

2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语（一）试题

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember ___ 1 ___ we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain ___ 2 ___, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." ___ 3 ___ seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a(an) ___ 4 ___ impact on our professional, social, and personal ___ 5 ___.

Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It ___ 6 ___ out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental ___ 7 ___ can significantly improve our basic cognitive ___ 8 ___. Thinking is essentially a ___ 9 ___ of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to ___ 10 ___ in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. ___ 11 ___, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate ___ 12 ___ mental effort.

Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step ___ 13 ___ and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental ___ 14 ___.

The Web-based program ___ 15 ___ you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps ___ 16 ___ of your progress and provides detailed feedback ___ 17 ___ your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it ___ 18 ___ modifies and enhances the games you play to ___ 19 ___ on the strengths you are developing--much like a(n) ___ 20 ___ exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

1.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| [A] why | [B] when | [C] that | [D] where |
| 2.[A] improves | [B] fades | [C] collapses | [D] recovers |
| 3.[A] While | [B] Unless | [C] Once | [D] If |
| 4.[A] uneven | [B] limited | [C] damaging | [D] obscure |
| 5.[A] relationship | [B] environment | [C] wellbeing | [D] outlook |
| 6.[A] turns | [B] finds | [C] points | [D] figures |
| 7.[A] responses | [B] roundabouts | [C] workouts | [D] associations |
| 8.[A] genre | [B] criterion | [C] circumstances | [D] functions |
| 9.[A] channel | [B] process | [C] sequence | [D] condition |
| 10.[A] excel | [B] feature | [C] persist | [D] believe |
| 11.[A] However | [B] Moreover | [C] Otherwise | [D] Therefore |
| 12.[A] instead of | [B] regardless of | [C] apart from | [D] according to |
| 13.[A] back | [B] further | [C] aside | [D] around |
| 14.[A] framework | [B] stability | [C] sharpness | [D] flexibility |

- 15.[A] hurries [B] reminds [C] forces [D] allows
 16.[A] order [B] track [C] hold [D] pace
 17.[A] to [B] on [C] for [D] with
 18.[A] constantly [B] habitually [C] irregularly [D] unusually
 19.[A] carry [B] put [C] build [D] take
 20.[A] risky [B] familiar [C] idle [D] effective

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency,” George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the job centre with a CV register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit-and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker’s allowance. “Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on,” he claimed. “We’re doing these things because we know they help people say off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster” Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidizes laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness”-protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

Losing a job is hurting: you don’t skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency- permanent dependency if you can get it-supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever- tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase ‘jobseeker’s allowance’-invented in 1996- is about redefining the unemployed as a “jobseeker” who had no mandatory right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited “allowance,” conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

21. George Osborne’s scheme was intended to _____.

[A] motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily

- [B] provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits
- [C] encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking
- [D] guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits

22. The phrase “to sign on” (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means _____.

- [A] to register for an allowance from the government
- [B] to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance
- [C] to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre
- [D] to attend a governmental job-training program

23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

- [A] A desire to secure a better life for all.
- [B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed.
- [C] An urge to be generous to the claimants.
- [D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.

24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel _____.

- [A] insulted
- [B] uneasy
- [C] enraged
- [D] guilty

25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?

- [A] Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.
- [B] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.
- [C] The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.
- [D] Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.

Text 2

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession---with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that they have to work fearsomely hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only

two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

26. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to _____.

- [A] the growing demand from clients
- [B] the increasing pressure of inflation
- [C] the prospect of working in big firms
- [D] the attraction of financial rewards

27. Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states?

- [A] Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies.
- [B] Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major.
- [C] Admissions approval from the bar association.
- [D] Receiving training by professional associations.

28. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from _____.

- [A] non-professionals' sharp criticism
- [B] lawyers' and clients' strong resistance
- [C] the rigid bodies governing the profession
- [D] the stern exam for would-be lawyers

29. The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it _____.

- [A] prevents lawyers from gaining due profits
- [B] keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares
- [C] aggravates the ethical situation in the trade
- [D] bans outsiders' involvement in the profession

30. In this text, the author mainly discusses _____.

- [A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes
- [B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America
- [C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it
- [D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education

Text 3

The US\$3-million Fundamental physics prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said

when he accepted this year's award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in *Nature* discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

What's not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels. The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

As *Nature* has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes—both new and old—are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism—that is the culture of research, after all—but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

31. The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as _____.

- [A] a symbol of the entrepreneurs' wealth
- [B] a possible replacement of the Nobel Prizes
- [C] a handsome reward for researchers
- [D] an example of bankers' investments

32. The critics think that the new awards will most benefit _____.

- [A] the profit-oriented scientists
- [B] the founders of the awards
- [C] the achievement-based system
- [D] peer-review-led research

33. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves _____.

- [A] the joint effort of modern researchers
- [B] controversies over the recipients' status
- [C] the demonstration of research findings
- [D] legitimate concerns over the new prizes

34. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobels?

- [A] History has never cast doubt on them.
- [B] They are the most representative honor.
- [C] Their legitimacy has long been in dispute.
- [D] Their endurance has done justice to them.

35. The author believes that the new awards are _____.

- [A] harmful to the culture of research
- [B] acceptable despite the criticism
- [C] subject to undesirable changes
- [D] unworthy of public attention

Text 4

“The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others" to "maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education." In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission's 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

Unfortunately, despite 2½ years in the making, "The Heart of the Matter" never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities. The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing "progressive," or left-liberal propaganda.

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets or self-reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report?

- [A] Critical

- [B] Appreciative
- [C] Contemptuous
- [D] Tolerant

37. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to ____.

- [A] safeguard individuals' rights to education
- [B] define the government's role in education
- [C] retain people's interest in liberal education
- [D] keep a leading position in liberal education

38. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests ____.

- [A] an exclusive study of American history
- [B] a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects
- [C] the application of emerging technologies
- [D] funding for the study of foreign languages

39. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are ____.

- [A] supportive of free markets
- [B] biased against classical liberal ideas
- [C] cautious about intellectual investigation
- [D] conservative about public policy

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

- [A] Illiberal Education and "The Heart of the Matter"
- [B] The AAAS's Contribution to Liberal Education
- [C] Ways to Grasp "The Heart of the Matter"
- [D] Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs A and E have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable—for example, the Parthenon in Athens, Greece; the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England. But these sites are exceptions to the norm. Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident. Olduvai Gorge, fell into its deep valley in 1911. Thousands of Aztec artifacts came to light during the digging of the Mexico City subway in the 1970s.

[B] In another case, American archaeologists Rene million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacan in the valley of Mexico near what is now Mexico City. at its peak around AD 600, this city was one of the largest human settlements in the word. The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.

[C] How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the

surface of the ground? Typically, they survey and sample (make test excavations on) large areas of terrain to determine where excavation will yield useful information. Surveys and test samples have also become important for understanding the larger landscapes that contain archaeological sites.

[D] Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copán, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural village and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot. The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city changed dramatically between AD500 and 850, when Copán collapsed.

[E] To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of high-technology tools and techniques. Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging. Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.

[F] Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. Such searches can take years. British archaeologist Howard Carter knew that the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamen existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the King for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Eyan combed antique dealers' stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for thing engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC. Evas's interpretations of those engravings eventually led them to find the Minoan palace at Knossos on the island of Crete, in 1900.

[G] Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. Most ground surveys involve a lot of walking, looking for surface clues such as small fragments of pottery. They often include a certain amounts of digging to test for buried materials at selected points across a landscape. Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detector. Archaeologists commonly use computers to map sites and the landscapes around sites. Two and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations, illustrating how sites look, and presenting the results of archaeological research.

41 --- A --- 42. --- E ---43 --- 44 --- 45

Part C

Directions:

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

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music.46) It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last

piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. 47) By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. 48) Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society. 49) Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence. For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation. It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word. 50) One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write a letter of about 100 words to the president of your university, suggesting how to improve students' physical condition.

You should include the details you think necessary.

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)

Part B

52. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) interpret its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



2014 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）答案详解

Section I Use of English

一、文章题材结构分析

本文介绍了“人们可以通过锻炼大脑来提高智力并防止脑力衰老”。文章第一段介绍了脑力衰老会对人们正常生活产生影响。第二段介绍了神经学家们的研究结果，表明脑力不是无法改变的，人们可以通过努力和训练来提升脑力。第三段介绍了一家公司开发出了第一套大脑训练程序，目的在于帮助人们提升脑力。第四段详细介绍了这项新程序是如何帮助人们训练以提升脑力的。

二、试题解析

1.

[A] why 为什么

[B] when 当……的时候

[C] that 那个

[D] where 哪里

【答案】D

【考点】动词搭配+从句辨析

【解析】本句句义为“我们会突然想不起来放钥匙_____”。划线处及之后的“_____we put the key just a moment ago”作 remember 的宾语从句。根据 put 的用法“put something in some place”（把某物放在某处）可知，空格处缺少的是地点状语，在四个选项中只有 where 表示地点状语，因此正确答案是 D。why 和 when 分别引导原因状语从句和时间状语从句，可放到空格处，但是无法做 put 的地点状语，所以排除选项 A 和 B。that 放在动词 remember 之后引导宾语从句，此时的 that 没有任何实际意义可以省略，而且 that 并不能充当 put 的地点状语，所以排除选项 C。

2.

[A] improves 提高

[B] fades 凋谢，衰老

[C] collapses 倒塌，崩溃

[D] recovers 恢复

【答案】B

【考点】上下文语义衔接+词义辨析

【解析】本句句义为“随着大脑_____，我们把这些事件称之为‘老不中用的瞬间’”。首先，这句话中的“these occurrences”指的是上一句话中提到的“忘记钥匙所放位置，一位熟人的名字或者钟爱的乐队的名字”的情况，这些情况都是不好的事情，因此空格部分要填的词要带有负面的意思，因此可以首次排除选项 A 和 D。比较选项 B 和 C，根据意思可以得出是“随着大脑的衰老”，而不是“随着大脑的倒塌或崩溃”。因此正确答案是 B。

3.

[A] While 虽然，当……时候

[B] Unless 除非，如果不

[C] Once 一旦

[D] If 如果

【答案】A

【考点】上下文逻辑关系+词义辨析

【解析】在这个长句中，前面是“seemingly innocent”（看似简单）后面是“impact”（影响），由此可知句子前后表达的意思是截然不同的，句子间的逻辑关系表示对比和转折。四个选项中只有选项 A 表达转折和对比的意思。其它三个选项放在空格中会导致意义不通。所以正确答案为 A。While 经常用来表示句子前后意义的对比。而 unless, once ,if 用来表示条件。

4.

[A] uneven 不平坦的，不规则的

[B] limited 有限的

[C] damaging 破坏性的

[D] obscure 晦涩的，不清楚的

【答案】C

【考点】上下文逻辑关系+词义辨析

【解析】在上一题的分析中可以看出，这个句子前后是转折的关系，前面说“看似简单”，后面是“有潜在的影响”，下文中又开始介绍解决方法，因此这里的空格处一定是与 innocent 意思相反的词。比较四个选项，可以看出只有选项 C damaging 符合句意，而其它三个选项均不符合句意，所以正确答案是 C。

5.

[A] relationship 关系

[B] environment 环境

[C] wellbeing 健康

[D] outlook 前景，见解

【答案】C

【考点】上下文语义衔接+词义辨析

【解析】本句句义为“注意力不集中看似简单但会对我们的职业、社会和个人的_____产生潜在的破坏性影响”。由此可知，注意力不集中会带来破坏性影响。此外，空格处所填词汇要同时能被 professional, social 和 personal 三词修饰，只有 wellbeing 符合句意，因此，正确答案为 C。选项 A、B 和 D 只能被 professional, social 和 personal 三词同时修饰，故排除。

6.

[A] turns (out) 结果是

[B] finds (out) 发现

[C] points (out) 指出

[D] figures (out) 想出，弄清楚

【答案】A

【考点】上下文语义衔接+固定结构辨析

【解析】第二段第一句提到神经科学家们越来越显示人们可以做很多事。第二句提到“_____我们的大

脑像肌肉一样需要锻炼……”。由此可推断第二句是第一句的详细阐释说明，因此，第二句是神经科学家们研究得出的结论。此外，根据动词搭配、用法可知，“It turns out that+句子”是常见的固定结构，表示“结果是，原来是，证明是”，详细阐述研究的具体结果。其他的选项都可以和 out 搭配，但是选项 B 和 D 的主语多为人而不是物。如果选项 C 放到空格处，则 It 的指代不明。因此只有 A 是正确答案，it 作形式主语，真正的主语是后面 that 引导的从句。

7.

[A] responses 回应，回答

[B] roundabouts 环形，犹豫

[C] workouts 训练，锻炼

[D] associations 联系

【答案】C

【考点】上下文语义衔接+词义辨析

【解析】前一句提到了“the brain needs exercise（大脑需要锻炼）”，之后的连接词为 and，这说明前后两句的意思是并列的，后一句的意思是“而且适当的大脑_____可以显著提高我们基本的认知……”，所以这里的“the right mental_____”指的就是前面的“the brain needs exercise”。根据四个选项的意思可知，只有 workouts 符合句意，因此选项 C 为正确答案。

8.

[A] genre 类型，体裁

[B] criterion 标准

[C] circumstances 环境，情况

[D] functions 作用，功能

【答案】D

【考点】上下文语义衔接+词义辨析

【解析】本句句意为“而且适当的脑力锻炼可以显著地提高我们的基本认知_____。”根据上下文语意可知，通过脑力锻炼，提高老年人的记忆力，由此可知，脑力锻炼能够提高认知的功能，选项 D 符合句意，为正确答案。选项 A B C 均不符合上下文语意。genre 多指的是文学或艺术作品的题材或类型，如果和 cognitive 搭配，则意义不通。作者在后面开始讨论 thinking 即思考在大脑中的地位，所以这里指的是大脑基本的认知功能，而不是认知标准或认知环境，可排除选项 BC。

9.

[A] channel 渠道，频道

[B] process 过程，进程

[C] sequence 次序

[D] condition 条件，状况

【答案】B

【考点】上下文语义衔接+名词辨析

【解析】本句句意为“思考本质上是进行各个神经元链接的_____。”首先，空格处需要一名词，做表语，而且被 of making connections 修饰。其次，文中下一句是对这种 making connections 的阐释和分析，因此只有 process (过程)符合句意，故 B 为正确答案。选项 A channel 侧重于指某种渠道，原文

并没有提及。选项 C *sequence* 指的是次序，指一系列的东西按照序列进行排列，原文中并没有强调神经元连接的次序问题。选项 D *condition* 指的是条件、状况，文中没有指出思考是构建连接的条件或者状况。因此可排除 ACD。

10.

[A] excel 擅长，胜过

[B] feature 突出介绍

[C] persist 坚持

[D] believe 相信

【答案】A

【考点】上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】本句句意为“在某种程度上，_____连接能力促进了智力的发展，而这种能力是遗传的。”首先，根据 *ability* 的用法以及选项可知，空格处需要动词，构成不定式作后置定语修饰 *ability*。其次，由于这种能力是遗传性的，不是后天获得的，所以这里讲的是人类的一个优势。此外，根据搭配和用法，综合推断可知 *excel* 最符合句意，因此选项 A 为正确答案。其它三个选项都可与介词“in”搭配，但是选项 B *feature* 强调“以……为特写对象”，选项 C 表示“坚持做某事”，选项 D 表示“相信某人或某事”，均不符合句意，可排除。

11.

[A] However 然而，但是

[B] Moreover 而且，再者

[C] Otherwise 否则

[D] Therefore 因此

【答案】A

【考点】上下文逻辑关系+副词辨析

【解析】本句句意为“_____，由于构建这些连接需要通过努力和实践才能实现，科学家们相信智力可……而提高和波动。”由此可知，本句意为“这种能力可以增强和变化”。而上一句提到“这种能力是遗传的”的，很显然前后两句构成了转折对比关系。因此选项 A 是正确答案。选项 B 引导递进关系，选项 C 经常引导的是可能的结果，而下文分析的不是假设性的结果，选项 D 引导因果关系，因此选项 BCD 均可排除。

12.

[A] instead of 而不是；代替

[B] regardless of 不管，忽视

[C] apart from 除了……之外（还有）

[D] according to 根据，依据

【答案】D

【考点】上下文逻辑关系+介词短语辨析

【解析】首先，由该句前半句“构建这些连接需要通过努力和实践”可知，锻炼是智力提高的原因。其次，*mental effort* 和前面的 *effort and practice* 形成了照应的关系，所以构建连接依靠于 *effort*，而智力又依靠于构建连接。此外，根据四个选项的具体含义，可推知 *according to* 最符合句意，因此，正确答

案为 D。选项 A 和 B 表示“智力增加”和“锻炼”之间毫无关系，与文意不符，可排除。选项 C 表明“除了锻炼（还有其他）或者除了锻炼（别无其他）”，语气太绝对，不符合句意，可排除。

13.

- [A] back 向后
- [B] further 更进一步
- [C] aside 向一边，在旁边
- [D] around 在周围，四处

【答案】B

【考点】上下文语义衔接+副词辨析

【解析】上文提到了人们可以通过努力和锻炼来提高智力，本段首句介绍一个公司开发了一套程序，这套程序可帮助提高脑力方面的能力。由此可知，本段是对上文的补充说明，是“a lot can be done”的进一步发展，而 Take a step further 表示“进一步采取措施”因此，选项 B 为正确答案。Take a step back 向后退一步，take a step aside 让……到一边去，take a step around 没有此搭配，因此选项 ACD 都可排除。

14.

- [A] framework 框架，结构
- [B] stability 稳定性
- [C] sharpness 敏锐
- [D] flexibility 灵活性

【答案】C

【考点】上下文语义衔接+名词辨析

【解析】前文提到脑力的下降导致人们会忘记很多事情，这说明脑力变得迟钝，现在有公司开发了一套程序帮助人们提高脑力，因此这里说的是提高脑力的敏锐度，和前面的迟钝性形成对比，因此只有选项 C 正确。选项 A 和 B 从意义上都说不通，选项 D 如果和 mental 放到一起，意思是处事和思考问题的灵活性，而不是指正常生理状态的脑力，它无法和脑力的生理衰老形成对比。因此，正确答案是 C。

15.

- [A] hurries 催促，加快
- [B] reminds 提醒，使想起
- [C] forces 迫使，强制
- [D] allows 允许，使能够

【答案】D

【考点】上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】本句句义为“这套基于网络的程序_____使你系统地提高增强记忆力和注意力的技巧”。文中上一段提到“程序实际上可以提高或重获智力”，说明这套程序带来了好处，帮助提高智力，因此，空格里的词不能带有负面意思，所以选项 A 和 C 都要排除。选项 B 意为“提醒”，但这项程序的功能在于帮助人们训练大脑，而不是提醒人们做某事，故排除选项 B。正确答案只有选项 D。

16.

- [A] order 顺序

[B] track 踪迹, 轨迹

[C] hold 保留, 控制

[D] pace 步伐, 速度

【答案】B

【考点】上下文语义衔接+短语搭配

【解析】本句后半部分意为“此项程序可以提供详细的反馈”, 这说明这项程序可以追踪你的进程, 所以才能提供详细反馈。Keep track of something 意为追踪, 符合句意。而 keep order of 意为保持秩序, keep hold 意为抓住, 因此选项 AC 和原句意思不符, keep pace 搭配的是 with, 不是 of。因此, 正确的选项只有 B。

17.

[A] to 到, 向

[B] on 在……之上, 关于, 对于

[C] for 为了

[D] with 和

【答案】B

【考点】上下文语义衔接+介词辨析

【解析】本句句义为“这项程序追踪你的进程并对你的表现和进步给出详细的反馈”。这里考察的是 performance and improvement 和 feedback 之间的关系。和 feedback 常和 on 或者 from 搭配, 表示对 performance and improvement 的反馈, 而不是表方向的 to 或表目的的 for, 更不是表关系的 with。因此, 正确答案是 B。

18.

[A] constantly 不断地, 连续地

[B] habitually 习惯性地

[C] irregularly 不定时地, 不规则地

[D] unusually 少有地, 不寻常地

【答案】A

【考点】上下文语义衔接+副词辨析

【解析】上文提到智力锻炼是一个过程, 需要实践和锻炼, 并且可以系统性地提高, 这里作者主要强调“调整和改进行为的连续性”。此外, 从全文来看, 作者对这一程序持肯定态度。因此, 选项 A 是最佳答案。选项 B habitually 侧重指“动作或人的习惯性或者积习难改”; 选项 C 强调“不定期”; 选项 D 侧重指“与众不同”, 可排除选项 B、C 和 D。

19.

[A] carry(on) 实行, 执行

[B] put(on) 穿上, 挂上

[C] build(on) 增建, 建立于……之上

[D] take(on) 承担, 呈现

【答案】C

【考点】上下文语义衔接+动词搭配辨析

【解析】 本句句义为“最重要的是，它不断调整和优化你参与的游戏，以_____你正在培养的优势”。本段中作者强调锻炼过程的系统性，连续性，而 on 本身就可含有“连续”之意。而且训练之后能够提高智力，因此 build on (增加，增添)最符合句意，故为正确答案。其他三个选项都不能表示“不断增加”之意，故排除。

20.

[A] risky 冒险的

[B] familiar 熟悉的

[C] idle 悠闲的

[D] effective 有效的

【答案】D

【考点】上下文语义衔接+形容词辨析

【解析】 本句句义为“最重要的是，它不断调整和优化你参与的游戏，以强化你正在培养的优势——就像_____常规训练可以提高你的抵抗力和变化肌肉使用的方式”。从上下文看，作者对这种训练程序持积极态度，因此 effective 最符合句意，故 D 为正确答案。选项 A 和 C 含有消极含义，不符合句意。选项 B 不能明确表达积极的含义，故排除。

三、全文翻译

很多人到了中年时，他们经常会发现自己的记忆力和头脑清晰度不像先前那样好了。我们会突然想不起来刚才放钥匙的位置，一个老熟人的名字或者是曾钟爱的乐队的名字。随着大脑的逐渐衰老，我们把这些事件称之为“老不中用的瞬间”。虽然这种症状看似简单，但是注意力不集中对我们的职业，社会和个人安康会产生潜在的破坏性影响。

研究神经系统的神经科学家日益表明，人们实际上能有许多事情可做。结果表明，我们的大脑像肌肉一样需要锻炼，而且适当的脑力锻炼可以显著地提高我们的基本认知功能。思考本质上是大脑进行各个神经元链接的过程。在某种程度上，超强的连接能力促进了智力的发展，而这种能力是遗传的。然而，由于构建这些连接需要通过努力和实践才能实现，科学家们相信智力可随脑力活动而提高和波动。现在，一家基于网络的公司更近了一步，开发出了第一套“脑力训练程序”。这套程序可以切实地帮助人们提高和重获大脑的敏锐度。

这套基于网络的程序使你系统地提高增强记忆力和注意力的技巧。该程序跟踪你的进度，给出你的表现和进步的详细反馈。最重要的是，它不断调整和优化你参与的游戏，以强化你正在培养的优势——就像是一项有效的常规训练可以提高你的抵抗力和变化肌肉使用的方式。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2013 年 6 月 29 日的《英国卫报》。本文是一篇政治评论性文章，作者有明确的观点态度。本文作者批评了英国财政大臣乔治·奥斯本修改的失业救济政策，认为修改后的失业救济政策并未对失业者的福利救济起到作用。文章第一段介绍了乔治·奥斯本提出的新的失业救济方案；第二、三、四段作者通过进一步的分析明确了自己的观点。

二、试题解析

21. 乔治·奥斯本的方案目的在于_____。

- [A] 促使失业人员自愿进行报告
- [B] 提供失业人员更易获得的救助金
- [C] 鼓励求职者积极找工作
- [D] 保证求职者获取救助金的合法权利

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节

【解析】此题考查英国财政大臣乔治·奥斯本提出新方案的目的，根据题干人名关键词定位到文章第一段，原文提到“Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit”，即只有失业人员带上简历、网上注册并开始找工作了，才能获得福利。很明显要获得救济福利更难而并非容易。因此排除B；而选项A“促使失业人员自愿进行报告”，原文是“they should report weekly rather than fortnightly”，即他们应该每周报告一次，文章只提及了报告的时间频率，并未涉及是否自愿的问题，该选项中的“自愿”属于无中生有；选项D“保证求职者获取救助金的合法权利”，文章同样并未提及如何保证获得福利的相关信息，因此排除。选项C“鼓励求职者积极找工作”，同样对应原文“Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit”，说明只有积极找工作才能获得失业救助福利，即鼓励找工作，该项属于原文的同义替换。

22. 文章第二段第三行的词组“to sign on”的意思最可能是_____。

- [A] 登记获得政府提供的津贴
- [B] 接受政府津贴方面的限制
- [C] 检查就业服务中心提供的工作
- [D] 参加政府工作培训计划

【答案】A

【考点】词义句意

【解析】要准确理解该词的含义，需要依赖于上下文线索。根据题干，迅速定位该词所在的原句“Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on”，上下找对应关系，下一句出现“We’re doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster.”我们之所以做这些事情，是因为我们知道这些政策有助于人们远离救助金，同时可以帮助那些依赖救助金的人更快地找到工作。sign on很明显与如何获得救助金有关，即对应选项A“登记获得政府提供的津贴”。

其它三项与词组所在段落的上下文无关，故排除。

23. 什么促使财政大臣推动了该方案？

- [A] 确保所有人过上更好生活的愿望。
- [B] 保护失业者的渴望。
- [C] 极力主张对申请人慷慨。
- [D] 确保纳税人的公平的热情。

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干关键词 the chancellor, prompted, develop his scheme, 我们返回原文迅速定位到文章第二段末句 “What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness” – protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.” 即我们要明白，他的动机在于对“根本公平”的热情，他要保护纳税者，控制开支，而且确保只有最值得的申请者才能获得救助金。题干中 prompted 正是对原文中 motivated 的同义替换，从整句话来看，我们可以很容易得出选项 D “确保纳税人的公平的热情”为正确答案。

选项 A、B、C 分别讲述的是“所有人”、“失业者”和“申请人”，而文章原文是“ensuring that only the most deserving claimants”，所以该三项典型地扩大了范围，故排除。

24. 根据文章的第三段，失业状态会让人感觉_____。

- [A] 受侮辱的
- [B] 心神不安的
- [C] 激愤的
- [D] 内疚、有罪的

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干，我们回到原文第三段，原文中“Losing a job is hurting”；“It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get.”；“Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared.”，原文中 hurting, terrifying, embarrassing, minimal, hard to get, worse, disappeared 等均是一些表示负面情绪的词，就奠定了整段内容的基调，因此我们看选项，很容易得出选项 B “心神不安的”正是原文出现的一些词汇的同义替换。而其它三个选项“受侮辱的”、“激愤的”、“内疚有罪的”均与原文所表达的沮丧、心神不安的心情不符合，故排除。

25. 作者最有可能赞成下列哪一项？

- [A] 失业救助不应该是条件的。
- [B] 英国的社会福利体系助长了求职者的懒惰。
- [C] 求职者的津贴满足了他们的实际需求。
- [D] 奥斯本的改革将降低失业风险。

【答案】A

【考点】推理判断

【解析】原文最后一段句首出现了明显表示作者思想感情的转折词“but”。选项 B “英国的社会福利体系助长了求职者的懒惰”回归原文“...to indulge your falsehood”，即放纵你的错误，而不是选项中的 laziness，这属于典型的偷换概念。而选项 C “求职者

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的津贴满足了他们的实际需求”，文章中并未提及津贴是否满足失业者需求的相关内容，属于无中生有。D 项提到“奥斯本的改革将降低失业风险”，同样回归原文“The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens.”即英国福利政策的原则不再是确保你对抗失业的风险，也不保证失业来临时可以无条件地获得救助金。很明显选项 D 与原文表达的含义相反，故排除。

而选项 A “失业救助不应该是有条件的”，也就是说现在是有条件的，对应原文 *Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited “allowance,” conditional on actively seeking a job*, 意思是：恰恰相反，申请者获得有时间限制“津贴”的条件是：积极地找工作，因此选项 A 为正确答案。

三、长难句分析

1. Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit – and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly.

【解析】句子主干：Only if the jobless.....will they be eligible for benefit; only if 引导一个条件状语从句，表示“只有……才……”，且 only if 位于句首，所以主句需要倒装，即 will they...; only if 引导的条件状语从句中，主语是 the jobless (失业者)，谓语为三个并列动词(词组) arrive at, register for, start; 主句中破折号后面的内容是对主句的进一步补充说明，也就是满足从句条件的“有资格享受救助金”的失业者还需每周报告自己的求职情况。

【译文】只有失业者带着简历来到就业服务中心，然后在求职网上注册并开始找工作时，他们才有资格享受救助金——随后他们应该每周(而不是每两周)及时报告自己的求职情况。

2. On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness.

【解析】句子主干是：this was the socially concerned chancellor; trying to change..., complete 是分词短语表目的，中间又包含一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 system, demands and subsidises 是定语从句中两个并列谓语；On first hearing 是一种惯用表达，表示“乍一听”，在句中做时间状语。

【译文】乍一听，这位关注社会民生的财政大臣试图更好地改变生活，并且对一种明显带有宽容性的体制进行改革，而这种体制对近来失业者找工作的努力要求甚少，从而助长了懒惰。

3. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness” – protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

【解析】句子主干是 What motivated him was his zeal...; we were to understand 是一个插入语；破折号后面内容是对 fundamental fairness 做进一步的补充说明，protecting, controlling and ensuring 是三个并列的非谓语动词。

【译文】我们要明白，他的动机在于对“根本公平”的热情，他要保护纳税者，控制开支，而且确保只有最值得的申请者才能获得救助金。

四、核心词与超纲词

1. dependency n. 依赖性；从属(物)
2. CV abbr. (Curriculum Vitae) 简历
3. eligible adj. 合格的；符合条件的
4. allowance n. 津贴；允许
5. indulge v. 沉溺，放纵 indulgent adj. 放纵的；宽容的；任性的
6. unemployed adj. 失业的；未被利用的 unemployment n. 失业(率)；失业人数
7. subsidise vt. 资助(等于 subsidize)；给...补助金
8. claimant n. 提出要求者；原告
9. delighted adj. 高兴的；欣喜的

- 10. embarrassing adj. 使人尴尬的；令人为难的
- 11. extraordinarily adv. 非常；格外地
- 12. exclude vt. 排除；排斥
- 13. instinct n. 本能，直觉；天性
- 14. permanent adj. 永久的，永恒的
- 15. insurance n. 保险（费）；赔偿金
- 16. entitlement n. 权利；津贴

五、全文翻译

为了“更好地改变生活”以及降低“依赖性”，英国财政大臣乔治·奥斯本提出了“提早求职”的方案。只有失业者带着简历来到就业服务中心，然后在求职网上注册并开始找工作时，他们才有资格享受救助金——随后他们应该每周（而不是每两周）及时报告自己的求职情况。还有什么比这更合理的呢？似乎还有更显而易见的合理性。现在，对求职者而言，要获得救助补贴需要等待7天。“开始的这几天应该用来找工作，而不是失业救助登记”，他宣称道，“我们之所以做这些事情，是因为我们知道这些政策有助于人们远离救助金，同时可以帮助那些依赖救助金的人更快地找到工作。”帮助？果真如此吗？乍一听，这位关注社会民生的财政大臣试图更好地改变生活，并且对一种明显带有宽容性的体制进行改革，而这种体制对近来失业者找工作的努力要求甚少，从而助长了懒惰。我们要明白，他的动机在于对“根本公平”的热情，他要保护纳税者，控制开支，而且确保只有最值得的申请人才能够获得救助金。

失业令人无比沮丧：你肯定不会心里哼着歌欢快地走进就业服务中心，欣喜期待着慷慨的政府让你的工资翻倍。这样的事情在经济财政上令人恐慌，心理上使人尴尬，而且你心里也很明白，这种救助金极少，且极难得到。现在，你不需要；你被能够为你提供生活构架及目标的工作环境排除在外。更糟糕的是，你用来养家糊口和支付账单的主要收入也随之消失了。随便问一个最近失业的人他想要什么，答案无外乎一个：工作。

然而，奥斯本认为，你的本能反应是寻求依赖——一种永久的依赖，如果可以获得话——由政府提供支持，而政府只是乐意放任你的错误。好像20年来日益严酷的求职和救助金管理体制的改革从未发生过一样。英国福利政策的原则不再是确保你对抗失业的风险，也不保证失业来临时可以无条件地获得救助金。即使“求职者津贴”这一术语也将失业者重新定义为“求职者”，他们没有获得救助金的基本权利，但是他们为国家社保做出了一定贡献，他们理应获得这个权利。而恰恰相反，申请者获得有时间限制“津贴”的条件是：积极地找工作；无权利，无保险，每周71.7英镑的救助金，是全欧盟提供救助金最少的国家之一。

Text 2

一、文章题材结构

本文选自2013年2月2日的《经济学人》。本文是一篇人文科学类文章，本文讨论了美国高额的法律服务费用背后的种种原因，并提出相应的对策。文章前两段提出“美国高额的法律服务费用”这样一个问题；三至五段作者具体分析了如此高额法律服务费用背后的原因，认为主要原因是法律教育成本高，法律行业形态封闭，以及法律行业协会的保护主义等；最后一段提出解决的方法，即相应的解决办法一是降低对考取律师资格的教育背景要求，二是开放法律行业。

二、试题解析

26. 许多学生选择法律专业是因为_____。

- [A] 客户不断增长的需求
- [B] 通货膨胀不断增长的压力
- [C] 在大公司就职的愿景
- [D] 经济报酬的吸引力

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干关键词“students”和“take up law as their profession”，我们可以迅速定位到原文第二段第二句“The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools.”即律师界的精英们收入丰厚，从而吸引更多的学生进入法学院。很明显吸引学生学法律的是money，即可直接得出正确答案为D。

选项A“客户不断增长的需求”，文中并未提及相关信息，属于无中生有。选项B“通货膨胀不断增长的压力”，定位到原文中出现inflation的句子“During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation.”即经济危机前十年间，美国法律服务方面开销的增长速度是通货膨胀时期的两倍。这里的inflation（通货膨胀）只是作为一个对比时期，与选项表述的毫无关联。而选项C“在大公司就职的愿景”，回文定位“But most law graduates never get a big-firm job.”即“然而，大多数法律专业的毕业生并未能获得在大公司工作的机会。”选项表述的意思与原文正好相反，故排除。

27. 在美国大多数州，下列哪一项增加了法律教育的成本？

- [A] 本科阶段学习高额的学费。
- [B] 攻读其它专业的学士学位。
- [C] 律师协会的入学许可。
- [D] 接受职业协会的培训。

【答案】B

【考点】推理判断

【解析】根据题干问题及关键词the costs of legal education，我们可以回文定位到第三段。原文“a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam.”即首先进行一些不相干学科的四科学位学习，然后在美国律师协会认可的200所法学院之一进行三年的法律学位学习，同时还要准备巨额的律师资格考试。选项B“Pursuing a bachelor’s degree in another major”正是对原文中“a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject”的同义替换，故为正确答案。而选项A“本科阶段学习高额的学费”，原文并未提及本科阶段学习费用的相关信息，故排除。选项C“律师协会的入学许可”，对应原文“then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam”，原文表述的是律师协会认可的法律学校和准备考试的费用高，而不是入学许可，这属于典型的混淆概念。选项D“接受职业协会的培训”同样是文中未提及的信息，故排除。

28. 法律体系改革的阻力来源于_____。

- [A] 非专业人士的尖锐批评

- [B] 律师和客户们的强烈反对
- [C] 律师行业监管部门的僵化
- [D] 对于准律师的严格考试

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干关键词“reform”进行回文定位到原文第四段“Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them.”即这一体系改革有益于律师和他们的客户。改革的合理建议很早之前就已形成，但是负责律师行业的州一级管理部门过于保守而并未实施。选项C“律师行业监管部门的僵化”明显为正确答案。

选项A“非专业人士的尖锐批评”是原文未提及的信息；选项B“律师和客户们的强烈反对”，对应原文“Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers.”也就是说这一改革有益于律师和客户，选项表达的意思与原文正好相反；而选项D“对于准律师的严格考试”，对应原文“If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so.”即如果律师资格考试对准律师而言是极为严格的，那就应该允许有能力提前参加考试的学生参加考试。很明显“严格的考试”并不是阻碍改革的原因，故排除。

29. 同业公会所有权结构被认为是“有限制性的”部分原因是_____。

- [A] 防止律师获得应有的收益
- [B] 防止律师在律师事务所参股
- [C] 使该行业的职业道德状况恶化
- [D] 禁止外行参与律师行业

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干的关键词“restrictive”（限制性的）及专有名词 the guild-like ownership structure（同业公会所有权结构），我们可以定位到原文第五段。选项A“防止律师获得应有的收益”是原文未提及的信息，故排除；选项B“防止律师在律师事务所参股”对应原文“Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm.”也就是说除哥伦比亚特区外，非职业律师不得在律师事务所参股。可明显看出选项与原文意思相反，故排除；选项C“使该行业的职业道德状况恶化”对应原文“but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.”原文意思是“但监管部门中反对革新的人员坚持认为，不让外行参股律师事务所可以免除律师为了赚钱而不能以良好的职业道德服务客户的压力。”很明显选项与原文意思相反，故排除。

而选项D正好与原文“Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm.（除哥伦比亚特区外，非职业律师不得在律师事务所参股。）”表达的含义一致，故为正确答案。

30. 在这篇文章中，作者主要讨论了_____。

- [A] 美国律师事务所所有权的缺陷及原因
- [B] 在美国成为一名成功律师的要素
- [C] 美国律师行业的问题及应对策略

[D] 本科学习在美国法律教育中的作用

【答案】C

【考点】主旨大意

【解析】从文章整体结构来把握主旨大意。文章首先提出了美国法律行业的问题：巨额的法律服务费用。接着具体深入地分析了产生这种现象的原因，最后提出解决问题的方法策略。所以只要清楚把握文章结构，就可以很容易得出这道题的正确答案为选项 C “美国律师行业的问题及应对策略”。而选项 A 和 D 只是文中提及的细节信息，选项 B 文中并未提及相关信息。

三、长难句分析

1. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

【解析】这是一个由转折词 but 连接的并列结构，前半句是 there be 结构；后半句中包含一个 that 引导的宾语从句，做 insist 的宾语；宾语从句中，keeping...分词短语做主语；rather than 为固定搭配，表示“而不是”。

【译文】该行业内部固然存在革新压力，但监管部门中反对革新的人员坚持认为，不让外行参股律师事务所可以免除律师为了赚钱而不能以良好的职业道德服务客户的压力。

2. In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency.

【解析】句子主干是 allowing... would reduce costs and improve services to customers; allowing 引导的分词短语做主语，would reduce and improve 是谓语部分；介词词组 by...表示方式，在句中做状语；In fact 为固定搭配，表示“事实上，实际上”。

【译文】事实上，允许非职业律师在律师事务所参股，可以鼓励律师事务所采用高科技、雇佣职业经理人负责事务所效率的提高，以此来降低成本，提高服务水平。

四、核心词与超纲词

1. hostility n. 敌意；敌对状态
2. profession n. 职业，专业
3. client n. 客户；委托方（client 的复数）
4. grounds n. 根据，理由（ground 的复数形式）
5. inflation n. 膨胀；通货膨胀；
6. skyscraper(s) n. 摩天楼；特别高的东西
7. liberalize v. 使自由化；解放
8. nuisance-lawsuit filer n. 妨碍行为诉讼案提起人
9. tort n. 侵权行为
10. excessive adj. 过多的；过分的
11. conservative adj. 保守的
12. implement vt. 实施，执行；使生效
13. stern adj. 严厉的；坚定的

14. restrictive adj. 限制性的; 约束的

15. opponent(s) n. 对手; 反对者; 敌手

16. isolate vt. 使隔离; 使孤立

五、全文翻译

在全世界范围内, 律师这一职业比其他任何职业都易招致更多怨恨——新闻业可能除外。但是, 几乎没有多少地方的委托人比美国的委托人更有理由抱怨发牢骚。

经济危机前十年间, 美国法律服务方面开销的增长速度是通货膨胀时期的两倍。律师界的精英们收入丰厚, 从而吸引更多的学生进入法学院。然而, 大多数法律专业的毕业生并未能获得在大公司工作的机会。他们中大多数转而成为妨碍行为诉讼案的提起人, 导致侵权行为体系成为一场开销巨大的噩梦。导致这一现象的原因很多, 其中之一是法律教育过高的成本。在美国大多数州, 成为律师的唯一途径就是: 首先进行一些不相干学科的四年本科学位学习, 然后在美国律师协会认可的 200 所法学院之一进行三年的法律学位学习, 同时还要准备巨额的律师资格考试。这就使得如今的法律院校毕业生除了本科阶段的贷款, 还要背负 10 万美元的债务。法律院校的巨额债务意味着这些学生必须卖力地工作。这一体系改革有益于律师和他们的客户。改革的合理建议很早之前就已形成, 但是负责律师行业的州一级管理部门过于保守而并未实施。一种建议是允许学生在本科阶段学习法律专业。另一种建议是允许学生在法学院学习两年后即可参加法律资格考试。如果律师资格考试对准律师而言是极为严格的, 那就应该允许有能力提前参加考试的学生参加考试。这样一来, 那些不需要进行额外培训的学生就可以将其巨额债务减少三分之一。

法律服务费用如此巨额的另一原因是, 如同业工会一样, 律师行业存在限制性强的所有人结构体系。除哥伦比亚特区外, 非职业律师不得在律师事务所参股。这就导致费用居高不下, 革新缓慢。该行业内部固然存在革新压力, 但监管部门中反对革新的人员坚持认为, 不让外行参股律师事务所可以免除律师为了赚钱而不能以良好的职业道德服务客户的压力。

事实上, 允许非职业律师在律师事务所参股, 可以鼓励律师事务所采用高科技、雇佣职业经理人负责事务所效率的提高, 以此来降低成本, 提高服务水平。毕竟, 在其他国家, 比如澳大利亚和英国已经开始解放其律师行业。美国应该效仿。

Text 3

一、文章题材结构

本文选自 2013 年 6 月 12 日的《自然》。本文是一篇自然科学类文章, 作者介绍了目前科学界出现很多由一些新兴互联网企业设立的奖金很高的新奖项, 并指出科学家们对此意见不一, 同时也明确了自己较为宽容的态度。文章第一段以“基础物理学奖”引出科学界新奖项这一问题; 二至四段描述了对新奖项的各种看法; 最后作者表明了自己的态度。

二、试题解析

31. 基础物理学奖被看作是_____。

[A] 企业家财富的象征

[B] 可能替代诺贝尔奖的奖项

[C] 对研究者的慷慨奖励

[D] 银行家投资的一个例子

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干中关键词专有名词“The Fundamental Physics Prize”，我们可以迅速定位到文章第一段。选项 A“企业家财富的象征”，以 entrepreneurs 为关键词定位对应的原文“Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs.”也就是说像基础物理学奖一样的许多奖项，是由银行账户如电话号码一般长的互联网企业家提供资金设立的，而不是企业家财富的象征，故选项 A 错误；选项 B“可能替代诺贝尔奖的奖项”，以“the Nobel Prizes”为关键词定位对应原文“a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years.”就是说“一系列报酬丰厚的奖项加入了诺贝尔奖行列。”很明显原文是“join（加入）”而非选项中的“replacement（代替）”，故排除 B；选项 C“对研究者的慷慨奖励”对应原文“they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science”即他们想通过自己的财富让人们关注那些在科学领域有所成就的人，因此 C 为正确选项；而选项 D“银行家投资的一个例子”，原文并未提及这是一个 example 的相关信息，故排除。

32. 评论家认为新的奖项将使_____获益最大。

- [A] 以利益为导向的科学家
- [B] 新奖项的创立者
- [C] 以成就为基础的体系
- [D] 同行评审研究

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干关键词“critics”可回文定位到文章的第二三段。选项 A“以利益为导向的科学家”，文中并未提及此相关信息；选项 B“新奖项的创立者”对应原文“The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists”，也就是说“科学家们称，这些新的奖项其实只是对其背后企业家的自我宣传”，很明显原文中的 those 指代的是提供资金的人，所以选项 B 为正确答案。而选项 C“以成就为基础的体系”和 D“同行评审研究”对应的原文是“They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research.”也就是说，这样一来，就有可能扭曲以成就为基础的同业评审研究体系。很明显原文中的“distort（扭曲）”与题干中的“benefit（获益）”完全相反，故排除。

33. 希格斯玻色子的发现是一个涉及_____的典型案例。

- [A] 现代研究的共同努力
- [B] 获奖者地位的争议
- [C] 研究发现的展示
- [D] 对新奖项的合理关注

【答案】A

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干中的专有名词“the Higgs boson”可快速回文定位到原文第四段。从原文来看，即例子前半句的内容“*But the Nobel Foundation’s limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research*”，就是说，但诺贝尔奖也存在很大局限性，比如一个奖项最多只能有三位获得者，而且必须健在。而现代科学研究是多人合作式

的，所以这项规定很早之前就不合时宜了。而后面谈及希格斯玻色子的发现这一例子正是为了例证这一观点。所以选项 A “现代研究的共同努力” 中的 joint (共同的) 正是原文中 collaborative (合作) 的同义替换，所以 A 为正确答案。

而选项 B “获奖者地位的争议” 是文中并未提及的信息；选项 C “研究发现的展示” 是例子本身；选项 D “对新奖项的合理关注” 对应原文 “Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy”，原文表述的是诺贝尔奖的合理性，而不是新奖项，故排除。

34. 根据文章第四段，关于诺贝尔奖下列哪一项是正确的？

- [A] 历史上对它们从未有过怀疑。
- [B] 它们是最具代表性的荣誉。
- [C] 它们的合理性一直备受争议。
- [D] 它们的持久性使其得到公正的对待。

【答案】D

【考点】推理判断

【解析】根据题干内容回文定位到第四段，选项 A “历史上对它们从未有过怀疑”，文中未提及 doubt 的相关信息；同样地，选项 B “它们是最具代表性的荣誉” 中 honor 也是文中未提及的信息；而选项 C “它们的合理性一直备受争议” 对应原文 “Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy”，即诺贝尔奖的合理性不是其设立的初衷，而在于时间。很明显选项 C 与原文意思相反，故排除；选项 D “它们的持久性使其得到公正的对待”，同样定位到该段末句，其中 endurance 和 justice 分别是原文中 time 和 legitimacy 的同义替换，所以选项 D 为正确答案。

35. 作者认为新的奖项是_____。

- [A] 对文化研究不利
- [B] 尽管有批评，但还是可接受的
- [C] 遭受不好的改变
- [D] 不值得公众关注

【答案】B

【考点】观点态度

【解析】这道题问的是作者的观点态度，从整个文章结构来看，不难发现作者在最后一段明确了自己的观点态度，因此我们快速定位到文章最后一段。本文最后一段出现了大量表示感情色彩的词，some scientists may complain about; most researchers would accept; it is surely a good thing; It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism; It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace. 从以上这些词句，尤其是最后一句 “怀着感恩之心接受这份馈赠才是明智之举”，可以明显看出作者是支持的态度，所以选项 B 为正确答案。

而选项 A “对文化研究不利”、C “遭受不好的改变”、D “不值得公众关注” 均是消极负面的态度，故排除。

三、长难句分析

1. But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research – as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson.

【解析】破折号前的句子中，“But the Nobel Foundation’s limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living” 整个句子做主语，主语又包含一个 whom 引导的非限制性定语从句，先行词是 recipients；破折号后面的句子起补充说明的作用，从句部分是 when 引导的时间状语从句，同时 when it comes to...是一种惯用句型，表示“当提及、谈到……的时候”；主句部分 as 介词短语表示“正如...”，其中又包含一个 who 引导的宾语从句。

【译文】但是，诺贝尔奖也存在很大局限性，比如一个奖项最多只能有三位获得者，而且必须健在。而现代科学研究是多人合作式的，所以这项规定很早之前就不合时宜了。例如，当谈及希格斯玻色子的发现时，就不可避免地引发这样的争论：到底哪一位科学家不能获奖呢？

2. It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism – that is the culture of research, after all – but it is the prize-givers’ money to do with as they please.

【解析】句子是由转折词 but 连接的两个分句。第一个分句是 it is + adj to do sth.的常见句型，其中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式 to criticize and question...；第一个破折号后 that is the culture of research 是对前面 mechanism 的补充说明；第二个破折号后面的分句是一个 as 引导的方式状语从句，表示“按照他们自己的意愿”。after all 为固定搭配，意为“毕竟”。

【译文】这一机制存在批评和质疑是无可厚非的——毕竟，这是做研究的文化。但颁奖人的钱作何用途，当然由他们说了算。

四、核心词与超纲词

1. demonstrate vt. 证明；展示；论证
2. inevitable adj. 必然的，不可避免的
3. lucrative adj. 有利可图的，赚钱的
4. entrepreneurs n. 企业家（entrepreneur 的复数）
5. benefactors n. 恩人；捐助者
6. gratitude n. 感谢（的心情）；感激
7. prestige n. 威望，声望；声誉
8. distort v. 扭曲；变形；曲解
9. cement v. 巩固，加强
10. distribute vt. 分配；分开；分类
11. collaborative adj. 合作的，协作的
12. perpetuate vt. 使不朽；保持
13. scattered adj. 分散的；散乱的
14. criticism n. 批评；考证；苛求 criticize v. 批评；评论
15. legitimate adj. 合法的；合理的 legitimacy n. 合法；合理

五、全文翻译

正如亚历山大·波利雅科夫在今年3月份获奖时所言，300万美元的基础物理学奖的确是一个有趣的尝试。而且这种奖项远远不止一个。正如《自然》杂志新闻特写专栏的一篇文章所讨论的那样，近年来为研究人员设立的一系列报酬丰厚的奖项加入了诺贝尔奖行列。像基础物理学奖一样的许多奖项，是由银行账户如电话号码一般长的互联网企业家提供资金设立的。据称，这些资助者已经在其从事的各个领域获得成功，他们想通过自己的财富让人们关注那些在科学领域有所成就的人。

难道这不是好事吗？据新闻特写专栏的一些科学家称：对此看法很多。正如古谚语所说：档次是买不来的。就像这些暴发户企业家是无法买到诺贝尔奖的荣耀。科学家们称，这些新的奖项其实只是对其背后企业家的自我宣传。而这样一来，就有可能扭曲以成就为基础的同行评审研究体系，甚至可能“巩固”同行评审研究的现状。这些奖项不资助同行评审研究，从而继续造就孤独天才的神话。

如参差不齐的批评声一样，颁奖者的目标也各有不同。一些人想一鸣惊人，一些人想引导人们关注科学，或者还有些人想更好地奖励那些在科学研究领域做出贡献的人。

正如先前《自然》杂志指出的那样，关于科学奖项（无论新旧）的颁发，有些担忧是合理的。今年推出的“生命科学突破奖”在生命科学所包含的内容方面独树一帜。但是，诺贝尔奖也存在很大局限性，比如一个奖项最多只能有三位获得者，而且必须健在。而现代科学研究是多人合作式的，所以这项规定很早之前就不合时宜了。例如，当谈及希格斯玻色子的发现时，就不可避免地引发这样的争论：到底哪一位科学家不能获奖呢？当然，诺贝尔奖本身就是由一位富人设立的，他决定了用他的钱做什么。决定诺贝尔奖项合理性的是时间，而不是意图。

对于新的奖项，一些科学家或许有所抱怨，但有两点是显而易见的。第一，如果授予这样的奖项，多数研究者会接受。第二，财富和关注都放到了科学领域而不是其他别的地方，这无疑是件好事。这一机制存在批评和质疑是无可厚非的——毕竟，这是做研究的文化。但颁奖人的钱作何用途，当然由他们说了算。怀着感恩之心接受这份馈赠才是明智之举。

Text 4

一、文章题材结构

本文选自2013年6月27日的《华尔街日报》。本文是一篇人文学科类文章，作者介绍了美国人文科学研究所做的一份关于加强美国国民人文科学素养的报告，并明确了自己的态度。文章首段作者就认为该报告弊大于利，明确了他对该报告持一种批评的态度；第二三段讲述了国会有影响力的人物向美国人文科学研究所提出要求，以及该报告一些可取之处；最后三段作者进一步态度鲜明地提出该报告种种弊端，认为该报告没有坚持美国“传统保守的价值观”。由此可以看出作者认为目前大学里主导的“进步理论”对美国传统自由理念研究不够。

二、试题解析

36. 根据文章第一段，下面哪一项是作者对待美国人文和科学研究所报告的态度？

- [A] 批判性的
- [B] 欣赏的
- [C] 鄙视的
- [D] 容忍的

【答案】A

【考点】观点态度

【解析】根据题干要求，可定位到文章第一段。在一段首句中提到报告值得称道（deserve praise），但紧接着下一句话锋一转，点出了作者对 AAAS 报告的评论及真正的态度。

在第二句中出现的带有作者强烈感情色彩的词“regrettably”和“however”，明显是对前文 praise 的否定，并且在最后出现 more harm than good（弊大于利），因此我们可以明确得出作者对该报告持否定的态度，所以选项 A “批判性的”为正确答案。

选项 B “欣赏的”与原文意思明显相反；选项 C “鄙视的”和选项 D “容忍的”都是文中未出现的信息，故排除。

37. 国会有影响力的人物要求美国人文和科学研究院对如何_____做出报告。

- [A] 保护个人的教育权利
- [B] 定义政府在教育中的角色
- [C] 保持人们对自由教育的兴趣
- [D] 在自由教育方面保持领先地位

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干关键词，可定位到第二段第一句。题干中的“*Influential figures in the Congress*”对应原文的“*leading congressional Democrats and Republicans*”，题干中的“*required*”对应原文的“*asking*”，依据题干问题答案出自于“...*maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.*”比对四个选项，D项中的“*leading*”对应原文的“*excellence*”，“*liberal*”对应原文的“*humanities*”，由此可见D项是对原文意思的同义置换为正确答案。

选项A“保护个人的教育权利”，文中并未提及有关教育权利的信息，故排除；选项B“定义政府在教育中的角色”，很明显原文中是“联邦政府、州政府、地方政府、大学、基金会、教育工作者、个人资助者以及其他”，所以政府只是其中一类人，这属于典型的缩小范围；选项C“保持人们对自由教育的兴趣”，而原文对应提到的是“维护国家教育优势”，这里属于偷换概念，故排除。

38. 根据文章第三段，该报告建议_____。

- [A] 专门研究美国历史
- [B] 更加重视理论学科
- [C] 新兴技术的应用
- [D] 为外语研究设立基金

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节

【解析】本题侧重考查对文中细节信息的准确理解。根据题干要求，解答本题需定位到第三段，解答本题的直接方法是将每个选项代入第三段与原文语句进行嵌套比对。选项A“专门研究美国历史”，对应原文“*stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government*”也就是说，该报告强调政府应学习历史，尤其是美国历史和美国政府，而并不是只研究美国历史，选项中出现“*exclusive*”致使A项表达过于绝对，故排除；选项B中的“*theoretical subjects*（理论学科）”是文中未提及的信息，属于无中生有，故排除；选项C“新兴技术的应用”，对应原文是“*encourages the use of new digital technologies*（鼓励使用新数字技术）”，选项C正是原文内容的同义替换，所以为正确答案；而选项D“为外语研究设立基金”，以“*funding*”和“*foreign languages*”为关键词定位原文是“*increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages*”，原文是说该报告“要求加大教师科研基金的投入，以鼓励学者不断研发以面对当今时代的巨大挑战。该报告也大力倡导外语...”，选项D明显是对这两层意思的断章取义，这属于典型的移花接木，故排除。

39. 在文章第五段，作者暗示教授们_____。

- [A] 支持自由市场
- [B] 对经典自由理念持有偏见
- [C] 对学术研究谨慎
- [D] 对公共政策保守

【答案】B

【考点】推理判断

【解析】 本题考查对作者情感态度的推理判断能力。根据题干可定位到文中第五段。教授们的态度主要通过两个层面体现出来的。这两个层面体现在第五段一个由 while 引导的长句中，理解好这个长句是解题的关键点。while 之前是一个层面，while 之后是一个层面。该题主要考察 while 之后第二个层面的理解。在 while 之后讲到教授们将保守或经典的自由理念（比如自由市场和自力更生）排除在常规之外，甚至排除在合理的学术研究之外。由作者的语气可判断出作者对教授们对待 classical liberal ideas 的这种做法持负向态度，比对四个选项，只有 B 项中的“bias”体现出了作者对教授们做法的负向态度，故为正确答案。

选项 A 与原文态度相反，故排除；而选项 C 中的“cautious about”是对原文“conservative”一词理解不到位设置的干扰选项。选项 D 是将 while 前后出现的两个信息嫁接到一起，设置的不符合文意的干扰项。

40. 下面哪一项是文章的最佳标题？

- [A] 不自由的教育及“问题的核心”
- [B] 美国人文和科学研究院对自由教育的贡献
- [C] 抓住“问题核心”的途径
- [D] 进步政策与自由教育

【答案】A

【考点】主旨大意

【解析】 本题考查对文章主旨的概括能力。首先，通过浏览每个段的段首句，可以总结出该文章探讨的主要对象是由 AAAS 发布的报告，同时每个段落的进一步探讨主要集中于该报告展现出来教育的非自由性主题，其中该报告的代称为问题的核心。A 项非自由性教育与问题核心正好和文章主旨相匹配。B 项意思是“AAAS 报告对自由性教育的贡献”；C 项意思是“抓住问题核心的方法”，其中方法文中并未提及。与文章主旨相违背。D 项意思是“进步性政策对自由性教育”，其中的“政策”并非文章的重点，故排除。

三、长难句分析

1. “The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America.

【解析】 句子主干是：“The Heart of the Matter” deserves praise; “the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS)”是“The Heart of the Matter”的同位语；for 引导的介词短语在句中做状语，表原因；the importance to...表示“对...的重要性”。

【译文】美国人文和科学研究院(AAAS)新近发布了一篇题为《问题核心》的报告，因其肯定了美国人文和社会科学在美国民主自由安全方面的重要性而值得称赞。

2. In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by “federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others” to “maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.”

【解析】句子主干是：leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS. In 2010 是时间状语；现在分词 asking 后面是一个 that 引导的宾语从句，在整个句子中做伴随状语，宾语从句中又包含一个 that 引导的定语从句，先行词是 actions，by 后面第一个引号内表示动作的发出者，第二个引号内是不定式表目的。

【译文】2010年，国会民主党和共和党有影响力的人士致信美国人文和科学研究院，要求其明确“联邦政府、州政府、地方政府、大学、基金会、教育工作者、个人资助者以及其他人士”为了“维护国家在人文和社会科学领域的奖学金和教育优势”而采取的措施。

3. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students’ ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day.

【解析】句子的主干是：the report calls for increased investment..., increased funding...; call for 后面是两个并列结构，第一个结构包含 that 引导的定语从句，修饰前面 increased investment；句首 To encourage innovation and competition 是不定式短语做状语，表示该报告提出以下要求的一个总目的。

【译文】为了鼓励创新和竞争，该报告要求增加研究、相关课程制作方面的投资，以提高学生在 21 世纪有效解决问题和沟通的能力。同时加大教师科研基金的投入，以鼓励学者不断研发以面对当今时代的巨大挑战。

4. Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas – such as free markets and self-reliance – as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

【解析】句子相对较长，但结构其实比较简单，是由连词 while（表示“同时”）连接的两个句子，句子主语是 professors，前半句中使用 treat...as（把...视为...），第一个破折号后面的 such as 是举例说明前面的“conservative or classical liberal ideas（保守或经典的自由理念）”；while 后半句中使用对应的 portraying...as（把...描绘成...），即第二个破折号后面的 as 与前面的 portraying 构成固定搭配。Today 即时间状语。

【译文】如今，教授们习惯性地 将激进的历史阐释和公共政策视为合适的研究课题，而将保守或经典的自由理念（比如自由市场和自力更生）排除在常规之外，甚至是合理的学术研究之外。

四、核心词与超纲词

1. deserve v. 应受，应得
2. affirm v. 肯定；断言
3. illuminate v. 阐明，说明
4. prosperity n. 繁荣，成功

5. liberal adj. 自由主义的; 慷慨的; 不拘泥的 illiberal adj. 偏执的; 吝啬的; 不自由的
 6. democracy n. 民主, 民主主义; 民主政治 Democrat(s) n. 民主党; 民主党人
 7. congressional adj. 国会的; 议会的 congress n. 国会; 代表大会
 8. identify v. 鉴定; 识别; 认同 identified adj. 被识别的; 经鉴定的

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9. maintain vt. 维持; 主张
 10. obscure vt. 使...模糊不清; 使难理解
 11. prominent adj. 显著的; 杰出的; 卓越的
 12. presuppose vt. 假定; 预料; 以...为先决条件
 13. literacy n. 读写能力; 有文化教养
 14. portray vt. 描绘; 扮演
 15. advocate vt. 主张; 提倡
 16. deprive of vt. 剥夺; 失去

五、全文翻译

美国人文和科学研究院(AAAS)新近发布了一篇题为《问题核心》的报告, 因其肯定了美国人文和社会科学在美国民主自由安全方面的重要性而值得称赞。然而, 遗憾的是, 该报告并未说明自由教育面临的危机本质, 而这种结果可能弊大于利。

2010年, 国会民主党和共和党有影响力的人士致信美国人文和科学研究院, 要求其明确“联邦政府、州政府、地方政府、大学、基金会、教育工作者、个人资助者以及其他人士”为了“维护国家在人文和社会科学领域的奖学金和教育优势”而采取的措施。作为对该要求的回应, 美国人文和科学研究院成立了人文和社会科学委员会。该委员会51名成员均来自名牌大学校长、学者、律师、法官、商业界领袖, 以及来自外交、影视、音乐和新闻界的知名人士。

该报告中已明确的目标整体上还是值得称赞的。因为以代议制政府是有知识的公民为前提, 该报告提倡培养全民知识素养; 强调政府应学习历史, 尤其是美国历史和美国政府; 同时鼓励使用新数字技术。为了鼓励创新和竞争, 该报告要求增加研究、相关课程制作方面的投资, 以提高学生在21世纪有效解决问题和沟通的能力。同时加大教师科研基金的投入, 以鼓励学者不断研发以面对当今时代的巨大挑战。该报告也大力倡导外语、国际事务的学习, 并进一步开展海外学习项目。

然而遗憾的是, 尽管报告用时两年半, 《问题核心》这一文章却并未真正触及问题的核心: 我们一流学院和大学的自由教育的“不自由”本质。该委员会忽略了这样一个事实: 几十年来, 美国学院和大学已培养的毕业生并不了解自由教育的内涵和本质, 因此也并未享受自由教育带来的益处。同时, 可悲的是, 美国国内校园的探索精神已消失殆尽, 取而代之的是将人文和社会科学作为宣传“激进的”或者“左派自由”的工具。

如今, 教授们习惯性地 will 激进的历史阐释和公共政策视为合适的研究课题, 而将保守或经典的自由理念(比如自由市场和自力更生)排除在常规之外, 甚至排除在合理的学术研究之外。

美国人文和科学研究院对自由教育表现出极大的热情。然而, 其报告却极可能阻碍改革的进行, 因为其在国会要求阐释改革所面临挑战的深度和广度问题上含糊其辞。

Part B

一、试题解析

41.

【答案】C

【考点】文章结构

【解析】本题要求找出文章的首段，可用排除法解题。B项首句中的特征词“another”，F项中的特征词“however”都体现了是对上文信息的衔接，故不能作为首段。再次比对剩下的C、D、G三个选项，D项首句介绍到具体勘察对象的特点，G项首句介绍到地面勘察手段，从篇章结构来看，这两个选项都属于在分析问题，显然不符合首段特征，可排除。而剩下的B项，首句是一个疑问句，提出问题“地面上什么都看不到，考古学家如何知道去哪找想要找的东西？”，这符合问题解决型文章结构的首段特征，由此可推知，选项C可为段首，再者，A项首句中的“archaeological sites”与C项末句中的“archaeological sites”形成了衔接呼应，再次确认本题答案可选C项。

42.

【答案】F

【考点】段落一致性+连贯性

【解析】选项A首句提到“some archaeological sites”，选项F在首句同样出现了该表达，由此可知这两个选项在讨论同一话题，应该放在一起。同时，选项A说考古遗址是“easily observable”，而F选项说这个过程需要“take years”，在语义上是转折衔接，而F选项首句出现了表达转折关系的连词“however”，故F为正确答案。

43.

【答案】G

【考点】段落一致性

【解析】E选项的首句出现了表示总述的“survey methods and a variety of high-technology tools and techniques”。由段落的一致性原则可知，下文最好继续承接勘察手段这个话题，而G段落首句正好谈到地面勘察手段，与E项构成了语义上的衔接。再者E段尾处的“aerial surveys”与G段首处的“ground surveys”形成了呼应，E段从第二句开始都在分别列举具体的勘察方法，由此可看出G项是紧跟在“aerial surveys”方法之后的继续列举，综合各种线索可得出G为正确答案。

44.

【答案】D

【考点】段落连贯性

【解析】选项D和B中均有表示时间的线索词，应该放到一起。此外，剩下的两段开头都有明显的特征词，选项D第二句出现“in one case”，而选项B段首出现“in another case”，这两段明显形成语义上的衔接，依据词义的对比比较关系D段中表示泛指的“one”，应该放在“another”之前，由此可知，该题选D。

45.

【答案】B

【考点】段落的一致性

【解析】解析见44题。再者如果上文选择正确，本题选唯一剩下的B项。

二、全文翻译

[C] 地表没有任何迹象的时候,考古学家是如何发现他们要寻找的遗址呢?他们一般是进行大面积的勘察和取样(进行挖掘测试)来确定哪些地方的挖掘会获得有用的信息。勘察和样本测试对于了解包含古遗址的更大的景观地貌也具有重要意义。

[A] 一些考古遗址总是很易于被发现,比如希腊雅典的帕台农神庙、埃及吉萨的金字塔,以及英格兰南部的巨石阵。但这些遗址都是些例外。尽管很多的遗址是偶然发现的,但大多数考古遗址的地理位置是经过仔细搜索确定的。坦桑尼亚一个早期原始人类遗址奥杜威峡谷,是1911年一个捉蝴蝶的人跌入该峡谷深处而发现的。数以千计的阿兹特克手工艺品是在20世纪70年代挖掘墨西哥城地铁时发现的。[F] 然而,大多数考古遗址是着手寻找它们的考古学家发现的。这样的寻找可能历时很久。英国考古学家霍华德·卡特在其它遗址中了解到了古埃及法老图坦卡门古墓存在的消息。卡特于1992年最终确定古墓位置之前,曾历时七年在帝王谷仔细查看瓦

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砾。19世纪晚期,英国考古学家亚瑟·埃文斯曾仔搜查了希腊雅典的古董商的商店。当时,他正在寻找一个古迈锡尼文明的小印章,这种文明在公元前1400年到1200年间的希腊一度占主导地位。埃文斯对这些印章的解读最终使他在1900年找到了位于克里特岛上克诺索斯的米诺斯宫殿。

[E] 如今,考古学家为发现遗址,在很大程度上依赖系统的勘察方法和各种高科技工具技术。航空技术,如携带各种不同型号雷达和摄影设备的飞机或航天器,使考古学家不用挖掘就能了解地底下是什么东西。航空勘察可以定位感兴趣的整个区域或更大被埋葬的建筑群,比如古建筑或战场。

[G] 地面勘察使考古学家可以精确地找到挖掘成功的地方。大多数地面勘察包括大量徒步行走和寻找地表线索,如陶器的细小碎片。通常还有一定量的挖掘工作以测试整个景观中已选定的区域埋藏的物质。考古学家或许还可以通过一些技术(如地面雷达、磁场纪录和金属探测仪)对地下遗址进行定位。考古学家通常使用计算机来绘制遗址及其附近的景观地貌。二维或三维的绘图是规划挖掘、阐释遗址外观以及展示考古研究结果的有力工具。

[D] 勘察能够覆盖单一的大面积居住区或整个景区。在一个案例中,许多研究者在洪都拉斯的科潘玛雅古城周边工作,他们通过航空拍照和徒步勘察的方式,发现了成百上千的小村落和个人住所。最终的住所绘制图表明公元500年到850年间,即科潘瓦解之时,城市周围农村人口的分布和密度是如何剧烈变化的。

[B] 另一个案例中,美国考古学家勒内·米利翁和乔治·考吉尔花了数年时间才系统地绘制出现墨西哥城附近的墨西哥大峡谷中特奥蒂瓦坎古城的全貌。大约公元600年,奥蒂瓦坎古城的鼎盛时期,这个城市是世界上最大的人类居住地之一。研究者不仅绘制出了整个城市广袤华丽的仪式区,而且还包括成百上千普通人居住的较为简朴的公寓。

Part C

一、试题解析

46) It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

【考点】定语从句,时间状语从句

【解析】句子的主干是: It is also the reason...。It 指代的是前面提到的“this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message”,可以翻译成“这”。why 引导的定语从句修饰 the reason。在这个定语从句中

when 引导了时间状语从句，主句为 all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself. 在这个主句中，主语为 all。we can do 是由 that 引导的定语从句修饰 all，而且由于 that 在定语从句中作 do 的宾语，所以 that 被省略掉了。由于前面出现了 do，所以 articulate 之前省略了 to。

【词汇】describe 描述，描写；articulate 用言语表达，发音；reaction 反应，回应，在此翻译成“感受”更符合汉语的表达习惯；grasp 抓住，了解。

【译文】这也解释了为什么当我们尝试用语言描述音乐的时候，充其量只能是说清楚自己的感受，而无法抓住音乐本身。

47) By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

【考点】并列句，插入语

【解析】第一个 and 前后的 a freethinking person 和 a courageous one 是并列成分，第二个 and 前后连接着两个并列句。后一个并列句中的 let alone the performances 是插入语成分，翻译的时候可以放到连个破折号中间。

【词汇】by all accounts 人人都说，根据大家所说，总而言之；freethinking 思想自由，思想不受束缚；essential 必需的，不可或缺的；let alone 不必说，更不用说。

【译文】总而言之，他是一个思想不受束缚的人，而且是一个富有勇气的人。我认为勇气是理解——更是演奏——其作品不可或缺的品格。

48) Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

【考点】后置定语，并列短语

【解析】句子主干为 Beethoven's habit...was only rarely used by composers before him，其中 of 之后有两个分词成分，第一个为 increasing the volume with an extreme intensity，第二个为 following it with a sudden soft passage，这两个分词由 and 连接，是并列关系，它们一起作后置定语修饰 Beethoven's habit。

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【词汇】volume 音量，音响；intensity 强度，力度；abruptly 意外地，骤然地；passage 乐章，段，节；composer 作曲家，设计者。

【译文】贝多芬习惯以超凡的力度加大音响，随后突然进入一个意想不到的柔和乐段。这种手法在前人的作品中极为罕见。

49) Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

【考点】倒装句，定语从句，插入语

【解析】句子开头的 Especially significant was his view of freedom 是倒装结构，其正常语序应为 His view of freedom was especially significant，翻译时可按照倒装句的顺序，也可按照正常语序。之后的 which 引导了非限定性定语从句，修饰前面的 his view of freedom。for him 是插入语，可翻译成“对他而言，在他看来”。句子最后的 of thought and of personal expression 是两个并列的介词短语，共同修饰前面的 freedom。

【词汇】significant 有意义的，值得注意的；was associated with 与……相关；individual 个人的；advocate 倡导，主张；personal expression 个人的表达。

【译文】 尤具深意的是他的自由观，在他看来自由关系到个人的权利和责任：他主张思想和个人表达的自由。

50) One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

【考点】 方式状语，宾语从句

【解析】 句子主干为 One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven，之后的 by saying that suffering is inevitable…作方式状语，意为“用……的方式解读贝多芬的诸多作品”。saying 之后是 that 引导的宾语从句。转折词 but 连接两个并列句。renders life worth living 中 life 作宾语，worth living 作宾语的补语。

【词汇】 interpret 解读，解释；suffering 痛苦，苦难；inevitable 不可避免的，难以避免的；render 给予，使得；worth 值得的。

【译文】 苦难是不可避免的，但与之抗争的勇气正是生活的意义所在。对贝多芬的诸多作品，我们都可做此解读。

二、全文翻译

音乐对不同的人而言有着不同的意义。有时候在一个人的不同生命阶段也有着不同的意义。音乐可以诗情画意，蕴含哲理，带给人情感上的愉悦，也可充满规则数理，但不管如何，依我看来，它必须和人类的灵魂紧紧相依。因此，它是抽象的，但是其表达方式却完全是具体的，那就是声音。我相信音乐的力量在于它恰好是抽象启示和具体表达的永恒结合体。46)这也解释了为什么当我们尝试用语言描述音乐的时候，充其量只能说清楚自己的感受，而无法抓住音乐本身。

贝多芬在音乐届的重要地位主要是由其作品的革命性本质决定的。他把音乐从迄今流行的讲求和谐与结构的常规中解放出来。有时候，我从他的晚期作品中可以看出他有一种意志想要打断所有音符的连续性。比如在最后一部钢琴奏鸣曲中，音乐总是突如其来，好像是不连贯的。在用音乐表达时，贝多芬从不会被常规的权威束缚。47)总而言之，他是一个思想不受束缚的人，而且是一个富有勇气的人。我认为勇气是理解——更是演奏——其作品不可或缺的品格。

事实上这种勇敢的态度变成了贝多芬音乐表演者的一项要求。他的作品要求表演者要表现出勇气，比如在音乐力度的使用方面。48)贝多芬习惯以超凡的力度加大音响，随后突然进入一个意想不到的柔和乐段。这种手法在前人的作品中极为罕见。

从广义上而言，贝多芬深深地热衷于政治。他对平时的政治不感兴趣，他关注的是道德问题和关乎整个社会的重大是非问题。49)尤具深意的是他的自由观，在他看来自由关系到个人的权利和责任：他主张思想和个人表达的自由。

贝多芬的音乐经常是由无序发展到有序，就好像有序是人类生存的必要条件。在他看来，有序不是来自忘记或忽视干扰我们生存的混乱。有序是必要的发展过程，是一种进步，促进了希腊理想社会的精神提升。《葬礼进行曲》并不是《英雄交响曲》的最后章节，而是第二章节，这样苦难就没有了最后的决定权。50)苦难是不可避免的，但与之抗争的勇气正是生活的意义所在。对贝多芬的诸多作品，我们都可做此解读。

Section III Writing

Part A

一、审题谋篇

本篇应用文仍然属于书信类型中的建议信，从话题角度看属于健康类话题。该书信的收信人为大学校长，所以属于正式文体，文中不应出现过多缩写/省略/口语表达等非正式语言。

称呼处可以直接尊称“Dear Mr. President,”，正文仍然按照三段模式展开。首段需要简单地自我介绍，交代写信目的。中间段具体对如何提高大学生身体素质给出 2-3 条可行的建议。建议信的尾段一般是提出希望，期待回信。落款使用常见的书信落款：Yours sincerely, Sincerely yours, Yours truly, 或 Truly yours 等，签名应写 Li Ming，切勿出现自己真实姓名。

二、参考范文

Dear Mr. President,

I am a student of our university. I am writing this letter to bring forward some effective suggestions to our college students about how to improve their body health.

Initially, exercising, though not a student's first priority in his/her daily life, should be stressed by all of us as well as our university, because it is vital to not only our physical health but mental health as well. Furthermore, developing a regular and healthy diet, which provides vitamins and other nutrients to our body, would, to some extent, undoubtedly benefit our body.

I hope that you will find my suggestions useful and propagandas be launched among the students. I am looking forward to your earlier response.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

三、万能句型

1. I am writing this letter to bring forward some effective suggestions to ... about
2. ...should be stressed by ..., because it is vital to but ... as well.
3. I hope that you will find my suggestions useful.
4. I am looking forward to your earlier response.

Part B

一、审题谋篇

2014 年的大作文从总体上来看不难，因为它考查到了现在的一个社会热点。而且从十年的考研真题来讲，2005 年的大作文考查到的是赡养老人的问题，当年的图画是可怜的老父亲缩成了一只皮球，四个儿女守着四个球门，老人被儿女们踢来踢去。当年的描述图画部分比较难表达，而今年图画描述部分相比起来就容易得多。写作框架仍然采取标准三段式来写。

第一段图画描述段的写作内容主要是描述图画，需包括两点：三十年前是个什么样子，现在是什么样子。三十年前“我”还是个孩子，母亲大手拉小手陪伴着我成长；现在，母亲上年纪了，我陪伴在母亲的身旁。图的重心应该是在右边一幅，突出的是子女长大后要关爱、感恩父母。

第二段是图画内涵阐释段。首先用一句话阐释图片内涵，然后用事实对该内涵进行阐释。可正面举例说明社会存在这样良好的风尚，也可以从反面说明当前社会中人们忽视了对父母的关爱和回报。

第三段评论段的写作内容为给出自己的评论和建议。可以指出年轻人应该把尊重和照顾年迈的父母视为一种道义责任。也可以从细节出发，年轻人在生活中如何做到孝顺父母。只有这样，我们的家庭才能和睦，社会才能更加和谐!

二、参考范文

As can be seen, love between a mother and a daughter is reflected by the drawing: in the left one, a young and amiable mother is holding one hand of her little daughter, while in the right photo, when the mother is aged, her daughter, who has grown up, is supporting her, just as the mother did thirty years ago.

Just as the caption below summarizes, the implication conveyed in the picture is self-evident: we need to show our concern and love to our parents. However, most of us fail to do this job. As our pace of life gallops along, increasingly our society is seeing a decline in traditional moral values. It is revealed in the fact that we always put back filial piety. As young men now deem the career as the priority, they often choose to migrate with their jobs, and work around the clock, leaving parents in empty-nests. Besides, many people are used to substituting their care for parents with money or gifts. While it is beyond dispute that material support can improve our parents' living standards, what these aged people need most is company and love from us, such as a simple call, a short time at home.

It is easy to draw this conclusion that, to our parents, nothing can be better than the filial piety from children. Whenever possible, we should gather around the table for a "reunion dinner" with our parents; whether busy or not, we need to give our parents a call and tell them we are fine. Only with our full awareness of caring our parents with gratitude can our parents lead a really happy life.

三、万能句型

1. As can be seen, ... is reflected by the drawing:
2. Just as the caption below summarizes, the implication conveyed in the picture is self-evident:
3. As our pace of life gallops along, increasingly our society is seeing
4. It is revealed in the fact that
5. While it is beyond dispute that ...,
6. It is easy to draw this conclusion that
7. Only with our full awareness of ... can