

2018 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)真题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

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

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] on | [B] like | [C] for | [D] from |
| 2. [A] faith | [B] concern | [C] attention | [D] interest |
| 3. [A] benefit | [B] debt | [C] hope | [D] price |
| 4. [A] Therefore | [B] Then | [C] Instead | [D] Again |
| 5. [A] Until | [B] Unless | [C] Although | [D] When |
| 6. [A] selects | [B] produces | [C] applies | [D] maintains |
| 7. [A] consult | [B] compete | [C] connect | [D] compare |
| 8. [A] at | [B] by | [C] of | [D] to |
| 9. [A] context | [B] mood | [C] period | [D] circle |
| 10. [A] counterparts | [B] substitutes | [C] colleagues | [D] supporters |
| 11. [A] Funny | [B] Lucky | [C] Odd | [D] Ironic |
| 12. [A] monitor | [B] protect | [C] surprise | [D] delight |
| 13. [A] between | [B] within | [C] toward | [D] over |
| 14. [A] transferred | [B] added | [C] introduced | [D] entrusted |
| 15. [A] out | [B] back | [C] around | [D] inside |
| 16. [A] discovered | [B] proved | [C] insisted | [D] remembered |
| 17. [A] betrayed | [B] wronged | [C] fooled | [D] mocked |
| 18. [A] forced | [B] willing | [C] hesitant | [D] entitled |
| 19. [A] In contrast | [B] As a result | [C] On the whole | [D] For instance |
| 20. [A] inflexible | [B] incapable | [C] unreliable | [D] unsuitable |

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

Among the annoying challenges facing the middle class is one that will probably go unmentioned in the next

presidential campaign: What happens when the robots come for their jobs?

Don't dismiss that possibility entirely. About half of U.S. jobs are at high risk of being automated, according to a University of Oxford study, with the middle class disproportionately squeezed. Lower-income jobs like gardening or day care don't appeal to robots. But many middle-class occupations—trucking, financial advice, software engineering—have aroused their interest, or soon will. The rich own the robots, so they will be fine.

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

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

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

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

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

21. Who will be most threatened by automation?

- [A] Leading politicians.
- [B] Low-wage laborers.
- [C] Robot owners.
- [D] Middle-class workers.

22. Which of the following best represents the author's view?

- [A] Worries about automation are in fact groundless.
- [B] Optimists' opinions on new tech find little support.
- [C] Issues arising from automation need to be tackled.
- [D] Negative consequences of new tech can be avoided.

23. Education in the age of automation should put more emphasis on

- [A] creative potential.
- [B] job-hunting skills.
- [C] individual needs.
- [D] cooperative spirit.

24. The author suggests that tax policies be aimed at

- [A] encouraging the development of automation.
- [B] increasing the return on capital investment.
- [C] easing the hostility between rich and poor.
- [D] preventing the income gap from widening.

25. In this text, the author presents a problem with

- [A] opposing views on it.
- [B] possible solutions to it.
- [C] its alarming impacts.
- [D] its major variations.

Text 2

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

Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines. Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills. Such a trend is badly needed. During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was fake news, according to the University of Oxford. And a survey conducted for BuzzFeed News found 44 percent of Facebook users rarely or never trust news from the media giant.

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

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

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

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

26. According to the Paragraphs 1 and 2, many young Americans cast doubts on

- [A] the justification of the news-filtering practice.
- [B] people's preference for social media platforms.
- [C] the administrations ability to handle information.
- [D] social media was a reliable source of news.

27. The phrase "beef up"(Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to

- [A] sharpen [B] define [C] boast [D] share

28. According to the knight foundation survey, young people

- [A] tend to voice their opinions in cyberspace.
- [B] verify news by referring to diverse resources.
- [C] have s strong sense of responsibility.
- [D] like to exchange views on "distributed trust"

29. The Barna survey found that a main cause for the fake news problem is

- [A] readers outdated values.
- [B] journalists' biased reporting
- [C] readers' misinterpretation
- [D] journalists' made-up stories.

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online
- [B] A Counteraction Against the Over-tweeting Trend
- [C] The Accumulation of Mutual Trust on Social Media.
- [D] The Platforms for Projection of Personal Interests.

Text 3

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

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

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

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

31. What is true of the agreement between the NHS and DeepMind ?

- [A] It caused conflicts among tech giants.
- [B] It failed to pay due attention to patient's rights.
- [C] It fell short of the latter's expectations
- [D] It put both sides into a dangerous situation.

32. The NHS trust responded to Denham's verdict with

- [A] empty promises.
- [B] tough resistance.
- [C] necessary adjustments.
- [D] sincere apologies.

33. The author argues in Paragraph 2 that

- [A] privacy protection must be secured at all costs.
- [B] leaking patients' data is worse than selling it.
- [C] making profits from patients' data is illegal.
- [D] the value of data comes from the processing of it

34. According to the last paragraph, the real worry arising from this deal is

- [A] the vicious rivalry among big pharmas.
- [B] the ineffective enforcement of privacy law.
- [C] the uncontrolled use of new software.
- [D] the monopoly of big data by tech giants.

35. The author's attitude toward the application of AI to healthcare is

- [A] ambiguous.
- [B] cautious.
- [C] appreciative.
- [D] contemptuous.

Text 4

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

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

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

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

36. The financial problem with the USPS is caused partly by

- [A]. its unbalanced budget.
- [B]. its rigid management.
- [C]. the cost for technical upgrading.
- [D]. the withdrawal of bank support.

37. According to Paragraph 2, the USPS fails to modernize itself due to

- [A]. the interference from interest groups.
- [B]. the inadequate funding from Congress.
- [C]. the shrinking demand for postal service.
- [D]. the incompetence of postal unions.

38. The long-standing complaint by the USPS and its unions can be addressed by

- [A]. removing its burden of retiree health care.
- [B]. making more investment in new vehicles.
- [C]. adopting a new rate-increase mechanism.
- [D]. attracting more first-class mail users.

39. In the last paragraph, the author seems to view legislators with

- [A] respect. [B] tolerance.
- [C] discontent. [D] gratitude.

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] .The USPS Starts to Miss Its Good Old Days
- [B] .The Postal Service: Keep Away from My Cheese
- [C] .The USPS: Chronic Illness Requires a Quick Cure
- [D] .The Postal Service Needs More than a Band-Aid

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes.

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

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

B. Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing was the first to be occupied, with its elegant four-story library (completed in 1876), Diplomatic Reception Room, and Secretary's office decorated with carved wood, Oriental rugs, and stenciled wall patterns. The Navy Department moved into the east wing in 1879, where elaborate wall and ceiling stenciling and marquetry floors decorated the office of the Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

41. → C → 42. → 43. → F → 44. → 45.

Part C

Directions:

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

Shakespeare's life time was coincident with a period of extraordinary activity and achievement in the drama. By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy. These new forms were at first mainly written by scholars and performed by amateurs, but in England, as everywhere else in western Europe, the growth of a class of professional actors was threatening to make the drama popular, whether it should be new or old, classical or medieval, literary or

farcical. Court, school organizations of amateurs, and the traveling actors were all rivals in supplying a widespread desire for dramatic entertainment; and (47) no boy who went a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

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

The development of the Elizabethan drama for the next twenty-five years is of exceptional interest to students of literary history, for in this brief period we may trace the beginning, growth, blossoming, and decay of many kinds of plays, and of many great careers. We are amazed today at the mere number of plays produced, as well as by the number of dramatists writing at the same time for this London of two hundred thousand inhabitants. (50)To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

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

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

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

Part B

52. Directions:

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

- 1)describe the pictures briefly
- 2)interpret the meaning and
- 3)give your comments(20 points)

You should write neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20 points)



2018 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)试题答案详解

Section I Use of English

全文翻译:

你的大脑与信任: 为什么我们天生信任别人

信任是一件棘手的事, 一方面, (1) 对很多重要的事情来说, 这是一个必要条件: 托儿、友情等, 另一方面, 把你的(2) 信任放在错误的地方通常伴有高昂的(3) 代价。

(4) 那么, 我们究竟为什么要相信别人呢? 嗯, 因为这样感觉很好。(5) 当人们相信一个人或一个机构时, 他们的大脑会释放催产素, 这是一种会(6) 制造愉悦情感和激发群体本能的激素, 这种本能促使人们彼此(7) 联系。科学家发现, 接触(8) 到这种激素让我们处于信任的(9) 情绪中: 在一项瑞士的研究中, 研究人员将催产素喷洒进半数受试者的鼻子里; 这些人准备借给陌生人的钱的数额比吸入了其他物品的(10) 对应受试者高得多。

对我们来说(11) 幸运的是, 我们还有识别不诚实的第六感, 这可以(12) 保护我们。一项加拿大的研究发现, 仅 14 个月大的孩子就能够将可靠的人和 dishonest 的人区分开来。60 个刚学步的小孩每人都被(14) 介绍给一个拿着塑料容器的成人测试人员。测试人员在看向容器里之前会问: “这里面有什么呢?” 然后笑着惊叹: “哇哦!” 然后邀请每一个受试者看向容器(15) 里面。一半的小孩发现有玩具; 另一半(16) 发现容器里是空的——然后意识到测试人员(17) 欺骗了他们。

在没有被戏弄的孩子中, 大部分都(18) 愿意同测试人员合作学习一项新技能, 说明他们相信他的领导地位,(19) 相比之下, 同(20) “不可靠的”测试人员被配对的 30 个孩子中, 只有 5 个参与了后续活动。

1、【答案】[C] for

【解析】此处考察介词的用法。it's a necessary condition ____ many worthwhile things (信任是一个必要条件____许多重要事情) 此处应该是说, 信任对许多重要事情来说是一个必要条件。C 选项 for(对...来说)符合语义, 故为正确答案;D 选项 from(来自于), B 选项 like(像...), A 选项 on(关于)语义不恰当, 故排除。

2、【答案】[A] faith

【解析】此处考察词义辨析和中心一致性原则。第一段首句提出主题句: trust is a tricky business (信任是一个奇怪的东西)。后面进一步对该主题句进行解释说明: On the one hand, it's a necessary condition ____ for ____ many worthwhile things: child care, friendships, etc. (一方面, 信任对许多重要事情来说是必要条件, 比如照看孩子, 友谊等), 这句话在说信任的好处。On the other hand, putting your ____ in the wrong place often carries a high _____. (另一方面, 把...放在错误的地方往往会带来巨大...), 显然这句话依旧在解释主题词“trust”, 只有 A 选项 faith(信任、忠诚)与 trust 属于近义词复现, 故正确答案为[A] faith。

3、【答案】[D] price

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。第一段首句提出主题句: trust is a tricky business(信任是一个奇怪的东西)。后面进一步对该主题句进行解释说明: On the one hand, it's a necessary condition ____ for ____ many worthwhile things: child care, friendships, etc. (一方面, 信任对许多重要事情来说是必要条件, 比如照看孩子, 友谊等), 这句话在说信任的好处。On the other hand, putting your ____ in the wrong place often carries a high _____. (另一方面, 把...放在错误的地方往往会带来巨大...), 显然这句话依旧在解释主题词“trust”, 并且根据空格所在句中的关键词“wrong place”, 本句应该在说信任不当的弊端, 所以空格处应该填入一个负向感情色彩的词, 故 A 选项 benefit 和 C 选项 hope 排除, 而 B 选项 debt(债务)带入之后语义不当, 故正确答案为[D] price(代价)。

4、【答案】[B] Then

【解析】此处考察逻辑关系。上段讲述的是信任的好处和信任不当的弊端。第二段段首提出问题: “____我们为什么要信任”。只有 B 选项 then(那么)填入后能形成顺畅的语义和逻辑关系。故正确答案为 B then(那么)。D 选项 again(再次)表示强调;C 选项 instead(但是、然而)表示转折;A 选项 therefore(因此)表示结果, 不符合要求, 故排除。

5、【答案】[D] When

【解析】此处考察逻辑关系。空格所在句含义为: _____人们信任一个人或一个组织机构, 他们的大脑会释放催产素。只有 D 选项 when(当...时候)填入后符合逻辑要求, 故正确答案为 D 选项 when。其他三个选项 B 选项 unless(如果不)表条件, C 选项 although(尽管)表让步, A 选项 until(直到...)表时间, 带入后均语义不通顺, 故排除。

6、【答案】[B] produce

【解析】此处考察动宾搭配问题。上文指出: When people place their trust in an ...their brains release oxytocin, a hormone. 上文指出当人们产生信任感, 大脑就会产生一种荷尔蒙, 后面是定语从句, 句内的动宾搭配, 可推知这个荷尔蒙能产生令人愉悦的情绪, 并且与后面的 trigger 同义复现, 因此 B. produce 正确。

7、【答案】[C] connect

【解析】此处考察上下文信息照应题。上文讲到这种荷尔蒙能够激发一种群居本能，the herding instinct that leads sheep to flock together for safety and promote ...with one another, 这种本能有两个作用，并用 and 连接，所以复现同义 and 前面的 flock together. 因此选择 C. connect

8、【答案】[D] to

【解析】此处考察上下语境下的名词介词搭配问题。根据上文的结论，下文实验展开分析，Swiss scientists have found that exposure to this hormone puts us....所以研究中要求受试者要先处于这种环境中，所以名词 exposure to 构成搭配语义关系，表示“接触”的意思，因此选择 to。

9、【答案】[B] mood

【解析】此处考察上下文的信息对应和句内信息对应。上文提到身体会产生荷尔蒙，会给你带来一种愉悦的情绪 pleasurable feelings, 这个上文结论。实验中 exposure to this hormone puts us in a trusting ..., 因此，根据上下文，试验中，处于这种荷尔蒙环境中，会给人带来情绪;语气;心境;。因此选择 mood。

10、【答案】[A] counterparts

【解析】此处考察上下文的信息对应和句内信息对应。上文指出，In a study, researchers sprayed oxytocin into the noses of half the subjects,可推知本句再讲与另外一组受试者比较。故选择 A. counterparts. 相对物，相对应的人。

11、【答案】[B] Lucky

【解析】此处考察上下文的逻辑关系。因为这个句子当中有个词 also, 说明前文和后文情感是一致的关系。说我们有这两种天赋，对大家来说都是好事，所以需要选择一个正向的情感色彩。只能选择 lucky。C 选项 odd 奇怪的是，A 选项 funny 有趣的是，D 选项 ironic 讽刺的是，皆不符合文意。

12、【答案】[B] protect

【解析】此处考察上下文的成分搭配。因为这个句子当中有个词 also, 说明前文和后文情感是并列平行关系，前后情感应该一致。所以此处只能选择 protect 保护我们，符合文意。D 选项 delight 使高兴;C 选项 surprise 使震惊;A 选项 monitor 监控皆不符合文意。

13、【答案】[A] between

【解析】此处考察固定搭配。differentiate between D and B. 介词 between 表示在 D 和 B 之间，原文含义为：“4 个月大的孩子可以区分出一个可信的人和一个人不诚实的人”。

14、【答案】[C] introduced

【解析】此处考察成分搭配。原文表达：Sixty toddlers were each_____ to an adult tester holding a plastic container. 只有 C 选项 be introduced to sth 表示“初次认识某事物”，符合文意。A 选项 added 添加;B 选项 transferred 转移;D 选项 entrusted 委托，皆不符合文意。

15、【答案】[D] inside

【解析】此处考察介词搭配及词义复现。原文表达：“What’s in here?” before looking into the container..... Each subject was then invited to _____. 只有选择 D 选项 inside 才能和前文所表达的 in here 和 looking into 一脉相承。

16、【答案】[A] discovered

【解析】此处考察词义复现，属于句子内部的显性线索。根据原文 Half of them found a toy; the other half 16 the container was empty... 这是用分号并列的连个句子，都是在讲试验的结果句型结构基本一致，前半句再讲一半的受试者在盒子里面找到了玩具，后半句肯定是再说另一半会怎么样，两个小分句的结构基本一致 Half of them = the other half, found=16, a toy= the container was empty, 所以 16 题填入的应该是 found 的同义词，发现的含义，故 A 为正确选项。

17、【答案】[C] fooled

【解析】此处句间逻辑关系，属于句子内部的显性线索。—and realized the tester had 17 them, 此句位于破折号后面，是对前面意思的解释说明。前面提到另一半人发现盒子是空的，并且意识到测试者对他们怎么样，既然盒子是空的那么肯定认识到测试者是在戏弄他们，所以作对此题必须要理解 tester 测试者是主语，宾语是 them 指的是受试者，主语的意思决定了谓语动词的含义为戏弄，故 C fooled 为正确选项。

18、【答案】[B] willing

【解析】此处考察搭配关系，属于句子内部的显性线索。Among the children who had not been tricked, the majority were 18 to cooperate with the tester in learning a new skill, demonstrating that they trusted his leadership. 根据句子结构我们可以看出逗号之前是一个介词短语意为在所有没有被戏弄过的孩子里面，大多数的孩子在习得一种新技能的时候与测试者的合作是怎么样的，demonstrating that they trusted his leadership 表明这些孩子信任他的领导，所以既然信任他们就是愿意与其合作，故选择 B. willing, 与 were willing to 构成固定搭配，意为愿意。

19、【答案】[A] In contrast

【解析】此处考察句间的逻辑关系。19, only five of the 30 children paired with the “20” tester participated in a follow-up activity. 通过该句中的 only 仅仅，可以看出与上文的 the majority of 形成鲜明的对比，19 题应该填入的应该是表示转折，与上文形成对比的逻辑关系词。分析四个选项 D 表示总结，B 表示结果，C 表示举例子，只有 A 表示转折，对比，故 A 为正确选项。

20、【答案】[C] unreliable

【解析】此处考察词义辨析。19, only five of the 30 children paired with the “20” tester participated in a follow-up activity. 该句含义为：在接下来的活动中 30 个孩子中只有 5 个孩子与。。。样的测试者能合作，所以结合上文提到的大部分孩子信任测试者，但是 5/30 属于一小部分，大部分对应的是信任，那么小比例的对应的是不信任，所以 tester 的修饰词应该为 C，unreliable 不可靠的，不可信任的，故 C 为正确选项。

词汇难点：

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-------------|----------|---------------|--------|
| individual | 个人 | institution | 社会公共机构 | dishonesty | 不诚实行为 |
| oxytocin | 催产素 | hormone | 荷尔蒙，激素 | credible | 可信的 |
| trigger | 触发，引起 | herd | 使集中在一起 | toddler | 学步的儿童 |
| instinct | 本能，直觉 | prompt | 促使 | differentiate | 区分 |
| exposure | 暴露 | spray | 喷 | dishonest | 不诚实的 |
| significantly | 大幅度地 | amount | 数量 | exclaim | 呼喊 |
| inhale | 吸入（气体等） | tricky | 难对付的，复杂的 | worthwhile | 值得（做）的 |
| majority | 大多数 | cooperate | 合作 | participate | 参加 |
| demonstrate | 论证；说明 | leadership | 领导 | follow-up | 后续的 |

难句分析：

- 主干 putting your faith in the wrong place carries a high price
主语 地点状语 谓语 宾语
- 主句 their brains release oxytocin
主语 谓语 宾语
时间状语从句 When people place their trust in an individual or an institution
引导词 主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语
- 定语从句 1 (a hormone) that produces pleasurable feelings
先行词 引导词/主语 谓语 1 宾语 1
- 主句 The tester would ask “What’s in here?”
主语 谓语 从句作宾语
宾语从句 What ’s in here?
主句 系动词 表语
- 主句 the majority were willing to cooperate with the tester
主语 谓语 (be willing to do sth. 结构)
- 定语从句 (the children) who had not been tricked
先行词 引导词/主语 谓语 (被动语态)
- 宾语从句 that they trusted his leadership
引导词 主语 谓语 宾语

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1 全文翻译：

机器人可能会加大美国中产阶级的压力

在中产阶级面临的令人头疼的挑战中，有一个可能在下届总统竞选时不会提及：机器人要是上岗抢中产阶级的饭碗的话，会有什么后果？

不要完全否定这种可能性。（21）根据牛津大学的一项研究，在美国，大约一半的工作会面临被自动化的高风险，中产阶级受到的挤压不成比例很大。低收入工作，像园艺或日托，并不会吸引机器人。但是许多中产阶级的职业，如卡车运输、金融咨询、软件工程，已经吸引了机器人的兴趣，或是很快会引起机器人的兴趣。富人是机器人的主人，所以他们会没事的。

（22）这并非危言耸听。乐观主义者指出，过去技术变革的确给工人带来了好处。虽然工业革命对于反技术进

步着而言不利，他们的工作被机械织布机取代，但工业革命最终提高了生活水平，而且相比其淘汰的工作而言，创造了更多的工作。同样，自动化应该最终会提高生产力，通过降低价格刺激需求，将工人从艰苦、枯燥的工作中解放出来。（22）但从长中期来看，中产阶级工人可能需要很多的帮助来适应。

正如埃里克·布莱恩约弗森和安德鲁·迈克菲在合著的书《第二次机器时代》中所述，（23）第一步应该重新思考教育和就业培训。从小学到大学的课程都应该逐渐发展，减少对记忆事实的关注，更多的关注创造性和复杂的交流。职业学校应该更好的培养解决问题的能力，帮助学生和机器人一起工作。网络教育能够补充传统教育，提供负担得起的额外培训和指导。试图获得新技能的专业人员不需负债累累就能获得新技能。

应对自动化的挑战突显了美国需要恢复其衰退的商业活力：必须降低开创新公司的门槛。在过去技术大变革的时代，企业家想出了劳动力和机器相结合的方式，实现了平稳过渡。3D 打印机和虚拟现实技术的最佳用途还没有被发明出来。美国需要新的公司将它们发明出来。

（24）最后，由于自动化有可能会扩大资本收入和劳动收入之间的差距，将不得不重新考虑税收和安全网。需要消减低薪劳动的税收，并且扩大劳动所得税抵免等工资收入补贴。这将提高收入、鼓励工作、奖励创造就业机会的公司以及减少不平等。

在未来几年里，技术将以或大或小的方式改变社会，然而，对于那些发现自己的生活和工作被自动化颠覆的人来说，这几乎不是什么安慰。毁掉那些即将代替我们工作的机器是疯狂的。但是方帮助工人适应的政策是必不可少的。

21、【答案】D Middle-class workers

【解析】根据题干中“threatened”和“automation”定位到第一段首句“the annoying challenge facing the middle class is one that...for their jobs”中的 challenge 和第二段的最后三句话，可以得知相对于低收入者和富人，中产阶级受到的冲击最大。

22、【答案】C Issues arising from automation need to be tackled

【解析】根据题干可定位到第三段中的首句“this isn’t to be alarmist”和末句“But ... middle-class workers may need a lot of help adjusting”，but 转折句再一次强调了作者的观点，即中产阶级工人需要很多帮助来调整应对问题。同时，末句中“may need a lot of help”同义替换成选项 C 中的“need to be tackled”，自动化带来的问题需要被解决，得出 C 答案。

23、【答案】A creative potential

【解析】根据题干中的关键词可定位到第四段第二句“Curriculums—from grammar school to college—should evolve to focus less on memorizing facts and more on creativity and complex communication”。由该句可知，课程应该更关注创造性和复杂的沟通而非记忆事实。所以，应该选 C 选项 creative potential(创造潜能)，同义替换为 creativity。

24、【答案】D preventing the income gap from widening

【解析】该题考查作者的观点，根据题干中的关键词可定位到第六段第一句“Finally, because automation threatens to widen the gap between capital income and labor income, taxes and the safety net will have to be rethought”。由该句可知，由于自动化加大了资本收入和劳动力收入的差距，所以应该重新考虑税收和安全网(保障措施)，即税收政策应该避免收入差距扩大，选 D 选项 preventing the income gap from widening。

25、【答案】B possible solutions to it

【解析】作者在文章第一、二段提出问题“中产阶级受自动化危害最大”之后，第三段的末尾句提出中产阶级需要帮助去适应自动化的发展，接下来第四段至第六段介绍解决方法，最后一段表明作者观点。所以应该选 B 选项 possible solutions to it(解决问题的相应方法)。

词汇难点：

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| annoying | 烦人的 | appeal to | 对（某人）有吸引力 | squeeze | 挤，挤出 |
| presidential | 总统竞选 | challenge | 挑战 | occupation | 职业 |
| possibility | 可能（性） | dismiss | 拒绝考虑，否定 | alarmist | 危言耸听的 |
| disproportionately | 不成比例地 | automate | 使自动化 | upheaval | 剧变 |
| Luddite | 反对技术进步者 | stimulate | 刺激 | displace | 取代，替代 |
| mechanized | 机械化的 | adjust | 调整 | loom | 织布机 |
| eventually | 最后，最终 | optimist | 乐观主义者 | likewise | 同样地；也 |
| automation | 自动化 | Industrial Revolution | 工业革命 | productivity | 生产力 |
| underline | 强调；使突出 | virtual | 虚拟的 | previous | 以前的 |
| dynamism | 动力，活力 | inequality | 不平等 | combine | 结合，联合 |

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------|--------|-----|---------|--------|
| drastic | 剧烈的 | nut | 傻子 | upend | 颠覆 |
| transition | 过渡，转变 | revive | 使复苏 | subsidy | 津贴，补助金 |

难句分析：

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

分析：本句为倒装句。该句的主干结构是 Among the annoying challenges...is one...。that 引导定语从句，修饰先行词 one。冒号后的内容，即 What 引导的名词性从句为 one 的同位语从句，其中 when 引导时间状语从句。

译文：在中产阶级面临的令人头疼的挑战中，有一个可能在下届总统竞选时不会提及：机器人要是上岗抢中产阶级的饭碗的话，会有什么后果？

2. The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well for Luddites whose jobs were displaced by mechanized looms, but it eventually raised living standards and created more jobs than it destroyed.

分析：该句为 but 链接的并列句。分句一的主干结构为 The Industrial Revolution didn't go so well...，其中 whose 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 Luddites。分句二的主干中，and 链接并列的谓宾 raised living standards 和 created more jobs。

译文：虽然工业革命对于反技术进步而言不利，他们的工作被机械织布机取代，但工业革命最终提高了生活水平，而且相比其淘汰的工作而言，创造了更多的工作。

Text 2

全文翻译：

美国年轻人擅长辨别网上信息的真伪

(26) 哈佛大学一项新调查发现，超过三分之二的美国年轻人反对特朗普总统使用社交媒体推特网。这暗示着千禧一代并不喜欢从总统的社交媒体平台上获知白宫新闻，而是喜欢通过其他渠道过滤的新闻。

(27) 大多数美国人都依赖社交媒体查看每日头条新闻。(26) 然而，随着人们越来越不信赖全部的媒体，人们可能正在开始提高自身的媒体素养能力。这种趋势是迫切需要的。据牛津大学统计，在 2016 年总统竞选期间，推特用户在网上传的有关密歇根州政府政治危机的信息有近四分之一是假消息。同时，针对新闻聚合网站 BuzzFeed News（嗡嗡网新闻网）进行的一项调查发现，44% 的脸谱网用户很少相信或从不相信新闻媒体巨头报道的消息。

在数码时代长大的年轻人确实变得更擅长辨别网络上信息的真伪。奈特基金会对 14 岁至 24 岁的年轻人做了一项焦点小组调查。(28) 该调查显示，这些年轻人会使用“分布式信任”来验证信息的真伪。他们会交叉核对信息来源，喜欢有不同的视角的新闻——尤其是那些对任何偏见都开诚布公的新闻角度。该调查总结道：“许多年轻人自己承担了很多责任去主动学习，积极寻求相反的观点。”

这样积极的研究还会产生另外一个影响。由威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校于 2014 年在澳大利亚、英国和美国进行的一项调查表明，年轻人对社交媒体的依赖造成了更多的政治参与。

用户通过社交媒体可以更亲密、更直接地参与到新闻事件中，同时也可以重新分享新闻，以此反映自己的价值观和兴趣。这使用户更加意识到自己在传播信息方面所起到的作用。(29) 巴拿研究小组的一项调查发现，美国人认为假新闻现象的最大原因是“读者错误”，以媒体报道的虚假故事或事实错误更多。大约三分之一的人认为虚假新闻的问题源于人们通过社交媒体“曲解或夸大了真实新闻”。换句话说，选择在社交媒体上分享新闻可能是问题的核心。巴拿研究所得总编辑罗克珊·斯通说：“这表明，在对抗这个问题上的确有个人责任。”

所以，当年轻人批评一个过度使用推特的总统时，他们显露出在思维能力以及选择何时在社交媒体分享的一种心智训练。

26、【答案】[D] social media as a reliable source of news

【解析】双段推理题。根据题目定位到第 1 段和第 2 段，双段推理优先考虑双段主旨。第一段中心句为最后一句话：Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other sources, not a president's social media platform。“千禧一代喜欢白宫直接发布的消息...而不是总统社交媒体发布的信息”，说明他们不太信任社交媒体。第 2 段中心为第二句转折之后，说明对于社交媒体的不信任上升。故双段中心都和他们对不信任社交媒体相关。结合以上信息，得出社交媒体信息不可靠，选择 D。

27、【答案】[A] sharpen

【解析】词汇释义题。根据题目定位到第 2 段第 2 句：Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills。句子的情感色彩判断，因为逗号前提到“人们对于所有媒体的不信任增加”，可以推知人们应该开始增强其媒体素养的技能，故选 A。

28、【答案】B verify news by referring to diverse sources.

【解析】范例证明题。根据题干定位至第三段第二句话。因为某项研究一般是论据证明前面的论点，故答案应该位于第一句话“Young people who are digital natives are indeed becoming more skillful at separating fact from fiction in

cyberspace.”说明答案应该“和年轻人更容易把网络中的事实和虚假信息区分开来”，故答案为 B“验证新闻的真伪”。为了精确可以在论据中去验证，论据中提到“verify stories”，“cross check sources”和“prefer news from different perspectives”，都是和多重角度验证信息真伪相关的。

29. 【答案】C readers’ misinterpretation

【解析】事实细节题。根据题干定位至第五段第三句 found 之后 a main reason 对应 the top reason，而原文剩余信息为“reader error”，所以应该和读者相关。Error 应该对应 misinterpretation，故答案为 C readers’ misinterpretation。若本句不清晰，下句进一步说明答案的内容，文中 misintepretation or exerggeration of actual news 进一步印证 C 为正确答案。

30. 【答案】A A Rise in Critical Skills for Sharing News Online

【解析】全文主旨题。本篇文章属于篇首转折，二段转折之后为全文主旨，yet 之后说道：“Yet as distrust has risen toward all media, people may be starting to beef up their media literacy skills”。“随着对于所有媒体不信任的上升，人们开始增强其媒体素养的技能”，故答案为 A。为了验证，可以看篇末，篇末重申主题，so 之后讲道“so when young people are critical of an over-tweeting president, they reaveal a mental discipline in thinking skills-and in their choices on when to share on social media.” 更进一步说明和人们批判性看待社交媒体上的新闻相关。

词汇难点：

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------|---------|------------|--------|
| disapprove of | 不赞成 | beef up | 加强 | Twitter | 推特 |
| Implication | 暗示 | Trend | 趋势 | Millennial | 千禧一代 |
| filter through | 逐渐传开 | fake | 假的 | headline | 头条新闻 |
| reliance | 依靠，依赖 | tweet | 在推特上发消息 | tactual | 与事实相关的 |
| conscious | 意识到的 | | | | |

难句分析：

1. The implication is that Millennials prefer news from the White House to be filtered through other source, Not a president’s social media platform.

分析：该句的主干结构是 The implication is...。That 引导表语从句，该表语从句的主干为 Millennials prefer news. to be filtered through other source 为后置定语修饰 news。

译文：这暗示着千禧一代并不喜欢从总统的社交媒体平台上获知白宫新闻，而是喜欢通过其他渠道过滤的新闻。

2. During the 2016 presidential campaign, nearly a quarter of web content shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan was fake news, according to the University of Oxford.

分析：该句的主干结构是...nearly a quarter of web content...was fake news...。其中 During the 2016 presidential campaign 为时间状语；shared by Twitter users in the politically critical state of Michigan 为过去分词结构作后置定语，修饰 web content；according to...为状语。

译文：据牛津大学统计，在 2016 年总统竞选期间，推特用户在网上分享的有关密歇根州政府政治危机的信息有近四分之一是假消息。

Text 3

全文翻译：

患者数据：我们需要一个更好的办法

任何对英国国民医疗服务体系与深度思考公司之间协议的危害的公正评估都必须首先承认双方本意是好的。深度思考公司是全球领先的人工智能公司之一。这一成果应用于医疗领域的潜力非常大，但也可能导致科技巨头进一步垄断。（31）正是在此背景下，信息专员伊丽莎白·德纳姆对英国国民医疗服务体系下的皇家自由医院信托基金发表了谴责意见。该基金根据一项几乎完全不考虑患者权利和他们对隐私的期望的模糊协议，于 2015 年向深度思考公司递交了 160 万名患者的档案。

深度思考公司几乎已经道歉了。（32）英国国民医疗服务体系信托基金已改正了不良行为。英国国民医疗服务体系与深度思考公司之间的其他协议——可能有很多——将会被仔细审查，以确保向患者征求了所有必要的许可，以及清理了所有不必要的数据。（从这一实例）可以吸取关于患者知情同意的教训。但在这一事例中，隐私并不是唯一的角，它甚至不是最重要的。德纳姆女士选择把错误集中归咎于英国国民医疗服务体系的信托基金，因为根据现行法律，该基金“控制了”数据，而深度思考公司只是“处理了”数据。但是这种区分却忽视了一点：（33）是处理和集合，而不是单纯的拥有，才赋予了这些数据价值。

重要的问题是，谁应该从我们现代生活产生的所有数据分析中受益。隐私法建立在从可以识别的信息的角度损害个人的概念上。这忽略了监视经济的运作方式。在这种经济中，某一个体的数据只有在与其他数不尽的数据进行比较时才能获得其价值。

在这种情况下，利用隐私法遏制科技巨头让人感觉稍微不适应。（34）这种做法并没有解决真正的担心。仅仅说深度思考公司研发的计算机程序将使患者受益并挽救生命是不够的。（34）重要的是，这些计算机程序属于私人垄断企业，这些企业利用公共资源研发这些计算机程序。如果软件承诺挽救生命的规模能像现在药物做到的那样，那么大数据可能被期望像大型制药公司那样行事。（35）我们仍处于这场革命的开始阶段，现在的小选择可能会在以后产生巨大的后果。（34）为了避免数字封建主义的未来，需要进行长期的斗争。德纳姆女士的报告是一个不错的开始。

31、【答案】[B] It failed to pay due attention to patients' rights.

【解析】细节题。根据题干中的 NHS, DeepMind 和 agreement 回文定位第一段第四句“It is against that background that the information commissioner, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients in 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy”。根据 a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy 这一部分的语义信息，说明 NHS 与 DeepMind 之间的协议没有充分考虑到病人的权利与隐私。这句话的言外之意就是协议未能充分关注病人的权利。故确定答案为选项 B，其中 failed to 是 took far too little account 的同义改写。

32、【答案】[C] necessary adjustments.

【解析】细节题。根据题干中的 NHS trust, 以及 Denham's verdict 回文定位第二段第二句“The NHS trust has mended its ways.” 根据第二句的语义信息，NHS trust 针对 Denham's verdict 已经调整了其 with DeepMind 的协议内容，故通过同义替换，可确定正确答案为 C。

33、【答案】[D] the value of data comes from the processing of it.

【解析】推理题。根据题干，此题定位在第二段最后一句 but 之后的转折句。“But this distinction misses the point that it is processing and aggregation, not the mere possession of bits, that gives data value”。这种区分忽视了一个点：是处理和收集赋予数据意义，而不是拥有数据。选项中的“processing”和原文中的“processing”原词复现。选项中的“the value of data”对应原文中的“data value”。因此，D 项为正确答案。

34、【答案】[D] the monopoly of big data by tech giants.

【解析】细节题。根据题干此题定位在文中最后一段的第四句。“What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources.”重要的是这些进步属于一个私人垄断企业，而私人垄断企业使用公共资源进行研发。而这正真正的担忧所在。因此，选项 D 为正确答案，the monopoly of big data by tech giants 对应原文中的 a private monopoly。

35、【答案】[B] cautious

【解析】态度题。本题考查作者对本文主题“将人工智能应用于医疗健康”的态度。根据顺序性原则定位在最后一段。该段倒数第三句话指出“我们目前依然处于这一改革的前期，并且任何小的选择都会对未来产生深远的影响”，其中“still”一词，以及“small”(小)和“gigantic”(巨大的)对比，都体现出了作者对待整个事件是小心谨慎的态度，因此[B] cautious 为正确答案。

词汇难点：

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|------|----------------|-------|
| assessment | 评定，评估 | privacy | 隐私 | damning | 证据确凿的 |
| commissioner | 委员，专员 | acknowledge | 承认 | vague | 含糊的 |
| verdict | 裁决 | potential | 潜力 | mend one's way | 改过自新 |
| ensure | 确保 | consent | 同意 | possession | 拥有 |
| angle | 角度；立场 | aggregation | 聚集 | analysis | 分析 |
| identifiable | 可识别的 | feudalism | 封建主义 | monopoly | 垄断 |
| curb | 仰制，约束 | generate | 产生 | revolution | 革命 |
| algorithm | 演算法 | surveillance | 监视 | consequence | 后果 |
| gigantic | 巨大的 | maladapted | 不适合的 | | |

难句分析：

1. It is against that background that the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has issued her damning verdict against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS, which handed over to DeepMind the records of 1.6 million patients In 2015 on the basis of a vague agreement which took far too little account of the patients' rights and their expectations of privacy.

分析：本句是个 It is...that 结构的强调句，强调状语 against that background。the information commissioner 与 Elizabeth Denham 互为同位语，against the Royal Free hospital trust under the NHS 是介词短语作后置定语，修饰 verdict。which handed over to DeepMind...a vague agreement 是 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，修饰 the Royal Free hospital

trust, 其中 in 2015 是时间状语, on the basis of a vague agreement 是介词短语作状语。第二个 which 引导定语从句, 修饰 agreement, 由 and 链接的并列成分 the patients' rights 和 their expectations of privacy 作 of 的宾语。

译文: 正是在此背景下, 信息专员伊丽莎白·德纳姆对英国国民医疗服务体系下的皇家自由医院信托基金发表了谴责意见。该基金根据一项几乎完全不考虑患者权利和他们对隐私的期望的模糊协议, 于 2015 年向深度思考公司递交了 160 万名患者的档案。

2. What matters is that they will belong to a private monopoly which developed them using public resources.

分析: 本句主干是 What matters is..., 是主系表结构, 包含一个 What 引导的主语从句。that 引导的是表语从句, 在该从句中, 主语是 they, 谓语是 will belong to, 宾语是 a private monopoly。Which 引导一个非限制性定语从句, using... 为现在分词短语作方式状语。

译文: 重要的是, 这些计算程序属于私人垄断企业, 这些企业利用公共资源研发这些计算程序。

Text 4

全文翻译:

美国邮政服务公司的问题需要根治

美国邮政服务公司 (USPS) 持续亏损。它在报告里称, 该公司在 2016 财年净亏损 56 亿美元, 连续第 10 年支出超过收入。同时, 它有超过 1, 200 亿美元没有资金支持的负债, 主要是由员工健康支出和退休人员支出所导致。有许多邮局已经破产。(36) 从根本上说, 美国邮政服务公司正处于历史性的夹缝时期, 一方面, 技术变革已经彻底降低了对邮局基本产品以及一类邮件的需求, 而另一方面, 管理结构缺乏灵活性, 不能根据新的实际情况调整运营。

(37) 并且, 从邮政公会到贺卡制作商等利益集团都为了自身利益对美国邮政服务公司的最终监督者——国会——施加压力, 坚持认为不论美国邮政服务公司其他方面情况如何, 他们目前所依靠的方面必须受到保护。这就是为什么近年来改革立法的屡次尝试都失败了, 美国邮政服务公司只能通过推迟关键的现代化进程来还账。

现在, 有消息说, 所有相关方面——民主党人、共和党人、美国邮政服务公司、工会以及邮政系统的最大客户们——终于就改进邮政系统的计划达成了一致。众议院正在推进立法, 一旦成功, 预计将为美国邮政服务公司在五年内节省 286 亿美元, 这笔钱可以用于维持生存所采取的举措, 如购买新车。大部分费用来自两个方面: 每封信的邮费将永久性上涨 1 美分; 邮政公司退休人员将被转入医疗保险计划。(38) 第二项举措将大大去除每年预先融资的退休医疗保健所带来的经济负担, 从而解决长期以来来自美国邮政服务公司与邮政工会的怨言。

即使它能够得到众议院的批准, 该法案仍要经过参议院的审核——到时, 有人必然会指出, 这相当于让美国邮政服务公司勉强维持下去的绝对最低限度的必要措施, 而不是全面彻底的改革。考虑到人员费用占该机构费用的 80%, 美国邮政服务公司内部的劳资集体谈判没有任何改变, 这是一个极大的漏洞。也没有涉及任何停止周六送件服务的讨论。这种常识性的变革得到大众的广泛支持, 并且能为美国邮政服务公司每年节省 20 亿美元。但是, 邮政特殊利益集团似乎已经否决了这一提议, 至少在众议院中已经否决。各方对该法案逐渐达成一致是一个信号: 立法者们对美国邮政服务公司在政治上令人难堪的短时间崩溃感到不安。然而, 这并不意味着他们愿意认真的考虑让邮政系统向 21 世纪转型。

36、【答案】[B] its rigid management

【解析】根据题干判断本题考查因果细节。第一段的前三句都是有关 USPS 的具体数字, 属于细节信息。第四句出现 many reasons 很多原因。紧接着下面就有 fundamentally 根本原因是, 所以定位在第一段的最后一句。然后分析这个长难句, USPS 处在 squeeze between 1 and 2 中, 1 是 technological change, 2 是 structure。2 的 structure 后定语从句: denies management flexibility 对应选项 B: rigid management。

【干扰项分析】: 选项 A, budget 文中未有涉及。选项 C, 虽然有提到 technological, 原文 technological change 后的定语从句说的是: 技术改革降低需求, 并没有提到 cost 成本问题。选项 D, the withdrawal of bank support 银行支持撤销了, 原文并没有提及银行支持, 直接排除。

37、【答案】[A] the interference from interest groups

【解析】根据题干 due to, 判断本题考查因果细节。根据题干关键词: USPS fails to modernize 定位到原文第二段最后一句, 在这句前 leaving, 留下, 导致这个结果, 往前找原因, 前一句提到 reform legislation, 而且这句前还有 this is why, 只要找到代词 this 指代就可以判断选项。代词往前推, 根据这句主干 interest groups exerts pressure on Congress 选择选项 A, interference 对应 exert pressure on。

【干扰项分析】选项 B, the inadequate funding from Congress, 原文虽然有提到 Congress 国会, the aspect of status quo get protected, 国会保护 USPS, 并没有提及 inadequate funding 基金不足。选项 C, the shrinking demand for postal service 邮政需求缩减, 文中没有提及。选项 D, the incompetence of postal unions 邮政工会的不作为。文章有提到工会, 但是只提他们是属于 Interest groups, 并没有提到无作为。

38、【答案】[A] removing its burden of retiree health care

【解析】因果细节题。根据 38 题题干 The long-standing complaint by the回文定位到第 3 段，最后一句：“The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care, thus....”.再根据题干中“can be addressed by”即：通过哪种方式解决，此处为解题要点，通过哪种方式来解决，前后明显为结果与途径的关系，即可理解为因果关系。文章此句后半句正是题干，thus 前半句为答案 The latter step would largely offset the financial burden of annually pre-funding retiree health care。与 A. B. C. D 四个选项匹配后，正确答案为 A removing its burden of retiree health care。

39、【答案】[C] discontent

【解析】根据题干可以判断本题为观点态度题。回文定位到最后一段。题干“the author seems to view legislators with”，具体定位到最后一段倒数第 2 句：“The emerging.....is a sign that legislators are getting frightened.....”再根据题干，问作者最终态度，本段最后一句，转折句是作者最终的态度：“It is not, however, a sign that they’re getting serious about....”，即作者认为他们并没有认真对待。所以此处作者态度为否定。匹配 A B C D 四个选项 只有 C discontent(不满)为负向信息，所以为正确答案。

40、【答案】[D] The Postal Service Needs more than a Band-Aid

【解析】根据题干特征词“best title”，这是一道主旨题。根据前四道题问的主题，第一道题和第二道题是 USPS 出现了问题，并分析原因，第三道题给出解决方法，第四道题提到作者对于这个方法的态度，即提出问题—分析问题—解决问题，并在最后给出作者对这个解决方案的评价。根据这个文章框架，首先 A 选项“USPS 开始错过了它的好时光”，这只是提出问题，相对片面；B 选项“USPS：不要动我的奶酪”，这是拒绝解决问题的态度，不符合文章的写作思路；C 选项“USPS：慢性病需要快方法”，这个 chronic 和 quick 都没有在文中提到；D 选项“USPS 需要的不仅仅是权宜之计”，这说的其实作者对于解决方案的评价，在文章最后一段。这段最后结尾有 But，有 however，“it[指代前文讲的方法] is not a sign.....”，对此作者表示否定态度。所以 D 选项为正确答案。

词汇难点：

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| bleed red ink | 出现赤字，出现亏损 | exceed | 超过 | overseer | 监管者 |
| fiscal | 财政的 | retirement | 退休 | legislation | 法律；立法 |
| unfunded liability | 无资金准备的负债 | squeeze | 挤压 | exert | 施加(影响、压力) |
| bankruptcy | 破产(状态) | adjust | 改变……以适应 | status quo | 现状 |
| net loss | 净亏损 | interest group | 利益集团 | defer | 延缓，推迟 |
| estimated | 预估的，估算的 | offset | 抵消 | retiree | 退休人员 |
| permanent | 永久的，固定的 | survival | 生存，存活 | burden | 重担；负荷 |

难句分析：

1. Fundamentally, the USPS is in a historic squeeze between technological change that has permanently decreased demand for its bread-and-butter product, first-class mail, and a regulatory structure that denies management the flexibility to adjust its operations to the new reality

分析：该句的主干结构是...the USPS is in a historic squeeze...。句首副词 Fundamentally 作状语。句子主干之后，between 引导的介词短语作后置定语，修饰名词 squeeze。介词短语中，between 的宾语是两个由形容词修饰的名词，一个是 technological change，一个是 regulatory structure。这两个宾语之后，各跟有一个 that 引导的定语从句，分别对其进行修饰。

译文：从根本上说，美国邮政服务公司正处于历史性的夹缝时期，一方面，技术变革已经彻底降低了对邮局基本产品以及一类邮件的需求，而另一方面，管理结构缺乏灵活性，不能根据新的实际情况调整运营。

2. And interest groups ranging from postal unions to greeting-card makers exert self-interested pressure on the USPS’s ultimate overseer—Congress—insisting that whatever else happens to the Postal Service, aspects of the status quo they depend on get protected.

分析：该句的主干结构是 And interest groups...exert self-interested pressure on the USPS’s ultimate overseer 与 Congress 是同位语，所表明的是同一主体。insist 的现在分词形式 insisting 作状语，其后跟了一个 that 引导的宾语从句，说明这些利益集团坚持的内容。在该从句中又有一个由 whatever 引导的状语从句。此外，they depend on 是省略了 that 的定语从句，对名词 aspects 进行修饰。

译文：并且，从邮政公会到贺卡制作商等利益集团都为了自身利益对美国邮政服务公司的最终监督者——国会——施加压力，坚持认为不论美国邮政服务公司其他方面情况如何，他们目前所依靠的方面必须受到保护。

Part B

全文翻译：

美国艾森豪威尔行政办公大楼

[E] 艾森豪威尔行政办公大楼在美国国家历史和建筑遗产方面都有着独特的地位。该大楼由财政部监督建筑师阿尔弗雷德·B.马利特设计，建造于1871年至1888年，为美国国务院、军事部和海军部门不断增长的工作人员提供办公场所，被认为是美国国内法国第二帝国建筑风格最好的例子之一。

[C] 从一开始就众所周知的是，在十九世纪最后二十五年和二十世纪最初二十五年——美国作为一个国际大国崛起的时期，美国国务院、军事部和海军大楼为制定和执行国家外交政策最密切相关的三个行政部门提供办公场所。这座大楼里有许多国家最为重要的外交官和政治家，同时还经历过许多历史事件。

[G] 艾森豪威尔行政办公大楼的历史在其建立地基很久之前就已经开始了。首批行政办公室建造于1799年至1820年。一系列火灾（包括1814年英国人纵的火）和过于拥挤的条件最终导致了现在的国家财政部大楼的建立。1866年，国家财政部北翼大楼的建成使得美国国务院大楼的拆除变得必要。

[A] 1869年12月，国会委派了一个委员会为新的国务院大楼进行选址、筹划和成本预算。委员会同时也要为军事和海军部门的合理安置进行考虑。有些人预想到一个和财政部大楼相类式的希腊复兴式建筑会建在白宫的另一边。令他们惊恐的是，最终选择了阿尔弗雷德·马利特精心设计的法国第二帝国风格建筑。1871年6月，这个容纳国家三个部门的建筑开始动工。

[F] 建筑工程持续了17年，大楼日益成形，当艾森豪威尔行政办公大楼最终竣工的时候，它成为华盛顿最大的办公大楼，拥有将近2英里由黑白瓦片铺成的长廊。几乎所有的内部细节都是由铸铁或石膏建成，木材的使用被降到最低，以确保消防安全。八个纪念碑式的花岗岩弯曲楼梯有4,000多个独立铸造的青铜栏杆，上面覆盖四个天窗式穹顶和两个彩色玻璃的圆形建筑。

[B] 竣工于1875年，美国国务院的南楼首先被启用。它拥有高雅的四层图书馆（竣工于1876年）外交接待室和秘书办公室，装饰有雕刻木材、东方地毯以及用模板印刷的墙壁图案。1879年海军部迁入东楼，秘书办公室装饰有精美的墙壁、镂花涂装的天花板和内饰图案的地板。

[D] 许多最有名望的国家元首们参加了艾森豪威尔行政办公大楼花岗岩墙壁内发生的历史性事件。西奥多·富兰克林·D.罗斯福、威廉·霍华德·塔夫脱、德怀特·D.艾森豪威尔、林登·B.约翰逊、杰拉尔德·福特和乔治·W. 布什在成为总统之前在这栋大楼里均有办公室。16位海军部部长、21位军事部部长和24位国务卿曾在这里办公。温斯顿·丘吉尔曾经走过这里的长廊，珍珠港爆炸事件后日本特使们和国务卿科德尔·赫尔曾在这里约见。

41、【答案】[E] The Eisenhower Executive Office Building(EEOB) commands a...

【解析】E段首先介绍EEOB的全称，对全文进行概述提出话题，可选为41题答案。同时，从给定选项C第一句提到the State, War, and Navy Building..., the在此特指，可以作为另一个线索，在E选项中最后一句，复现了the State, War, and Navy Building...。故41题答案选E。

42、【答案】[G] The history of the EEOB began long before its...

【解析】C选项最后一句谈到了many historic events(建筑内呈现了历史事件)，而G选项第一句提到了the history of the EEOB...(EEOB的历史...)，意思一致，承上启下，故42题答案选G。

43、【答案】[A] In December of 1869, Congress appointed...

【解析】确定G后，根据G选项最后一句，...the demolition of the State Department Building(谈到拆除the State Department Building)，而A选项中谈到了select a site and prepare plans and cost estimates for a new State Department, 建立一个新的State Department Building，前后意思顺接，故43题答案选A。

44、【答案】[B] Completed in 1875, the State Department's south wing...

【解析】根据给定的F段，首句是段落大意，该句提到了...as the building slowly rose wing by wing(该建筑逐翼展开)。而B选项第一句谈到了...south wing was the first to be occupied(首先坐落在南翼)，然后在B选项最后一句又谈到...moved into the east wing(之后又移至东翼)。先在F段总起，再在B段中分说，前后对应，故44题答案选B。

45、【答案】[D] Many of the most celebrated national figures...

【解析】B段结尾处谈到了where elaborate wall...decorated the office of the Secretary(这些精美的墙...装饰了秘书处的办公室)，而D段第一句提到了...that have taken place within the EEOB's granite walls(历史事件在这些EEOB的墙上呈现)，the wall原词复现，两句话意思一致，故45题答案选D。

词汇难点：

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| appoint | 委派，指定 | commission | 委员会 | stencil | 用模板印制 |
| estimate | 估计 | treasury | 财政部；国库 | story | [美]楼层 |
| revival | 苏醒；复兴 | elaborate | 复杂的，精美的 | oriental | 东方的 |
| erect | 建造；使直立 | occupy | 占用，占领 | intimately | 密切地 |
| house | 容纳 | carve | 雕刻，刻 | formulate | 规划（制度等） |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|------------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| emerge as | 跻身，跃居为 | diplomat | 外交官，外交家 | celebrated | 著名的 |
| participate in | 参与 | granite | 花岗岩 | emissary | 密使，间谍 |
| figure | 名人 | take place | 发生 | corridor | 走廊 |
| command | 拥有 | heritage | 遗产，传统 | architect | 建筑师 |
| unique | 独特的 | supervise | 监督，管理 | architecture | 建筑式样，建筑风格 |
| tile | 贴瓷砖于 | curve | 弯曲，成曲线 | dome | 圆屋顶，穹顶 |
| cast iron | 铸铁 | bronze | 青铜 | stain | 使染色 |
| plaster | 灰浆，灰泥 | cap | 覆盖，笼罩 | interior | 内部的 |

难句分析：

1. Designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Alfred B. Mullett, it was built from 1871 to 1888 to house the growing staffs of the State, War, and Navy Departments, and is considered one of the best examples of French Second Empire architecture in the country.

分析：该句含有 and 链接的两个并列谓语。主干部分为 it was built..., and is considered one of the best examples。其中，Designed by...为过去分词短语作状语，to house...为不定式结构作状语，句尾的介词短语 of...作后置定语，修饰 examples。

译文：该大楼由财政部监督建筑师阿尔弗雷德·B.马利特设计，建造于 1871 年至 1888 年，为美国国务院、军事部和海军部门不断增长的工作人员提供办公场所，被认为是美国国内法国第二帝国建筑风格最好的例子之一。

2. The State, War, and Navy Building, as it was originally known, housed the three Executive Branch Departments most intimately associated with formulating and conducting the nation's foreign policy in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century—the period when the United States emerged as an international power.

分析：本句为主从复合句。句子主干部分为 The State, War, and Navy Building...housed the three Executive Branch Departments...。其中，as it was originally known 为插入语，most intimately associated with...为过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰 the three Executive Branch Departments。破折号后的 the period when...为同位语，对 the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century 进行解释说明，其中，when 引导的定语从句修饰 the period。

译文：从一开始就众所周知的是，在十九世纪最后二十五年和二十世纪最初二十五年——美国作为一个国际大国崛起的时期，美国国务院、军事部和海军大楼为制定和执行国家外交政策最密切相关的三个行政部门提供办公场所。

Part C

全文翻译：

莎士比亚时期英国戏剧的发展

莎士比亚的一生和戏剧界的一段有非凡举措及成就的时期不期而遇。（46）在他出生之前，欧洲正经历着宗教戏剧的衰退，以及在古典悲剧和喜剧的刺激之下新形式的诞生。这些新形式最初主要由学者创作，被一些业余爱好者演绎。但是在英国，和西欧其他任何地方一样，一群职业演员的成长正迫使戏剧变得盛行，不管是新戏剧还是老戏剧，古典戏剧还是中世纪戏剧，文艺剧还是滑稽剧。宫廷、学校、业余爱好者的组织以及四处奔波的演员在满足戏剧娱乐的广泛需求方面都成了竞争对手；而且，（47）但凡是读过文法学校的孩子都不会忽视戏剧是一种文学形式，它曾经给希腊和罗马带来荣耀，并且还可能给英国带来荣耀。

莎士比亚 12 岁的时候，第一家公众剧院在伦敦建成。曾经有段时间，文学毫不眷顾这样的公共舞台。致力于文学造诣的戏剧或为学校，或为宫廷，或为圣保罗大教堂和皇家小教堂的唱诗班男孩儿创作，但这些男孩儿不仅为宫廷演出，也为公众演出。（48）但是专业的剧团在它们固定的剧院中兴盛起来，怀揣文学抱负的大学生们迅速的投奔这些剧院，将其视为谋生的手段。莎士比亚 25 岁的时候，黎里、皮尔和格林已经创作了迅速盛行起来并具有文学性的戏剧；基德也写出了一部让剧院人满为患的悲剧作品；而马洛让诗歌和天赋在公众舞台上获得了成功——这在欧里庇得斯死后从未发生过。（49）本土的文学戏剧被创作出来，它与公众剧院形成联盟，至少一些好的传统已经开始了。

学习文学历史的学生对接下来 25 年的伊利莎白时代戏剧的发展有不寻常的兴趣，因为在这一短暂时期，我们可以追踪到很多戏剧和伟大事业的开始、成长、兴盛和衰退。现如今，我们感叹戏剧的小小创作数量，也感叹同时为有 20 万居民的伦敦创作的剧作价格数量。（50）为了意识到戏剧艺术有多么伟大，我们必须进一步记住，大量的戏剧已经不复存在，而且也没有任何一个著名作家的全部作品都能够幸存下来。

(46) By the date of his birth Europe was witnessing the passing of the religious drama, and the creation of new forms under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy.

【题目考点】代词还原;并列结构

【句子结构】and 并列两个句子，主干分别为：...Europe was witnessing the passing ... and the creation of ...;of the religious drama 为定语修饰 the passing;under the incentive of classical tragedy and comedy 为状语

【重点词汇】witness 见证 religious 宗教的 drama 戏剧 incentive 刺激

【参考译文】莎士比亚出生之时，欧洲宗教戏剧正在消逝，在古典悲剧和戏剧的推动下，很多新的戏剧形式应运而生。

(47) no boy who went to a grammar school could be ignorant that the drama was a form of literature which gave glory to Greece and Rome and might yet bring honor to England.

【题目考点】定语从句;宾语从句;并列结构

【句子结构】主句主干：no boy... could be ignorant that... who 引导的定语从句修饰 boy， that 引导为形容词 ignorant 的宾语从句，which 引导的定语从句修饰 a form of literature， gave...and might bring honor...为先行词 a form of literature 的并列谓语结构。

【重点词汇】grammar school 文法学校 ignorant 忽视 literature 文学 glory 荣耀

【参考译文】任何文法学校的学生都知道戏剧是一种文学形式，它曾给希腊和罗马带来荣耀，也许同样会给英格兰带来殊荣。

(48) But the professional companies prospered in their permanent theaters, and university men with literary ambitions were quick to turn to these theaters as offering a means of livelihood.

【题目考点】并列句

【句子结构】并列句主干分别为：...companies prospered ... and university men ...were quick to...

【重点词汇】professional 专业的 prosper 繁荣 permanent theater 永久性剧院

【参考译文】但是专业公司的永久性剧院却兴旺起来，于是高校一些有着文学抱负的人迅速抓住机遇，将其作为一个谋生手段。

(49) A native literary drama had been created, its alliance with the public playhouses established, and at least some of its great traditions had been begun.

【题目考点】伴随状语，并列结构，被动语态

【句子结构】本句是一个由 and 连接的并列句。and 前的句子主干为一个被动语态的简单句：a ... drama had been created, with 引导一个伴随状语;and 后的句子也为一个被动语态的简单句：some of its great traditions had been begun.

【重点词汇】alliance 作为名词意为“联盟，联合;联姻”，常与介词 with 进行搭配使用。establish 作为动词意为“建立，创办”，也可引申为“诞生”。at least 为固定搭配，表示“至少”。tradition 作为名词表示“传统，惯例”。

【参考译文】一种本土文学戏剧形式诞生了，它与公共剧院结成联盟，至少它的一些优良传统开始登上历史舞台了。

(50) To realize how great was the dramatic activity, we must remember further that hosts of plays have been lost, and that probably there is no author of note whose entire work has survived.

【题目考点】非谓语，宾语从句，定语从句

【句子结构】本句结构较为复杂，主句部分为“we must remember...”，主句之前的非谓语 to realize 作为目的状语，后接了一个 how 引导的宾语从句。主句中，两个 that 分别引导了两个 remember 的宾语从句，其中第二个宾语从句中，有一个 whose 引导的定语从句，修饰 author of note。

【重点词汇】realize 作为动词表示“实现，了解，认识到”。dramatic 为 drama 的形容词形式，意思为“戏剧的，引人注目的，激动人心的”。survive 作为动词表示“幸存，活下来;比...活得长”。hosts of 表示“大量的”。

【参考译文】为了了解戏剧性活动有多么伟大，我们必须牢记大量的戏剧已经被遗忘了，并且有可能没有一位知名作家的所有作品都保留了下来。

词汇难点：

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------|----------|--------|---------------|--------|
| coincident | 同时发生的 | scholar | 学者 | widespread | 分布广的 |
| witness | 目击，见证 | amateur | 业余爱好者 | entertainment | 娱乐 |
| incentive | 刺激，鼓励 | threaten | 威胁 | literature | 文学（作品） |
| tragedy | 悲剧 | literary | 文学（上）的 | extraordinary | 非凡的 |
| religious | 宗教的 | comedy | 喜剧 | professional | 专业的 |
| classical | 古典的 | perform | 表演 | medieval | 中世纪的 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| farcical | 闹剧的, 荒唐的 | dramatic | 戏剧的 | glory | 光荣, 荣耀 |
| playhouse | 剧场; 戏院 | choir | 唱诗班; 合唱团 | prosper | 兴旺, 繁荣 |
| ambition | 抱负, 野心 | poetry | 诗歌 | alliance | 联盟 |
| tradition | 传统 | exceptional | 例外的, 异常的 | decay | 腐烂; 衰败状态 |
| amaze | 使大为惊奇 | inhabitant | 居民, 住户 | survive | 幸存 |
| of note | 显要的, 有名的 | dramatist | 剧作家, 编剧 | career | 职业 |

Section IV Writing

51. 审题谋篇

本次小作文要求写一封邀请函。内容是给学校里的所有国际专家写邮件, 邀请他们参加毕业典礼。按照题目要求, 首先要提出邀请, 然后叙述具体细节。词数要求为 100 个单词左右。具体内容可以这样设计: 首先发出邀请; 然后告知国际专家毕业典礼的具体时间、地点及其他相关信息; 最后表示期待对方接受邀请。

本题给出的信息是: 写信的对象 (all international experts on campus), 写信的目的 (inviting them to attend the graduation ceremony), 以及写信人 (Li Ming)。

这是一封邀请函。由于邀请对象是国际专家, 所以语言应该正式、礼貌。称呼常以 Dear 开头, 并以逗号结尾。署名可以用 Yours sincerely 或 Yours truly 加姓名 (Li Ming)。

【参考范文】

Dear professors,

I, on behalf of the Students' Union, am writing this letter to invite all of you to attend the graduation ceremony.

The ceremony will be held in the Sports Hall of our university on this Friday morning, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. The details about the ceremony are as follows. First and foremost, the president will make a speech for the graduates, blessing them to have a bright future. In addition, several experts will be invited to issuing certificates to all the graduates.

It would be a great honor for us to have the accompany of all of you in the graduation ceremony. Therefore, we all hope that you can spare your time to attend it and we are looking forward to your reply to tell us whether you can attend it or not on that day.

Your sincerely,
Li Ming

52. 审题谋篇

本题为提纲图画式作文, 因此, 图画、文字和提供的提纲都是不可忽视的审题要素。从文体上来看, 本题要求写一篇议论文。

这幅图片描述的是大学生在网上选课时面临如何选择的问题。图片上的学生面临着两种选择: 或选择给分高、易通过、作业少的选修课, 或选择知识新、重创新、有难度的选修课。这让他左右为难, 如今很多大学生都倾向于选择容易的课程而缺少对未来的考虑。然而, 为了自身长远的发展, 当代的大学生应该选择具有挑战性的课程。挑战可以让我们拥有丰富的大学生活, 有创新性的课程可以开拓我们的视野, 增强我们在这个高速发展的社会中的竞争力。而且我们有责任用创新性的知识武装自己, 为建设更美好的国家贡献力量。

按照题目给出的提纲, 第一段需要对图画内容进行简要的描述、提出本文的主题, 即“学生们在选课时左右为难”; 第二段阐述选择知识新、重创新、有难度的选修课的重要意义; 第三段给出个人的评价, 对全文进行总结。

【参考范文】

Exhibited in the cartoon is a sarcastic scene that sitting before a computer, a college student is choosing his optional class, wondering and pondering whether he should choose an easier course or a tougher but creative course. Simple as the picture is, the symbolic meaning it conveys is profound and thought-provoking.

It is beyond doubt that the painter aims to tell us that everyone, especially college students, should have the spirit of creation and innovation. To put it another way, innovation is an essential and indispensable role for anyone who wants to succeed. This can be directly attributed to the fact that one may be caught in dilemma, at least once in life. Such a dilemma may coincidentally be most difficult period in his life. Then there are two choices before him: making a creative choice or an easier one. If he chooses the former and tries to break through the barrier, difficult as it will be, success will be the result one day. However, although it seems to be much easier for him at the moment, the latter choice may kill off his dream and ambition, and such choice then will be a pity all his life.

As college student, definitely, we are facing or will face many difficulties. At such moment, we should bear in mind that creation is a necessary and indispensable quality in our life, a positive attitude to life and an approach to success. Keep the spirit of innovation, and we will win a better life.