

## 2015 研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

### Section 1 Use of English

#### Directions:

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

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with— or even looking at—a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they fiddle with their phones, even without a 1 underground.

It's a sad reality — our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings — because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone. This universal armor sends the 4: "Please don't approach me."

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "creepy." We fear we'll be 7. We fear we'll be disruptive.

Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this anxiety, we 10 to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11."

But once we rip off the bandaid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14. "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," the New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been snubbed."

18, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those sans communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that 20: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

- |                      |                   |                    |                    |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] ticket        | [B] permit        | [C] signal         | [D] record         |
| 2. [A] nothing       | [B] link          | [C] another        | [D] much           |
| 3. [A] beaten        | [B] guided        | [C] plugged        | [D] brought        |
| 4. [A] message       | [B] cede          | [C] notice         | [D] sign           |
| 5. [A] under         | [B] beyond        | [C] behind         | [D] from           |
| 6. [A] misinterpret  | [B] misapplied    | [C] misadjusted    | [D] mismatched     |
| 7. [A] fired         | [B] judged        | [C] replaced       | [D] delayed        |
| 8. [A] unreasonable  | [B] ungrateful    | [C] unconventional | [D] unfamiliar     |
| 9. [A] comfortable   | [B] anxious       | [C] confident      | [D] angry          |
| 10. [A] attend       | [B] point         | [C] take           | [D] turn           |
| 11. [A] dangerous    | [B] mysterious    | [C] violent        | [D] boring         |
| 12. [A] hurt         | [B] resist        | [C] bend           | [D] decay          |
| 13. [A] lecture      | [B] conversation  | [C] debate         | [D] negotiation    |
| 14. [A] trainees     | [B] employees     | [C] researchers    | [D] passengers     |
| 15. [A] reveal       | [B] choose        | [C] predict        | [D] design         |
| 16. [A] voyage       | [B] flight        | [C] walk           | [D] ride           |
| 17. [A] went through | [B] did away      | [C] caught up      | [D] put up         |
| 18. [A] In turn      | [B] In particular | [C] In fact        | [D] In consequence |
| 19. [A] unless       | [B] since         | [C] if             | [D] whereas        |

**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**

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

"Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home", writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues—your family—have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] was an unrealistic place for relaxation [B] generated more stress than the workplace  
[C] was an ideal place for stress measurement [D] offered greater relaxation than the workplace

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

- [A] Working mothers. [B] Childless husbands.  
[C] Childless wives. [D] Working fathers.

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] they are both bread winners and housewives  
[B] their home is also a place for kicking back  
[C] there is often much housework left behind  
[D] it is difficult for them to leave their office

24. The word "moola"(Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] energy [B] skills [C] earnings [D] nutrition

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] home is hardly a cozier working environment  
[B] division of labor at home is seldom clearcut

- [C] household tasks are generally more motivating
- [D] family labor is often adequately rewarded

## Text 2

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students—those who do not have a parent with a college degree—lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal *Psychological Science*.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the ‘rules of the game,’ and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experiences, many first-generation students lack sight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students ‘like them’ can improve.”

26. Recruiting more first generation students has \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] reduced their dropout rates
  - [B] narrowed the achievement gap
  - [C] missed its original purpose
  - [D] depressed college students
27. The author of the research article are optimistic because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the problem is solvable
  - [B] their approach is costless
  - [C] the recruiting rate has increased
  - [D] their findings appeal to students
28. The study suggests that most first generation students \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] study at private universities
  - [B] are from singleparent families
  - [C] are in need of financial support
  - [D] have failed their collage
29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap
  - [B] can have a potential influence on other students
  - [C] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects
  - [D] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college
30. We may infer from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] universities often reject the culture of the middleclass
  - [B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources

- [C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences
- [D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

### Text 3

Even in traditional offices, “the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like *journey, mission, passion*. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’t talk about energy; we didn’t talk about passion.”

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team”-oriented—and not by coincidence. “Let’s not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it’s still a big deal. It’s not explicitly conscious; it’s the idea that I’m a coach, and you’re my team, and we’re in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win.”

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm. “You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: terms like *vision, values, passion, and purpose*,” said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over *work-life balance*. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can’t have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg’s *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like *unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity* are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your “*passion*,” you’ll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As linguist once said, “You can get people to think it’s nonsense at the same time that you buy into it.” In a workplace that’s fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] more emotional
  - [B] more objective
  - [C] less energetic
  - [D] less strategic
32. “Team”oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] historical incidents
  - [B] gender difference
  - [C] sports culture
  - [D] athletic executives
33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] revive historical terms
  - [B] promote company image
  - [C] foster corporate cooperation
  - [D] strengthen employee loyalty
34. It can be inferred that *Lean In* \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] voices for working women
  - [B] appeals to passionate workaholics
  - [C] triggers debates among mommies
  - [D] praises motivated employees
35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?
  - [A] Managers admire it but avoid it.
  - [B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.
  - [C] Companies find it to be fundamental.
  - [D] Regular people mock it but accept it.

### Text 4

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating

jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000(4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000(7.9percent) from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is “yes”, they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

- [A] The prospect of a thriving job market.
- [B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.
- [C] The possibility of full employment.
- [D] The acceleration of job creation.

37. Many people work parttime because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] prefer parttime jobs to full-time jobs
- [B] feel that is enough to make ends meet
- [C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
- [D] haven't seen the weakness of the market

38. Involuntary parttime employment in the US \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] is harder to acquire than one year ago
- [B] shows a general tendency of decline
- [C] satisfies the real need of the jobless
- [D] is lower than before the recession

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
- [B] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
- [C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
- [D] fulltime employment is still essential for insurance

40. The text mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] employment in the US
- [B] part-timer classification

[C] insurance through Medicaid

[D] Obamacare's trouble

**Part B**

**Directions:**

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

[A] You are not alone

[B] Don't fear responsibility for your life

[C] Pave your own unique path

[D] Most of your fears are unreal

[E] Think about the present moment

[F] Experience helps you grow

[G] There are many things to be grateful for

**Some Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times**

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life.

When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

### Section III Translation

#### Directions:

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

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

##### 47. Directions:

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students. Write a notice to

- 1) briefly introduce the camp activities, and
- 2) call for volunteers.

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

**Do not** use your name or the name of your university.

**Do not** write your address. (10 points)

#### Part B

##### 48. Directions:

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

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

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



# 2015 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(二)答案详解

## Section I Use of English

### 文章分析

本文主要就当前社会存在的一个现象进行分析——为什么现在的人不与周围的陌生人交流，而只专注于手机。第一段提出现象。第二段指出与陌生人交流其实大有裨益，只是我们不知道。第三段提出全文要探讨的问题。第四段给出原因之一——害怕。第五段承接第四段继续分析，指出我们把手机视为保护毯，避免与陌生人交谈的尴尬。第六段用一个实验证明其实与陌生人交谈并不是那么尴尬。第七段对实验结果进行解释，因为人类的发展源于社会联系。

### 试题解析

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with—or even looking at—a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they fiddle with their phones, even without a   1   on a subway.

【译文】在当代文化中，与陌生人交流，甚至看一眼陌生人，都几乎难以忍受。我们周围的每一个人似乎都同意这点，他们玩弄着手机，即使地铁上一点儿信号都没有。

1.[A] ticket 车票      [B] permit 许可证      [C] signal 信号      [D] record 记录

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为：陌生人之间没有交流，大家都只关注自己的手机，即使地铁里没有\_\_\_\_\_。选项中，只有C项符合上下文语义，与phones和subway有关，因此signal正确。

【命题思路】本题四个选项语义不相关，所以只需要根据上下文确定所需填入的语义即可。

【干扰排除】其余三个选项带入原文都与句意不符，故排除。

It's a sad reality—our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings—because there's   2   to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it,   3   into your phone. This universal protection sends the   4   : “Please don't approach me.”

【译文】这是个可悲的现实——我们希望避免与其他人交流——因为和身边的陌生人交流会带来诸多益处。但是你不知道这一点，一直沉浸在手机中。这种普遍的保护发出一个信号：“请不要靠近我。”

2.[A] nothing 没有什么      [B] link 联系      [C] another 另一个，又一个      [D] much 大量

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】It's a sad reality 是对第一段内容的总结，该句中双破折号中的内容是对 a sad reality 的进一步解释。插入语后的 because there's   2   to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you 是对主句 It's a sad reality 的原因解释，即与陌生人交流，我们会从中收获\_\_\_\_\_。根据句意，D项符合。另外该句后的 But you wouldn't know it 也提示了本句语义。

【命题思路】本题需要根据上下文确定所需填入的语义，主要是寻找语义线索。

【干扰排除】将四个选项代入句子，首先可以排除B项和C项，这两项均与句意不符。A项干扰性最强。空格所在句是观点句，从上下文语义上可以判断出作者是支持与陌生人交流的，文章末段也明确指出 human beings thrive off of social connections。因此可排除A项。

3.[A] beaten 打败      [B] guided 指导      [C] plugged 插入      [D] brought 带来

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析



【直击答案】要填的词为非谓语，在句中作伴随状语，与宾语 into your phone 搭配。根据搭配和语义只能选 C 项 plugged。be plugged into 理解为“深陷其中；投入”。

【命题思路】本题考查的是动词。四个选项语义不相关，需要根据搭配和语义确定答案。

【干扰排除】其余选项虽然可以和介词 into 搭配，但是与语义不符，故排除。

4.[A] message 消息，讯息 [B] code 代码 [C] notice 通知 [D] sign 迹象，符号

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为：这种普遍存在的盔甲(不和陌生人交流)传递了“不要靠近我”这个\_\_\_\_\_。空格内容是对“Please don't approach me”的概括，另结合动词 sends 与宾语 the \_\_\_\_\_ 的搭配关系，可知 A 项正确。

【命题思路】本题考查的是名词辨析。选填时要根据其动词的搭配习惯和语义来确定。

【干扰排除】B 项 code 和 D 项 sign 不和 send 搭配。C 项 notice 虽然可以和 send 搭配，但是与语义不符。

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be \_\_\_6\_\_\_ as “weird”. We fear we'll be \_\_\_7\_\_\_. We fear we'll be disruptive. ,是什么让我们觉得我们需要躲在手机屏幕后面?

【译文】执行心理教练 John Wortman 认为，答案之一是恐惧。我们害怕拒绝，或者是我们无辜的社会进步会被误解为“怪异的”。我们害怕我们会被评判。我们害怕我们会制造混乱。

5.[A] under 在下面 [B] beyond 超过 [C] behind 在后面 [D] from 来自，从

【答案】C

【考点】介词搭配

【直击答案】从 hide \_\_\_5\_\_\_ our screens 的和上一段的 plugged into your phone 相照应，由此可推断躲藏的位置应该是 behind。

【命题思路】本题考查介词搭配。选填介词时，既要看前面的动词，还需要看后面的名词，结合搭配习惯和语义确定答案。

【干扰排除】根据语义首先可以排除 B 项和 D 项。A 项干扰性较强。under 通常表示具体的位置，而本句 hide \_\_\_\_\_ our screens 要表达的是一个抽象的位置概念，所以排除。

6.[A] misinterpreted 误解 [B] misapplied 误用 [C] misadjusted 失调 [D] mismatched 错配

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本段传递的是一种担忧，句中的 innocent 和 weird 是表示相反意思的形容词，另结合句子的谓语 fear 可知 A 项符合，be misinterpreted as 意思是“被误解为”。

【命题思路】四个选项都是由否定前缀 mis 构成的否定意义的词，主要考查对动词词义的辨析。

【干扰排除】C 项和 D 项通常作为表语，用法为 sth. is/are misadjusted/mismatched，不与介词 as 搭配。B 项满足要求用法，但是不符合语义。

7.[A] fired 开除；攻击 [B] judged 判断，审判 [C] replaced 替代 [D] delayed 推迟，耽搁

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本句和 We fear...our innocent social advances will be misinterpreted as “weird”. 和 We fear we'll be disruptive(制造混乱的).”为并列关系，因此推断出所填词在感情色彩上是负向的。B 项符合语义，be judged 意思是“受到评论”。

【命题思路】本题命制时一方面要辨析选项的词义，另一方面要利用句间关系，寻找解题线索。

【干扰排除】首先根据上下文语义，可以排除 C 项和 D 项。be fired 可以理解为“受到攻击”，语义过重，故排除 A 项。

Strangers are inherently \_\_8\_\_ to us, so we are more likely to feel \_\_9\_\_ when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this uneasiness, we \_\_10\_\_ to our phones. “Phones become our security blanket,” Wortmann says. “They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more \_\_11\_\_.”

【译文】陌生人对我们来说有一种固有的陌生感，因此与我们的朋友或相识交流相比，当与陌生人交流时，我们更有可能感觉焦虑。为了避免这种焦虑，我们转向我们的手机。Wortman 说：“手机成为了我们的保护毯，他们是我们的幸福眼镜，保护我们远离我们认为可能更危险的事物”。

- 8.[A] unreasonable 不合理的 [B] ungrateful 忘恩负义的  
[C] unconventional 非常规的 [D] unfamiliar 不熟悉的

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格处需填入一个形容词修饰 strangers(陌生人)，所以该词应符合陌生人的身份与特点，既是陌生人，肯定是“不熟悉的”，故答案为 D 项 unfamiliar。

【命题思路】本题考查形容词的词义辨析。解题时需要通过其所修饰的名词来确定答案。

【干扰排除】A 项和 C 项通常修饰物，而本题中要修饰的是 strangers。B 项虽然可以修饰人，但是如果代入本句，不符合句意。

- 9.[A] comfortable 舒服的 [B] anxious 焦虑的 [C] confident 自信的 [D] angry 生气的

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格填入词是表示和陌生人相处的感受，此感受与和 friends and acquaintances 的感受做比较，B 项符合。

【命题思路】本题考查形容词的词义辨析，解题时需要判断形容词的情感色彩。

【干扰排除】根据句意，填入的形容词应该为负向词义，所以排除积极词汇 comfortable 和 confident。angry 虽然为负向词汇，但语义过重，故排除。

- 10.[A] attend (to) 照料 [B] point (to) 指向 [C] take (to) 喜欢；开始从事 [D] turn (to) 转向；求助于

【答案】D

【考点】固定搭配

【直击答案】空格要求填入一个动词，首先需与介词 to 构成搭配，其次需满足句意“为了避免这种不自在，我们\_\_\_\_\_我们的手机。turn to 表示“转向求助于某人/物”，符合上下文语义。

【命题思路】本题考查固定搭配的语义辨析。

【干扰排除】其余选项都可以和介词 to 搭配，但是均不满足句意，故排除。

- 11.[A] dangerous 危险的 [B] mysterious 神秘的 [C] violent 暴力的 [D] boring 无聊的

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】根据此处结构 protect us from what we perceive is going to be more \_\_\_\_\_ 可推断空格处填入词汇为负向感情色彩的词，A 项 dangerous(危险的)意思吻合，且和前文 uneasiness(不安), security(安全)形成呼应。

【命题思路】本题主要需要利用句内和上文的线索进行词义选择。

【干扰排除】B 项与主题无甚关联，且为中性词。C 项语义过重，且不合题意。D 项不符合该段主题。

But once we rip off the bandaid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't \_\_12\_\_ so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a \_\_13\_\_. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow \_\_14\_\_. “When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to \_\_15\_\_ how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their \_\_16\_\_ would be more pleasant if they sat on their own,” the New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they \_\_17\_\_ with the experiment, “not a single person reported having been embarrassed.”

【译文】但是一旦我们撕掉创可贴，把我们的智能手机塞进口袋，抬头看的时候，事实并没有那么糟糕。在2011年的一个实验中，行为主义科学家 Nicholas Epley 和 Juliana Schroeder 让通勤者做一件难以想象的事情：开始交谈。他们让芝加哥火车通勤者和他们周围的乘客聊天。纽约时报总结道“当 Epley 博士和 Schroeder 女士让同一车站的其他人预测他们和陌生人交谈之后是什么感受时，通勤者认为如果他们坐在自己的座位上会感到更愉悦”。尽管参与者没有期待一次好的体验，但是当他们完成实验后，“没有一个人说自己感到尴尬”。

12.[A] hurt 使受伤；损害 [B] resist 抵抗；忍耐 [C] bend 弯曲 [D] decay 衰退；腐烂

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句是本段的中心句。根据后面的例证及末句“not a single person reported having been embarrassed”，可知 it doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ so bad 表达正面的意义。对比四个选项，可知 A 项正确。

【命题思路】本题只需要辨析四个选项的词义，分别代入句子，满足句意即可。

【干扰排除】其余选项均不满足句意，故排除。

13.[A] lecture 演讲 [B] conversation 交谈 [C] debate 辩论 [D] negotiation 谈判

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】由上文推断此处为研究者进行的一项实验内容，根据该句后面一句中 talk to 可知，实验是让研究对象进行交谈，可锁定 B 项 conversation，与 talk to 对应。

【命题思路】本题需要根据上下文语境确定要选填的名词意思。

【干扰排除】其余选项的词义不满足下文的语境 train commuters 和 talk to，故排除。

14.[A] trainees 实习生 [B] employees 员工 [C] researchers 研究者 [D] passengers 乘客

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow \_\_14\_\_. 中 their fellow \_\_\_\_\_ 指的是 train commuters(火车上的通勤者)，D 项 passengers 可以与之相对应。

【命题思路】本题需要利用代词指代和句内的线索确定要选填的单词。

【干扰排除】其余选项都无法与句内线索 train commuters(火车上的通勤者)相对应，不符合句意。

15.[A] reveal 揭露；显示 [B] choose 选择 [C] predict 预测 [D] design 设计

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空要填一个动词，how they would feel after talking to a stranger 为其宾语，从该宾语从句的谓语动词 would feel 可以判断为过去将来时，所以要填入的单词应该包含时间概念，C 项 predict(预测)满足要求。另外下一句 Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience 中的 expect 也可作为解题线索，为近义复现。

【命题思路】本题需要利用句内线索或根据上下文提示来确定要选填的动词。

【干扰排除】其余选项语义均不符合句意。

16.[A] voyage 航行 [B] flight 飞行 [C] walk 步行 [D] ride 乘坐

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】此处需要填入一个与 commuters(通勤者)相关的词,根据上文复现可知此处的 commuters 指的是 train commuters。所以 D 项符合题意。

【命题思路】本题为名词词义辨析,主要需要判断四个词所使用的语境。

【干扰排除】voyage 指的是“航海出行”, flight 指的是“乘坐飞机出行”, walk 是“步行”。这三个选项都不满足句意,所以排除。

17.[A] went through (with) 完成 [B] did away (with) 废除, 去掉

[C] caught up (with) 赶上 [D] put up (with) 忍受

【答案】A

【考点】固定搭配

【直击答案】空格处要填入动词词组,并且与介词 with 搭配,宾语为 the experiment(实验),根据上下文语境,将[A] went through 代入满足句意, go through with 意思是“完成”。

【命题思路】本题考查固定搭配,需要平时积累。

【干扰排除】其余选项均可与 with 搭配,但是不满足句意。

18. , these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, \_\_19\_\_ human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that \_\_20\_\_: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

【译文】事实上,据说与那些没有交流的通勤者相比,这些通勤者感到更愉悦。这个结果完全说得通,因为人类正是因为社会联系而发展的。事实很简单:和陌生人交谈能让你感到与他人有联系。

18.[A] In turn 轮流; 反过来 [B] In particular 尤其, 特别是

[C] In fact 事实上 [D] In consequence 因此

【答案】C

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】上文提到那些放下手机,积极与乘客交流的人并没有受到冷落。空格后指出,与那些没有对话的人相比,这些人更加的开心。可见上下文之间是并列或递进的关系。所以 C 项 In fact 正确,表示递进关系,对上文进一步解释。

【命题思路】本题考查段间的逻辑关系,需要利用两段间的线索判断逻辑关系,从而选择正确的关联词。

【干扰排除】In turn 通常考查“反过来”的意思,主要用于因果关系,比如 A 导致 B, B 反过来又导致 C。In particular 常用于举例。In consequence 表示因果关系。

19.[A] unless 除非 [B] since 因为 [C] if 如果 [D] whereas 然而

【答案】B

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】四个选项均是从句的引导词。主句指出,与那些没有对话的人相比,那些积极交谈的人更加开心。从句则提到人类的繁荣起源于社会联系。显然后一句是对前一句的解释说明,故 B 项 since(因为)满足题意。

【命题思路】本题考查句内逻辑,需要从主从句的语义判定。

【干扰排除】unless 和 if 表示条件关系; whereas 表示转折关系,通常用于两个事物的对比。这三个选项均不满足原文的主从句语义间的逻辑关系,故排除。

20.[A] funny 有趣的 [B] simple 简单的 [C] logical 有逻辑的 [D] rare 稀有的

【答案】B

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本句冒号后内容是对 it 的解释说明。而该句与前句是平行关系，it 指代前一句谈到的“与他人交流会更愉悦”。冒号后面的内容说明了，这是一个显然的事实。所以 B 项 simple 满足句意。

【命题思路】本句考查形容词。解题的关键是利用 it 的指代关系，和冒号的解释说明功能。

【干扰排除】其余选项的词义均不满足对句子的修饰关系。

### 核心词汇

contemporary a. 当代的；同时代的 n. 同时代人

virtually ad. 实质上，事实上

fiddle with phr. 摆弄

interact v. 相互作用，相互影响

innocent a. 无辜的；天真无邪的

disruptive a. 破坏的，扰乱的

acquaintance n. 熟人；相识

perceive v. 察觉；意识到

commute v. 通勤

participant n. 参加者

summarize vt. 总结，概述

### 长难句分析

When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to predict how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their ride would be more pleasant if they sat on their own.

【分析】句式是一个复合句，句子主干是 the commuters thought their ride would be more pleasant. When 引导时间状语从句，其中嵌套宾语从句作 predict 的宾语。主句中含 if 引导的条件状语从句。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

#### 文章分析

本文选自 2014 年 5 月 22 日的 Time，原文标题为 Why You're More Stressed by Home than Work，属于社会生活范畴。文章主要探讨了与压力有关的一个报告研究。文章首段开门见山，指出：最新的调查报告颠覆了人们的常识，显示人们在家的压力比工作时更大。第二段，引用研究人员话语，进一步重申报告结果，并指出女性尤甚。第三段指出研究未涉及的内容，解释了与男性相比，女性在家压力更大。第四、五段分别解释了女性压力更大的原因，指出压力大不仅与性别相关，还与在家的分工、报酬等相关。最后一段重申主题，指出任务重，合作者难以驱动是在家压力更大的原因。

#### 试题解析

21. 根据第一段，大多数以前的研究发现家\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 不是休闲放松的理想场所

[B] 与工作场所相比，产生了更多压力

[C] 是测量压力的理想场所

[D] 与工作场所相比，提供了更多的休闲

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“Paragraph 1, most previous surveys”定位到首段首句。由 A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys 可知 most previous surveys 和 a new study 的研究结论相反，即正确答案和 people are actually more stressed at home than at work 表述的意思相反。对比四个选项可知 D 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项属过度推理，原文虽提到在家比在工作中有更多的压力，但并不能推测出“不是休闲放松的理想场所”。B 项属于偷换概念，虽首段第一句出现了“more stress”以及“the workplace”，但文章中是指“人们感到在家比在工作中压力更大”，而不是 B 项所指的“家能产生更多的压力”。C 项指“家是测量压力的理想场所”，属于无中生有。

22. 在 Damaske 看来, 谁在家里最快乐?

- [A] 工作中的母亲。 [B] 没有孩子的丈夫。 [C] 没有孩子的妻子。 [D] 工作中的父亲。

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干, 精准定位, 并能正确掌握定位信息, 辨别干扰选项的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“Damaske”定位到第二段第三、四句, 即 Damaske 的观点。这两句提到“*It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work... but more so for nonparents.*”, 即“研究发现是男人, 而不是女人, 在家比在工作中更高兴。更令人吃惊的是, 这种情况对有无孩子都一样, 尤其是对于没有孩子的人。”综合对比, 确定 B 为最佳答案。

【干扰排除】A、C 项两项均为反向干扰, 原文说的是男人比女人在家更快乐, 故排除。根据该句“*but more so for nonparents*”可知 D 项错误, 原文是没有孩子的男性, 并非工作中的父亲。

23. 职场女性的模糊角色指的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 她们既要在职场打拼又要照顾家庭 [B] 家也是她们休息的地方  
[C] 有太多家务等着她们去做 [D] 她们很难离开办公室

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道推理题。主要考查考生精准理解原文定位信息, 查找相互关联, 并进行适度推理的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“*blurring of ...roles*”定位到第三段末句“*With the blurring of roles, ...*”。但从中并不能找到答案, 故推测答案在上文, 最终锁定在“*For many men, the end of the workday is ..., with the blurring of role...*”。意思是“对男性而言, 一天工作结束后他们便可以休息, 但对女性来说, 离开办公室之后, 还有很多家务活”。由此可以推出, “*The blurring of working women's roles*”指的是女性既要上班又要照顾家庭。综合判断, 确定 A 项为最佳答案。

【干扰排除】B 项为反向干扰, 原文指出女性下班回家后, 还有很多家务要做, 故排除。C 项以偏概全, 只强调了“*the blurring roles*”中“家务活”这个方面, 故排除。D 项是张冠李戴, 选项内容属于“*women who stay home*”的信息, 故排除。

24. 单词“*moola*”(第四段四行)的意思为\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 能量 [B] 技能 [C] 收入 [D] 营养

【答案】C

【考点】词义题

【命题思路】这是一道词义猜测题。主要考查考生借助上下文语境, 猜测生词词义的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“*moola*”(Line 4, Para. 4)”定位到第四段“*Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out lifesustaining moola*”。本句讲劳动与所得的关系, 也就是雇员付出一定的体力、脑力劳动, 从而得到维持生活的\_\_\_\_\_。根据常识, 可知此空应填入“收入, 工资”; 此外, 在本段中复现了“*making money, income*”, 由此可进一步确定 C 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项指“能量”, B 项指“技能”; D 项 *nutrition* 指“营养”, 都不符合语义, 故排除。

25. 家庭和工作场所的差别在于\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 家不是舒适的工作环境 [B] 在家里, 并无明确分工  
[C] 家务通常更具激励性 [D] 家务通常可以得到充分奖励

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】细节题。本题主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位并正确理解定位信息，辨别干扰选项的能力。

【直击答案】根据出题的顺序性原则，本题定位到倒数第二段首句。本句“on the home front, however, people have no such clarity”，表明在家里，人们的分工不会像工作场所那么明确，从而导致女性在家里压力大，A项“division of labor at home is seldom clearcut”是对此信息的同义替换，为最佳答案。

【干扰排除】A项属于无中生有信息。原文并未提及家务活是否更具 motivating，C项无中生有。D项与原文信息“there are inadequate rewards for most of them.”不符合，属于反向干扰，故排除。

### 长难句解析

1. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

【解析】这是一个 and 引导的并列句。主干是：Researchers measured...and found ...。双逗号之间的 which is a stress marker 在形式上是插入结构，语法上是 which 引导的定语从句修饰限定 cortisol，while 引导了一个 and 连接的并列句，整体作地点状语。其后还嵌套了一个 what 引导的句子，整体作状语。

【译文】研究人员测量了人们在家或工作时的压力标识——皮质醇。结果显示，人们在本应是避风港的家中压力更大。

2. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句。此句中包含一个形式主语结构 it is not surprising that，句子真正的主干为：women are more stressed at home. With the blurring of roles 整体上是介词短语作状语，其后还包含一个 that 引导的同位语从句，解释说明 the fact 的具体信息。the home front lags well behind the workplace 为同位语从句的主干，in...women 为介词短语作后置定语，修饰限定 the workplace.

【译文】角色的模糊，以及职场女性难以适应后方的事实，就使得女性在家压力更大这个现象不足为奇了。

### 核心词汇

refuge n. 避难所，庇护 vt./vi. 庇护

motivate vt. 刺激，促进

contradicting a. 矛盾的，冲突的

conventional a. 传统的，惯例的

blurring a. 模糊的 n. 模糊

bargain n. 交易，便宜货 v. 讨价还价

mental a. 精神的，脑力的

sustain vt. 维持，支撑，忍受

clarity n. 清楚，清晰，透明

suppose vt./vi. 假想，设想

clinically ad. 临床地，门诊部地

methodically ad. 方法地，系统地

inadequate a. 不足的，不充分的

threaten vt./vi. 威胁，恐吓

apparently ad. 显然，似乎，表面上

infinite a. 无限的，无穷的 n. 无限

### 全文翻译

最新的一项研究表明，与大多数调查研究相反，实际上人们在家比在工作中的压力更大。研究人员测量了人们在家或工作时的压力标识——皮质醇。结果显示，人们在本应是避风港的家中压力更大。

研究人员 Sarah Damske 写道“我们发现女性，和男性一样，在工作中的压力比在家都要小，这完全颠覆了我们的常识。”她还注意到，事实上，女性甚至坦言在工作时她们感觉更好。“报告显示，是男性，而非女性，在家比在工作中开心多了。”更令人吃惊的是，研究发现，这种情况对于有无孩子都一样，尤其是对于没有孩子的人。这就解释了为何在外工作的人更健康。

这项研究未涉及的是：人们归家后是否依然工作？是做家务呢？还是从办公室带回的工作？对男性而言，一天工作结束便是他们休息的时候；呆在家里的女性，就不用离开办公室了。但对在外工作的女性来说，离开办公室之后，还有很多的家务等着她们去做。角色的模糊，以及职场女性难以适应后方的事实，就使得女性在家压力更大这个现象不足为奇了。





28. 研究显示大多数“初代”学生\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在私立学校求学 [B] 来自单亲家庭 [C] 需要经济资助 [D] 大学过得很失败

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道推理题。主要考查考生精准理解原文定位信息，查找相互关联，并进行适度推理和概括的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“most firstgeneration students”定位到第三段末句“Most of firstgeneration students were recipients of Pell Grants(佩尔奖学金), a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need”。此句重在说明“初代”大学生大都接受了经济资助。比对四个选项，确定此题最佳答案为C项，其中“in need of”对应原文的“with...need”，“financial support”对应“financial”相对应。

【干扰排除】A项是无中生有，原文仅提及此研究是在一个“unnamed private university”进行，并不是指“初代”大学生；B项和D项也属无中生有，原文未提及，故排除。

29. 论文作者认为“初代”学生\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 实际上毫不关心成就差距 [B] 能潜移默化影响其他学生  
[C] 可能缺少申请研究项目的机会 [D] 欠缺处理大学中出现问题的经验

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确借助题干关键信息定位，并准确划分和把握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“the authors of the paper”定位到第四段第一句“Their thesis ...that face most college students”处。这句话中明确说到“初代”学生缺乏的不是潜能，而是处理学校问题的实际经验。D项与此信息属于同义替换，其中“are inexperienced”与原文的“lacking in practical knowledge”对应，“handling their issues”对应“how to deal with the issues”，“at college”与“that face most college students”对应。

【干扰排除】A项、B项、C项都属于无中生有，故排除。

30. 从最后一段可推断出\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 大学经常抵制中产阶级文化 [B] 学生经常因缺少资源而受责备  
[C] 社会阶层极大地有助于教育经历的丰富 [D] 大学应为探讨中的问题负部分责任

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭推理题。本题主要考查考生有效辨别段落核心信息，进行适度推理的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“infer from the last paragraph”定位到最后一段。本题是段落推理题，可以通过寻找段落中心句的方式来解。本段共三句：第一句和第二句是并列关系，均提出“初代”学生中存在的与社会阶层有关的问题。第三句以一个“because”所引导的原因状语从句点明中心，明确该问题的来源是美国高校未承认社会阶层对学生教育经历的影响，说明高校应该为出现的问题担负部分责任。因此D项正确。

【干扰排除】A项、B项、C项在此段并未提及，属于无中生有，故排除。

### 长难句解析

1. Most of the firstgeneration students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a fouryear degree.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句。句子主干为：Most...were recipients。双逗号之间的 a federal grant ...need，形式上是插入结构；语法上，是同位语，详细解释说明 Pell Grants。其后的 while 引导了一个让步状语从句，该状语从句中 with...a four year degree 为介词短语作后置定语，修饰限定 the students。

【译文】大多数(59.1%)“初代”大学生都接受了旨在为有需要的学生提供经济资助的佩尔助学金，而对父母中有人完成本科教育的其他学生而言，这一数据仅维持在 8.6%。

2. Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that firstgeneration students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句。主干是：Their thesis was based on the view。双破折号之间的信息为插入结构。其后的 that 引导了一个同位语从句，解释说明 view 的具体内容。该同位语从句的主干为 firstgeneration students may be most lacking...，包含一个 not...but 结构。其后还包含一个 how 引导不定式结构，其中又嵌套一个 that 引导的定语从句，修饰限定 issues。

【译文】他们的论文——些许的外在干涉就极有可能产生很大的影响——是基于如下观点的：“初代”大学生最欠缺的不是潜力，而是在如何处理大多数学生面对问题的实际能力上。

3. “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences, many firstgeneration students lack sight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students ‘like them’ can improve.”

【解析】这是一个主从复合句。句子主干为：many firstgeneration students lack sight。主句中还包括一个 and 引导的并列宾语从句，分别由 why 和 how 引导。前半句是一个由 because 引导的原因状语从句，其中嵌套一个由 how 引导的宾语从句。

【译文】“因为美国各大高校很少承认社会阶层对教育经历的影响，所以许多‘初代’大学生不了解他们挣扎的原因，也不知道‘像他们’一样的学生如何才能提升。”

### 核心词汇

recruit n. 招录，招聘 vt./vi. 补充，复员，征兵

economically ad. 经济地，经济上地

paradox n. 悖论，是是而非的论点

reproduce vi./vt. 复制，再生，繁殖

forthcoming a. 即将来临的 n. 来临

outline v. 概述，略述 n. 轮廓

potential a. 潜在的 n. 潜能，可能性

solution n. 解决方案

recipient a. 容易接受的 n. 接受者，容器

financial a. 财政的，经济的

thesis n. 论文，论点

intervention n. 干涉，调停

issue n. 问题 v. 发行

navigate vt./vi. 航空，航行，操作

acknowledge vt. 承认，答谢

### 全文翻译

多年来，研究已经发现“初代”大学生，也即是父母都没有接受大学教育的大学生，在一系列教育成就方面落后于其他学生。他们的考试分数更低，辍学率更高。但一旦这样的学生成功地接受了高等教育，他们在经济上更有可能成功。于是，多年来各个高校都不遗余力招收更多这样的学生。这产生了一种矛盾：招收更多的“初代”学生，但眼睁睁看着他们失败。《心理学》杂志上一篇文章的开头不容乐观，该文章认为这意味着高等教育“持续产生并扩大，而非缩小基于社会阶层的成就差距。”

事实上，这篇文章相当乐观，因为它简要列举了这个问题的潜在解决方式，提供了一个能缩小“初代”大学生和其他学生间 63%的成就差距(由成绩等因素衡量)的方案。此方案囊括一个历时一个小时，而且近乎零成本的项目。

这篇文章的作者们来自不同的学校，而且这些研究发现也是基于对一个不具名的私立大学中的 147 名学生(他们参与完成了这个项目)的观察而得出的。父母双亲中无一人获得大学本科学历的大学生就是“初代”大学生。大多数(59.1%)“初代”大学生都接受了旨在为有需要的学生提供经济资助的佩尔助学金，而对父母中有人完成本科教育的其他学生而言，这一数据仅维持在 8.6%。他们的论文——些许的外在干涉就极有可能产生很大的影响

——是基于如下观点的：“初代”大学生最欠缺的不是潜力，而是在如何处理大多数学生面对问题的实际能力上。他们引用了大量学者的研究，显示出必须缩小这种差距来消除成就差距。

他们写道许多“初代”大学生‘尽力在高等教育的中产阶级文化中畅游’，学习‘游戏规则’，并利用大学资源”。但当大学再关注不同学生群体阶级优劣的时候，这就凸显成为一个大问题。“因为美国各大高校很少承认社会阶层对教育经历的影响，所以许多‘初代’大学生不了解他们挣扎的原因，也不知道‘像他们’一样的学生如何才能提升。”

### Text 3

#### 文章分析

本文属于社会生活类，主要探讨了当下，办公用语的趋势：变得更有感情了。首段，开门见山，直接指出与 20 年前相比，办公用语更有感情。第二段紧跟首段内容，指出新时期的办公用语以“团队”为导向。第三段解释了当下使用这些办公用语的主要目的：赋予工作意义，增强员工忠诚度。第四段，承接第三段内容，指出这些办公用语对个体成就的关注，有助于激励员工。最后一段重申文章主题，指出办公用语对自身和工作的认识。

#### 试题解析

31. 在 Nancy Koehn 看来，办公用语已经变得\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 更具感情      [B] 更加客观      [C] 缺少能量      [D] 缺少策略

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“Nancy Koehn”定位到首段首句。题干中的“office language”对应此句的“lingua franca of corporate”(公司通用语)，“has become”对应“has gotten”，所以正确答案应匹配文章中的“more emotional and much more rightbrained”。对比各选项，可知 A 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】B 项、C 项、D 项都是文章所列举实例，不具概括性。B 项是强干扰项，文章中的 objectives 是名词“目标，话题”的意思，故排除。

32. 以“团队”为导向的办公通用语和\_\_\_\_\_密切相关。

- [A] 历史事件      [B] 性别差异      [C] 体育文化      [D] 运动行政

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“team-oriented, corporate vocabulary”定位到第二段。通读全段，答案锁定在第二、三、四句。这几句话都在举例子，作为论据论证第一句。第二句话中出现了“sports”，第三句话中出现了“coach”和“team”，第四句话中出现了“coach”和“team, win”，这些词都与运动相关，所以确定最佳答案为 C 项。

【干扰排除】A 项、B 项、D 项都是无中生有，原文未提及相关信息，故排除。

33. Khurana 认为引进术语是为了\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 振兴过去使用的术语      [B] 提升公司形象      [C] 促进公司合作      [D] 加强员工忠诚度

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生借助题干关键信息定位，并准确理解定位信息，辨别干扰信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“importation of terminology”定位到第三段第二句。由题干中的“believe”可知本题考查观点，也即论点，所以确定本题答案应在本段的首句。首句的“are intended to”表示目的，对应题干中的“aims to”，D 项“strengthen employee loyalty”对应文中的“increase allegiance to the firm”，因此为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A项、B项、C项属于无中生有，故排除。

34. 可以推断出 Lean In 一书\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 为职业女性申辩 [B] 吸引了激昂的工作狂 [C] 在妈咪之间引发了争论 [D] 赞扬积极的员工

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道推理题。主要考查考生精准定位后，提取核心信息的能力。考生还应能明白推理题的正确答案在原文，而非胡猜推测。

【直击答案】根据题干中的“Lean In”定位到第四段第二句。第二句主要讲述了今天仍然持续着始于 20 世纪的 90 年代的“妈咪战争”，这催生了一系列诸如为何女性不能拥有一切的争论，以及像 Lean In 这样的书。因此，确定此书与女性相关。此外，第一句话中出现了“worklife balance”，结合二者可以推理出这句话谈论的是工作中对于女性的不公平，确定最佳答案为 A 项。

【干扰排除】B 项、D 项属于无中生有，故排除。C 项属于因果倒置，原文“妈咪战争”是催生 Lean In 的原因，而非结果，故排除。

35. 关于办公用语，下列哪个选项是正确的？

[A] 经理们喜欢但却避免使用。 [B] 语言学家认为其一无是处。  
[C] 公司认为其是基础。 [D] 普通大众虽戏谑，但却接受了。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】本题形式上(Which is true...?)像推理题，实质上是一道细节题。主要考查考生对相关信息的精准理解及把握，及有效排除干扰信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“office speak”定位到末段首句。需特别注意这句话的结构：本句是一个转折句，包含两个不同的层面，列举了不同类别的人对“office speak”的不同态度。一一比对选项，确定最佳答案为 D 项，选项和原文中的“regular people”属于原词复现，选项中“mock, accept”分别同义替换原文的“make fun of, absorb”。

【干扰排除】A 项是反向干扰，与文中“mangers”的态度不符。B 项属于无中生有，原文没有提及“linguists”的态度。C 项属于推理过度，文章说的是“depend on”，并不能说明“fundamental”(根本的)，故排除。

### 长难句解析

1. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句。句子主干为：The “mommy wars” are still going on. Prompting 为现在分词作状语，在该状语从句中嵌套一个 why 引导的宾语从句。其后的 whose 引导一个定语从句，修饰限定 Lean In。

【译文】源于 20 世纪 90 年代的“妈妈战争”，在今天仍然进行着。这就引发了一系列为何女性不能拥有一切的争论，还催生了如 Sheryl Sandberg 《向前一步》这样的书。

2. In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句。句子主干为：office speak can help you...。其后连接了一个 how 引导的并列宾语从句。前半句中 in a workplace 是一个介词结构，作地点状语；that 引导了一个定语从句，修饰限定 workplace。

【译文】在一个与你生活和其意义毫不相关的工作场所，办公用语能帮助你认清你和工作的关联，也能让你的工作认识你。

### 核心词汇

traditional a. 传统的，惯例的

lingua franca 通用语

emotional a. 情绪的, 易激动的  
corporate a. 法人的, 共同的 n. 公司  
coincidence n. 巧合, 一致  
explicitly adv. 明确地, 明白地  
infuse vi./vt. 灌输, 浸泡  
associate n. 结合 vi./vt. 联合  
prompt a. 敏捷的 v. 促进, 推动  
fundamentally ad. 本质上地

strategy n. 战略, 策略  
orient v. 使适应, 使朝向 n. 东方  
dominate vi./vt. 控制, 占优势  
conscious a. 意识的, 故意的, 清醒的  
allegiance n. 效忠, 忠诚  
fulfillment n. 履行, 实行  
boundary n. 边界, 界限, 范围  
absorb vt./vi. 吸收, 吸引

### 全文翻译

即使在传统办公室,“与 20 年前相比,美国办公通用语已经变得更有感情了。”哈佛大学商学院的 Nancy Koehn 这样写道。她开始源源不断地列举例子。“在 1990 年,如果我们突然造访世界 500 强公司,我们会发现他们很少使用诸如 journey, mission, passion 这样的单词。他们用的是 goals, strategies, objectives 这样的单词,然而我们并没有谈论能力(energy),也没有论及激情(passion)。”

Koehn 指出新时期的办公通用语以“团队”为导向,这也并非巧合。“我们来看下运动——尤其是在男性为主导的美国公司——它是一件大事。它也并没有直白地呈现出来,只是一种意识:我是教练,你在我这个队里,那么我们就是一个团队。不同公司的 CEO 和其他人,大多都把自己当作教练,也认为这是他们的团队。他们想带着队伍取得胜利。”

正如另一个教授 Khurana 指出的那样,这些用语旨在赋予工作更多的意义,增强员工的忠诚度。“你引进了过去常与非盈利和宗教组织挂钩的用语,诸如 vision, values, passion, purpose 等。”

在日益白热化的“平衡工作与生活”的争论中,对个人成就的关注,能效激励员工。源于 20 世纪 90 年代的“妈妈战争”,在今天仍然持续。这就引发了一系列与为何女性不能拥有一切的争论,还催生了如 Sheryl Sandberg 《向前一步》这样的书。这本书的标题本身已经成为了一个流行词。这些用语,如 unplug, offline, lifehack, bandwidth, 以及 capacity, 都把工作与家庭完全分开了。但如工作为你的“热情”所在,那么你就更容易入到工作中去,哪怕这意味着你只能回家吃晚餐,安顿好孩子睡觉后再继续工作。

看起来,这对办公用语极具讽刺意味:每个人都对它嘲笑不止,但经理层们却喜欢它,公司发展也取决于它,普通人也甘情愿接受它。正如某语言学家曾说的那样“可以让人们一边觉得这是废话,一边又买它的账。”在一个与你生活和其意义毫不相关的工作场所,办公用语能帮助你认清你和工作的关联,也能让你的工作认识你。

### Text 4

#### 文章分析

本文节选自 2014 年 7 月 7 日在 the Huffington Post 发表的名为 The Good News About Obamacare in the June Jobs Report 的文章,属于社会生活类。

本文主要探讨了奥巴马医保政策促进了美国的就业及其原因。文章首段指出当前就业形势良好;第二段话锋一转,表明忽略了一个现象:兼职工作人数大幅度增加。第三段承上启下,解释兼职工作者增加的原因,引出奥巴马医改政策。第四段指出自愿和非自愿兼职工作者人数变化趋势。第五段借助调查研究,详细介绍了自愿兼职和非自愿兼职工作的归类划分。第六段解释了奥巴马医改政策和此现象的关联点。尾段点明奥巴马医改政策改变了就业和保险的关系。

#### 试题解析

36. 工作中的哪一部分被忽略掉了?

[A] 用工市场的繁荣前景。

[B] 自愿兼职工作数量的增加。

[C] 全民就业的可能性。

[D] 加速提供工作岗位。

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“job pictures, neglected”定位到第二段第一句“the jobs picture ... was largely overlooked”，其中“neglected 是 overlooked”的同义替换。第二句具体指出被忽略的部分是“there was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working parttime”，即有大量的人自愿从事兼职工作。比对四个选项，确定正确答案为 B 项。其中“increase”是原文“jump”的同义替换，“voluntary parttime jobs”是“voluntarily working parttime”的同义转述。

【干扰排除】A、D 两项均表明就业形势良好，并没有说这种现象被忽视，与题干不相关，故排除。文中第一段只是客观描述了我们依然要走很长的路才能达到全民就业，而并不是说这种问题被忽略，故 C 项排除。

37. 许多人从事兼职工作是因为他们\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 与全职工作相比，更喜欢兼职工作      [B] 感觉这足以平衡他们的开支  
[C] 不能获取全职工作                      [D] 未能发现市场的疲软

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“many people work parttime”定位到第三段第二句“Many people who work parttime jobs actually want fulltime jobs”。由此句可知，那些从事兼职工作的人实际想拥有全日制工作。接着第三句明确指出他们从事兼职工作的原因：“They take parttime because this is all they can get”。言外之意是说，人们目前只能得到兼职工作，而无法获得全职工作。故正确答案为 C 项。

【干扰排除】A 项、B 项、D 项在文中均没有出现，属于无中生有。

38. 美国的非自愿兼职工作\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 与一年前相比，更难获得                      [B] 总体呈现下降的趋势  
[C] 满足了失业者真正的需求                      [D] 人数比经济衰退前更少

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道事实细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并有效排除干扰信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“involuntary parttime employment”定位到第四段第一句“An increase in involuntary parttime in June, but the general direction has been down.”此句中语义重心在转折之后，即：大致的方向依然下降，对应 B 项“shows a general tendency of decline”。选项中的“general tendency”同义替换 general direction, 而“decline”替换“down”。

【干扰排除】A 项属于过度推理，该段最后一句只是客观描述了目前的数据与一年前的水平相比下降了 7.9 个百分点，并没有说很难达到一年前的水平，故排除。C、D 两项在文中均没有出现，属于无中生有，故排除。

39. 可以得知 Obamacare\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 加大了兼职工作者获取保险的难度      [B] 就业与否不再是获取保险的前提条件  
[C] 使得家庭成员获取保险仍有难度      [D] 全职就业仍是获取保险的关键

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是细节题。主要考查考生准确借助题干关键信息定位，并准确划分和把握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“Obamacare”以及出题顺序性原则，定位到第六段。第六段共两句话，第一句提到了 Obamacare 的目的，是让无业人士也可以拥有保险。第二句进一步展开说明，在 Obamacare 之前，人们

想要获得保险必须先获得一份提供保险的工作;而 Obamacare 改变了这一局面。比对选项,对应 B 项 “employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance”是对以上信息的同义改写,确定为最佳答案。

【干扰排除】A 项是反向干扰,文中最后一段表明奥巴马医改正是为了使兼职员工也有可能获得保险,故排除。C 项无中生有,文中并未提及家庭成员获取保险的难度,故排除。D 项属反向干扰,与文中提到的它们之间的关系已经不复存在不符合,故排除。

40. 这篇文章主要谈论了\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 美国的就业情况 [B] 兼职工作的分类 [C] 医疗救济保险 [D] 奥巴马医改的困境

【答案】A

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】这是一道主旨题。主要考查考生对全文主题的把握,要求考生能用具有概括性的语言全面总结全文中心思想。

【直击答案】本题难度稍大,建议归纳各段要点,综合排除得出正确答案。文章首段指出目前的失业率呈现出下降的趋势;第二段提出在这种失业率下降的好现象中,我们忽略了那些自愿(voluntary)参加兼职工作的人。第三段就自愿兼职工作者和非自愿兼职工作者的区别展开描述。最后两段表明,那些自愿参加兼职工作的人是因为有了一项名为 Obamacare 的政策,该政策旨在使那些没有全职工作的人也有可能获得保险,从而提升就业率。可见,全文都是围绕美国的就业形势展开讨论。故 A 项正确。

【干扰排除】B 项无中生有。C 项中的“Medicaid”仅出现在文章结尾,属于细节干扰。D 项与作者立场相反,故排除。

### 长难句解析

1. An increase in involuntary parttime work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

【解析】这是一个并列句。句子主干为: An increase is evidence of weakness and it means that。主句中的 in voluntary parttime work, 以及 in the labor market 均为介词作后置定语。that 引导的宾语从句作 means 的宾语。

【译文】非自愿兼职工作人数的增加显示了劳工市场的疲软,也意味着很多人将难以实现收支平衡。

2. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句。句子主干为: The survey asks…。其后包含一个 whether 引导的宾语从句,其后还嵌套 or 连接的并列原因状语从句。

【译文】该调查还询问他们在调查周工作少于 35 小时,是因为是自愿选择如此呢?还是别无他法?

### 核心词汇

unemployment n. 失业, 失业率

decent a. 正派的, 得体的

overlook v. 俯瞰, 忽视 n. 忽视

voluntarily ad. 自愿地

distinction n. 区别, 差别

evidence n. 证据 v. 证明

recession n. 衰退, 不景气

difference n. 差异, 不同, 争执

survey n./vi./vt. 调查, 测量

insurance n. 保险, 保障

### 全文翻译

许多人都把劳工部公布的六月能产生 288,000 个新岗位,以及失业率下降到了 6.1%,看作好消息。他们的看法是对的。因为目前看来,经济正在稳步创造新的就业机会。要达到全民就业,路还很长,但至少我们最终能以较快的速度向前发展。

然而,我们忽略了工作中的另一重要部分:报告表明,兼职就业的人数大幅度增加了。与去年相比,(兼职就业)人数增加了 830,000,上涨了 4.4%。

在阐释(此现象)和奥巴马医疗改革的关系前,有必要分清:许多兼职工作的人实际上还是想找全职工作的,但他们只能找到兼职工作。非自愿兼职工作人数的增加显示了劳工市场的疲软,也意味着很多人将难以实现收支平衡。

6月,非自愿兼职工作者的人数是增加了,但总体方向仍是下降的:比一年前同期减少了640,000(下降了7.9%),但这个数字比经济衰退前要高很多。

人们的讲述,让我们了解了自愿兼职和非自愿兼职的差别。劳工部进行了调查研究,询问人们在调查周的工作时间是否少于35小时。如“是”,就把这些人划分为兼职工作者。该调查还询问他们在调查周工作少于35小时,是因为是他们自愿选择如此呢?还是别无他法?只有当他们告知调查人员是他们“选择每周工作少于35小时”时才会被归为自愿兼职工作者。

将兼职工作与奥巴马医疗改革联系在一起,是因为奥巴马医改的主要目的之一是保障没有工作的人也能享受保险。对许多人而言,尤其是本人或家人身体状况不好的人,在医疗改革之前他们获得保险的唯一途径就是找一个提供健康保险的工作。

然而,奥巴马医改已经让1200多万人通过医疗救助或其他方式获取了保险。许多人,以前认为为了自己或家人有保障,则有必要获取提供保险的全职工作。但奥巴马医改让就业和保险之间的关系不复存在了。

## Part B

### 文章分析

本文选自名为Womanitely的杂志,原文标题为9 Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times。本文主要围绕如何克服艰辛时日展开。作者结合自己的生活实践,以及阅历,给我们提供了一些行之有效的应对方式。全文共七段,文章第一、二段总体引入话题,点明本文主要目的在于提供应对艰难日日的建议。第三至七段,分门别类给出了五条具体建议措施。

### 词句分析

1. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

【词汇】inopportune: 不合时宜的; hold...down: 约束,控制,本文引申为打击

【分析】本句是一个but引导的并列句,主干是Hard times may hold you down but you should remember. 主干后分别嵌套了分别由what, that引导句子作宾语。

【译文】通常,艰难时日会在低潮时给你迎头痛击,但请谨记,一切都会过去。

2. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change.

【词汇】guilt: 犯罪,过失,内疚; poison: 污染,中毒; circumstance: 环境,情况

【分析】本句是一个but引导的并列句,主干是You may feel guilt, but you are..., 其后还嵌套一个省略连接词的定语从句you cannot change, 修饰限定the things and circumstances。

【译文】回想过去,你可能会羞愧不已,但你却为不可改变的事、境毁了当下。

3. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

【词汇】relative: 亲友; participate: 参加; community: 社区; online: 联机的,线上的; encouragement: 鼓励,鼓舞

【分析】本句主干是直接由动词引导的一个祈使句try to participate in. 其后还包含一个who引导的定语从句,修饰限定people. 句子前部分是一个由if引导的条件状语从句。

【译文】如果无亲无友,你可以参加网络社区。这些社区里满是愿意提供建议,给予鼓励的人。

### 解题策略



标题选择题的解题关键在于：紧扣文章主题，还要善于查找备选项和对应段落的词义关联。读文章时，应该紧抓文章第二段尾句“I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way.”(我想分享，一路走来积累的各种古老真理。)，可以推测出本文重点内容在于作者分享的这些道理。解题时，可快速借助各种特征词，关联词标记，迅速找出备选项和对应出题段落的关联，即可顺利解题。

### 题目分析

41. 【答案】D

【考点】特征词复现

【解析】快速浏览此段，可以发现本段中出现了多次词义复现，如“Fear is not real”以及“fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination”(惧怕只是丰富想象的产物)。而且还用隐形转折词“Unfortunately”表明此段重点，转折后作者通过引用 Will Smith 的话以及自己的总结强调揭示了段落主题。确定与 D 项匹配。

42. 【答案】E

【考点】特征词复现

【解析】该题所在段落属于平铺直叙，因此第一句话为段落中心句，其中关键信息是“focus on the present moment”，与 E 项复现。此外，快速浏览此段，可以发现下文中又多次复现了主题词，如“value the present moment”以及“present”等。

43. 【答案】G

【考点】特征词复现

【解析】快速浏览段落，可以发现段落中的特征词与 G 项匹配。其中段落中的“appreciate, smile, value”等词与“grateful”属于近义复现，而“cry”和“complain”等词与“grateful”是反义复现。

44. 【答案】A

【考点】特征词复现

【解析】段落首句出现了表达强烈语气的情态动词 should，因此确定为本段主题句。主题句中的关键信息为 you are not alone，与 A 项匹配，确定 A 项为正确答案。

45. 【答案】C

【考点】特征词复现

【解析】该段“When you...you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best.”句子重包含作者强烈情感色彩词“should”，因此，确定为本段中心。这句话正面提出了作者观点“相信自己，相信自己能做出最明智的决定”。快速浏览余下内容，发现在下文出现的“own thoughts, own values”以及“own choices”与 C 项中的“own path”同义复现，确定 C 项为正确答案。

### 全文翻译

一些有助于度过艰辛时日的古老真理

很不幸，人生并非事事如意。生活，总有哀愁忧伤。

此外，我们还会揪心于友情、爱情或房子等各种失去。通常，艰难时日会在低潮时给你迎头痛击，但请记住，一切都会过去。

低潮时期一过，我们会奋力向强，变得更强，更能理解生活。此外，这些失去，会让我们更成熟，最终给予我们更多成长的机会，更快乐。我想和诸位分享一路走过来，获取的一些古老道理。

[D]大多数惧怕都不是真实的惧怕，有利有弊。惧怕，也是人的正常反应。人们常用惧怕来保护我们免于预警的危险，并提早做好应对准备。不幸的是，人内心会构建堡垒，放大惧怕。我最喜欢的演员威尔·史密斯，曾说道，“惧怕并不真实，是你想法的产物。别误解我。我说的是危险是很真实的，但惧怕却是可选的。”我完全赞同，惧怕只是丰富想象的产物。

[E]着眼当下

如果你身陷困境，流连于过去，尽量把注意力放在现在。许多人受挫，要么是因为过去，要么是因为对将来的担忧。回想过去，你可能会羞愧不已，但你却为不可改变的事、境毁了当下。请珍视当下，谨记，能活着就是幸运。享受世界的美好，眼观所有的可能性。快乐既不着眼未来，也不取决于过去，而是立足于当下的一种心态。

[G]要心怀感恩

有时，正因为经历着困难，很容易就陷入不快了。此时，你会忘却暂停，忘却感激拥有的一切。只有坚强的人，才会笑对生活，而不是哭天抢地，满嘴怨言。

[A]你并非独自一人

不管觉得多么孤独，事情多么严重，始终谨记：你并非孤身一人。一定记得：几乎人人，尤其是你最亲最近的人，只要你想改变，都愿意伸出援助之手。你可能还拥有一大帮朋友，他们不断地逗乐、支持和陪伴着你。如果无亲无友，你可以参加网络社区。社区里满是愿意提供建议，给予鼓励的人。

[C]铺就属于自己的道路

如今，人们很难相信自己的看法，并想从外部资源客观性中寻求平衡。这样的话，你低估了自己，表明你不能掌控自己的生活。当你挣扎，想要成就一些事时，一定要相信自己，确信自己的决定是最明智的。过自己的，想自己的，有自己的价值观，自己做决定。

### Section III Translation

#### 重点详解

The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

【考点】表语从句；宾语从句；比较结构

【解析】① 系动词 is 后面跟着一个 that 引导的表语从句，表语从句中的动词 perceive 后面跟着 that 引导的一个宾语从句，从而发生从句嵌套。

② 比较结构 than it actually has 是省略结构，省略了动词和宾语，完整内容为 than it actually has taken time.

【词汇】consequence vt. 结果；推论 perceive vt. 理解，认知

【译文】结果，这就使得你会认为行驶路程应该比它实际上需要的时间少。

When we travel down a wellknown route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly.

【考点】时间状语从句；原因状语从句

【解析】when 引导的时间状语从句和 because 引导的原因状语从句，一起修饰主句 time seems to flow more quickly.

【词汇】concentrate vt. 集中；专心于

【译文】当我们在我们非常熟悉的道路上行驶时，由于不需要太集中尽力认路，所以似乎时间过得很快。

#### 全文译文

设想开车行驶一条你非常熟悉的路线。那可能是上班的，进城或回家的必经之路。无论是哪条路，你都会对它的迂回曲折了如指掌。在这样的行驶中你很容易将精力集中在驾驶上而忽视路过的风景。结果，这就使得你会认为行驶路程应该比它实际上需要的时间少。

这就是熟悉旅途效应：人们趋于低估熟悉路程的所需时间。

我们的注意力分配情况导致了这种效应。当我们在我们非常熟悉的道路上行驶时，由于不需要太集中精力认路，所以时间似乎过得很快。而且事后，当我们试图回忆这个旅程时也不怎么能记得清楚，因为我们确实没有关注太多。所以我们就想当然认为路程是短了一些。

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

#### 审题

本提纲要求写一个告示。告示格式较为简单，标题居中写 Notice, 右下角落款通知发布者即可。需要注意的是其语域，切记不能口语化。题目指令中的重点信息由两点：1. 简要介绍夏列营的活动内容；2. 招募志愿者。

### 范文

#### Notice

To enrich high school students' life in summer holiday, the Students' Union of English Department is going to host a summer camp on the first weekend of the July in our campus.

The camp will last for two weeks and aims to let high school students experience college life. A series of activities will be held during the camp, such as visiting the campus and holding parties, and so on. For the success of the activities, 10 volunteers are needed to offer services. Volunteers who are easygoing, warmhearted and be enthusiastic are welcome.

Those who are interested in taking part in it may sign up with the Students' Union before Thursday this week and the first 10 students will be selected. Hope to see you in our summer camp.

The Students' Union  
Department of English

### 译文

#### 通知

为了丰富高中学生的暑假生活，英语系学生会计划在七月的第一个周末在我校举办一期夏令营。

夏令营持续两周，旨在让高中生体验高校生活。夏令营期间将举办一系列的活动，如参观校园，举办聚会等等。为了夏令营的成功举办，我们招募 10 名志愿者提供服务。志愿者要热情随和。

对此活动感兴趣的同学请到学生处报名登记，截止日期为本周四。报名的前 10 名学生将被录取。期待与您  
在夏令营相见。

英语系学生会

### 靓词

enrich vt. 使充实；使富足      host v. 举办      enthusiastic a. 热情的      sign up phr. 报名

### 佳句

The camp will last for...and aims to...      夏令营持续.....，旨在.....

Those who are interested in taking part in it may...      对参加.....感兴趣的可以.....

### 万能模板

\_\_\_\_\_ Wanted

A \_\_\_\_\_ is to be held for \_\_\_\_\_ during \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ is meant to \_\_\_\_\_. To ensure that everything would go smoothly, we are badly in need of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ are preferred. \_\_\_\_\_ are some of the qualities we desire. Other requirements include \_\_\_\_\_.

If you are interested and willing to \_\_\_\_\_, please do not hesitate to send your resume to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part B

#### 审题

该饼形图显示了某城市人口在春节期间的花费比例，其中人们在新年礼物上的消费最多，其中有诸多原因，如人民生活水平的提高和改善。理由分析合理即可。

### 范文

The pie chart above, the distribution of expense during the Spring Festival in a certain city in China, consist of 4 parts, which are food, transportation, others and gifts. Among the expense, food, transportation and others account for 20% respectively. By comparison, the New Year's gift is in the lead, amounts to 40%.

There seems to be two elements involved in this phenomenon that people spend so much on gifts. To begin with, it is universally acknowledged that the Spring Festival is the most important festival in our nation during which most people will buy gifts for their families and friends. In addition, our society is sparing no efforts to produce a brandnew concept that one's social status is associated tightly with the gifts we send to others, which can also show his or her property.

To sum up, this trend is likely to continue for quite a long time in the future. What we can do is to present gifts in a rational way—not too much emphasis on the value of gifts, rather than the respect and love the presents convey.

### 译文

上图的饼形图——中国某城市居民春节期间消费分布——由四个部分构成，分别是聚会、交通、其他和礼物。在这些花费中，前三者各占 20%。相比之下，用于新年礼物的花费最多，达到 40%。

在礼品上人们花费过多，对此两点原因可解释这一现象。首先，在我国，大众的普遍观念是春节是中国人最重要的节日，亲朋要互赠礼物。此外，社会正大力传播此观念，一个人的社会地位和所送的礼物密切相关，是一个人财富的显现。

总的来说，这一趋势在未来还将持续一段时间。我们能做的是理性消费——不不过于注重礼物的价值，而是礼物所传达的敬意和爱。

### 靓词

distribution n. 分配，分布

transportation n. 交通

respectively ad. 各自地

element n. 元素，要素

phenomenon n. 现象

acknowledge vt. 承认

status n. 地位

associate vt. 与……有联系

### 佳句

The pie chart above, ..., consist of 4 parts, which are...

上面的饼形图，关于……，有四个部分构成，分别是……

There seems to be two elements involved in this phenomenon that...

对于……这一现象，两点原因可解释。

To sum up, this trend is likely to continue for quite a long time in the future.

总的来说，这一趋势在未来可能还将持续一段时间。

### 万能模板

This \_\_\_\_\_ chart above has depicted \_\_\_\_\_. From the \_\_\_\_\_ chart, we can clearly see that \_\_\_\_\_. By comparison, \_\_\_\_\_.

To account for this phenomenon, three reasons are listed below. To begin with, \_\_\_\_\_. What's more, \_\_\_\_\_. Last but not least, \_\_\_\_\_.

From what has been mentioned above, we can come to the conclusion that \_\_\_\_\_. However, in my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, what we should do is \_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_.