdens
- D. relieve freshmen of pressures

关键词： the US and Australia。

32.来自美国和澳大利亚的研究暗示度过空档年有助于

- A.防止学生们变得不现实
- B.降低职业选择的风险
- C.减轻大学新生的经济负担
- D.缓解大学新生的压力

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 the US and Australia 可以定位到第三段第一、二句。定位句指出，来自美国和澳大利亚的研究显示，度过空档年的学生整体上比没有度过空档年的学生准备更加充分，在大学中表现得也更好。空档年有助于他们在独立性、承担新责任和应对环境变化等方面做好准备，也就是说可以缓解他们的压力，由此可见，正确答案为 D。

33. The word “acclimation” (Line 6, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. adaptation
- B. application
- C. motivation
- D. competition

关键词： “acclimation” (Line 6, Para. 3)。

33.单词 “acclimation” (第三段，第六行) 在意义上最
近于_____。

- A.适应
- B.应用
- C.动机
- D.竞争

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词 “acclimation” (Line 6, Para. 3) 定位到第三段最后一句。定位句指出，空档年的经历可以减轻适应大学生活和突然进入全新环境时的各种冲击，使他们更容易将精力集中在学术和活动中，并且在 acclimation 之后是名词 blunders “失误”。定位句主要在强调适应全新环境的问题，由此可知，可能出现的失误或者障碍都应该是与适应环境有关的，故正确答案为 A。

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them_____.

- A. avoid academic failures
- B. establish long-term goals
- C. switch to another college
- D. decide on the right major

关键词： save money 和 by helping。

34.空档年帮助学生节省金钱的方式是_____。

- A.避免学业失败
- B.设立长期目标
- C.转到其他大学
- D.选择正确的专业

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 save money 和 by helping 可以定位到第四段第一句，定位句指出，“如果度过一个空档年去发现兴趣点的内在价值还不足以令你信服的话，那么考虑一下它对未来学业选择的经济影响吧。”在随后的分析中，作者指出，高校新生换专业十分频繁，因为他们多半在入学前不了解自己的真正需求和大学学业特点，空档年

有助于他们想清楚自己的实际兴趣和需要，避免换专业带来的经济等方面压力，由此可知，正确答案为 D。

35. The most suitable title for this text would be _____.
A. In Favor of the Gap Year
B. The ABCs of the Gap Year
C. The Gap Year Comes Back
D. The Gap Year: A Dilemma

35.本文最合适的标题是_____
A.赞成空档年
B.话说空档年
C.空档年回归
D.空档年：两难选择

关键词：title for this text。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词 title for this text 可知，解答本题需概括全文主旨。文章开篇就提出了学生们在高中毕业后是否应该先度过一个空档年再去上大学的问题，作者分析了高中毕业生不做此选择的种种原因，随后作者明确提出自己的观点：空档年其实是由好处的。第三段和第四段分别从心理准备和经济影响着两个角度分析了空档年可能带来的好处，用于支持第二段的观点，由此可知，作者是赞成空档年的，正确答案为 A。

Text 4

一、文章总体分析及架构

这是一篇论说文，选自 2016 年的《基督教科学报》，全文共 406 词。文章讨论了森林火灾防控的问题，文章开篇提出主题，指出森林火灾已经不再局限于美国西部各州，而是上升为全国关注的问题：第二段至第四段主要从森林火灾扑救和防控所需经费的角度出发，解释了这个问题上升为全国焦点的原因，同时也引用相关专家的话，分析指出这个问题的重要性：第五段为承上启下段，指出要解决这个问题需要转变观念，并从以下两个方面支持这一观点——第六段至第八段至学者莫里兹的观点，主要关注人类与自然界的双向互动关系，提出仅仅关注气候变化影响是不够的：第九段至第十段是学者鲍尔奇的观点，指出火灾的防控应该理性，认识到火灾不可能完全杜绝，应该正确理解人与火的关系，据此制定法规、采取行动。

二、快速审题

36. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they_____.	森林火灾上升为全国性问题是因为它们在 2015 怎么样。
37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to _____.	莫里兹呼吁使用“放大镜”的目的。
38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that _____.	莫里兹对气候关键因素的看法。
39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to _____.	莫里兹提到的过于简单的观点是什么的结果。
40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should _____.	鲍尔奇教授对火的想法。

三、语篇精读

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.	尽管过去森林火灾常常被视为西部各州的问题，但其渐趋频繁也受到全国关注，因为它影响到了联邦税务收入——火灾生态学和管理学家，马克斯·莫里兹教授说道。
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词汇详解：

frequency	频率；发生次数	specialist	专家
federal	联邦（制）的	ecology	生态学

长难句分析：

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

本句为复合句，倒装句，says Professor Max Moritz 为主句，其后为同位语 a specialist in fire ecology and management，进一步说明人物的身份，之前的内容可视为从句，其中 Though 引导的让步状语作用相当于让步状语从句，其后的简单句为主系表结构。

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires — nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work — such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep — that affect the lives of all Americans.	(36) 2015 年，美国森林管理局首次花费了其年度预算五十五亿美元的一半以上用于扑灭火灾——比例相较二十年前几乎翻番。事实上，现在在该管理局只将很少的联邦基金用于其他方面的工作，诸如森林养护、分水岭及文化资源管理和基础设施维护——而这些影响的全美人民的生活。
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词汇详解：

annual	每年的，一年一度的	infrastructure	基础设施
percentage	百分比	upkeep	保养，维修
conservation	保存；保护		

长难句分析：

In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work — such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep — that affect the lives of all Americans.

本句为复合句，主句部分较长，其主干为 fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work，其后的两个破折号之间为插入语，第二个破折号后为定语从句 that affect the lives of all Americans，修饰名词 work。

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?	另一个全国关注的问题是其它部门的公共资金是否会用于易受火灾影响地区的建设。正如莫里兹所说，联邦政府房屋建设资金有多少几率会损失在一场森林火灾之中？
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词汇详解：

construceion	建造	district	地区，区域
fier-prone	易发生火灾的		

长难句分析：

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts.

本句为复合句，主句为 Another nationwide concern is，其后是 whether 引导的表语从句，该从句的主语为 public funds，from other agencies 是后置定语，谓语部分为 are going，句尾为状语 into construction in fire-prone districts。

"It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country," he says. We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, "Wait a minute, is this OK?" "Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?"	“从全国公共开支的角度来看，它已经成为一个重大的问题，”他说道。(37) “我们需要带上放大镜来看待此事。例如，等一等，这样做是不是可以？我们是不是要把那些资金改投到土地风险更低的地方？”
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词汇详解：

expenditure	支出；花费	a magnifying glass	放大镜
perspective	观点；远景	concentrate on...	集中于 . . .

长难句分析：

Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?

本句为简单句，主语为 **we**，谓语动词为 **want**，之后是动词不定式作宾语。

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.	研究者们说，这种看法将要求当今美国社会适时的改变看待火灾的方式。
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词汇详解：

corresponding	相应的；一致的	shift	变化；转移
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长难句分析：

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

本句为复合句，主句部分为 **researchers say**，之前的内容可视为宾语从句，该句中又包含了 **in the way** 引出的方式状语 **in the way US society today views fire**。

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change — how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.	首先，关于火灾的言谈范围需要更加广泛。在过去的十年中，关注点一直集中于气候变化——温室气体引发的全球变暖如何导致火灾条件加剧。
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词汇详解：

inclusive	包括一切的	greenhouse gas	温室气体
decade	十年		

长难句分析：

Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change — how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

本句为复合句，主句部分为 **the focus has been on climate change**，句首是试卷状语 **Over the past decade**，破折号后名词性从句补充说明前文信息，且其中还包含定语从句 **that worsen fires**，修饰限定名词 **conditions**。

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.	(38) 莫里兹说，尽管气候确实是一个关键因素，但不应因此放弃对其他因素均衡的关注。
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词汇详解：

key	关键的	at the expense of	以...为代价
element	成分；要素	equation	相等；平衡

长难句分析：

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

本句为复合句，主句部分为 **it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation**，句首是 **While** 引导的状语从句 **While climate is a key element**，两个逗号间是插入语。

"The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways," he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited."	(39-1) “人类体系和我们生活的这片土地是彼此联系的，其互动是双向的，”他说道。(39-2) 他提出，如果不能认识到这一点，将会导致“一个关于解决方式的过于简单的看法。我们对问题及其解决方法的认识会（变得）十分局限。”
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词汇详解：

landscape	风景；风景画	simplified	简化的，精简的
overly	太，非常	perception	认识；洞察力

长难句分析：

Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be.

本句为复合句，主句部分为 Failing to recognize that...leads to "an overly simplified view of...。 he notes 为插入语，介词 of 之后是名词性从句 what the solutions might be 作介词的宾语。

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.	(40) 与此同时，人们继续将火看成是一种需要完全被控制的事物，只有在必要的时候才能脱离约束。科罗拉多大学教授鲍尔奇说。但是，意识到火灾在人类生活中是不可避免的，这种态度对制定法规政策、采取行动，尽可能保证安全是至关重要的，她说。
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词汇详解：

unleash	解放，发泄	inevitable	不可避免的，必然的
necessity	必要；需要	crucial	决定性的，重要的
Acknowledge	承认；告知收到		

长难句分析：

But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

本句为复合句，主句部分为 she says，具体引用内容可视为宾语从句，主语为动名词短语 acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life，在表语的后置定语中包含一个定语从句 that make it as safe as possible,修饰限定前面的名词短语 the laws, policies, and practices。

"We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire," Balch says. "It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today."	“我们已经将自己余火共生的生活割裂了，”鲍尔奇说。“如今，理解并努力梳理出人类与火的真正联系确实至关重要。”
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词汇详解：

disconnect	分离；切断	tease out	梳理
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长难句分析：

It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today.

本句为复合句，主句部分为 It is really important to understand and try and tease out，其中 It 为形式主语，逻辑主语是动词不定式 to understand and try and tease out, 主句之后是 what 引导的名词性从句，作动词短语 understand and try and tease out 的宾语。

四、试题详解

36. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they_____.

A. exhausted unprecedented management efforts

B. consumed a record-high percentage of budget

C. severely damaged the ecology of western states

D. caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure

关键词：wildfires 和 in 2015。

36.更加频发的森林火灾引起了全国关注，因为在 2015 年它们_____。

A.消耗了空前的管理精力

B.消耗预算的百分比达到了史上最高值

C.严重破坏了西部各州的生态

D.引起了基础建设经费的巨额增长

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 wildfires 和 in 2015 可以定位到第二段第一句。定位句指出，“2015 年，美国森林管理局首次花费了其年度预算五十五亿美元的一半以上用于扑灭火灾——比例相较二十年前几乎翻番”，由此可知，花费在火灾上的预算百分比达到了历史上的最高水平，故正确答案为 B。

37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to _____.

- A. raise more funds for fire-prone areas
- B. avoid the redirection of federal money
- C. find wildfire-free parts of the landscape
- D. guarantee safer spending of public funds

关键词: "a magnifying glass".

37.莫里兹呼吁使用“放大镜”来_____。

- A.为易受火灾影响的地区筹集更多资金
- B.避免联邦经费的流向改变
- C.寻找不会发生森林火灾的地区
- D.确保公共基金的更安全使用

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词"a magnifying glass"可以定位到第四段第二句。定位句提到“我们需要戴上放大镜来看待此事”，而根据前面一句所说，从全国公共开支的角度来看，控制火灾的经费增加已经成为一个重大的问题，可推知“此事”，就是指公共经费的使用，而定位之后提到“我们是不是要把那些资金转投土地风险更低的地方？”由此可知，戴上“放大镜”是为了确保公共经费更安全地使用，故正确答案为D。

38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that _____.

- A. public debates have not settled yet
- B. fire-fighting conditions are improving
- C. other factors should not be overlooked
- D. a shift in the view of fire has taken place

关键词: a key element 和 Moritz notes.

38.在承认气候是关键性因素的同时，莫里兹提出_____。

- A.公众的争议并没有平息
- B.扑灭火灾的条件正在改善
- C.其他因素不应被忽视
- D.对火灾的看法已经发生改变

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 a key element 和 Moritz notes 定位到第七段。定位段指出，“莫里兹说，尽管气候确实是一个关键因素，但不应因此放弃对其他因素均衡的关注。”由此可见，莫里兹认为其他因素的影响也不应被忽视，故正确答案为C。

39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to _____.

- A. discover the fundamental makeup of nature
- B. explore the mechanism of the human systems
- C. maximize the role of landscape in human life
- D. understand the interrelations of man and nature

关键词: overly simplified view 和 Moritz mentions.

39.莫里兹提到的过分简化的观点，其引发的原因是没有_____。

- A.发现大自然的基本构成
- B.探究人类体系的机制
- C.最大化自然环境在人类生活中的作用
- D.理解人类与自然的相互关系

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 overly simplified view 和 Moritz mentions 可以定位到第八段第二句。定位句指出“如果不能认识到这一点，将会导致‘一个关于解决方式的过于简单的看法’”。而所谓的“这一点”，应该回溯至上一句，莫里兹在该句中强调人类体系和我们生活的这片土地是彼此联系的，其互动是双向的，由此可知，过于简单的观点是由于没有正确理解人类与自然的关系而导致的，故正确答案为D。

40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should _____.

- A. do away with
- B. come to terms with
- C. pay a price for
- D. keep away from

关键词: Professor Balch 和 fire.

40.鲍尔奇教授指出火这种东西是人类应该_____。

- A.消除的
- B.接受的
- C.为之付出代价的
- D.回避的

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 <http://shop249445206.taobao.com/> 和 [http://shop249445206.taobao.com/](#) 在文章第一段。在该段中，鲍尔奇教授提出，人们不应将火灾看成是一种需要完全控制的事件，而应该认识到火灾是人类生活中不可避免的，只有这样，才能通过制定相关的法规政策和采取适当的行动，将它尽可能地控制在更安全的范围之内，可见，他认为对于火，人们应该采取一种接受的态度，故正确答案为 B。

Part B

一、文章总体分析及架构

本文是一篇新闻报道，节选自《基督教科学报》，文章共 548 词，主要讲述了美国制造业出现缺工现象的问题。作者首先总体概述美国制造业糟糕的现状，然后引出本文关注的重点，即制造业面临着缺工问题，接着阐述了缺工问题给制造业带来工资增长的压力。文章最后分析了家庭因素、技术水平以及时代发展对择业倾向造成的影响。

二、语篇精读

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly from Donald Trump. "We don't make anything anymore," he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.	美国制造业的衰落是老生常谈，唐纳德.特朗普的话最能说明这一点。他曾对《福克斯新闻》这么说，“我们什么都不造了。”但与此同时他为自己的墨西哥的制衣厂辩护。
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词汇详解：

decline	减少，衰落	refrain	重复的话
manufacturing	制造业	line	生产线

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.	毫无疑问，制造业在近几十年遭遇重创，而新的贸易协议又引发了制造业会不会遭遇新打击的问题。
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词汇详解：

without question	毫无疑问	shock	冲击、震荡
hit	打击		

But there is also a different way to look at the data.	但还有一种理解这些数据的新方法。
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词汇详解：

Data 数据，资料

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every years. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place, other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.	全国的企业主都在努力应对一个新挑战：他们可能面临缺少工人，而不是工人太多的问题。尽管有贸易竞争和外包，美国制造业每年仍然需要弥补成千上万个退休的婴儿潮一代留下的岗位。千禧一代可能会取代他们的职位并不感兴趣。其他产业也正在用相似的或更好的薪酬招募工人。
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词汇详解：

grapple	努力克服	millennial	新千年一代
outsourcing	外包	recruit	招募
boomer	婴儿潮时期出生的人		

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers — and upward pressure on wages. "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, "They may be coming [into the workforce], but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing an well as manufacturing," Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.	对于企业主而言，这意味着对劳工的激烈竞争，以及工资上涨带来的压力。“很难找到工人，而且他们都有其他工作机会，”家族企业狼獾螺旋弹簧公司的董事长杰·杜瓦尔说。“他们可能进入了劳工市场，但他们已经被那些与制造业差不多得产业招走了。”杜瓦尔已经开始把高中低年级的学生引入工厂，让他们熟悉工厂文化。
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词汇详解：

add up to	意味着	family-owned	家族式的
pluck	采；拔	exposed	暴露的

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keep a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers, five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.	罗曼制造公司主要制造变压器和焊接设备，该公司有罗伯特·罗斯的父亲在 1980 年与他人联合创办，罗伯特·罗斯密切关注着公司里近 200 个工人的年龄，其中有 5 个今年退休。罗斯在一个工读项目中招募了三名社区大学生，他们的起薪是每小时 13 美元，两年之后升至 17 美元。
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词汇详解：

keep a close eye on	密切关注	work-placement program	工读项目
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At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he's trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It's his first week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I love creating," he says.	在变压器车间的工作台旁，年轻的詹森·斯滕奎斯特为自己正在组装的铜揽和两位访客的到来感到慌张不安。这是他就职的第一个星期。当被问及自己的职业选择时，他说高中时在选择电气工程之前他考虑的是医护学校。“我喜欢与工具打交道。我喜欢创造，”他说。
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词汇详解：

transformer	变压器	switch to...	转变到...
Flustered	慌张不安的		

长难句分析：

Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering.

本句的主干句为 he says...he considered medical school..，其中 Asked about his choice of career 为过去分词短语作状语，意为“当他被问及自己的职业选择时”。

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great	但要赢得这些年轻的工人，企业主必须清除另一个障碍：家长。他们经历了美国自大萧条以来最严重的一次经济下行，他们告诉自己的孩子，不要到工厂去。千禧一代
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Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.	“仍然记得他们的父母都失业了。他们将其归因于制造业的衰退，”西部密歇根商业发展机构“正确之地”的主管比吉特.克洛斯说道。
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词汇详解：

hurdle	障碍	downturn	下行
recession	衰退，萧条		

长难句分析：

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory.

本句主干为 manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle，其中 to win over these young workers 为目的状语，意为“为了赢得这些年轻的工人”；冒号后的部分是对 hurdle 的展开说明，who 引导定语从句修饰 parents, telling them to avoid the factory 为现在分词短语，作伴随状语。

These concerns aren't misplaced: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2013. When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.	这些担忧并非误解：制造业的就业人数从 1970 年的 1700 万降低到 2015 年的 1200 万。当经济开始复苏后，劳工短缺最早会在高技术行业出现，现在劳工短缺已经在中等技术行业出现。
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词汇详解：

Misplace	随意搁置，乱放	shortage	缺乏，不足
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"The gap is between the jobs that take to skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. "There're enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."	“差距出现在不需要技术的岗位和需要很多技术的岗位之间，”蒙特卡姆社区大学教师商业教授罗博.斯波尔说。“可以在麦当劳以及其他不需要很多技术的地方就业的人足够多。而中间的差距才是问题所在。”
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Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. "Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives," she says.	大急流城社区大学的朱莉.帕克斯指出另一个吸引千禧一代进入制造业的关键：工作和生活的平衡。他们的父母愿意长时间工作，而这些年轻人更看重灵活性。“加班对这代人没有吸引力。他们真的想要过自己的生活，”她说。
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词汇详解：

lure	诱惑，吸引	overtime	加班时间
Flexibility	灵活性		

三、试题详解

	[A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools. 说他转到电气工程是因为他喜欢与工具打交道。
41. Jay Deuwell 杰·杜瓦尔	[B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill. 指出在不需要很多技术的地方就业的人足够多。
42. Jason Stenquist 詹森·斯滕奎斯特	[C] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore. 指出美国不再制造什么东西了。

43. Birgit Klohs 比吉特·克洛斯	[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers. 认为密切关注工人的年龄很重要。
44. Rob Spohr 罗博·斯波尔	[E] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition. 说对于企业主而言，工人难找是因为激烈的竞争。
45. Julie Parks 朱莉·帕克斯	[F] points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing. 指出工作与生活的平衡可以把年轻人吸引到制造行业。
	[G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off the young people's parents. 说制造业衰退是造成年轻人父母失业的原因。

41. 答案: E 由题干的 Jay Dunwell 可定位到第五段第二、三句: "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, "They may be coming [into the workforce], but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing," 由定位句可知, 工人难找的原因是各个行业之间的竞争, 因此答案为 E。

42. 答案: A 由题干中的 Jason Stenquist 可定位到第七段第三、四、五句: Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I love creating," he says. 有定位句可知, 斯滕奎斯特喜欢与工具打交道, 因此 A 为正确答案。

43. 答案: G 由题干中的 Birgit Klohs 可定位到第八段第二、三句: Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan. 由定位可知, 比吉特·克洛斯认为年轻人的父母失业的原因是制造业衰退, 因此答案为 G。

44. 答案: B 由题干中的 Rob Spohr 可定位到第十段: "The gap is between the jobs that take to skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. "There're enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill...." 由定位段可知, 斯波尔认为在不需要很多技术的地方就业的人足够多, 因此答案为 B。

45. 答案: F 由题干中的 Julie Parks 可定位到最后一段第一句: Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. 由定位句可知, 朱莉·帕克斯指出了工作与生活的平衡对于吸引年轻人进入制造业的重要性, 因此答案为 F。

Section III Translation

一、文章总体分析

这是一篇自我介绍性文章, 全文共 161 词。文章主要阐述了作者选择“时尚媒体与推广”这门课的原因。作者以开始就抱有将来从事有关时尚和出版业工作的梦想。在高中毕业之前的两年。作者就选修了缝纫设计课程, 之后发现了自己的不足, 又决定从事新闻行业。由于仍抱有从事时尚行业的梦想, 作者发现了“时尚媒体与推广”这门课。

二、标准译文与翻译难点

<p>My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realized that I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream - I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course "Fashion Media & Promotion."</p>	<p>我的梦想一直是在时装设计和出版领域找寻一份工作。在我中学毕业的两年前，我选修了一门“缝纫和设计”课程，并且以为我能再继续学习一个时装设计的课程。然而，就在这个课程的学习过程中，我意识到，将来在这个领域，我是无法与那些富于创新精神的精英们相比的。于是，我断定这条路行不通。在申请上大学之前，我对所有人都讲，我想学新闻学，因为，写作曾经是并且现在也一直是我最喜欢的事情之一。但是，说实话，我之所以这样说，是因为我认为从事时装设计不过是我的一个梦想，我也知道，除了我之外，没有人能想象出我会从事时装设计的工作。</p>
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词汇详解：

fashion	时尚	decide	决定
publishing	出版（业）	apply	申请
move on to...	继续做...	promote	推广

分句解析：

- ①句中 My dream has always been to work..., 用 be 动词引出梦想的内容，译成汉语时应按汉语习惯加以变化。
- ②句中的 thinking that... 是现在分词短语作伴随状语、翻译时，不能直译为“认为”，而应按汉语习惯处理为“想着”“盘算这”等。
- ③句的难点在于 decided 一词。这里应理解为“得出结论”，不能误译成“下决心”，但翻译时，直译 wie “得出结论”显得过于生硬，应按汉语习惯加以适当变化，译为“断定”。
- ④句的翻译容易遗漏情态动词 would；另外，writing was, and still is... 中的时态变化也应在汉语中体现出来。
- ⑤句理解的难点在于 I said it, because... 句中的 it 指的是上一句中的 writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities，翻译时应处理为“我这么说是因为.....”。
- ⑥句中 that 引导的定语从句修饰 courses，翻译成汉语时应将定语从句内容前置。

解析

2017 年英语二的翻译题是一篇关于梦想的小短文，全文共 5 句话，前两句话比较简短且简单，后三句较长，但难度也都不大。第一句话是个简单句，“我的梦想一直是在时装设计和出版领域找寻一份职业”。第二句话中，secondary school 是“中学”短语 move on to 是“继续做某事，转移到”，全句的意思是“在我中学毕业的两年里，我曾选修了一门“缝纫和设计”的课程，thinking that 做了非谓语动词的结构并且起到伴随状语的作用，翻译为“并以为我能再继续去修一门”时装设计“的课程”第三句话中，前半句是主语，谓语加宾语从句，后面是 so 引导的结果状语从句，during that course 是时间状语，I 是主语，realised 是谓语动词，that 引导宾语从句，其中 personalities 不能理解为个性，品格，在文中应该指名人，精英，人才，so 引导的结果状语从句中也是主语，谓语加宾语从句的结构，全句的意思是“然而，就在整个学习过程中，我意识到，我将来在这个领域是无法与那些富于创新精神的精英人才相比的。于是，我断定这条路行不通”。第四句话中，Before applying for university 是时间状语，that 引导宾语从句，because 引导原因状语从句，本句的难点在于 writing was, and still is, one of my favorite activities 这一部分中 was 和 is 的翻译方法，表示过去和将来的状态，apply for 是申请的意思，journalism 要翻译成“新闻学”不能直译为“新闻业，新闻工作”，本句的意思是“在申请上大学之前，我对所有人讲：我想学新闻学，因为，写作曾经是并且现在也一直是我最喜欢的事情之一。”最后一句主句是主谓宾结构 I said it, 后面是 because 引导原因状语从句，从句中是 I thought that 主谓加宾从结构，此句难点在于 fashion and me together was just a dream 的译法，不能直译，要意译为“我认为从事时装设计不过是一个梦想”，apart from 是“除了”的意思，结合上文 fashion industry 也可意译为“时装设计”，所以全句的意思是“但是，说实话，我之所以这样说，是因为我认为从事时装设计不过是我的一个梦想，我也知道，除了我之外，没有人能想象出我会从事时装设计的工作。”

Section IV Writing

Part A

一、审题谋篇

从本题所给的信息可以判断，这里要求完成的是一封回信。在写作时首先应该对对方的邀请表示感谢，感谢时要交代感谢的原因。接下来简明扼要地阐述演讲内容包括哪几个要点。最后不要忘记表达本人的愿望，即希望自己的演讲会带来什么样的效果。

二、范文参考

Dear Professor Williams,

I feel really delighted and honored to be invited by you to give a presentation to the foreign students, and I will certainly be careful to prepare for the making of it.

To let the overseas students know much about our Chinese culture, I think that my presentation is supposed to include at least two key points. On the one hand, I will put much stress on the history of China. You must know that our China is an ancient country with a pretty long history. On the other hand, my second strong point should be put on the main diet in China. The reason is that Chinese people in different regions have totally different inclination to choose food and Chinese food everywhere is quite delicious.

Those two points are what I would like to emphasize, and I would like to know of your opinions on this and I wish you could give me some further ideas on it. I am looking forward to your reply. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

三、万能模板

Dear _____,

Being invited to _____, I feel much obliged and honored. You can rest assured that I will _____.

In order to give _____ a better insight into _____, I will divide the presentation into _____ main aspects. First and foremost, I would like to concentrate on _____. In addition, I will put much stress on _____. Last but not least, I'd like to give some ideas on _____.

That's all for my plan. Hope my presentation will impress _____, and thank you again for your warm invitation.

解析:

今年的小作文可谓既特别又不特别。特别之处在于历史上真题从来没有提及过 presentation 写法相关的话题被提到且并非直接考察邀请，而是考察对于邀请的回复；而并不特别的地方在于考察形式非常稳定，依然是书信，这个类别是平时考生除了拿出 10% 的精力在告示类题目上之外依然需要 90% 的精力去复习的内容。

此书信从内容上看与 2012 年英语一真题小作文的写法如出一辙，2012 年的真题是要求给留学生提出一些校园生活的建议。而 2017 年的这一篇非常技巧性地拐了两个小弯，一个是邀请信不直接考而考察回复的句型，另一个是表面上是做 presentation 的准备而实质上在表达上完全是建议信的套路。

从该书信的称呼来看，属于知道对方姓名且知其职业或身份，那么如果写成 Dear Sir or Madam, 或者 To Whom It May Concern, 是不合理的，而且直呼其名不加头衔也同样不合适，因此要使用 Dear Professor Williams. 注意这几个单词全部都需要大写开头字母。尤其大家直接用笔来写的时候，一定要尽量突出首字母。

该书信首段需要表达对于威廉姆斯教授的邀请的接受，由于考纲明文规定除关键词外任何字词都最好不要照抄，因此如果为了避免照抄 accept 这个词，可以首先表达高兴和荣幸的心情，然后直接说自己一定会好好准备。

第二自然段实际上就是建议信，一般大家都会写对别人的建议，而这封信相当于给自己写建议，分条列款写出 presentation 的内容，但是千万不要忘记分别解释原因，因为如果单纯写内容会是什么而不写原因，会让内容显得非常没有逻辑，且更加现实的一个理由是，不解释原因很可能导致文章的字数会不够。而考生在思考具体内容落脚点的时候，应该尽量选取比较简单的词汇和比较好扩展原因的方面，比如中国的历史文化、饮食文化等等，这样一来我们的文章会更加有话可说。

而第三段则可以作一个小总结。最后期待一下对方的建议和回复即可。

落款: Yours sincerely, 特别提醒 sincerely 后面逗号不能丢;

签名: Li Ming 特别注意 Ming 后面一定不能出现句点。落款和前面左、右对齐都可以。

Part B

一、审题谋篇

本题属于图表作文，从曲线图上提供的信息可以直观地看到 2013 年到 2015 年博物馆 数量及参观人数的变化。本篇作文可以从三个方面入手：首先，描述图表，用连贯的文字把图表内容阐述清楚；其次，分析博物馆数量及参观人数增长的主要原因；第三，总结图表中最主要的信息或者最重要的趋势，然后得出合理结论。

二、范文参考

The chart shows great changes in the number of museums and their visitors during the period from 2013 to 2015. According to the data given, what we cannot fail to see is that there is a sharp growth in the amounts of museums from 4165 to 4697 over the period from 2013 to 2015, while it is also pronounced that the number of their visitors increased sharply from 637.8 million to 781.1 million during this period.

At least two fundamental factors could be identified to contribute to this phenomenon. To begin with, it is widely admitted that with the rapid economic development in the whole social climate has been the dramatically upgraded living standard, which results in the common phenomenon that people in growing numbers can afford the once-deemed-expensive experience. In addition, there is no denying that the authorities concerned have issued a series of preferential policies to protect and promote the development of cultural industry, which encourages a widespread extension of visitors.

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that this trend will certainly maintain for quite a while in the near future, which will be of great benefits to our country and individual as well.

三、万能模板

As we can see, the chart shows the changes in the number(s) of _____ over the period from _____ to _____. According to the data given, _____. Meanwhile, _____.

A number of factors are accountable for the significant changes. On the one hand, _____. It comes very naturally that _____. On the other hand, _____, it has become a common sight that _____. As _____, _____ are well-deserved to _____.

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that _____. What remains to be done is to _____.

解析:

今年的大作文备考方向和我们压的方向完全相同，具体体现在几下几方面。

第一、出题形式。2015 年和 2016 年连续两年考到的是饼状图，所以预测中我们已经讲到今年第一备选题型为柱状图和折线图（这两种图形属于同一种描述方式），而今年考得是折线图，正中押题中心。

第二、考试内容：英语二的考试内容一般为社会正向风气的拓展和人数的增加而今年又正中下怀。此外今年的话题方向其实和真题的出题方向也是一致的，如 2010 年发展中-发达国家手机订阅量发展、2011 年 2008,2009 年国内轿车市场品牌市场份额以及 2015 年我国某市居民春节假期花销比例的出题方向完全相同。

第三、下面我们来解析今年的大作文这一部分

首先，拿到图表，我们应该观察其主要特征。在以往课堂中我们讲到柱状图和折线图主要描写事物变化趋势。所以，第一段第一句话总写图表是关于什么的，第二三句分写细节。

其次，第二段我们一般进行分析原因论述，为什么会有上图现象。一般会包含两到三点。

最后一段一般是三种情况，包括总结，解决措施和预测趋势。其中预测趋势最为简单明了。

具体范文如上，大家可以参考。