

2017 年研究生入学统一考试试题 (英语一)

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)

Could a hug a day keep the doctor away? The answer may be a resounding "yes!" _____ (1) helping you feel close and _____ (2) to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a _____ (3) of health benefits to your body and mind. Believe it or not, a warm embrace might even help you _____ (4) getting sick this winter.

In a recent study _____ (5) over 400 healthy adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs _____ (6) the participants' susceptibility to developing the common cold after being _____ (7) to the virus. People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come _____ (8) with a cold, and the researchers _____ (9) that the stress-reducing effects of hugging _____ (10) about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. _____ (11) among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe _____ (12) .

"Hugging protects people who are under stress from the _____ (13) risk for colds that's usually _____ (14) with stress," notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie. Hugging " is a marker of intimacy and help _____ (15) the feeling that others are there to help _____ (16) difficulty."

Some experts _____ (17) the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called "the bonding hormone" _____ (18) it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mothers and their newborn babies. Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain, and some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it _____ (19) in the brain, where it _____ (20) mood, behavior and physiology.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Besides | B. Unlike | C. Throughout | D. Despite |
| 2. A. equal | B. restricted | C. connected | D. inferior |
| 3. A. view | B. host | C. lesson | D. choice |
| 4. A. avoid | B. forget | C. recall | D. keep |
| 5. A. collecting | B. affecting | C. guiding | D. involving |
| 6. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. of |
| 7. A. devoted | B. attracted | C. lost | D. exposed |
| 8. A. along | B. across | C. down | D. out |
| 9. A. imagined | B. denied | C. doubted | D. calculated |
| 10. A. served | B. restored | C. explained | D. required |
| 11. A. Thus | B. Still | C. Rather | D. Even |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 12.A. defeats | B. symptoms | C. errors | D. tests |
| 13.A. highlighted | B. increased | C. controlled | D. minimized |
| 14.A. presented | B. equipped | C. associated | D. compared |
| 15.A. assess | B. generate | C. moderate | D. record |
| 16. A. in the name of | B. in the form of | C. in the face of | D. in the way of |
| 17.A. attribute | B. commit | C. transfer | D. return |
| 18.A. unless | B. because | C. though | D. until |
| 19.A. remains | B. emerges | C. vanishes | D. decreases |
| 20.A. experiences | B. combines | C. justifies | D. influences |

1A. Besides B. Unlike C. Throughout D. Despite

【答案】A

【解析】根据本句句内逻辑关系，“it turns out that hugs...”说明拥抱还有其他结果。因此，前文的逻辑关系应该为“除此以外”，结合选项，A. Besides（除此之外）最为合适。

2A. equal B. restricted C. connected D. inferior

【答案】C

【解析】本题实为逻辑关系题。根据句子前后结构“helping you feel close and _____ (2)”，我们可以判断，由于空格处与前面内容通过 and 连接，说明我们要选择一个单词与 feel close 同义，并且要与后面介词 to 连用。因此，通过对于四个选项含义判断，C 选项有“关联的”含义最为符合。

3A. view B. host C. lesson D. choice

【答案】B

【解析】此题为固定搭配。“a host of”表示大量的。其他选项搭配不合理。

4A. avoid B. forget C. recall D. keep

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干信息“a warm embrace might even help you _____ (4) getting sick this winter.”中，出现“even”，表示“甚至”，说明此句话与上一句话存在递进的逻辑关系。上一句话的语义表示“拥抱可以带来大量的好处”，因此，这句话也应该表示拥抱的好处。根据四个选项含义，A. avoid（避免）B. forget（忘记）C. recall（回忆）D. keep（保持），A 选项“避免生病”最符合文意。

5A. collecting B. affecting C. guiding D. involving

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查现在分词做后置定语，需要选择一个现在分词修饰前面的“study”，因此，结合四个选项 A. collecting（收集）B. affecting（影响）C. guiding（引导）D. involving（涉及、卷入），根据句子含义，应该表达“关于涉及 400 人”的研究。因此正确选项应为 D

6A. on B. in C. at D. of

【答案】A

【解析】本题为固定搭配。根据句义“examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs _____ (6) the participants'...”考查固定搭配“examined the effects...on sth”因

此，本题正确选项为 A。

7A. devoted B. attracted C. lost D. exposed

【答案】D

【解析】根据句义“common cold after being _____ (7) to the virus.”“通常感冒是在。。。细菌之后发生的。”结合选项含义 A. devoted (致力于) B. attracted (吸引) C. lost (丢失) D. exposed (暴露于)，D 选项“暴露在细菌中...”符合文意。

8A. along B. across C. down D. out

【答案】C

【解析】本题为固定搭配。A. come along with (和。。。相处的好) B. come across with (偿付) C. come down with (得病，感染) D. come out with (出版，提出)，结合语境，根据后面与 cold (感冒) 搭配，C 选项“得感冒”搭配最为合理。

9A. imagined B. denied C. doubted D. calculated

【答案】D

【解析】本题为动词与宾语从句搭配问题。根据原文“the researchers _____ (9) that the stress-reducing effects of hugging _____ (10) about 32 percent of that beneficial effect.”动作的主语是“研究人员”，连接后面的宾语从句“拥抱减小压力的作用”，并且有数据支撑。从选项含义 A. imagined (想像) B. denied (否认) C. doubted (怀疑) D. calculated (计算，推测) 来看，宾语从句部分应为研究人员计算推测出的结果。因此，选项 D 符合要求。

10A. served B. restored C. explained D. required

【答案】C

【解析】本题为动词含义考查。根据文章内容，“the stress-reducing effects of hugging _____ (10) about 32 percent of that beneficial effect.” 本题同样考查研究人员做出的研究结果，因此，结合选项含义 A. served (服务) B. restored (存储) C. explained (解释) D. required (要求)，C 选项“解释”符合语境要求。

11A. Thus B. Still C. Rather D. Even

【答案】D

【解析】本题为逻辑关系题。A. Thus (因此，表示因果关系) B. Still (仍然，表示强调关系) C. Rather (相反，表示对比关系) D. Even (甚至，表示递进关系) 根据文章上下文逻辑，下文是对上文做进一步说明，因此选择递进关系比较符合逻辑关系。D 为正确选项。

12A. defeats B. symptoms C. errors D. tests

【答案】B

【解析】形容词与名词搭配问题。根据语境“the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe _____ (12)”所选词要与 severe 构成合理搭配，再结合前文语境是关于对于拥抱实验的结果。因此，B. symptoms (症状) 符合语境要求。正确选项为 B。

13A. highlighted B. increased C. controlled D. minimized

【答案】B

【解析】本题为形容词修饰。根据原文"Hugging protects people who are under stress from the _____ (13) risk for colds that's usually _____ (14) with stress,"，需要选择一个形容词来修饰 risk。在选项中，A. highlighted (突出的) B. increased (增加的) C. controlled (被控制的) D. minimized (最小的)，对比选项含义，B“增加的风险”更符合原文语境。

14A. presented B. equipped C. associated D. compared

【答案】C

【解析】此题为固定搭配题。A 和 B 选项不可以和 with 连接。C. associated 可以和 with 连接，意为“与...有关联”。D. compared 和 with 连接表示“和...相比”不符合文章要求。因此，本题正确选项为 C。

15A. assess B. generate C. moderate D. record

【答案】B

【解析】此题考查动宾搭配。根据原文“Hugging is a marker of intimacy and help _____ (15) the feeling...”，需要选择一个动词能够和后文的“the feeling”搭配。分析选项含义：A. assess (评估) B. generate (产生) C. moderate (缓和) D. record (记录)，四个选项中，B“generate the feeling”产生感觉搭配最为合理。因此正选为 B。

16A. in the name of B. in the form of C. in the face of D. in the way of

【答案】C

【解析】此题为短语搭配题。分析选项含义 A. in the name of (以...为名) B. in the form of (以...的形式) C. in the face of (面对...) D. in the way of (以...的方式)，结合文章语境，应为“面对困难”搭配最为合理。因此，正确选项为 C。

17A. attribute B. commit C. transfer D. return

【答案】A

【解析】此题为固定搭配题。即：attribute sth to sth 因此正确选项为 A

18A. unless B. because C. though D. until

【答案】B

【解析】此题为逻辑关系题。选项含义 A. unless (除非) B. because (因为) C. though (虽然) D. until (直到...才)。结合原文语境，“often called "the bonding hormone" _____ (18) it promotes attachment in relationships,” (经常被称之为“形成亲密关系的荷尔蒙”...它促进了关系的依赖。)从本句来看，前后文属于因果逻辑关系。因此正确选项为 B

19A. remains B. emerges C. vanishes D. decreases

【答案】A

【解析】本题为动词辨析。选项含义为 A. remains (仍然) B. emerges (出现) C. vanishes (消失) D. decreases (减少) 结合语境信息“But some of it _____ (19) in the brain,” C 和 D 选项跟文章含义相反。而 B 选项只表示一种动作。A 选项表示它仍然在大脑里存在，最符合文章要求，因此正确选项为 A。

where it _____ (20) mood, behavior and physiology.

20A. experiences B. combines C. justifies D. influences

【答案】D

【解析】本题为动词辨析。选项含义为 A. experiences (经历) B. combines (结合) C. justifies (替某人辩护, 证明合理) D. influences (影响)。根据原文语境, “where it _____ (20) mood, behavior and physiology.” 能够搭配后面并列的三个宾语 “情绪、行为、和生理”, 只有 D “影响” 因此正确选项为 D。

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

First two hours, now three hours — this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security protocols in return for increased safety. The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

Last year, the Transportation Security Administration(TSA) found in a secret check that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons — both fake and real — past airport security nearly every time they tried. Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as Chicago's O'Hare International. It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become — but the lines are obvious.

Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program. PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved. TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock: Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the

beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines. It is long past time to make the program work.

21. The crash of EgyptAir Flight 804 is mentioned to
- [A] explain American's tolerance of current security checks.
 - [B] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.
 - [C] highlight the necessity of upgrading major U.S. airports.
 - [D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection.
22. Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airports?
- [A] New restrictions on carry-on bags.
 - [B] The declining efficiency of the TSA.
 - [C] An increase in the number of travellers.
 - [D] Frequent unexpected secret checks.
23. The word "expedited" (Liner 4, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to
- [A] quieter.
 - [B] cheaper.
 - [C] wider.
 - [D] faster.
24. One problem with the PreCheck program is
- [A] a dramatic reduction of its scale.
 - [B] its wrongly-directed implementation.
 - [C] the government's reluctance to back it.
 - [D] an unreasonable price for enrollment.
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Less Screening for More Safety
 - [B] PreCheck – a Belated Solution
 - [C] Getting Stuck in Security Lines
 - [D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

答案：21-25 ACDDC

21. 答案【A】 explain American's tolerance of current security checks.

解析：本题目为例证题，考察论点与论据。根据题干关键词 the crash of Egypt Air Flight 804 定位到第二段第二句。例证题中的例子为论据，所要找的答案为论点，而论点在论据之前，因此该题目的答案是第二段的第一句话。二段首句说的是美国人愿意忍受长时间的安全检查。正确答案 A 的 American's tolerance 是原文 Americans are willing to tolerate 的原词复现，current security checks 是原文的 time-consuming

security 的同义转化。干扰项 B 的 urgency to strengthen security worldwide, 原文未提及 worldwide, 属于扩大范围; 选项 C 的 major U.S. major airports 属于具体信息的干扰; 选项 D 的 privacy 隐私并未提及, 是常识性干扰。

22. 答案【C】An increase in the number of travelers.

解析: 本题目为原因细节题。根据题干中的 long waits at major airports 定位到原文第三段的第二句, 原文的 resulted in 与题干中的 contributed to 是同义转化, 所以定位内容就是提升的安全措施以及航空旅游的增加。正确答案 C 的 an increase in the number of travelers 是原文 a rise in airline travel 的同义替换。干扰项 A 的 carry-on bags 是在第四段的最后一句出现的, 非定位句内容; 选项 B 的 TSA efficiency 也出现在第四段; 选项 D 的 unexpected secret checks 未提及。

23. 答案【D】faster.

解析: 本题目为词义句意题, 考察上下文逻辑关系。根据题干, 定位到第 5 段第 3 句, “Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes”, 结合下一句中的这样会 saving time for everyone involved, 即可以节省时间的安检, 与选项对应就是答案 D faster 更快。干扰项 A 更安静, 选项 B 更便宜, 选项 C 更广泛, 都无关, 属于常识性干扰。

24. 答案【D】an unreasonable price for enrollment.

解析: 本题目为具体细节题。根据题干关键词 problem with the PreCheck program 定位到倒数第二段的第二句话 this price tag has been the PreCheck's fatal flaw. 本句中的代词 this 代词指代本段第一句话, 说的是 Passengers 必须每五年 pay 85 美元来做 background checks。正确答案 D 中的 unreasonable price 是原文的 85 美元, enrollment 就是原文的 process background checks。干扰项 A 其规模的极具下滑未提及, 选项 C 其错误的执行属于过度推理, 选项 C 政府不愿意支持是对原文的曲解。

25. 答案【C】Getting Stuck in Security Lines

解析: 本题目为全文主旨题。全文的中心主题出现在第一段和二段首句的范围。第一段介绍事实背景, 第二段首句提及了美国人对于安全检查方面的状况, 并在下文提及了所出现的问题。正确答案 C 安检流程线陷入困境是对原文的总结概括。干扰项 A 的 Screening 是原文的具体细节, 选项 B 和选项 D 的 PreCheck 是原文最后三段的内容。

Text 2

“The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers,” wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii's last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity's view of the cosmos.

At issue is the TMT's planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the piko, that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens. But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world's most powerful telescopes. Rested in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea's peak rises above the bulk of our planet's dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect far sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers. In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is not the only way of understanding the world. They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea's fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the islands' inhabitants. Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.

Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii's shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens. Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

26. Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates

- [A] her conservative view on the historical role of astronomy.
- [B] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.
- [C] the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times.
- [D] her appreciation of star watchers' feats in her time.

27. Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to

- [A] its geographical features.
- [B] its protective surroundings.
- [C] its religious implications.
- [D] its existing infrastructure.

28. The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because

- [A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life.
- [B] it reminds them of a humiliating history.
- [C] their culture will lose a chance of revival.
- [D] they fear losing control of Mauna Kea.

29. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today's astronomy

- [A] is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians.
- [B] helps spread Hawaiian culture across the world.
- [C] may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture.
- [D] will eventually soften Hawaiians' hostility.

30. The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of
- [A] severe criticism.
 - [B] passive acceptance.
 - [C] slight hesitancy.
 - [D] full approval.

答案：26-30 BABCD

26. 答案【B】 the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.

解析：本题目为具体细节题。根据题干中的关键词 Queen Liliuokalani 的 remark 定位到第一段的第一句，所 indicate 的内容是在第一段的第二句话，意思是观星者是在 Hawaiian 社会中最受尊重的成员。正确选项 B 的 the importance of astronomy 是原文 star watchers were among the most esteemed members 的总结概括，in ancient Hawaiian society 是原文的原词出现。干扰项 A 的 historical role 属于原文信息的曲解，选项 C 的 regrettable decline 未提及，过度推理，选项 D 不是 in her time，是她评论 ancient 的观星者。

27. 答案【A】 its geographical features.

解析：本题目为具体细节题。根据题干中的大写字母 Mauna Kea，以及关键词 ideal astronomical site 定位到第二段 But 后面的内容。But 后面说 Mauna Kea 是世界上最有力量的望远镜 home。本题目问的是原因，定位到本段最后一句，这里提到 Mauna Kea 的顶峰高于大部分的浓密大气层。选项 A 中的 geographical features 就是地质特色的意思，属于同义替换。干扰项 B 的受保护的周边环境未提及，是常识性干扰；选项 C 的宗教暗示根据本段首句 worship 进行干扰，不在定位句里；选项 D 现有的基础设施未提及。

28. 答案【B】 it reminds them of a humiliating history.

解析：本题目属于原因细节题。根据题干关键词 the construction of the TMT 以及 opposed by some locals 定位到第四段第二句，这里提到 a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation，对曾经主权国家遭占领的痛苦提醒。选项 B 中的 remind 是原文的原词复现，a humiliating history（令人耻辱的历史）是对 the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation 的同义转化及总结概括。

29. 答案【C】 may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture.

解析：本题目属于细节推断题。根据题干定位到第 5 段，关键词 progress in today's astronomy 再第五段中没有。此种情况下，考虑段落中心，即本段的段首，段尾及转这句。先看首句无答案，看本段尾句提到，或许那就是我们探索星际空间的原因，好像会回答有关我们自己及我们真正祖先的最原始回答。选项 C 首先 may 是对原文 as if 的解读，uncover 同义替换 answer, the origin of Hawaiian culture 是原文 ourselves and our true ancestral homes 的同义转化。干扰项 A 的 dreams 本段中没有，干扰项 B 的 Hawaiian culture 本段有提及，但未指出 across the world，干扰项 D 的 soften hostility 属于过度推断。

30. 答案【D】 full approval

解析：第一段第二句 Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today.意思是，可悲的是，夏威夷现在的天文学不太妙。所以，对于现在夏威夷天文学不太妙的处境，作者用了一个 sadly 来形容，明明白白地表达了他的蓝瘦香菇。而夏威夷现在不太妙的处境具体指什么？在下一句清楚地说明了 Protests have erupted over construction of

the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity's view of the cosmos 意思是我们要搞个巨牛的望远镜，你们居然不同意！所以两句结合一块，作者的态度就明白了，他是支持建望远镜的。在最后一段的最后一句里也有作者态度的线索 There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.意思是说有人跑到你们那儿去，接受你们的文化遗产，去看星星看月亮，你们为毛不欢迎？咳咳，正经点儿说，就是用了 no reason 和 cannot 双重否定既强调又强调，还带点儿不可置信地赶脚说夏威夷人应该欢迎每一个到他们那儿去研究天文，并且欣赏他们的文化遗产 cultural heritage 的每一个人 everyone。具体到这篇文章，他们的文化遗产在第五段和第一段都有说，就是天文研究，而每一个人当然应该包括这些想建天文望远镜的人。所以作者的态度旗帜鲜明，就是全力支持。所以正确答案是 D。

Text 3

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens. Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline. Yet this isn't the case with all countries. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and environment.

This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

So what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes – all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth. But

policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he

- [A]praised the UK for its GDP.
- [B]identified GDP with happiness.
- [C]misinterpreted the role of GDP.
- [D]had a low opinion of GDP.

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that

- [A]the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern.
- [B]the UK will contribute less to the world economy.
- [C]GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.
- [D]policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP.

33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?

- [A]It excludes GDP as an indicator.
- [B]It is sponsored by 163 countries.
- [C]Its criteria are questionable.
- [D]Its results are enlightening.

34. In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that

- [A]the UK is preparing for an economic boom.
- [B]high GDP foreshadows an economic decline.
- [C]it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.
- [D]it requires caution to handle economic issues.

35. Which of the following is the best for the text?

- [A]High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK lesson
- [B]GDP figures, a Window on Global Economic Health
- [C] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP
- [D]Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

答案：31-35 DCDCA

31. 答案【D】 had a low opinion of GDP.

解析：题目问的是 Robert 被引用是因为什么。根据题目中的人名定位到第一段第一句话 Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures “everything except that which makes life worthwhile.”这句话是说这个人认为一个国家的 GDP 可以衡量所有东西，除了让生活有意义的事。这个观点摆明了 Robert 对 GDP 持不欣赏的态度。D 选项 a low opinion 不高的评价，显然是对原文的概括性描述，因此选 D。

32. 答案【C】 GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.

解析：题目明确说了从第二段中找答案。A 选项中的 economic pattern 在原文中没有直接的表达，但在二段末句 ••• people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to

their country's economic prospects?中，原文有提到人们投票脱欧，尽管有很多人警告他们这样做可能会对国家经济前景有影响。这说明英国人不怕改变现有经济状况，因此与 A 中的 reluctant 不情愿不相符。B 选项中英国对世界经济的贡献问题，在第二段中完全没提，只有 the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world 英国 GDP 让西方世界嫉妒的表述。C 选项说 GDP 用来衡量幸福的作用以及被英国人普遍否定了。原文中第二段第二句说 it is a flawed concept，认为 GDP 是有问题的，第三句紧接着说 It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do 表面 GDP 其实忽视了很多关键的东西，并不能衡量幸福。第四句、第五句拿 UK 来举例，说英国 GDP 很好，但是人们却要脱欧来改变现状，暗示人们的生活并不好。整段说明了英国人并不认为他们的高 GDP 给她们带来了好的生活，与 C 选项正好形成正话反说，为正确选项。D 选项 policymakers 在第二段第一句出现，并不存在所谓英国的 policymakers，更没有谈过其是否关注 GDP。

33. 答案【D】Its results are enlightening.

解析：这题根据题干中的 recent annual study 定位到第三段第一句 A recent annual study ...and ...sheds some light on that question。这句话中的 shed light on 短语就是照亮，阐释的意思，跟 D 选项中的 enlighten 启发是同义转换，因此为正确答案。

34. 答案【C】it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.

解析：从题目可知答案来自于最后两段。第六段第一句 ... , as a measure, it is no longer enough 说明 GDP 不靠谱，第二句 It does not include important factors ... that contribute to a person's sense of well-being 说明 GDP 没有包含所有个人幸福的要素。最后一段最后一句 But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.也明确说了制定政策的人要关注提高福利，而不是简单关注 GDP 数字。这些句子都与 C 选项 factors beyond GDP 相符。

35. 答案【A】High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK lesson

解析：第一段第一句就引用名人名言，说 GDP 是不靠谱的，第二句就拿英国脱欧举例，说 it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to，表明英国脱欧证明他说得有道理，咱们要好好听听。第二段继续说英国 GDP 高，但是人们要搞事——脱欧，说明人们日子不好过。第三段，第四段开始分析为啥英国人不乖乖听话过日子，原来是福利在后退 but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline。第五段直接说富裕国家要引以为戒：This is a lesson that rich countries can learn。所以整篇文章的主题就是 GDP 不靠谱，福利不给力不行，英国脱欧是例证。A 选项正好包括了这三个要素，High GDP, Inadequate Well-being 和 a UK lesson 因此选 A。

Text 4

In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari Automobile from a company seeking access to government.

The high court's decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his "official acts," or the former governor's decisions on "specific" and "unsettled" issues related to his duties.

Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found.

The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is “distasteful” and “nasty.” But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation. Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an “official act.”

The court’s ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal. Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution of bribery. “The basic compact underlying representative government,” wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court, “assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns.”

But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift. This type of integrity requires will-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader’s source of wealth.

Favoritism in official access can fan public perceptions of corruption. But it is not always corruption. Rather officials must avoid double standards, or different types of access for average people and the wealthy. If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society – that all are equal in treatment by government- is undermined. Good government rests on an understanding of the inherent worth of each individual.

The court’s ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

36. The underlined sentence(Para.1) most probably shows that the court

- [A] avoided defining the extent of McDonnell’s duties.
- [B] made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.
- [C] was contemptuous of McDonnell’s conduct.
- [D] refused to comment on McDonnell’s ethics.

37. According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves

- [A] concrete returns for gift-givers.
- [B] sizable gains in the form of gifts.
- [C] leaking secrets intentionally.
- [D] breaking contracts officially.

38. The court’s ruling is d on the assumption that public officials are

- [A] allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.
- [B] qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.
- [C] justified in addressing the needs of their constituents.
- [D] exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism.

39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to

-
- [A] awaken the conscience of officials.
[B] guarantee fair play in official access.
[C] allow for certain kinds of lobbying.
[D] inspire hopes in average people.

40. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is

- [A] sarcastic.
[B] tolerant.
[C] skeptical.
[D] supportive.

答案：36-40 CBABD

36. 答案【C】 was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct.

解析：根据题干中的关键词 The underlined sentence (para. 1)，可以快速的回到原文精确定位到第一段的划线句子，But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari Automobile from a company seeking access to government. 联系文章第一句话，虽然最高法院没有判定 Robert McDonnell 受贿罪，但是 holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, 即，在道德上却对他的行为嗤之以鼻。由此可以锁定 C 选项中的 was contemptuous of 法院其实非常轻视 Robert McDonnell 的行为。文章的 D 选项中出现 ethics, 原文中相同的词，可能会混淆考生的思维，但是，此句话说的是拒绝从道德的标准评论 Robert McDonnell 的行为。

37. 答案【B】 sizable gains in the form of gifts.

解析：根据题干中给出的信息，可知这一题是对文章第四段理解，由第四段推理出正确答案。从第四段 But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation. Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an "official act." 可以知道，对腐败的定义是，只有受贿者给予了行贿者实际的好处，例如 a contract or regulation, 如果提供的不是具体的好处，仅仅只是：arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event, 那么这种行为就不是受贿。由此可以得出答案为 A.

38. 答案【A】 allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.

解析：根据题干中的关键词 The court's ruling is don the assumption 可以锁定文章的第五段，“The basic compact underlying representative government,” wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court, “assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns.” 可以知道，法院的裁定是建立听取其选民的意见，按照他们的利益行事。所以原文中的 constituents 对应 A 选项的 supporters, 支持者。所以答案选择 A

39. 答案【B】 guarantee fair play in official access.

解析：根据题干中的关键词 Well-enforced laws in government transparency 可以锁定文章的第六段 This type of integrity requires will-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader's source of wealth. 但是从这句话中找不到所需的信息，从 this type of 可以知道这句话与前面的句子联系紧密，因而可以追溯到这一段的第二句话，But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. 执法力度

需要加强市民及其当选代表，而不是法院获得接近政府的平等的机会。equality 与 B 选项的 fair play 相对应，因此选 B.

40. 答案【D】supportive.

解析：本题考察的是态度题，从文中最后一句话: The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.可以看出作者认为法院的裁定是进步的: a step forward, , 因此可以看出作者对此的态度是 supportive. sarcastic: 尖酸的，挖苦的; tolerant: 宽容的，容忍的; skeptical: 怀疑的。

Part B

Directions:

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

[A] The first published sketch, "A Dinner at Polar Walk" brought tears to Dickens's eyes when he discovered it in the pages of The Monthly Magazine From then on his sketches, which appeared under the pen name "Boz" in The Evening Chronicle, earned him a modest reputation.

[B] The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame. There were Pickwick coats and Pickwick cigars, and the plump, spectacled hero, Samuel Pickwick, became a national figure.

[C] Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared, a publishing firm approached Dickens to write a story in monthly installments, as a backdrop for a series of woodcuts by the then-famous artist Robert Seymour, who had originated the idea for the story. With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour's pictures illustrate his own story instead. After the first installment, Dickens wrote to the artist and asked him to correct a drawing Dickens felt, was not faithful enough to his prose. Seymour made the change, went into his backyard, and expressed his displeasure by committing suicide. Dickens and his publishers simply pressed on with a new artist. The comic novel, The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837 and was first published in book form in 1837.

[D] Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century. A moralist, satirist, and social reformer, Dickens crafted complex plots and striking characters that capture the panorama of English society.

[E] Soon after his father's release from prison, Dickens got a better job as errand boy in law offices. He taught himself shorthand to get an even better job later as a court stenographer and as a reporter in Parliament. At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter's eye for transcribing the life around him, especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines.

[F] Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England's southern coast. His father was a clerk in the British Navy Pay office -- a respectable position, but with little social status. His paternal grandparents, a steward and a housekeeper, possessed even less status, having been servants, and Dickens later concealed their background. Dicken's mother supposedly came from a more respectable family. Yet two years before Dicken's birth, his mother's father was caught stealing and fled to Europe, never to return. The family's increasing poverty forced Dickens out of school at age 12 to work in Warren's Blacking Warehouse, a shoe-polish factory, where the other working boys mocked him as "the young gentleman." His father was then imprisoned for debt. The humiliations of his father's imprisonment and his labor in the blacking factory formed Dickens's greatest wound and became his deepest secret. He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.

[G] After Pickwick, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world. In *Oliver Twist*, he traces an orphan's progress from the workhouse to the criminal slums of London. *Nicholas Nickleby*, his next novel, combines the darkness of *Oliver Twist* with the sunlight of *Pickwick*. The popularity of these novels consolidated Dickens' as a nationally and internationally celebrated man of letters.

41. 【答案】 F

【解析】排序题关键是收尾相接，要紧牢记大纲的考点“一致性和衔接性”。也就是要想选出下一题首先要确定上段的尾句在说什么，做到上一段的尾句和要选择的段落首句衔接。41题取决于给出的首段D选项。D选项起到统领全文的作用，主要对狄更斯以及他的作品进行了总体的评价和概括：狄更斯对于大多数人来说是英国知名的、伟大的小说家，他是一名道德家、讽刺家以及社会先驱者，他的小说情节曲折、人物性格鲜明，捕捉到了英国社会的全景。那么对于这类人物自传式的文章，后面会先减少其生平。纵观各选项，不难发现F选项首句出现 *Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England's southern coast*, 各位考生要把握 *was born* 出生这个关键词。因此，41题选择F选项。

42. 【答案】 E

【解析】要想做出42题，关键是理解41题F选项，尤其是F选项的后面一部分。我们认真研读F选项的后半段一直在介绍狄更斯童年经历中他父亲所起到的作用，介绍他的父亲由于债务被关进了监狱，这给狄更斯带了羞耻感以及后面他在黑工厂做工的经历对他性格的行程都起到了很大的作用。于是我们浏览各选项首句，发现E选项开头 *Soon after his father's release from prison*, 出现了很关键的线索词，即他的父亲被释放后，因此E可以接在4题F选项的后面。所以，42题选择E选项。

43. 【答案】 A

【解析】43题取决于42题E选项的尾句，E选项的前半句说狄更斯找到了一份文职的工作，最后一句是 *At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter's eye for transcribing the life around him, especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines*, 大概意思说他开始用语言记录周围的人和事，尤其是幽默的和奇怪的，形成了一些杂志 *magazine* 中基本的素材梗概 *sketches*, 浏览各选项的首句，很容易发现A选项的首句 *The first published sketch, "A Dinner at Polar Walk" brought tears to Dickens's eyes when he discovered it in the pages of The Monthly Magazine* 从那时起他的素描，考生会发现复现词 *magazine* 和 *sketches*。因此，42题选择A选项。

44. 【答案】 C

【解析】 44 题取决于 43 题 A 选项的尾句，A 选项的尾句说道狄更斯用"Boz"这个笔名开始发表文章，并且小有名气，浏览各选项首句，会发现 C 选项的首句出现了 Soon after Sketches by Boz appeared，这里我们会发现他的笔名，原词复现，因此，44 题选择 C 选项。

45. 【答案】 G

【解析】 45 题还剩最后一个选项 G，我们要验证一下 G 选项是否适合放在最后一段，用什么来验证呢？利用给定的上一段 B 选项。取决于 B 选项的尾句，看其是否能与 G 选项的首句衔接。B 选项的尾句在讲狄更斯说的成功，以及他的小说中的人物匹克威多带来的影响和效应。而不难发现 G 选项的首句复现了 Pickwick，而且还有一个时间线索词 after。因此，45 题选择 G 选项。

Section III Translation

Directions:

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

The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades.

(46)But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

Complex international, economic, technological and culture change could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breath of English usage would consequently face new pressures. Those realistic possibilities are highlighted in the study presented by David Graddol

(47)His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generation of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

David Graddol concludes that monoglot English graduates face a bleak economic future as qualified multilingual youngsters from other countries are proving to have a competitive advantage over their British counterparts in global companies and organizations. Alongside that, (48)many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

If left to themselves, such trends will diminish the relative strength of the English language in international education markets as the demand for educational resources in languages, such as Spanish, Arabic or Mandarin grows and international business process outsourcing in other language such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

(49)The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education

business sectors. The English language teaching sector directly earns nearly &1.3 billion for the UK in invisible exports and our other education related explores earn up to &10 billion a year more. As the international education market expands, the recent slowdown in the number of international students studying in the main English-speaking countries is likely to continue, especially if there are no effective strategic policies to prevent such slippage.

The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study is significant:(50) It gives a basis to all organization which seek to promote the learning and very different operating environment. That is a necessary and practical approach. In this as in much else, those who wish to influence the future must prepare for it.

(46)But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

参考译文：但是，尽管使用英语者的人数在不断增加/说英语的人越来越多，却仍然有迹象表明，英语语言的全球主导地位在不久的将来/可预见的未来也许会慢慢衰退。

句子解析：本句很简单，主句是 **there be** 结构，主句前是让步状语，**signs** 后面是 **that** 引导的同位语从句，对 **signs** 进行进一步的补充说明。同位语从句中是主谓结构，**the global predominance of the language** 是主语，**may fade** 是谓语，**within** 结构是时间状语。**expands** 的词义不应该选择常用的“扩展”意思，而应该结合前面和它搭配的 **number**，而选择“增加”的意思。

(47)His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generation of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

参考译文：因此，大卫格兰多的分析可能会终结某些人的自满态度，这些人认为，英语在全世界的地位十分稳固，英国的年轻一代人根本不需要学习其他的语言。

句子解析：此句为复合句，**who** 之前是主句，结构是主谓宾，**His analysis** 是主语，**he** 指代的是前面的大卫，**end** 是核心谓语动词，**any self-contentedness** 是宾语，**among those** 是状语，**who** 引导定语从句修饰 **those**，定语从句中 **who** 做主语，**believe** 是谓语，**that** 引导宾语从句做 **believe** 的宾语，宾语从句中 **global position of English** 是主语，后面是系表结构，**that** 引导结果状语从句，结果状从中是主谓宾结构。词汇部分，**self-contentedness** 可能是难点，意思是“自满，自大”，因为 **contented** 是满意的意思，**additional** 在考研英语翻译中常用的译法是“新的，另外的”，此处翻译可采用词性转换。还有 **who** 引导的定语从句的处理方法，可以重复先行词“那些人”，采用后置法。

(48)many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

参考译文：很多国家正在把英语列入小学课程范围，但是英国的中小學生似乎并没有受到更多的鼓励去流利地掌握其他语言。

句子解析：此句是 but 连接的并列复合句，前半句是主谓宾加状语的结构，很简单，后半句也是主谓宾结构，British schoolchildren and students 是主语，do not appear to be gaining 是复合谓语，greater encouragement 是宾语，to achieve fluency in other languages 是不定式短语做 encouragement 的后置定语。Curriculum 是课程的意思，fluency 是流利，流畅的意思。

(49)The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to UK's providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors.

参考译文：大卫·格兰多指出的这些变化给英国的英语教学工作提出了明确的和巨大的挑战，这些英语教学工作是面向其他国家的人和更为广泛的商业教育机构的。

句子解析：此句是简单句，修饰成分较多，稍有些复杂，The changes 是主语，identified by David Graddol 是过去分词短语做后置定语修饰 changes，identified 可以理解为“发现，指出”，present 是谓语动词，是“体现，表现”的意思，clear and major challenges 是宾语，to UK's providers of English language teaching 是介词短语做后置定语修饰 challenges，providers 本意是供应商，此处可以理解为“英语教育工作者”，to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors.是后置定语修饰 English language teaching。

50. It gives a basis to all organizations which seek to promote the learning and use of English, a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment.

参考译文：这一研究为所有试图促进英语学习和使用的机构提供了一个依据，这一依据是为了满足可能会出现不同操作情况/运行环境的可能性的。

句子解析：主句是主谓宾加状语结构，it 是代词指代，指代前文的 study，basis 应该理解为“依据”，which 引导定语从句修饰 organizations，翻译时可以采用前置法，定语从句中 which 做主语，seek to promote 是谓语动词，the learning and use of English 是宾语，a basis 是前面主句宾语 basis 的同位语，for planning to meet the possibilities 介词短语做后置定语修饰 basis，of what could be a very different operating environment 介词短语做后置定语修饰 possibilities。

Section IV Writing

51 directions

You are to write an email to James Cook, a newly-arrived Australia professor, recommending some tourist attraction in your city. Please give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write neatly on the answer sheet.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the email. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

参考范文：

Dear Prof. James Cook,

Welcome to China. I know you love traveling, so I'm writing this letter to recommend to you one of my favorite scenic spots—Harbin, which is an old northern city of China.

I think you must like it for the reasons as follows. To begin with, there are an amount of beautiful scenic spots, such as the Ice and Snow Kingdom in winter, the Sun Island, the Central Street and so on. In addition, you could taste a great number of snacks on the average street. Last but not least, the people of Harbin are overwhelmingly hospitable and enthusiastic, which is famous all over China.

Owing to the reasons discussed above, I won't hesitate to recommend this scenic spot to you. I am sure you will enjoy it. Best wishes for you!

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

真题解析

今年英语一的小作文不出预料，再一次考查到了推荐信。在英语一的考试当中，推荐信已经考查过两年了。例如我们英语一在 2011 年就考查过向你的朋友推荐一部电影。具体题目要求是 **Write a letter to a friend of yours to 1) recommend one of your favorite movies and; 2) give reasons for your recommendation.** 2015 年考察的是 you are going to hold a club reading session. Write an email of about 100 words recommending a book to the club members. You should state reasons for your recommendation. 而今年的作文题目要求给新来的澳大利亚国籍教授 James Cook 介绍你城市的 tourist attraction。因此，考生不用惊慌只要把 2011 年或 2015 年的小作文，主要是推荐原因部分，稍作修改即可成文。这就启发我们 2018 届的同学们要高度重视历年真题，因为考过的话题或是书信类型会反复考查。

那么今年的作文具体该如何来写呢？今年考题的 Direction 要求向新来的 James Cook 教授推荐旅游景点。根据题目的要求，我们可以判断本文为公务信函，语域为正式语域，即不能出现缩写、省略问句和和口语表达。

称呼： Dear Prof. James Cook, 注意称呼中，Prof 后面的句点不能丢，称呼最后的逗号号不可丢，也不能写成冒号。当然如果称呼不写 Prof. 写成 Mr. James Cook 也是可以的。

正文

第一段：写作内容需涵盖两点：1：欢迎 Cook 教授来中国；2：写信目的，表明推荐。

用到了这样的表达 Welcome to China. I know you love traveling, so I'm writing this letter to

recommend to you one of my favorite scenic spot- Harbin, which is an old northern city of China.

第二段： 写作内容为推荐原因。可以从三个角度来考虑：美景、美食和热情的人们。用到了这样的表达：I think you must like it for the reasons as follows. To begin with, there are an amount of beautiful scenic spots, such as the Ice and Snow Kingdom in winter, the Sun island, the Central Street and so on. In addition, you could taste a great number of snacks on the average street. Last but not least, the people of Harbin are overwhelmingly hospitable and enthusiastic, which is famous all over China.

第三段： 再次强调写信目的。Owing to the reasons discussed above, I won't hesitate to recommend this scenic spot to you. I am sure you will enjoy it. 最后，表达祝福 Best wishes for you!

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

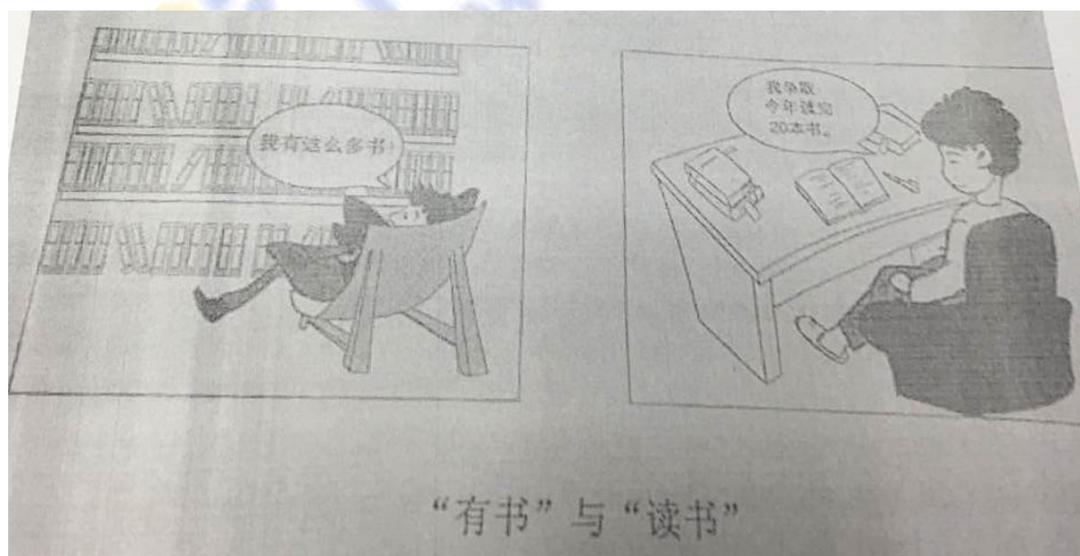
签名： Li Ming 特别注意 Ming 后面一定不能出现句点。落款和前面左、右对齐都可以。

52. Directions

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

- 1) describe the pictures briefly;
- 2) interpret the meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



参考范文

As is symbolically mirrored in the caricatures, there emerge two circumstances, carrying sharp contrast implications. In the first cartoon, a fashionable boy, lying in his sling chair

comfortably, is looking at his whole shelf of books and saying, "I possess a multitude of books". On the contrary, the second portrayal demonstrates an industrious student who is sitting in front of the desk and makes a realistic plan that he would like to finish reading 20 books in total within a year.

The author of the cartoon invites us to focus on a truth that endless plans paralyze actions. There are simply no great success and achievements in the world that are not achieved through hard work and diligence. Similarly, a dream can be realized when you decide to work for it and persist continuously. Everyone desires to succeed, but not all his dreams can come true until he works hard to implement his plans. People give up their dreams for this or that reason. Those whose dreams become true have at least one thing in common, that is, they always hold fast to their dreams and always keep their feet on the ground. Just around us, for instance, the athletes who gain the gold medals, the artists who are prevalent with the public, and even the students who enter the university after years of hard study and preparation, are all dream-holders.

Accordingly, to succeed, we need to spare no efforts and hold fast to your dreams just as our nation sticks to our Chinese Dream. The path to dreams may not be smooth and wide, and even some sacrifices are needed, but hold on to the end, you will find there is no greater happiness than making your dream come true.

真题解析

今年的英语一大作文题可以说完全在我们的预料之中，甚至比我们想象的要简单的多，据广大考生反映审题基本不存在问题。虽然考研图画作文，从来不给一个主题，但是对于考生来说，正确审出主题还是相对比较容易实现的。

值得关注的是，今年考题反映的是我们常说的那句话：理想很丰满，现实很骨感。如何跨越理想和现实的鸿沟，这是一个长久以来一直讨论的话题。这里完全可以结合考研真题中的个人品质类话题，谈一谈实现理想所需要的精神。那么此话题中很多表达方式，写作方式都与过去的真题如 2007 年的自信心缺乏、2012 年的悲观与乐观等真题作文如出一辙。所以真题是最宝贵的复习资源！2016 年跨考各类考研写作课程均对真题进行过详细讲解，相信今年英语一的同学面对此作文应会从容不迫。

我们简单来看看如何审这两副图，左边的图片中，一个学生坐在躺椅里悠哉悠哉，看着自己有许多书却没说读上哪怕一本；右边的图片中，一位勤奋的学生拿着一本书仔细读着，并且很现实地计划着一年争取读完 20 本书。图表描述参考如下：As is symbolically mirrored in the caricatures, there emerge two circumstances, carrying sharp contrast implications. In the first cartoon, a fashionable boy, lying in his sling chair comfortably, is looking at his whole shelf of books and says, "I possess a multitude of books". On the contrary, the second portrayal demonstrates an industrious student who is sitting in front of the desk and makes a realistic plan that he would like to finish reading 20 books in total within a year.

第二段可以从两方面来论证，一方面强调如果只有想法而不行动是不利于理想的实现，另一方面从正面论证脚踏实地一步一步完成理想的道理。参考如下：The author of the cartoon invites us to focus on a truth that endless plans paralyze actions. There are simply no great success and achievements in the world that are not achieved through hard work and diligence. Similarly, a dream can be realized when you decide to work for it and persist continuously. Everyone desires to succeed, but not all his dreams can come true until he works hard to implement his plans. People give up their dreams for this or that reason. Those whose dreams become true have at least

one thing in common, that is, they always hold fast to their dreams and always keep their feet on the ground. Just around us, for instance, the athletes who gain the gold medals, the artists who are prevalent with the public, and even the students who enter the university after years of hard study and preparation, are all dream-holders. .

第三段给出结论，简单提两条建议即可。比如：Accordingly, to succeed, we need to spare no efforts and hold fast to your dreams just as our nation sticks to our Chinese Dream. The path to dreams may not be smooth and wide, and even some sacrifices are needed, but hold on to the end, you will find there is no greater happiness than making your dream come true.

当然，考研写作判卷原则是：语言第一位、结构第二位、内容第三位。只要语言基本正确、结构比较清晰、内容与话题相关，均可取得及格分(12分)。如果语言精彩、结构严谨、论证充分，则可稳获高分(15分以上)。

总体来说，今年的大作文写作难度适中。虽然有些考生由于考场紧张、可能论述无逻辑，有些同学将关键词拼写错误。其实无需过于焦虑，阅卷教师主要考察整体语言水平，不会因为个别错误完全降为低分。只要语言基本正确、结构比较清晰，均可取得不错的成绩。

