

2018 年考研英语二真题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful? Because humans have an inherent need to 1 uncertainty, according to a recent study in Psychological Science. The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will 2 to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will 3.

In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested Student's willingness to 4 themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. For one 5, each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. The twist? Half of the pens would 6 an electric shock when clicked.

Twenty-seven students were told with pens were electrified, another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified. 7 left alone in the room. The students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would 8 subsequent experiments reproduced, this effect with other stimuli 9 the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

The drive to 10 is deeply rooted in humans. Much the same as the basic drives for 11 or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago Curiosity is often considered a good instinct—it can 12 New Scientific advances, for instance—but sometimes such 13 can backfire, the insight that curiosity can drive you to do 14 things is a profound one.

Unhealthy curiosity is possible to 15, however. in a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to 16 how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to 17 to see such an image. These results suggest that imagining the 18 of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor. Thinking about long-term 20 is key to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity. Hsee says. "in other words, don't read online comments".

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. [A] protect | [B] resolve | [C] discuss | [D] ignore |
| 2. [A] refuse | [B] wait | [C] regret | [D] seek |
| 3. [A] hurt | [B] last | [C] mislead | [D] rise |
| 4. [A] alert | [B] tie | [C] treat | [D] expose |
| 5. [A] message | [B] review | [C] trial | [D] concept |
| 6. [A] remove | [B] weaken | [C] interrupt | [D] deliver |
| 7. [A] When | [B] If | [C] Though | [D] Unless |
| 8. [A] continue | [B] happen | [C] disappear | [D] change |
| 9. [A] rather than | [B] regardless of | [C] such as | [D] owing to |
| 10. [A] discover | [B] forgive | [C] forget | [D] disagree |
| 11. [A] pay | [B] marriage | [C] schooling | [D] food |
| 12. [A] lead to | [B] rest on | [C] learn from | [D] begin with |
| 13. [A] withdrawal | [B] persistence | [C] inquiry | [D] diligence |
| 14. [A] self-reliant | [B] self-deceptive | [C] self-evident | [D] self-destructive |
| 15. [A] define | [B] resist | [C] replace | [D] trace |
| 16. [A] overlook | [B] predict | [C] design | [D] conceal |
| 17. [A] remember | [B] promise | [C] choose | [D] pretend |
| 18. [A] relief | [B] plan | [C] duty | [D] outcome |
| 19. [A] why | [B] whether | [C] where | [D] how |
| 20. [A] consequences | [B] investments | [C] strategies | [D] limitations |

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

It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

As Koziatek know, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. School in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype...that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all—and the subtle devaluing of anything less—misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained.

In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of.

[A] practical ability

[B] academic training

[C] pioneering spirit

[D] mechanical memorization

22. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who.

[A] have a stereotyped mind

[B] have no career motivation

[C] are not academically successful

[D] are financially disadvantaged

23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates.

[A] used to have big financial concerns

[B] used to have more job opportunities

[C] are reluctant to work in manufacturing

[D] are entitled to more educational privileges

24. The headlong push into bachelors degrees for all.

[A] helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs

[B] may narrow the gap in working-class jobs

[C] is expected to yield a better-trained workforce

[D] indicates the overvaluing of higher education

25. The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as.

[A] supportive

[B] tolerant

[C] disappointed

[D] cautious

Text 2

While fossil fuels—coal, oil, gas—still generate roughly 85 percent of the world’s energy supply, it’s clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels—especially coal—as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state’s electricity generation—and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

The question “what happens when the wind doesn’t blow or the sun doesn’t shine?” has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

While there’s a long way to go, the trend lines for renewables are spiking. The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up—perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change. What Washington does—or doesn’t do—to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

26. The word “plummeting”(Line 3, Para.2) is closest in meaning to.

[A] stabilizing

[B] changing

[C] falling

[D] rising

27. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America.

[A] is progressing notably

[B] is as extensive as in Europe

[C] faces many challenges

[D] has proved to be impractical

28. It can be learned that in Iowa, .

[A] wind is a widely used energy source

[B] wind energy has replaced fossil fuels

[C] tech giants are investing in clean energy

[D] there is a shortage of clean energy supply

29. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6?

[A] Its application has boosted battery storage.

[B] It is commonly used in car manufacturing.

[C] Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.

[D] Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy.

[A] will bring the US closer to other countries

[B] will accelerate global environmental change

[C] is not really encouraged by the US government

[D] is not competitive enough with regard to its cost

Text 3

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them—and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its.

[A]digital products

[B]user information

[C]physical assets

[D]quality service

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may.

[A]worsen political disputes

[B]mess up customer records

[C]pose a risk to Facebook users

[D]mislead the European commission

33. According to the author, competition law.

[A]should serve the new market powers

[B]may worsen the economic imbalance

[C]should not provide just one legal solution

[D]cannot keep pace with the changing market

34. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because.

[A]they are not defined as customers

[B]they are not financially reliable

[C]the services are generally digital

[D]the services are paid for by advertisers

35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate.

[A]a win-win business model between digital giants

[B]a typical competition pattern among digital giants

[C]the benefits provided for digital giants' customers

[D]the relationship between digital giants and their users

Text 4

To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of "deep work"—the ability to focus without distraction.

There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work—be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a "journalistic" approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

Newport also recommends “deep scheduling” to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time. “At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month. Once on the calendar I protect this time like I would a doctor’s appointment or important meeting”, he writes.

Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritize your day—in particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, “be lazy.”

“Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to be brain as Vitamin D is to the body...[idleness]is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done,” he argues.

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counter-intuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

“What people don’t realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus circuits in their brain”. says Pillay.

36. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to _____.
- [A] keep to your focus time [B] list your immediate tasks
[C] make specific daily plans [D] seize every minute to work
37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that _____.
- [A] distractions may actually increase efficiency
[B] daily schedules are indispensable to studying
[C] students are hardly motivated by monthly goals
[D] detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected
38. According to Newport, idleness is _____.
- [A] a desirable mental state for busy people
[B] a major contributor to physical health
[C] an effective way to save time and energy
[D] an essential factor in accomplishing any work
39. Pillay believes that our brains’ shift between being focused and unfocused _____.
- [A] can result in psychological well-being
[B] can bring about greater efficiency
[C] is aimed at better balance in work
[D] is driven by task urgency
40. This text is mainly about _____.
- [A] ways to relieve the tension of busy life
[B] approaches to getting more done in less time
[C] the key to eliminating distractions
[D] the cause of the lack of focus time

Part B

Directions:

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

- A. Just say it
- B. Be present
- C. Pay a unique compliment
- D. Name, places, things
- E. Find the “me too” s
- F. Skip the small talk
- G. Ask for an opinion

Five ways to make conversation with anyone

Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will strengthen the link.

You meet new people every day: the grocery worker, the cab driver, new people at work or the security guard at the door. Simply starting a conversation with them will form a link.

Here are five simple ways that you can make the first move and start a conversation with strangers.

41. _____

Suppose you are in a room with someone you don't know and something within you says “I want to talk with this person”—this is something the mostly happens with all of us. You wanted to say something—the first word—but it just won't come out. It feels like it is stuck somewhere, I know the feeling and here is my advice just get it out.

Just think: that is the worst that could happen? They won't talk with you? Well, they are not talking with you now!

I truly believe that once you get that first word out everything else will just flow. So keep it simple: “Hi”, “Hey” or “Hello”—do the best you can to gather all of the enthusiasm and energy you can, put on a big smile and say “Hi”.

42. _____

It's a problem all of us face: you have limited time with the person that you want to talk with and you want to make this talk memorable.

Honestly, if we got stuck in the rut of “hi”, “hello”, “how are you?” and “what's going on?” you will fail to give the initial jolt to the conversation that's can make it so memorable.

So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions. Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask.

43. _____

When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point. When you start conversation from there and then move outwards, you'll find all of a sudden that the conversation becomes a lot easier.

44. _____

Imagine you are pouring your heart out to someone and they are just busy on their phone, and if you ask for their attention you get the response “I can multitask”.

So when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. Make eye contact, you can feel the conversation.

45. _____

You all came into a conversation where you first met the person, but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their names. Isn't that awkward!

So remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to the place they want to go, the things they like, the thing the hate—whatever you talk about.

When you remember such thing you can automatically become investor in their wellbeing. So the feel a responsibility to you to keep that relationship going.

That's it. Five amazing ways that you can make conversation with almost anyone. Every person is a really good book to read, or to have a conversation with!

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Your translation should be written on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations. He ticks "astronaut" but quickly adds "scientist" to the list and selects it as well. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough. He can explore as many career paths as he likes. And so he reads—everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a "no reading policy" at the dinner table.

That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet—not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. Gates chooses nonfiction title because they explain how the world works. "Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge," Gates says.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit professor Smith. write him an email to

1) apologize and explain the situation, and suggest a future meeting

2) You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

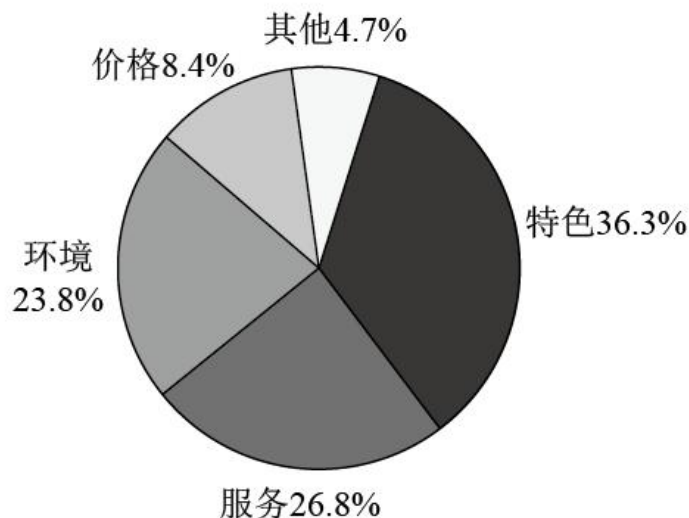
Part B

48. Directions: Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)



2017年某市消费者选择餐厅时的关注因素

2018年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）真题答案详解

Section I Use of English

命题分析：

本文介绍了好奇心给人们带来的负面影响。文章难度不大，常考的总分结构、词汇与搭配辨析和逻辑关系（指代、并列、转折、列举等）再次成为考点。部分段落里的长难句也在提醒考生要有基本的语法功底。另外，本文多次出现语义的重复，对解题也有极大的帮助。

译文识词：

人们为什么浏览网络上的负面（negative）评论，并且做其他明显会痛苦的事情呢？根据《心理科学》上发表的一项最新研究可知，因为人们都有（1）解决不确定性的内在（inherent）需要。这项新研究揭示（reveal）：渴望了解的需求如此强烈以至于人们会（2）设法满足自己的好奇心（curiosity），即使答案很明显会（3）令人痛苦。

在一系列（series）（分四项）实验中，芝加哥大学和威斯康星商学院的行为科学家测试了学生们为了满足好奇心而让自己（4）接触令人不悦的刺激物的意愿。在一项（5）试验中，每位参与者都会看到一堆笔，研究人员声称（claim）它们来自以前的（previous）一项实验。出现的转变（twist）是？按下（click）时，有一半的笔会（6）给予一次电击。

27名学生被告知哪些笔带电，另外27名学生却被告知有些笔带电。被单独留在房间里（7）时，不知道哪些笔会使自己受到电击的学生会比知道会（8）发生何事的学生按下更多的笔并遭受（incur）更多的电击。随后的（subsequent）几次实验中，使用其他刺激物重现了（reproduce）该结果，（9）例如，指甲刮黑板的声音和令人厌恶的昆虫图片。

芝加哥大学的奚恺元，即这篇论文的合著者，表示（10）探索的动力在人类体内根深蒂固，与对（11）食物或住处（shelter）的基本动力几乎相同。好奇心经常被认为是一种好的本能（instinct）——例如，它能（12）带来新的科学进步——但有时候这种（13）探究可能会适得其反。好奇心会驱使你做（14）自我毁灭的事情，这种洞察力（insight）是真知灼见（a profound one）。

然而，病态的好奇心是有可能（15）按耐住的。在最后一项实验中，有些参与者被鼓励去（16）预测自己浏览令人不悦的图片之后的感受，他们（17）选择观看此类图片的可能性（likely）较小。这些研究结果表明，依据好奇心提前（ahead of time）想象随后发生的（18）结果，有助于决定（determine）它（19）是否值得付出努力。奚恺元说道：“考虑长期（20）后果是减少好奇心可能带来的负面影响的关键。”换言之（in other words），不要浏览网络评论。

1、【答案】[B]

【解析】动词辨析题。空格前的句子提出问题“人们为什么浏览网络上的负面评论，并且做其他明显会痛苦的事情呢？”，而空格所在句给出原因“因为人们都有_____不确定性的内在需要”，因此，空格处所填动词应与名词 uncertainty 搭配使用，且表示出这种内在需要能够促使人们做出前一句中提到的行为。备选项中只有 resolve 和 uncertainty 搭配才符合句意，即因为人们想要解决不确定性，所以这种好奇心会促使人们为了寻求答案而去浏览网络上的负面评论并做一些明显会痛苦的事情，故答案为 B。

2、【答案】[D]

【解析】动词辨析题。空格为与 so...that...引导的结果状语从句中，结合空格前后的内容可知，人们渴望了解的需求如此强烈，所导致的结果应该是人们要满足自己的好奇心，故空格处应填入表示“肯定”含义的单词。seek 表示“设法，试图”，最符合文意，故 D 为答案。

3、【答案】[A]

【解析】动词辨析题。空格为于 even when 引导的时间状语从句中，此处 even 表示让步关系，强调即使答案很明显会_____，人们依旧会去满足自己的好奇心；结合第一句可知，空格处应填入一个与 negative 和 painful 意思相近的单词。备选项中，只有 hurt“令人痛苦，使人伤心”符合要求，故 A 为答案。

4、【答案】[D]

【解析】固定搭配题。空格位于不定式符号 to 之后，与其后的 oneself to sth. 构成动词短语；空格处动作的发出者是 students，上文表明人们为了满足好奇心，愿意去做令自己痛苦的事情，故答案为 D，表示为了满足好奇心而让自己接触令人不悦的刺激物。

5、【答案】[C]

【解析】名词辨析题。上文提到 a series of four experiments，而空格后的句子指出“每位参与者都会看到一堆笔，研究人员声称它们来自以前的一项实验”，由此可以推出，这是在介绍四项实验中的一项，故答案为 C。

6、【答案】[D]

【解析】动词辨析题。下一段第一句提到有些笔带电，由此可以推出，按下时，有一半的笔会给予一次电击，故 D 为答案

7、【答案】[A]

【解析】连词辨析题。由选项可知，空格处所填入的连词引导的是状语从句。该从句省略了与主句相同的主语和 be 动词，补充完整后是 they were left alone in the room，前一句提到将学生分为两组，紧接着本句对比了这两组学生的实验结果“前者比后者按下更多的笔并遭受更多的电击”，根据句意可以推出，学生按笔和遭受电击与他们被单独留在房间里是同时发生的，故答案为 A。

8、【答案】[B]

【解析】动词辨析题。前一句提到将学生分为两组：一组被告知哪些笔带电，另一组仅被告知有些笔带电。本句再次提到这两组学生，一组是 the students who did not know which ones would shock them，由上文可知，这是仅被告知有些笔带电的那组学生。因此，另一组 the students who knew what would _____，是已被告知哪些笔带电的那组学生，既然他们已经知道哪些笔带电，自然会知道哪些笔会使他们遭受电击，也就是说他们知道会发生什么事，故 B 为答案。

9、【答案】[C]

【解析】逻辑关系辨析题。空格位于逗号隔开的两部分的衔接处，逗号之前的部分提到“随后的几次实验使用其他刺激物”，逗号之后的部分是两个并列的名词短语“指甲刮黑板的声音”和“令人厌恶的昆虫图片”，这显然是两种刺激物，用来举例说明前面的 other stimuli，故 C 为答案。

10、【答案】[A]

【解析】动词辨析题。空格处所在的句子将一种在人类体内根深蒂固的动力和另外两种基本动力进行对比，紧接着下一句就提到好奇心经常被认为是一种好的本能，结合上文中的 humans have an inherent need 和 the need to know is so strong 可以推出，空格处所填入的动词意思应与 know 接近，并且这种动力与 curiosity 对应，故 A 为答案，表示探索的动力。

11、【答案】[D]

【解析】名词辨析题。空格前提到 the basic drives，空格处与其后的 shelter 并列，表示人类的两种基本动力，选项中只有“食物”属于人类的基本需求，故 D 为答案。

12、【答案】[A]

【解析】动词短语辨析题。本句中第一个破折号前的句子提到好奇心经常被认为是一种好的本能，而破折号之后的 for instance 表明，空格处所在的句子是在举例说明好奇心的好处，故 A 为答案，表示好奇心能带来新的科学进步。

13、【答案】[C]

【解析】名词辨析题。空格处位于 but 之后，but 表示前后两部分是转折关系，but 之前的句子说明了好奇心的好处，but 之后的部分就应该说明好奇心不好的地方，因此，空格处应填入与 curiosity 意思接近的名词，表示这两个并列分句的主语一致的，故 C 为答案，表示有时候这种探究可能会适得其反。

14、【答案】[B]

【解析】形容词辨析题。上文提到有时候好奇心可能会适得其反，本句是对上文的承接，进一步说明好奇心不好的地方，因此，应填入表示贬义的形容词，结合第一段中的 do other things that will obviously be painful，可知 B 为答案，表示好奇心会驱使你做自我毁灭的事情。

15、【答案】[B]

【解析】动词辨析题。空格处所在的句子提出观点“然而，病态的好奇心是有可能_____”，紧接着下一句以最后一项实验为例证明该观点，因此，空格处应填入与下一句中 were less likely 意思接近的单词，故 B 为答案，表示病态的好奇心是有可能按捺不住的。

16、【答案】[B]

【解析】动词辨析题。上文提到在其中一项实验中，提前被告知哪些笔带电的学生按下较少的笔并遭受较少的电击，随后的几次实验使用了令人厌恶的昆虫图片等重现了该结果，photographs of disgusting insects 对应本句中的 an unpleasant picture，由此可知，空格处应填入与“提前告知”接近的动词，故 B 为答案，表示有些参与者被鼓励去预测自己浏览令人不悦的图片之后的感受。

17、【答案】[C]

【解析】动词辨析题。空格之后的 such an image 对应空格之前的 an unpleasant picture，上文提到在其他实验中，参与者在提前知道令人不悦的刺激物之后，会减少做令自己痛苦的事情。由此可知，在本实验中，参与者在知道自己浏览令人不悦的图片之后的感受时，自然会减少看这种图片的可能性，故 C 为答案，他们选择观看此类图片的可能性较小。

18、【答案】[D]

【解析】名词辨析题。空格处为 imagining 的宾语，上文提到有些参与者被鼓励去预测自己浏览令人不悦的图片之后的感受，predict 对应本句中的 imagining...ahead of time，由此可知，空格处所填的名词应该对应参与者浏览令人不悦的图片之后的感受，即“结果”，故 D 为答案，表示提前想象随后产生的结果。

19、【答案】[B]

【解析】逻辑关系辨析题。空格处及其之后的部分为 determine 的宾语，故此处应填入宾语从句的引导词，而上一句提到，预测感受之后，参与者就减少了选择观看此类图片的可能性。由此可知，提前想象结果有助于决定是否要减少行为发生的可能性，即决定该行为是否要发生，故答案为 B。

20、【答案】[A]

【解析】名词辨析题。空格所在句是总结句，本段是在讲述如何抑制病态的好奇心，由所举的实验例子可知，方法是让人们预先知道事情发生的后果。由此可以推出，此处应填入与“后果”意思接近的单词，故 A 为答案，表示考虑长期后果是减少好奇心可能带来的负面影响的关键。

核心词汇：

negative	消极的，否定的	in an effort to	为了……，目的是……	instinct	本能，天性
inherent	固有的，内在的	a pile of	一大堆	insight	洞察力，见识
curiosity	好奇心	electric shock	电击	imagine	想象，设想
a series of	一系列的	subsequent	后来的，随后的	ahead of time	事先，预先
unpleasant	使人不愉快的	drive	驱动；本能的需求	painful	疼痛的，使痛苦的
uncertainty	不确定，未知事物	participant	参与者	disgusting	令人厌恶的
behavioral	(关于)行为的	twist	扭曲；转折，转变	backfire	逆火
stimulus	刺激物	incur	招致，引起	profound	意义深远的

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1 亲身实践的教育观

命题分析:

本文通过对 Stephen Koziatek 的观点进行分析, 阐明了教育必须是实践性的 (practical)。全文共八段, 21 题出自第二段, 22~24 题分别对应第四段到第六段, 25 题对应最后两段, 解答这五个题目需要理解文章细节或根据细节推测判断。否定、转折、例证等常见考点均有涉及。

译文识词:

不同寻常的 (curious) 是, 斯蒂芬·科佐泰克觉得他必须证明 (justify) 自己的努力是为了给学生一个更美好的未来。

在某种意义上, 科佐泰克先生是一名开拓者。(21) 他是新罕布什尔州高中的老师, 在这个学校, 学习不是书本、考试和机械的记忆, 而是实践。学生们应该能够说出美国第十三任总统的名字, 但在面对一条断了的自行车链时却完全 (utterly) 不知所措 (overwhelm), 这什么时候成为了公认的智慧呢?

正如科佐泰克了解的那样, 几乎所有事物都包含学习。强迫学生在涂有 (stuck with) 几代学生丢弃 (discard) 的口香糖的涂鸦桌子上学习几何 (geometry), 不一定会获得 (gain) 什么。他们也可以通过组装 (assemble) 自行车来学习几何。

但他也发现了一种潜在的 (insidious) 偏见 (prejudice)。用你的双手劳动几乎被视为 (seen as) 低人一等 (inferiority) 的标志。他说, (22) 职业教育 (vocational education) 学校“有这样的成见 (stereotype) , 即职业教育的对象是那些无法取得学术成功的孩子。”

一方面, 这个观点是美国演变 (evolution) 的逻辑结果。制造业 (manufacturing) 不再像过去一样是经济引擎 (the economic engine)。(23) 美国经济曾经提供给高中毕业生的工作保障 (the job security) 已基本消失 (evaporate)。更多的教育是新的原则。我们希望给孩子更多的东西, 这理所当然。

(24) 但是, 大力推动学士学位——以及不露声色地 (subtle) 低估其他方面——使人们忽略了非常重要的一点: 这并不是美国经济所唯一的需要的。是的, 学士学位为本科生打开了更多扇门。但即使是现在, 全国 54% 的职位都是中等技能的工作, 如建筑 (construction) 和高技能制造业。但只有 44% 的工人受过充分 (adequately) 培训。

换句话说, 在工人阶级转变国家政治头脑的时候, 对曾经界定美国的机会正在消失感到灰心 (frustrate) 的时候, 一个明显的 (obvious) 解决方法就是盯着我们。工人阶级的工作是有差距的, 但最需要这些工作的工人却不具备做事的能力 (equip)。科佐泰克的曼撒斯特技术学校正在努力填补这一空白 (fill that gap)。

(25) 科佐泰克的学校是一个提醒标志。当教育适合所有人的时候, 它同样也造成一种风险, 即容易忽视 (overlook) 国家的人才多样性 (diversity)。

21、【答案】[A]

【解析】实施细节题。根据题干关键词 A broken bike chain 定位到第二段第三句, 该定位句将“说出美国第十三任总统的名字”的机械记忆与“面对一条断了的自行车链时却完全不知所措”实践能力的缺乏做对比, 质疑这种公认的智慧。这部分细节用于支撑第二段第二句提出的观点: 学习不是书本、考试和机械的记忆, 而是实践, 由此可见, 作者以断了的自行车链为例, 是为了说明学生缺乏实践能力, 故答案为 A。

22、【答案】[C]

【解析】实施细节题。根据题干关键词 vocational education 可以定位到第四段第三句, 该定位句指出职业教育中潜在的偏见: 职业教育是为那些无法取得学术成功的孩子准备的, 这是对首句提到的 prejudice 的具体阐述。C 项中的 academically 和 successful 分别与第三句中的 academically 和 make it 相对应, 是对该句的同义替换, 故 C 为答案。

23、【答案】[B]

【解析】推理判断题。根据题干关键词 Paragraph 5 和 high school graduates 可以定位到第五段第三句，该定位句指出美国经济曾经提供给高中毕业生的工作保障已基本消失，句中的 once offered 表明高中毕业生过去是有工作保障的，选项 B 中的 have more job opportunities 是对原文中的 the job security ...has largely evaporated 的推断，故为答案。

24、【答案】[D]

【解析】推理判断题。根据题干关键词 The headlong push into bachelors degrees for all 可以定位到第六段第一句，该句指出大力推动学士学位忽视了重要的一点：这并不是美国经济所唯一需要的。其中在推动学士学位的同时，不漏声色地低估了其他方面，由此可以推断，这种做法是对高等教育的高估，选项 D 中的 overvaluing of higher education 对应原文中的 devaluing of anything less，低估职业教育意味着高估高等教育。随后，作者在肯定了学士学位为本科生打开了更多扇门之后，话锋一转，指出 54% 的工作属于中等技能的工作，而只有 44% 的工人得到充分培训，由此可以验证人们大力推动学士学位是对高等教育的高估，故答案为 D。

25、【答案】[A]

【解析】观点态度题。根据题干关键词 Koziatek's school 可以定位到最后一段第一句，该定位句指出科佐泰克的学校是一个提醒标志。wake-up 表明这是让人们清醒过来，结合下一句指出的“当教育适合所有人的时候，它同样也造成一种风险，即容易忽视国家的人才多样性”，说明作者对科佐泰克的学校进行实践性的职业教育持肯定态度，选项 A 意为“支持的”，故为答案。

核心词汇：

curious	稀奇的，古怪的	manufacturing	制造业	prejudice	偏见，成见
mechanical	机械的，呆板的	pioneering	开创性的，探索性的	evaporate	(使)蒸发，消失
overwhelm	打击，使不知所措	memorization	记忆，背诵	rightful	公正地，正当地
geometry	几何(学)	discard	丢弃，抛弃	adequate	充分地，足够地
insidious	潜在的	assemble	集合，聚集，装配	vanish	消失，突然不见
diversity	差异，多样性	headlong	头向前地；轻率地	subtle	轻微的，不易察觉

长难句分析

1. It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

【分析】句子主干是 It is curious that...，这是一个“形式主语 it+ is+ adj. +that 从句”结构，真正的主语是 that 引导的从句，全句意为“某事是奇怪的”。在主干从句中，主语是 Stephen Koziatek；谓语是系动词 feel，意为“感觉好像是……”；as though 引导的是一个表语从句。在这个表语从句中，主语是 he，谓语是 has to justify，宾语是 his students，而 to give his students a better future 作后置定语，修饰 efforts。

2. In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face.

【分析】句子主干是 one obvious solution is staring us in the face，其中谓语部分是 be staring sb. in the face 结构，意为“对某人来说显而易见，摆在某人面前”，staring 是 stare“盯着”的现在分词。

句首的 In other words 是方式状语，而时间状语 at a time when... 则是一个很长的复杂结构，也是理解本句的难点。在这个时间状语中，when 引导一个定语从句，修饰先行词 time，说明现在这个时间的特点；该定语从句的主语是 the working class，谓语部分是 turn sth. on its head 结构，意为“彻底改变、推翻某事物”；其后的 frustrated that... 作状语，逻辑主语仍然是 the working class，说明工人阶级对工作机会的丧失感到沮丧。

Text 2 在“临界点“的可再生能源

命题分析

本文围绕可再生资源展开论述，说明美国正处于能源转型时期，并取得了一定成就，但政府似乎不太重视。全文分七段，26 题对应第二段，27、28 题对应三、四段，29 题对应五、六段，30 题出自最后一段。所涉及考点有转折、让步、比较、并列、否定等。

译文识词

尽管化石燃料（fossil fuels）——煤炭、石油和天然气——产生（generate）的能源供应仍在全球占大约 85%，但未来属于风能和太阳能等可再生能源（renewable sources），这种情况比以往任何时候都清楚。转向可再生能源的举措在全球范围内正获得（pick up）动力（momentum）；目前，它们占线上新能源份额的一半以上。

一些增长源于（stem from）政府和有远见的（farsighted）企业为更清洁的能源提供资金的承诺（commitment）。（26）但越来越多的增长与可再生能源的价格暴跌有关，尤其是风能和太阳能。在过去的八年里，太阳能电池板（solar panels）的成本下降了近 80%，风力涡轮机（wind turbines）的成本降低了近 1/3。

在世界许多地方，可再生能源已经是主要的（principal）能源来源。例如，在苏格兰，风力涡轮机提供足够的电力，能为 95% 的家庭供电。（27）在世界其他地方，特别是中国和欧洲，领先（take the lead）的情况下，美国也出现了显著的（remarkable）转变（shift）。据美国能源情报署报道，在 3 月份，风能和太阳能发电量首次占到美国发电量的 10% 以上。

特朗普总统强调（underline）化石燃料，特别是煤碳，是经济增长的途径。在爱荷华州最近的一次演讲中，他把风能视为不可靠的（unreliable）能源来源。（28）但是，这个信息与爱荷华州许多人的看法并不一样，那里的风力涡轮机遍布于（dot）田地，提供了该州 36% 的发电量，而像微软这样的科技巨头也被清洁能源为其数据中心供电的可用性所吸引。

“当风不吹或太阳不发光时会发生什么？”这个问题可以让怀疑论者（skeptic）进行快速诋毁（a quick put-down）。（29）但是，电池储存容量的提高正在使它们更有可能连续 24 小时（around the clock）保持电流的流动。

这一进展一定程度上由汽车制造商推动，他们在对电池驱动的电动汽车下大的赌注。尽管现在上路的电动车仍然稀缺，但这笔巨额投资可能在未来几年迅速改变局面。

尽管还有很长的路要走，可再生能源这种趋势势不可挡。能源变化的步伐似乎正在加快（speed up），或许正好赶上对减缓气候变化产生有意义的影响。（30）在全球思想转变的时刻，华盛顿做什么——或者不做什么——去推动可替代（alternative）能源，这可能越来越不重要了。

26、【答案】[C]

【解析】语义理解题。根据题干可以定位到第二段第二句“But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar.”由句中的 But 可以看出，作者在这里提出的一个观点，随后必然提供论据对该观点进行支撑。第三句提到太阳能电池板和风力涡轮机的成本分别下降了近 80% 和近 1/3，这里的 the cost...dropped 对应第二句中的 plummeting prices，可见 plummet 与 drop 为同义替换，与 fall 的意思也相同，故答案为 C。

27、【答案】[A]

【解析】推理判断题。根据题干关键词 Paragraph3 和 America 可以定位到第三段第三句。该句提到在世界其他国家，特别是中国和欧洲领先的情况下，美国也出现了显著的转变，A 项中的 notably 与句中的 remarkable 属于同一语义场，结合第四句中的具体数字可以看出，第三句中的 shift 是指有所进步，故答案为 A。

28、【答案】[A]

【解析】判断推理题。根据题干关键词 Iowa 可以定位到第四段末句。该句指出，在爱荷华州，风力涡轮机遍布于田地，提供该州 36% 的发电量，而像微软这样的科技巨头也被清洁能源为其数据中心供电的可用性所吸引。由此可见，在爱荷华州，风力发电十分普遍，故答案为 A。

29、【答案】[C]

【解析】实施细节题。根据题干关键词 Paragraphs 5&6 可以定位到第五段和第六段。本题是基于两段内容的推断，在第五段首句提出问题之后，作者用 But 转折，随后表述了观点：电池存储容量的提高正在使它们更有可能连续 24 小时保持电力的流动。这里的 keep power flowing around the clock 与选项 C 的 Its continuous supply 对应，而 make their their ability...more likely 与该项中的 is becoming a reality 是同义转述，故答案为 C。

30、【答案】[C]

【解析】判断推理题。根据题干关键词 the last paragraph 定位至末段，第三句中的 alternative energy 与题干中的 renewable energy 为同义替换，该句指出，在全球思想转变的时刻，华盛顿做什么——或者不做什么——去推动可替代能源，可能越来越不重要了。由此可以推断，华盛顿对可替代能源的态度并不积极，故答案为 C。

核心词汇

fossil fuel	化石燃料，矿物燃料	turbine	涡轮	stem	起源于
roughly	粗糙地；大致地	notably	显著地，特别地	solar	太阳能电池板
momentum	动力，势头	generate	产生，发生	remarkable	值得注意的
commitment	投入，花费	renewable	可再生的	underline	强调
shift	改变，转变	around the clock	日夜不停地	dot	散布于
put-down	贬损的话，奚落的话	spike	激增	boost	提高，增涨

长难句分析

1. While fossil fuels—coal, oil, gas—still generate roughly 85 percent of the world’s energy supply, it’s clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar.

【分析】本句为主从复合句，主句为“it is +adj. +that 从句”结构：it’s clearer than ever that…。其中，it 是形式主语；表语用了形容词的比较级结构 clearer than ever“比以往更清楚”；真正的主语是后面 that 引导的从句。在这个 that 引导的主语从句中，主语是 the future，谓语是 belongs to，宾语是 renewable sources，而 such as wind and solar 作状语，表举例。

句首的 while 引导一个让步状语从句，其中破折号中间的内容是对 fossil fuels“化石燃料”的举例。在这个让步状语从句中，主语是 fossil fuels，谓语是 generate，宾语是 85 percent of the world’s energy supply。

2. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state’s electricity generation—and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

【分析】逗号前的内容是主句：But that message did not play well with many in Iowa，主句的主语 that message 指代上一句特朗普总统说的话，谓语是 not play well with sb.结构，意为“不能很好地被某人接受”，这里的 many 指代 many people。

逗号后是两个 where 引导的定语从句，修饰先行词 Iowa，说明该州使用风能的情况。在第一个定语从句中，主语是 wind turbines，两个谓语分别是 dot 和 provide，两个宾语分别是 the fields 和 36 percent of the state’s electricity generation。破折号后是第二个定语从句，主语是 tech giants，谓语使用了被动语态，sb. is attracted by sth.指“某人被某事吸引”，状语成分是 by the availability of clean energy，后置定语 to power their data centers 修饰 clean energy。

Text 3 数字巨头的权力及与用户的关系

命题分析

本文开头介绍了一些“数字经济巨头”的实力和权利，文末又介绍了他们和用户的关系。全文分四段，31、32 题对应前两段，33、34 题全部出自第三段，35 题对应第四段。转折、否定、指代等重要考点在文章中悉数出现。

译文识词

数字经济巨头们的力量和野心 (ambition) 是令人震惊的——亚马逊刚刚宣布以 135 亿美元的价格并购 (purchase) 了高端食品杂货连锁“全食”，但是早在两年前脸书就曾以更高的价格收购了短信服务软件“网络信使”，而这项服务并没有任何实体产品。(31) “网络信使”提供给脸书的是其用户交友和社会生活的一个复杂 (intricate) 而精细化的网络。

(32-1) 脸书承诺欧盟委员会，它不会将电话号码与脸书身份 (identity) 信息绑定，但是收购完成以后它立刻违背了诺言。即使不知道信息的具体内容，(32-2) 也能够知晓是谁在向谁发送信息，这很大程度上 (enormously) 泄露了信息，而且可能还在泄漏。哪个政治记者，哪个党鞭不想知道特雷莎·梅的政敌们正在“网络信使”的组件构成 (makeup) 中策划着 (plot) 什么呢？可能“全食”对于亚马逊的价值并不仅仅在于它拥有的 460 家店铺，而是对于什么样的客户会购买什么商品的记录。

《竞争法》似乎是解决 (address) 这种权力不平衡的唯一办法。但并不得当。首先，(33) 相较于数字经济的变革节奏，它的发展太过缓慢。等到某个问题得到处理和修正 (remedy) 的时候，它可能已经从市场上消失 (vanish) 了，取而代之的是权力滥用 (abuse) 的新形式。但也还有一个更深层的概念性问题。

(34-1) 按照目前的解读 (interpret)，《竞争法》处理对客户造成的经济损失的，而当这些服务的用户无须支付费用时，这一点并不明显。(34-2) 这些服务的用户并非其客户。客户应该是从他们那里购买广告的人们——而脸书和谷歌，这两大虚拟巨头，掌控 (dominate) 着数码广告市场，这对其他所有的媒体和娱乐公司都是不利的。

它们所售卖的是数字产品，而我们，这些用户，将我们的生活转化 (convert) 成为对这些数字巨头有利的数据。(35) 就像有些蚂蚁养殖那种名为蚜虫的虫子。只是为了得到它们在觅食时产生的蜜汁，谷歌也为了得到我们的数字生活产生 (yield) 的数据而养殖我们。蚂蚁不让掠食性 (predatory) 昆虫靠近蚜虫的觅食之地，而谷歌帮助我们屏蔽垃圾邮件 (发送者) (spammer)。即使两方都能得益，这感觉也不像是一种人性的或民主的 (democratic) 关系。

31、【答案】[B]

【解析】实施细节题。根据题干关键词 Paragraph 1、Facebook 和 Whats App 可以定位到第一段第二句。该句介绍说“网络信使”提供给脸书的是其用户交友和社会生活的一个复杂而精细化的网络，可知脸书之所以要高价收购“网络信使”，是因为它拥有用户信息，故答案为 B。

32、【答案】[C]

【解析】推理判断题。根据题干 Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities 可以定位到第二段首句。该句提到脸书本来承诺不会将电话号码与脸书身份信息绑定，但是在完成收购后就违背了承诺，而随后一句说明了这样做可能带来的后果，那就是人们可以从互通信息的两方的身份了解到诸多情况，可见如此做会让脸书的客户面临被泄密的风险，故答案为 C。

33、【答案】[D]

【解析】实施细节题。根据题干关键词 competition law 可以定位到第三段第一句，随后的第二句指出《竞争法》是有问题的，第三句则指出这项法律的一个问题就是发展太慢，无法跟上数字经济变革的脚步，D 选项是对这句话的同义转述，故答案为 D。

34、【答案】[A]

【解析】实施细节题。根据题干关键词 presently interpreted 和 Facebook users 可以定位到第三段第六句前半部分和第七句。定位句指出按照目前的解读方式，《竞争法》是处理对客户造成的经济损失的，而由于目前这些服务的用户没有付费，因此他们不能被定义为客户，既然不是客户，就不能依照这项法律而受到相应的保护，可见他们不能受此法律保护的原因主要是他们不能算作是客户，故答案为 A。

35、【答案】[D]

【解析】推理判断题。根据题干关键词 ants analogy 可以定位到最后一段中间两句。定位句指出，蚂蚁养殖蚜虫是为了得到它们在觅食时产生的蜜汁，所以谷歌为了得到我们数字生活产生的数据也在养殖我们。蚂蚁在蚜虫觅食的时候，保护蚜虫不受掠食性昆虫的滋扰，就如谷歌保护我们的邮箱不接收垃圾邮件一样。而

此处的“我们”，根据本段第一句可知，就是指这些数字巨头的用户，可见蚂蚁与蚜虫的比喻是为了说明数字巨头与其用户间的关系，故答案为D。

核心词汇

ambition	野心，雄心	digital	数字的，数位的	imbalance	不平衡，不均衡
grocery	食品，杂货	chain	连锁店	remedy	补救，纠正
acquire	获得；购得	physical	有形的，物质的	interpret	解释，说明
intricate	错综复杂的	detailed	详细的，逐条的	dominate	支配，统治
identity	身份，账号	reveal	泄露，揭示	convert	转化，转变
makeup	构成成分	address	对付，解决	farm	养殖
yield	产生	clumsy	笨拙的	conceptual	概念上的
virtual	虚拟的	bug	小虫，臭虫	predatory	掠夺的，食肉的

长难句分析

1. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May’s enemies are currently plotting?

【分析】本句是疑问句，由“**What+**，名词”充当句子的主语，**What political journalist, what party whip**指“什么样的政治记者、政党纪委”，故可简单理解为“哪一个……”；主句的谓语部分是 **would not want to know**；主句宾语的中心语是 **makeup**“组成成分，构成方式”，**the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in**指 **WhatsApp 群的组成成分**，“即”群里有什人“。

2. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield.

【分析】本句为 **Just as...so...**结构，是较常用的特殊句型，意为“正如……一样，……也……”，其中 **just as** 引导的是状语从句，**so** 作副词。本句以逗号为分界线，逗号前是状语从句，逗号后是主句，主句和从句的结构基本一致，均为 **farm sb. for sth.**结构，意为“饲养某人是为了……”。

在主句中，定语从句 **that our digital lives yield** 修饰的是 **data**，先行词在从句中作 **yield** 的宾语。

在状语从句中，定语从句 **they produce when they feed** 修饰的是 **data**，先行词在从句中作 **yield** 的宾语，**produce** 的宾语；**when they feed**“当它们进食时”为状语从句，修饰 **produce**，其中的 **they** 指代 **aphids**“蚜虫”。

Text 4 如何提高工作效率

命题分析

本文通过开篇的“深度工作”引出话题，进而讨论了如何提高工作效率的问题。全文段落较多，出现了少有的九段。36 题对应第二段，37 题对应四、五段，38 题对应六、七段，39 题对应八、九段，40 题为全文主旨题。文章考查了解释、并列、观点等考点。

译文识词

为了破除 (**combat**) 人们崇尚 (**putting a premium on**) 忙碌的陷阱 (**trap**)，《深度工作：在纷扰 (**distract**) 世界中专注成功的法则》一书的作者卡尔·纽特建议 (**recommend**) 养成一种“深度工作”的习惯——不受干扰、保持专注的能力。

(36-1) 掌握 (**master**) 深度工作技巧有许多方法——或者是长时间静修 (**retreat**)，专注于 (**dedicate**) 某个特殊的任务；制定一个日程；或者是采用一种“纪实性 (**journalistic**)”的方法，抓住 (**seize**) 你在一天当中能够进行深度工作的时刻。不管采取哪种方法，(36-2) 关键在于确定你能够集中注意力的时长，并且保持住 (**stick**)。

纽波特还建议用“深度日程安排”来阻挡频繁 (**constant**) 的干扰 (**interruption**)，并在较短的时间内完成更多的工作。“在任何特定的时候，我都会将未来大致 (**roughly**) 一个月内的深度工作时间安排出来。一旦记入日程，我就会像维护就医预约 (**appointment**) 或重要会议时间一样来确保这一时间，”他写道。

另一种在较短的时间内完成更多工作的方法是重新考虑如何排列每日的重点（priority）——特别是我们如何巧妙的编制（craft）自己的工作清单。《一塌糊涂（messy）：混乱无序（disorder）对我们生活改造（transform）之力》一书的作者，蒂姆·哈尔福德提到了 20 世纪 80 年代早期的一项研究，该研究将大学生分成了两组：一部分人按照建议制定每月目标和学习活动计划；另一部分人遵照叮嘱，以更加详尽的方式制定每日计划和目标。

（37）尽管研究人员认为（assume）安排合理的每日计划在任务的执行（execution）之时应该十分有效，但他们却错了：详尽的每日计划令学生们失去了动力（demotivate）。哈尔福德指出，不可避免（inevitable）的干扰常常会导致（render）每日的工作清单失效，而在此类清单上给即兴活动留下空间却能收到（reap）最佳效果。

为了尽可能地让我们的专注力和精力发挥作用，我们也应善于享受（embrace）停工时间（downtime），或者像纽波特所建议的“偷偷懒”。

“闲散（idleness）并不仅仅是一段空白、一种放纵（indulgence）或一个缺点（vice）；它对大脑不可或缺（indispensable），就如身体不能缺少维生素 D 一般——（38）貌似自相矛盾（paradoxically），但（闲散）却是完成任何工作所必需的，”他指出。

哈佛医学院精神科（psychiatry）副教授史里尼·皮莱确信，停工时间和生产效率（productivity）之间反直觉的（counterintuitive）联系可能与我们大脑运转的方式有关。（39）完成任务过程中，当我们的的大脑在专注与分神两种状态间切换（switch）的时候，往往效率更高。

“人们没有意识到的是，为了完成这些任务，我们需要使用大脑中专注与分神这两种回路（circuit），”皮莱说。

36、【答案】[A]

【解析】实施细节题。根据题干关键词 *mastering the art of deep work* 和 *key* 可以分别定位到第二段第一句和第二句。第一句指出掌握深度工作的技巧有多种方法，并进行了举例说明，而第二句总结上句，指出所有方法的共同之处，也是关键所在，那就是确定并保持自己的专注时间，故答案为 A。

37、【答案】[D]

【解析】实施细节题。根据题干关键词 *The study in the early 1980s* 和 *shows* 可以定位到第四段，但是该段并没有介绍这项研究的发现和启示，而是到了第五段才进行介绍。第五段第一句讲到，研究人员预想的是越是细节化的计划会越有效，但是他们的想法被证实是错误的，更为详尽的每日计划却令学生失去了动力。可见研究的发现就是细节化的计划并没有预想的有效，故答案为 D。

38、【答案】[D]

【解析】推理判断题。根据题干关键词 *Newport* 和 *idleness* 可以定位到第七段。该段后半句提到，貌似自相矛盾，但（闲散）却是完成任何工作所必需的，选项 D 中的 *an essential factor in accomplishing any work* 就是对定位句中的 *necessary to getting any work done* 的同义转述，故答案为 D。

39、【答案】[B]

【解析】推理判断题。根据题干关键词 *Pillay* 和 *shift between being focused and unfocused* 可以定位到第八段最后一句。该句指出，完成任务过程中，当我们的的大脑在专注与分神两种状态间切换的时候，往往效率更高，而 B 选项所说的 *bring about greater efficiency* 就是对原文定位句的同义转述，故答案为 B。

40、【答案】[B]

【解析】主旨大意题。根据题干关键词 *mainly about* 可知，该题是主旨大意题。文章开篇以一本著作及其作者提出的“深度工作”概念引出话题，并在随后两段中介绍了掌握深度工作技巧的方法，指出这些方法能够让人们在短时间内做更多的事情，即提高效率；第四段和第五段讨论如何制定计划才能收到良好效果，而最后四段看似提出了所谓“偷偷懒”的新议题，但实际上目的也还是要讨论提高工作效率的方法，故答案为 B。

核心词汇

lengthy	长时间的	appointment	约定	retreat	隐退，静居
dedicate	把（时间等）用于	set out goals	设立目标	stick to	坚持
seize	抓住，逮住	recommend	劝告，建议	interruption	中断，打断
constant	不断的	approach	方式，方法	to-do list	任务清单
execution	实行，执行	paradoxically	自相矛盾地	embrace	欣然接受
downtime	停工期	switch	转换，转变	indulgence	放任，纵容
indispensable	不可缺少的	render	使得，致使	intuitive	直觉的

长难句分析

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students.

【分析】本句由两个分句并列构成，由冒号隔开，第一个分句是 While the researchers assumed...they were wrong，第二个分句是 the detailed daily plans demotivated students。

第一个分句是主从复合句，主句是 they were wrong。句首 While 引导的是让步状语从句，主语是 the researchers，谓语是 assumed，that 引导的是宾语从句。在这个宾语从句中，主语是 the well-structured daily plans，而 would be 是系动词，表语是 most effective，而 when it came to the execution of tasks 则是时间状语从句，意为“当涉及……时”。

在第二个分句中，主语是 the detailed daily plans，谓语是 demotivated，宾语是 students。

Part B

与人对话的五种方式

命题分析

本文介绍了与人对话的五种方式，采用了常考的“小标题”匹配的出题方式。本年考题的特点在于：一个小标题下对应多个段落，往年只有一个段落。但做题的本质规律还是一样，即找段落（或多个段落）的中心主旨。

译文识词

对话（conversation）即是联系，这意味着当你同一个陌生人进行对话的时候，一段联系就形成（form）了，并且之后你们所进行的每一次对话都会加强这一联系。

你每天都会遇到新面孔：杂货店的店员、出租车司机、工作单位的新人或是门口的保安（security）。仅仅与他们开启一段对话就会形成一种联系。

有五种简单的方式可以让你迈出第一步，与陌生人开始一段对话。

假设你在一间房中，和不认识的人在一起，你心里想着“我想跟这个人说话”——这是我们所有人通常会遇到的情况。你想要说些什么——第一个字——但就是说不出口，感觉就像卡（stuck）在了什么地方。我知道这种感觉，我的建议是：直接说出来就好。

只要这么想：可能发生的最糟糕的情况是什么呢？他们不想与你交谈？好吧，反正现在他们也没有跟你交谈！

我真的相信一旦你说出第一个字，其他的事情就会水到渠成。所以只要简单说一句：“嗨”，“嘿”，或“你好”——集中自己全部的热忱（enthusiasm）和精力，满面笑容的说“嗨”。

这是一个我们所有人都会面临的问题；你只能在有限的时间内与你想要攀谈的人说话，而你想让这次交谈令人难忘。

说实话，如果我们的对话就止步于“嗨”、“你好”、“你好吗？”和“最近怎么样？”，你将无法启动（initial）一段令人难忘的对话。

所以不要害怕问更加私人的问题。相信我，你会惊奇地发现，人们是多么乐于与你分享这些私人话题，前提是：你要问这些问题。

当你第一次遇到一个人的时候，努力寻找你和那个人共性的东西，以便你能够就这一点开展对话。当你就此展开话题，并继而深入交谈时，你会突然发现这段对话变得轻松了许多。

想象一下你正在掏心掏肺地向一个人倾诉，而他们却忙着接电话，而如果你请他们专注一些，你得到的回应是“我可以一心多用（multitask）”。

所以当有人要和你交流的时候，全心全意地（wholeheartedly）进行交谈。要有眼神交流。相信我，眼神交流是一切奇迹（magic）发生的时刻。当你在进行眼神交流的时候，你才能够感觉到这次对话。

你与首次谋面的人交谈，而过了一段时间你们可能会再次碰面，你却忘记了他们的名字。这不就太尴尬（awkward）了！

因此，记住你曾遇到或与之交谈的人们的相关细节；或许是他们曾去过的地方，想要去的地方，他们喜欢的东西，讨厌的东西——所有你们谈到的内容。

当你记住了这些事情，你自然（automatically）就能够成为他们幸福感的投资人（investor）。于是他们感到对你有责任，要让这段关系继续下去。

就是这样了。五种能让你跟几乎任何人攀谈的神奇（amazing）方法。每个人其实都是一本好书，值得一读，也值得与之交谈。

41、【答案】[A]

【解析】第四段最后一句提到作者的建议：just get it out，而随后的第六段第一句中也说道 get that first word out，作者在这个部分说的是如何破冰，和陌生人开始一段交谈的第一步，那就是打破面子的束缚，大胆地说出第一句话，故答案为 A。

42、【答案】[F]

【解析】第八段第一句提到 if we got stuck in the result of “hi”，“hello”，“how are you？”and“what is going on？”，如果我们止步于“嗨”、“你好”、“你好吗？”和“最近怎么样？”，谈话就无法深入下去，也无法给人深刻的印象、而“hi”，“hello”，“how are you？”and“what is going on？”这类见面的简单寒暄，与 F 选项所说的 the small talk 相对应，可见作者的建议就是要跳出这些简单的寒暄，设法让话题深入下去，故答案为 F。

43、【答案】[E]

【解析】第十段第一句中作者提出的建议是：to find the things which you and that person have in common，并从这一点出发，深入谈话，可见这与选项 E 所说的 Find the “me too”s 意义相吻合，故答案为 E。

44、【答案】[B]

【解析】第十二段第一句提到 when someone tries to communicate with you，just be in that communication wholeheartedly，用于批评前一段中描述的场景——边与人谈话边打电话，要求谈话者要做到全心全意，这与选项 B 所说的 be present 是一致的，此处的 present 不可简单理解为字面意思的“出席”，而是带有“集中注意力，用于当下”的意义，故答案为 B。

45、【答案】[D]

【解析】第十三段提到如果再次见到以往交谈过的人，而忘记了人家的名字，就会非常尴尬，而第十四段首句明确提出建议：remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with，除了第十三段的 name 之外，第十四段还提到 places 和 things，这与选项 D 的说法完全一致，故答案为 D。

核心词汇

conversation	会话，交谈	get sth. out	设法说出来	stuck	被卡主的
form	形成，产生	link	联系，纽带	flow	流畅，顺利

cab	出租车	strengthen	加强, 巩固	gather	聚集, 集合
suppose	率先行动	stranger	陌生人; 门外汉	enthusiasm	热情, 热心
initial	开始的, 最初的	multitask	使多任务化	eye contact	眼神交流

长难句分析

1. Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will strengthen the link.

【分析】本句为复合句，主句是主系表结构：Conversations are links。逗号后 which 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句，修饰整个主句，解释“交谈是一种纽带”的内涵。

在这个定语从句中，谓语是 means，宾语由从句充当。该宾语从句是主从复合句，含有 when 引导的时间状语从句，而主句则是 and 连接的两个并列句。

第一个主句是 a link gets formed，第二个主句是 every conversation...will strengthen the link 其中，第二个主句含有一个省略了引导词 that 的定语从句 you have after that moment. 修饰 every conversation。

2. You all came into a conversation where you first met the person, but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their names.

【分析】本句是由 but 连接的并列复合句，第一个分句的主干是 You all came into a conversation，第二个分句的主干是 you may have met again and have forgotten their names。

在第一个分句中，where 引导的定语从句修饰 conversation，引导词 where 相当于 in which。

在第二个分句中，after some time 作时间状语，句末的 their 指代前半句提到的 first met the person，即“第一次见到的那些人”。

Section III Translation

比尔·盖茨的读书习惯

命题分析

本篇节选自 *Blinkist Magazine*（《快速阅读者杂志》）的一篇文章，题目为“Why Bill Gates Reads 50 Books A Year (And How You Can Too!)”[为什么比尔·盖茨每年读 50 本书（你也可以做到！）]。本文共两段，153 词，是一篇有关“读书”的主题文章，具体讲述的是比尔·盖茨喜欢读书的原因以及他的读书习惯。本文难句较少，词汇也是常见单词，所选文字简单直白，但应注意长句的处理。

译文识词

¹一名五年级的学生 (A fifth grader) 要完成一份家庭作业——从职业清单 (a list of occupations) 中选出自己未来的职业道路。²他勾选了 (ticks) “宇航员”，但很快又将“科学家”添至清单中，并也 (as well) 将其选中。³这个男孩确信，如果它的阅读量足够大，他就能尽情探索职业道路 (explore as many career paths as he likes)。⁴因此 (so)，它博览群书 (reads everything) ——从百科全书 (encyclopedias) 到科幻小说。⁵他读书的热情如此之高，以至于 (so passionately that) 他的父母不得不指定了 (institute) 吃饭时的“禁读令 (no reading policy)”。

⁶这个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，他至今仍未 (yet) 停止阅读——即使他已成为了地球上最成功的人士之一。⁷现在，他的阅读材料已不再是科幻小说和参考书 (reference books) 了：最近，他透露 (revealed) 自己每年至少 (at least) 阅读 50 本纪实作品。⁸盖茨选择纪实类书籍 (nonfiction titles) 是因为它们解释了世界的运转方式 (how the world works)。⁹“每一本书都开辟了 (opens up) 新的途径 (avenues)，而这通往尚待探索 (to explore) 的知识，”比尔·盖茨说道。

主句解析

句①: A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations.

【题目考点】不定式后置定语

【参考译文】一名五年级的学生（A fifth grader）要完成一份家庭作业——从职业清单（a list of occupations）中选出自己未来的职业道路。

句②：He ticks “astronaut” but quickly adds “scientist” to the list and selects it as well.

【题目考点】并列句

【参考译文】他勾选了（ticks）“宇航员”，但很快又将“科学家”添至清单中，并也（as well）将其选中。

句③：The boy is convinced that if he reads enough. He can explore as many career paths as he likes.

【题目考点】宾语从句；条件状语从句；比较结构

【参考译文】这个男孩确信，如果它的阅读量足够大，他就能尽情探索职业道路（explore as many career paths as he likes）。

句④：And so he reads—everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels.

【题目考点】介宾短语作后置定语

【参考译文】因此（so），它博览群书（reads everything）——从百科全书（encyclopedias）到科幻小说。

句⑤：He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a “no reading policy” at the dinner table.

【题目考点】结果状语从句

【参考译文】他读书的热情如此之高，以至于（so passionately that）他的父母不得不指定了（institute）吃饭时的“禁读令（no reading policy）”。

句⑥：That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet—not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet.

【题目考点】并列句

【参考译文】这个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，他至今仍未（yet）停止阅读——即使他已成为了地球上最成功的人士之一。

句⑦：Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year.

【题目考点】并列结构；宾语从句

【参考译文】现在，他的阅读材料已不再是科幻小说和参考书（reference books）了：最近，他透露（revealed）自己每年至少（at least）阅读 50 本纪实作品。

句⑧：Gates chooses nonfiction title because they explain how the world works.

【题目考点】原因状语从句；宾语从句

【参考译文】盖茨选择纪实类书籍（nonfiction titles）是因为它们解释了世界的运转方式（how the world works）。

句⑨：“Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge,” Gates says.

【题目考点】宾语从句

【参考译文】“每一本书都开辟了（opens up）新的途径（avenues），而这通往尚待探索（to explore）的知识，”比尔·盖茨说道。

Section IV Writing

Part A

行文思路

Para. 1 点名目的: 表示诚恳的歉意, 对不能如约拜访对方而道歉。

Para. 2 解释原因: 简明扼要地解释事情发生的原因, 由于成员因病休假而要顶替对方工作。

Para. 3 提出补救措施: 再次表示歉意, 并提出更改约会时间。

范文赏析:

Dear Professor Smith,

I am writing to apologize for not being able to visit you this weekend since I have to cancel my travel plan to your city for some reason.

It so happened that I had an urgent phone call from Professor Jones on my way to the airport, who informed me that a crucial member of his research group would be absent for a week with a stomach flu and I would have to take his place after he left. I know it very well that our appointment is of great importance. Would you please be so kind as to give me another chance and change our appointment to sometime early next month?

I am really sorry for all the inconvenience brought to you. Your early would be highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

参考译文

尊敬的史密斯教授:

我写这封信是为了向您致歉, 由于一些原因不得不取消去您所在城市的旅行计划, 所以我无法在本周末去拜访您。

在去机场的路上, 我接到琼斯教授打来的一个紧急电话, 他通知我, 他的研究小组有一个至关重要的成员由于得了肠胃炎要请假一周, 在该成员休假之后我必须顶替他工作。我非常清楚我们的约会十分重要。请您再给我一次机会, 并将我们的约会时间改到下个月月初, 好吗?

给您带来的不便我深表歉意。如蒙早日答复, 不胜感激。

真诚的,

李明

Part B

行文思路

Para. 1 描述图表: 分析并比较图表中特色、环境、服务、价格和其他在关注因素中所占的份额。

Para. 2 分析原因: 从两个方面对特色所占份额最大和价格所占份额不大的原因进行分析。

Para. 3 总结评论: 表达对消费者日后就餐选择主要原因仍为餐馆特色这一发展趋势的预测。

范文赏析:

The given pie chart clearly illustrates what consumers care about in selecting a restaurant for dinner in a certain city in 2017. Specifically, the features of the restaurants account for the largest proportion(36.3%),while other unmentioned factors take up the least proportion(4.7%).Then the service and the environment of the restaurants constitute 26.8% and 23.8%respectively. Next comes the price, with only 8.4%.

Not surprisingly, nowadays the consumers pay more attention to the features of restaurants rather than the price of the dinner. What has caused this phenomenon? On the one hand, the rise in income boosts consumers' buying power, so lower price becomes less of a major advantage for restaurants in attracting customers. On the other hand,

with the development of economy, an increasing number of dining options are made available to customers, so more attention has been paid to the specialties of the restaurants.

To sum up, as people's living conditions have been significantly improved, this trend is likely to maintain for quite a long time in the future: the features of the restaurants, that is the taste of food, is always among the top of consumers' priority list.

参考译文

所给饼状图清楚地说明了在 2017 年某市消费者选择餐馆时所关注的因素。具体而言，特色占有的比例最大（占 36.3%），而其他未提因素占有的比例最小（占 4.7%）。然后是服务和环境，分别占 26.8%和 23.8%。最后是价格，只占 8.4%。

毫不奇怪，如今顾客更加关注餐馆的特色而不是价格。这一现象是什么原因引起的呢？一方面，收入的增加提高了消费者的购买力，因此，较低的价格不再是餐馆吸引顾客的主要优势。另一方面，随着经济的发展，顾客就餐的选择越来越多，因此，顾客更加关注餐馆的特色菜。

总而言之，该趋势极有可能在未来相当长的时间内持续下去，因为当消费者的生活条件得到极大改善时，餐馆的特色即食物的味道始终是他们优先考虑的因素。