

2016 年考研英语一真题答案解析

Section I Use of English

一、文章总体分析及结构

本文选自 Wikipedia（维基百科）网站“Courtship, Marriage, and Divorce in Cambodia（柬埔寨青年的恋爱、结婚和离婚）”一文，讲述柬埔寨青年的婚恋习俗。

本文有着明确的主题，全文的中心主线在文章首句中就明确给出了：In Cambodia the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male.（在柬埔寨，选择配偶对于年轻男子而言是一件复杂的事情。）这个主题句明示了整篇文章的主题就是围绕着“婚姻和配偶选择及其复杂性”展开的。

全文由三段组成，第一段提及柬埔寨年轻人选择配偶的过程；第二段讲述柬埔寨具体的婚礼习俗；第三段提及离婚过程，同时强调离异人士所面临的性别歧视。

二、语篇精读及试题精解

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| In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, <u>1</u> those of the young women, but also a matchmaker. A young man can <u>2</u> a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to <u>3</u> the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. <u>4</u> , a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. <u>5</u> a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying <u>6</u> a good family. | 在柬埔寨，对年轻男性来说，选择配偶是件复杂的事情。它不仅涉及自己的父母朋友，女方的亲朋好友，还需要一个媒人。年轻人可以自己决定未来的配偶，然后让父母安排结婚见面事宜；也可以由父母选择一个配偶，孩子在择偶过程中几乎没有发言权。原则上讲，女孩可以否决父母为她选择的配偶。配偶选定之后，双方家庭互相调查，已确定自己的孩子嫁入了一个不错的家庭。 |
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词汇详解：

| | | | |
|--------|----|------------|----|
| spouse | 配偶 | matchmaker | 媒人 |
|--------|----|------------|----|

1. [A] by way of 经由；作为 [B] as well as 以及 [C] on behalf of 代表；为了 [D] with regard to 关于；对于

【答案】B

【考点】逻辑关系（复现结构）。

【解析】考生需要为本空前后的原文信息做定位分析。首先，本空之后的原文信息 those of the young woman 与之前的 his parents and his friends 和之后的 a matchmaker 均做谓语动词 involve 的宾语，且这三个宾语平行并列。其中的两个宾语 his parents and his friends 与 a matchmaker 之间的并列关系原文已经通过已知线索 not only...but also 说明，根据复现原则，本空应选择能同样表达并列关系的词组，很明显正确答案为选项[B] as well as 以及。

2. [A] adapt to 适应，适合 [B] provide for 为……做准备；供养

[C] compete with 与……竞争 [D] decide on 决定，选定

【答案】D

【考点】动词（词组）辨析（对应成分分析法）。

【解析】根据选项得知空格处需要填谓语动词，空格后面的宾语是“…配偶”，所以根据动宾搭配的原则，D 选项 decide on 可以与后面的宾语，构成通顺语义：选择配偶。所以 D 项正确。

3. [A] close 关；结束 [B] renew 更新；重新开始 [C] arrange 安排 [D] postpone 推迟，延迟

【答案】C

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】本空应填动词的宾语是 the marriage negotiations（结婚协商），再根据之前的原文信息：A young man 可以自行选择 a likely spouse，然后请 his parents 来……结婚协商。最恰当的是选项[C] arrange 安排，即“安排结婚协商”，只有此意才符合上下文从而顺理成章。

4. [A] In theory 理论上 [B] Above all 最重要的；尤其 [C] In time 迟早；及时 [D] For example 例如

【答案】A

【考点】副词（词组）辨析（同现原则）。

【解析】本空应填副词（词组）做状语，对其后的句子 a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen 进行修饰，再根据之前的原文信息 the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection, 既然这里已经明确表达了“父母可以来选择孩子的配偶而不给孩子什么发言权”，而本空所修饰句表达的是“女孩子可以不同意父母所选的配偶”。可知最恰当的选项是[A] In theory 理论上，这个词组的修饰其实很大程度上弱化了“女孩子可以不同意父母所选的配偶”的程度；从同现原则的角度也可以判断，In theory 与所修饰句中的线索词 may 的倾向是一致的，最符合上下文之间的逻辑关系，故该项为最佳答案。

5. [A] Although 尽管 [B] Lest 唯恐；以免 [C] After 在……以后 [D] Unless 除非

【答案】C

【考点】逻辑关系。

【解析】首先需要判断本空所衔接的 a spouse has been selected 和 each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying 6 a good family 的内在逻辑，前后两句明显是时间关系，并且是“选择配偶”之后才会“双方家庭去做调查”。四个选项中能标示时间关系且符合此前后顺序的只有选项[C] After 在……以后，因此为最佳答案。

6. [A] into 进入 [B] within 在……之内 [C] from 从…… [D] through 通过，穿过

【答案】A

【考点】介词辨析。

【解析】本空所需介词与之前的动词 marry 和之后的 a good family 构成动宾搭配。本题的主要判断线索是宾语 a good family，最佳答案为选项[A] into 进入，即结婚进入一个好家庭。

长难句分析：

A young man can decide on a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to arrange the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection.

本句包括两个平行分句，之间由并列连词 or 链接。or 之前的分句的主干结构为：A young man（主语）+ can decide on a likely spouse（并列谓语结构 1）...+and（并列连词）+...ask his parents to arrange the marriage negotiations（并列谓语结构 2）。or 之后的分句的主干结构为：the young man's parents（主语）+ may make the choice of（谓语）+ a spouse（宾语）；之后出现了现在分词短语做状语，标示伴随状态。

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| The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, <u>7</u> by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and <u>8</u> prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, <u>9</u> cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and <u>10</u> a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the <u>11</u> . Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may <u>12</u> with them up to a year, <u>13</u> they can build a new house nearby. | 传统的婚礼是一段漫长，多姿多彩的过程。从前会持续三天，但是到了 20 世纪 80 年代，一般会持续一天半。佛教徒通常会做简短诵经，并为新人祈福。仪式通常包括剪发，在新郎新娘的胳膊上系上浸满圣水的棉绳，在幸福的、受人尊敬的夫妇中传递蜡烛来祈祷新人的结合。通常情况下，新婚夫妇会到妻子父母家里住一年，直到他们在附近建一栋新房子为止。 |
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词汇详解：

| | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| affair | 事情；事件；事务 | ceremony | 典礼，仪式；礼仪，礼节 |
| Buddhist | 佛教的，佛教徒 | ritual | 作为仪式一部分的；例行的 |
| sermon | 布道，讲道 | soak | 浸，泡；把（某物）浸湿 |
| prayer | 祷辞；祈祷；愿望，希望 | respected | 受尊敬的，受敬重的 |
| blessing | 赐福；保佑；幸事，福气 | newlyweds | 新婚夫妇，（一对）新人 |

7. [A] since 自从 [B] or 或者 [C] but 但是 [D] so 因此

【答案】C

【考点】逻辑关系。

【解析】考生可以通过判断本空所衔接的前后文之间的内在逻辑关系来确定答案。本空之前的原文信息为 Formerly it lasted three days（以前，婚礼会持续三天）；本空之后的原文信息为 by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half

（到了 20 世纪 80 年代，通常会持续一天半）。无论是根据前后文的意思，还是对比前后文中的关键词 Formerly 和 more commonly，都可判断出前后文明显是对立转折的关系，因此本题答案为选项[C] but 但是。

8. [A] test 测试 [B] copy 复制 [C] recite 朗诵；详述 [D] create 创作；创造

【答案】C

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】本空所需动词的主语为 Buddhist priests，宾语为 prayers of blessing（祈福），由此宾语线索可以判断选项[A] test（测试）和[B] copy（复制）是不可能的。选项[D] create（创作；创造）也不合适，因为这种祈福英国是现成的、既有的，无需去临时创作。故合理的答案只有选项[C] recite 朗诵；详述。

9. [A] folding 折叠；裹 [B] piling 堆放；摞起 [C] wrapping 包，裹 [D] tying（用线、绳索等）系

【答案】D

【考点】动名词辨析。

【解析】解题主要依据的判断线索是动名词的宾语 cotton threads（棉线）及之后的 around the bride's and groom's wrists（环绕在新郎和新娘的手腕上）。能够与 cotton threads 搭配并构成符合 around the bride's and groom's wrists 意思的选项只有[D] tying（用线、绳索等）系。

10. [A] lighting 点燃；照亮 [B] passing 传递 [C] hiding 隐藏 [D] serving 服务

【答案】B

【考点】动名词辨析。

【解析】本空应填动名词需能与 a candle 及之后的 around a circle of happily married and respected couples（围绕着一圈受尊敬的幸福夫妻）搭配。[C] hiding（隐藏）和[D] serving（服务）分别填入后在语法上和意思上都不搭，予以排除。选项[A] lighting（点燃；照亮）虽能与宾语 a candle 搭配，但与之后的 around a circle of happily married and respected couples 无法构成合理意义。因此只有选项[B] passing（传递）最为合理，即“围绕着一圈受尊敬的幸福夫妻传递蜡烛”。

11. [A] meeting 会议；会面 [B] association 协会；联系
[C] collection 收集；募捐 [D] union 结婚，婚姻；同盟；联合

【答案】D

【考点】名词辨析（无关词排除法）。

【解析】本空所需名词是 bless（祝福）的宾语，根据上下文这里被祝福的对象自然应该就是新婚的夫妇。四个选项中，只有[D] union（结婚，婚姻；同盟；联合）含有“婚姻”的意思，故为正确答案。同时，原文的中心主题就是在谈论婚姻的问题，直接使用无关词排除法也可以立即排除[A] meeting（会议；会面）[B] association（协会；联系）和[C] collection（收集；募捐）这三个与本文主题无关的选项。

12. [A] grow（with）和……一起成长 [B] part（with）放弃，舍弃
[C] deal（with）处理，应付 [D] live（with）和……一起生活

【答案】D

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】本空所需动词的主语为 newlyweds（新婚夫妇），动词之后的线索为 with them，此处的代词 them 指代的是之前的 the wife's parents（妻子的父母），同时本动词之前的句子已经明确说明了 Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents（新婚夫妇传统上搬到女方的父母处），因此正确答案应为选项[D] live（生活），即新婚夫妇与女方的父母一起生活。

13. [A] whereas 但是；尽管 [B] until 直到 [C] for 由于 [D] if 如果

【答案】B

【考点】逻辑关系。

【解析】考生应首先定位本空所衔接的前后文信息的内在逻辑关系。本空之前的原文信息为：Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may 12 with them up to a year（新婚夫妇传统上搬到女方的父母处，并且可以一起……最长一年）；本空之后的原文信息为：they can build a new house nearby（他们在附近建造好自己的新房）。前后文明显存在时间关系，而且顺序上是新婚夫妇先要和女方父母一起……最长一年，之后再在附近建造好自己的

新房，四个选项中能够衔接这种逻辑关系的只有选项[B] until （直到），故为最佳答案。

长难句分析：

Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, tying cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride’s and groom’s wrists , and passing a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the union.

本句的主干结构是：Parts of the ceremony（主语）+ involve（谓语）+由连词 and 衔接的三个并列宾语。第一个并列宾语是名词短语 ritual hair cutting。后两个并列宾语均是动名词短语。在第二个并列宾语中，过去分词短语 soaked in holy water 做修饰 cotton threads 的后置定语，介宾短语 around the bride’s and groom’s wrists 做地点状语，不定式短语 to bless the union 做目的状语。

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| Divorce is legal and easy to 14 , but not common . Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval. Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage , and jointly acquired property is 18 equally . Divorced persons may remarry , but a gender prejudice 19 up . The divorced male doesn’t have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman must wait the months. | 离婚是合法的，而且很容易获得批准，但是在实际中这种情况并不常见。离过婚的男女会受到一些人的诟病。夫妇双方在离婚后可保有他或她婚前带来的财产，而且可平分婚后共同取得的财产。离过婚的人或许会再婚，但是性别偏见还是很明显。比如，离过婚的男性再婚前不需要一段等待期而女性则需要等待十个月。 |
|---|--|

词汇详解：

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| disapproval | 不赞同，反对 | property | 资产，财产，所有物；房产 |
| retain | 保留，继续拥有；保存，储存 | prejudice | 偏见，歧视 |

14. [A] obtain 获得，得到 [B] follow 跟随；听从 [C] challenge 挑战；质疑 [D]avoid 避免

【答案】A

【考点】动词辨析（同现结构）。

【解析】本空所需动词实际上与 Divorce 构成了动宾搭配，同时本句中的信息 Divorce is legal 以及本空所在不定式之前的 easy 都已经在倾向上说明了本句要表达的核心意思是“离婚不是难事儿”。根据同现原则，首先可排除选项[C] challenge （挑战；质疑）和[D]avoid （避免），因为这两项表达的意思与上述倾向是相反的。选项 [B] follow （跟随；听从）此处无法与 Divorce 构成有意义的搭配。故最佳答案为[A] obtain （获得，得到），即“离婚是合法的，而且很容易获得”。

15. [A] isolated 孤立，隔离 [B] persuaded 说服 [C] viewed 看待，视为 [D] exposed 使暴露；揭发

【答案】C

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】本空所需动词是以被动语态的形式出现的，主语是 Divorced persons，动词之后的原文信息为 with some disapproval，此处的 disapproval 指的是态度上的“不赞同”，并且前文也给出了线索 but not common （[离婚]并不常见）。综合这些线索判断本题的答案应为选项[C] viewed （看待，视为），即 disapproval(不赞同)是对 Divorced persons 的一种态度和看法。

16. [A]wherever 任何…… [B] however 无论多么……；但是 [C] whenever 无论何时 [D]whatever 无论何处

【答案】A

【考点】引导词辨析。

【解析】本空需选择一个引导词，引导 retains 之后的宾语从句，同时还可以与 property（财产）搭配。首先，选项[B] however （无论多么……；但是），[C] whenever （无论何时）以及[D]whatever （无论何处）都无法与 property 搭配，因为 property 不是“方式”、“时间”或“地点”概念，从而无法与这三项搭配。唯一能够搭配的就是选项[A]wherever （任何……），既可以引导宾语从句，又可以与 property 搭配，故为正确答案。

17. [A] changed 改变 [B] brought 带来；创造 [C] shaped 形成；使成形 [D] pushed 推动；挤

【答案】B

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】本空所需动词的主语是 he or she，宾语中心词其实是之前的 property。再根据之后的线索 into the marriage，可知最合题意的动作是[B] brought（带来；创造），即男方或女方带到婚姻中的财产，故为正确答案。

18. [A] divided 分配，分享；把……隔开 [B] invested 投资 [C] donated 捐赠，捐献 [D] withdrawn 撤退；取出

【答案】A

【考点】动词辨析（无关词排除法）。

【解析】本空所需动词是以被动语态的形式出现的，主语是 jointly-acquired property（共同获取的财产），同时本动词被副词 equally（平均地）所修饰。而且，上下文是在谈论离婚时的财产分配问题，据此选项[B] invested（投资）和[C] donated（捐赠，捐献）都是不符合题意的动作，属于无关选项，应予排除。而[D] withdrawn（撤退；取出）填入空格后的意思是把自己之前的财产撤走，而本动词的主语是 jointly-acquired property，因此最佳答案为[A] divided 分配，分享；把……隔开，填入空格后所在句的意思是：（在婚姻存续期间）共同获取的财产评价分配。

19. [A] clears（up）整理；转晴 [B] warms（up）（使）变暖；暖场

[C] shows（up）显现出来；到达 [D] breaks（up）破裂；解散

【答案】C

【考点】动词辨析。

【解析】本空所需动词的主语是 a gender prejudice（性别歧视），同时本动词还与 up 构成了词组。根据上下文很容易判断本句的意思是“离过婚的人可以再婚，但存在性别歧视”。能够表达此意的选项是[C] shows，因为词组 show up 的意思就是“显现出来，显露”。

20. [A] while 而；但是 [B] so that 结果；以便 [C] once 一旦 [D] in that 因为

【答案】A

【考点】逻辑关系。

【解析】首先应定位本空所衔接的前后文的内在逻辑。本空之前的原文信息为 The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry（离婚男性无需等待一段时间即可再婚）；本空之后的原文信息为 the woman must wait ten months（离婚女性必须等待十个月之久）。前后文明显是一种对比、对立的关系，四个选项中符合此逻辑关系的为选项[A] while 而；但是，故为最佳答案。

长难句分析：

Each spouse retains whatever property he or she brought into the marriage, and jointly acquired property is divided equally.

本句由连词 and 衔接的两个并列句构成。and 之前的句子结构为：Each spouse（主语）+retains（谓语）+whatever 引导的宾语从句。and 之后的句子结构为：jointly-acquired property（主语）+is divided（谓语），之后的副词 equally 做状语修饰谓语。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

一、文章总体分析及架构

文章出自 2015 年 4 月 The Christian Science Monitor《基督教科学箴言报》标题为 A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals（对时装业理想身材的质疑），主题是当今时装业关于模特儿身材的讨论，题材为社会科学。

本文先就法国时装也已经失去定义女性身体之美的绝对权这个话题展开讨论；接下来，作者提到丹麦、美国等国正在尝试相关的自愿执行性标准；最后，作者列举了丹麦时装业的例子，它在制定规定和处罚时综合考虑了模特儿多方面的特征，这样才能用正确的思想引领年轻人形成对于美的正确概念。

二、快速审题

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| 21. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France? | 根据第一段的内容可知法国将会发生的事情 |
| 22. The phrase “impinging on”(Line2 Para2) is closest in meaning to | 第二段第二行中的词组 impinging on 的意思 |

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| 23. Which of the following is true of the fashion industry? | 对时装业的正确描述 |
| 24. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for | 设计师被 CFW 拒之门外最有可能的原因。 |
| 25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text? | 本文标题 |

三、语篇精读

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| France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for woman. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. The parliament also agreed to ban websites that “incite excessive thinness” by promoting extreme dieting. | (21) 以作为全球时尚创新者为傲的法国, 承认其时尚业已经失去了定义女性形体美的绝对权力。立法者上周初步批准了一项法律, 该法律规定雇用过瘦模特走秀为犯罪行为。议会也同意取缔通过鼓励极端节食来“煽动过度纤瘦”的网站。 |
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词汇详解:

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| innovator | 革新者, 创新者 | ultra-thin | 超薄的 |
| lawmaker | 立法者, 立法官员 | runway | T 台; (机场的) 跑道 |
| preliminary | 初步的; 预备的 | incite | 煽动, 鼓动, 激起 |
| approval | 批准, 认可; 赞成, 同意 | | |

长难句分析:

Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways.

该句的主干部分为 Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval...。间接宾语 a law 之后跟了一个定语从句; 其中, make it a crime 中的 it 是形式宾语, 真正的宾语是后面的不定式结构 to employ ultra-thin models on runways。

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| Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health. That's a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death—as some have done. It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape—measure they must use to determine their individual worth. | 这些举措有几个另人振奋的目的。(22) 他们表明美不应是有危害健康的外表来界定。这是一个开始。禁止雇用过瘦模特走秀的禁令远不止可以保护模特免于节食致死(已经有模特饿死了), 这条禁令还告诉时尚业, 其必须为他传递给女性, 尤其是青春期女孩的信号承担责任, 这个信号儿她们必须用社会准则来衡量个人价值。 |
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词汇详解:

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|-------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| a couple of | 一些, 几个; 一对, 一双 | impinge on | 对……不利; 妨碍 |
| uplifting | 令人振奋的 | ban | 禁止, 禁令 |
| end up | 最终处于 | tape-measure | 卷尺 |

长难句分析:

And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death—as some have done.

该句的主干为 the ban...seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death...。介宾短语 on ultra-thin models 是修饰主语 the ban 的后置定语; 动词短语 protecting...death 做主句的宾语。as 在这里意为“尽管, 虽然”, as some have done 是让步状语从句。

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| The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to woman (and many men) that they should not let others be arbiters of their beauty. And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques. | 这些禁令如果得到彻底执行, 将会向女性(和很多男性)表明他们不应让别人决定自己的美丑, 而且, 这些禁令或许略微暗示了人们应关注性格和智力等内在品质, 而不是一味追求, 通过节食获得极瘦的身材或蜂腰体形。 |
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词汇详解:

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|---------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| arbiter | 权威人士；仲裁人 | intangible | 无形的；难以描绘的 |
| faintly | 隐约地；模糊的；微弱地 | intellect | 智力；才智出众者 |
| hint | 暗示，示意 | size zero | 纤瘦的 |
| look to | 注意，留心；指望，依靠 | wasp-waist | 蜂腰的，细腰的 |
| | | physique | （人的）体格，体形 |

长难句分析：

And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques.

该句的主干部分为：they hint+ that 引导的宾语从句。perhaps faintly 为状语。从句的主干部分分为 people should look to intangible qualities...rather than+动名词短语 dieting...physiques; rather than 链接两个并列结构。

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| The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep-and bone-showing. Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a \$85, 000 fine and six months in prison. | 然而法国的这些措施过度依赖通过眼里惩罚来改变目前仍以“肤浅”“皮包骨”为美的文化。法律规定，雇用一位没有达到政府规定的体重指数的时尚模特将面临 85000 美元的罚款和六个月的监禁。 |
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词汇详解：

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|-----------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| skin-deep | 表皮的；肤浅的，表面的 | index of body mass | 体重指数，身体质量指数 |
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长难句分析：

Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a \$85, 000 fine and six months in prison.

该句的主干部分为 using a fashion model...could result in +and 连接的两个并列宾语。under the law 是条件状语。动名词短语 using a fashion model 做主语；后接一个 that 引导的定语从句，修饰先行词 a fashion model。could result in 做谓语。

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| The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standard for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement. | 时尚业知道自己在关注物质装饰和理想化体型方面一直都有问题。在丹麦、美国和其他一些国家，时尚业正在尝试着为模特和时尚形象设定多半依靠同行压力执行的推荐性标准。 |
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词汇详解：

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| inherent | 固有的，内在的 | peer pressure | 同辈间的压力 |
| adornment | 装饰；装饰品 | enforcement | 强制（执行），强迫 |

长难句分析：

In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standard for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement.

本句的开头部分为地点状语；主干部分为 it is trying to set voluntary standard...。主语 it 指的是上文提到的 the fashion industry（时装业），谓语是 is trying, 宾语是个不定式结构 to set...enforcement。其中，介宾短语 for models and fashion images 做状语；that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 voluntary standard。

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| In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models. The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical Charter clearly states: "We are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on | （23, 24）不同于法国的这些措施，丹麦的时尚业上个月通过了有关模特年龄、健康和其他特征的多项规定和处罚措施，（24）新修订的《丹麦时尚道德宪章》明确指出：“我们知道时尚业在理想体形上对人们尤其是年轻人造成的影响，并且对此负责。”该宪章的主要执行方式是令设计师和模特经纪公司无法参加由丹麦时装协会举办的哥本哈根时装周。但他总体上依靠点名批评的遵守方法。 |
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| young people. ” The charter’ s main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen. Fashion Week, which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute . But in general it relies on a name-and - shame method of compliance. | |
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词汇详解:

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| in contrast to | 与……形成了对比 | ethical | 关于伦理的; 合乎道德的 |
| sanction | 处罚, 惩罚; 制裁 | charter | 宪章, 宣言; 特许状 |
| regarding | 关于 | name-and-shame | 公开揭露……的错误 |
| revise | 改变, 修正; 修订, 校订 | compliance | 服从, 听从, 遵守 |

长难句分析:

The charter’s main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen. Fashion Week, which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute . But in general it relies on a name-and –shame method of compliance.

该句的主干部分为 The charter’s main tool of enforcement is to deny access…。介宾短语 of enforcement 做修饰 tool 的后置定语。不定式结构 to deny...(CFW)做表语, 后接一个非限定性定语从句, 修饰先行词 Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW)。

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| Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry. | 或许依靠道德劝说而非诉诸法律来解决误用理想体形这一问题最佳方式。一个有效一个更有效的方法是帮助人们提升审美观, 超越梦一行业对美的有形标准。 |
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词汇详解:

| | | | |
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| misuse | 滥用; 错用, 误用 | elevate | 提高; 提拔; 抬高 |
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长难句分析:

Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

该句是个倒装句, 表语 even better 前置, 系动词全部提到了主语前面。主语由一个不定式结构 to help...industry 组成; 介宾短语 beyond...industry 做状语。

三、试题详解

21. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?

根据第一段的内容, 法国将发生什么事情?

- [A] Physical beauty would be redefined
- [B] New runways would be constructed
- [C] Websites about dieting would thrive
- [D] The fashion industry would decline

- 人体美将会被重新定义。
- 将会建造新的 T 台。
- 有关节食信息的网站将会越来越多。
- 时装业将衰退。

关键词: first paragraph, France.

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干中的关键词可定位到文章第一段句①: France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women. (一向以其全球时尚创新者的身份为傲的法国认为, 其时装业已经失去了定义女性身体之美的绝对权。)这说明法国时装业对女性身体之美的定义已经不适用了。句②和句③通过立法机构和议会采取的相关措施可以看出, 对于身体之美要进行重新定义, 选项 A 恰好表达了此意, 故为正确答案。

22. The phrase “impinging on”(Line2 Para2)

第二段第二行中的词组 impinging on 的意思最接近

is closest in meaning to

[A] heightening the value of

增加……的价值。

[B] indicating the state of

指示……的状态。

[C] losing faith in

失去对……的信心。

[D] doing harm to

对……有害。

关键词: **impinging on**, **Line2** , **Para.2**。

【答案】D

【解析】在考研中，词汇题正确的答案的位置往往在该词所在句的上下句，由于四个选项都是同一结构，因此无需判断所考词汇的词性。根据题干中所给的位置线索，可以定位到第二段句②: They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health. 因为句中使用了 should not 这样含否定意味的词，推测 impinging on 含有对 health 产生负面影响的意思。接下来的两句 That’s a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death—as some have done. 提到有些模特儿为了追求超瘦身材把自己饿死的极端例子，恰好与句②中 impinging on 的感情色彩相呼应。顾可判断 impinging on 这个词组应当是对健康有害的，选项 D 与此意相符，为正确答案。

23. Which of the following is true of the fashion industry?以下哪项是对时装业的正确描述?

[A] The French measures have already failed

法国的措施已经失败。

[B] New standards are being set in Denmark

丹麦正在制定新标准。

[C] Models are no longer under peer pressure

模特儿们不再会感受到同辈的压力。

[D] Its inherent problems are getting worse

它的固有问题日益严重。

关键词: **fashion industry**。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词，并按照出题顺序的原则，猜测本题有可能对应第三段。但是第三段和第四段都没有关键词的信息，往后顺延至第五段，发现关键词在句①The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types (时装业知道自身有一个固有问题: 关注物质装饰和理想化身材) 中，乍一看该句中的 inherent problem 对应选项 D 中的 inherent problems，但该项中提到的固有问题“日益严重”该段中并未提及，属于过度推断，因此不能作为正确答案。该段句②也与关键词相关，介绍了其他国家时装业的做法: In Denmark...it is trying to set voluntary standards...enforcement.其中的 In Denmark (在丹麦) 和 set voluntary standards (制定自愿执行性标准) 恰好与选项 B 中的 in Denmark (在丹麦) 和 New standards are being set (新标准正在被制定) 相符，故 B 项为正确答案。

24. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for设计师被 CFW 拒之门外最有可能是因为

[A] setting a high age threshold for models

对模特儿的年龄设立了一个高门槛。

[B] caring too much about models’ character

过分在意模特儿的个性。

[C] showing little concern for health factors

对健康因素不怎么关注

[D] pursuing perfect physical conditions

追求完美的身体条件。

关键词: **designer**, **CFW**。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干中的关键词可定位到第六段句③: The charter’s main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW) ...Institute (执行宪章的主要手段是拒绝设计师和模特儿经纪公司参加……哥本哈根时装周[CFW])，但该信息无法与某一选项对应。再结合该段句①In contrast to France’s actions, Denmark’s fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models (与法国采取的措施相比，上个月丹麦时装业就模特儿的年龄、健康和其他特征的相关规定和处罚达成了一致意见) 来考虑，可知拒绝设计师等参加 CFW 主要是因为时装业有过于注重理想身材而导致忽视健

康因素的现象。选项[C] showing little concern for health factors（对健康因素不怎么关注）恰好能体现此意，故为正确答案。

25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text? 以下哪项可能最适合作为本文的标题？

- [A] A Challenge to the Fashion Industry’ s Body Ideals 对时装业理想身材的质疑
- [B] A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France 法国饥饿模特儿的两难之境
- [C] Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty 新一轮关于美的斗争
- [D] The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry 对时装业的巨大威胁

关键词：best title。

【答案】A

【解析】解答此类题目的关键是：通过做完前四道题，大体猜出文章的中心，再通读各段首句，验证中心即可。本文先就法国时装业已经失去定义女性身体之美的绝对权这个话题展开讨论；接下来，作者提到丹麦、美国等国正在尝试制定相关的自愿执行性标准；最后，作者列举了丹麦时装业的例子，它在制定规定和处罚时综合考虑了模特儿多方面的特征，这样才能用正确的思想引领年轻人形成对于美的正确概念。因此，全文其实是在质疑时装业对于女性身体之美的不良导向——以瘦为美，并举例说明一些国家正在采取措施来改变这一不良导向。选项 A 恰好与此意相符，故为正确答案。

Text 2

一、文章总体分析及构架

文章出自 2014 年 11 月 The Guardian《卫报》，标题 Is Ukup the Only Party That Cares About the British Countryside? 《英国独立党是唯一一个关心英国乡村的党吗？》主题是英国不同党派对于城市和乡村建设的争论，题材为社会科学。

本文主要关于英国不同党派对于英国的城市和乡村建设的争论。文章开头先讲，英国人认为乡村也是他们引以为豪的，但对于此的政治支持却有限。接下来的几段分别列举了英国各政党对城市和乡村建设的态度和看法。最后作者阐述了自己的看法。

二、快速审题

| | |
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| 26. Britain’ s public sentiment about the countryside | 英国公众对乡村的看法 |
| 27. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being | 根据第二段的内容判断与国民托管组织的成就有关的内容 |
| 28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3? | 根据第三段内容可推断出的信息 |
| 29. The author holds that George Osbornes’ s preference | 作者对乔治·奥斯本偏好的看法 |
| 30. In the last paragraph the author shows his appreciation of | 作者在最后一段中所支持的方面 |

三、语篇精读

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| For the first time in the history more people live in towns than in the country . In Britain this has had a curious result . While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family . Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support. | 历史上第一次，城镇人口超过了农村人口，在英国，这一现象引发了一个奇怪的结果。（26）虽然民意调查表明英国人认为“乡村”与皇室、莎士比亚以及国家医疗服务体系一样是最让他们以英国为傲的地方，但乡村在政治上却没有得到太多支持。 |
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词汇详解:

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--|--|
| alongside | 相比; 一起/同时 | | |
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| <p>A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save “the beauty of natural places for everyone forever”. It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience “a refreshing air”. Hill’s pressure later led to the creation of national parks and green belts. They don’t make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it. It needs constant guardianship.</p> | <p>一个世纪以前, 奥克塔维亚·希尔发起了国民托管组织, 但其初衷并非是拯救雅致的民居, 而是“为所有人永远保留自然景观的美”。这个组织专门为城市居民提供休闲场所, 让人们享受“清新空气”, 在希尔的压力下, 一些国家公园和绿化带陆续建成。(27) 而现在, 他们不再建造乡村风景了, 混凝土每年在侵蚀更多的乡村空间。乡村需要持续不断的保护。</p> |
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词汇详解:

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| stylish | 有风格的; 时髦的 | refreshing | 消除疲劳的, 提神的 |
| specifically | 特定地, 具体地, 专门地 | concrete | 混凝土 |
| dweller | 居住者 | guardianship | 监护人的身份 |

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|---|--|
| <p>At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. The Conservatives’ planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorizing “off-plan” building where local people might object. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. The Liberal Democrats are silent. Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land. Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Conservative parties.</p> | <p>在下一届大选中几大政党似乎对这一情感都不认同。保守党的改革计划明确将优先开发农村, 然后再考虑环境保护的问题, 甚至批准了在当地人可能反对的地方进行“计划外”建设。可持续发展的概念已经被定义为有利可图的发展。工党也想在地方委员会反对开发乡村的地方停止地方规划。自由民主党保持沉默, (28) 只有英国独立党察觉有机可乘, 选择与呼吁合理开发绿地的人统一战线, 它发起的英格兰乡村保护运动让更多当地保守党派胆战心惊。</p> |
|---|--|

词汇详解:

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| endorse | 认可, 支持, 赞同 | discontinue | 停止, 中断, 终止 |
| sentiment | 观点, 感想 | plead | 恳求, 请求 |
| explicitly | 清楚明确地 | considered | 经仔细考虑的, 细想过的 |
| conservation | 保护; 节约 | campaign | 运动, 活动; 战役 |
| authorize | 授权, 批准, 许可 | strike terror into... | 使某人感到恐惧/害怕 |
| profitable | 有利可图; 有用的, 有益的 | side with | 站在……一边 |
| likewise | 同样地; 相似地 | | |

长难句分析:

The Conservatives’ planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorizing

“off-plan” building where local people might object.

本句的主干部分为 The Conservatives’ planning reform...gives rural development priority...。over conservation 做修饰 priority 的后置定语。现在分词短语 even authorizing...object 做伴随状语；其中包含一个 where 引导的限定性定语从句，修饰先行词“off-plan” building。

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| The sensible place to build new houses , factories and offices is where people are , in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place . The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion on green belt. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces. | 建造新住房、工厂和办公室的合理之地在人们所在的地方，在基础设施完备的城市和乡镇，最近，伦敦代理商斯特灵 ‘阿克罗伊德’ 只在伦敦就找到了足够建造 50 万所住房的地方，并且不会侵占绿化带，伦敦都可以做到的，其他地方更是可以做到。 |
|---|--|

词汇详解：

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| sensible | 合理的；朴素实用的 | in place | 准备就绪；在正确位置 |
| infrastructure | 基础设施 | intrusion | 闯入，侵入；干扰，侵扰 |

长难句分析：

The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion on green belt.

本句的主干部分为 The London agents Stirling Ackroyd...identified enough sites...；其后的 for half a million houses 为目的的状语，in the London area alone 是地点状语。句末的 with...belt 是伴随状语。

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| The idea that “housing crisis” equals “concreted meadows” is pure lobby talk. The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them. Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones? | “住房危机”就是“混凝土草地”的观点纯粹是游说团体之言。问题不在于需要更多的房屋，而和以往一样，在于选择在何处建设房。（29）在游说团体的压力下，乔治·奥斯本支持在农村新建房屋，反对城市翻新和改造。他支持在城郊而不是在城区主要街道建商场。这不是自由的市场，而是有偏好的市场。乡镇和乡村已经发展起来，并将持续发展。（29）把楼房建在周边并尊重他们特色的城镇和乡村发展的最好。我们不会毁坏城市的保护区域，那么为什么要毁坏农村的呢？ |
|--|---|

词汇详解：

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| meadow | 草地 | renewal | 改造；更新；恢复 |
| lobby | 游说团体；游说；门廊 | high street | 英 大街（市镇商业区的主要街道） |
| renovation | 翻新，修复，整修 | biased | 有偏重的，有偏向的；有偏见的 |

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| Development should be planned, not let trip, After the Netherlands , Britain is Europe’s most crowded country. Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is no doubt of the alternative-the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal , Spain or Ireland. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum. | 开发应有规划，不应放任自由。除荷兰外，英国是欧洲最拥挤的国家。（30）半个世纪的城镇和农村规划让英国能在保持低密度的城市生活的同时，还保持着令人艳羡的农村协调性。毫无疑问，还有另一种情况——葡萄牙南部、西班牙或爱尔兰被破坏殆尽的风景。要规避而不是增加这种风险，就必须让政治上的左右两派联合起来。 |
|--|---|

词汇详解：

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| let sth. Rip | （某事物）自由发展而不加控制 | permit | （使）成为可能；允许，准许 |
| retain | 保留，继续拥有；保存；记住 | landscape | 风景，景色；形势；风景画 |

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| enviable | 令人羡慕的 | spectrum | 范围，幅度；光谱 |
| coherence | 一致（性），条理（性），连贯（性） | | |

四、试题详解：

26. Britain' s public sentiment about the countryside 英国公众对乡村的看法

- [A] is not well reflected in politics 未很好地反映在政治上。
[B] is fully backed by the royal family 受到了王室的全力支持。
[C] didn' t start till the Shakespearean age 直到莎士比亚时期才开始。
[D] has brought much benefit to the NHS 为 NHS 带来了很多好处。

关键词：Britain's public sentiment, countryside。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词可定位到第一段句③：While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family. Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support. （虽然民意调查显示，英国人认为“乡村”跟王室、莎士比亚和国民医疗服务体系[NHS]一样，都是让他们感到最自豪的方面，但是对于此的政治支持却很有限。）句中的 this has limited political support 说明政界人士对乡村并不是那么支持，选项 D 与此意相符，故为正确答案。

27. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being

- [A] largely overshadowed 在很大程度上被掩盖。
[B] properly protected 被适当地保护。
[C] effectively reinforced 被有效加强。
[D] gradually destroyed 被逐渐破坏。

关键词：Paragraph 2, achievements of the National.

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词可定位到第二段。该段前三句讲国民托管组织为了保留自然之美所做的努力和取得的成就。而句④是人们现在的做法：不再建乡村了，每年有更多的乡村被混凝土吞噬。由此可知，国民托管组织所取得的成就被逐渐削弱了，选项 A 最贴近此意，故为正确答案。

28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?以下哪项内容可从第三段中推断出来？

- [A] Labour is under attack for opposing development 工党由于反对发展而遭到攻击。
[B] The Conservatives may abandon “off-plan” building 保守党可能会放弃“计划外”建设。
[C] Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation 独立党可能会从其对乡村保护的支持中获益。
[D] The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence 自由民主党正在失去政治影响力。

关键词：Paragraph 3。

【答案】C

【解析】解答推理题时最重要的是找到四个选项在文中的位置，然后判断哪个选项与段落中的定位句意思一致。通读第三段后可发现，句⑥Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land 中的 sensing its chance（感觉到机会来了）说明，独立党认为这样做——“支持那些请求采取更慎重的方法来利用绿地的各方”——自己能从中得到好处，选项 C 与此意相吻合，该项中的 support for 和 rural conservation 分别对应句⑥中的 sided with 和 a more considered approach to using green land。

29. The author holds that George Osbornes' s preference 作者认为乔治·奥斯本的偏好
- [A] shows his disregard for the character of rural areas 显示出他对乡村地区特征的忽视。
- [B] stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis 强调了缓解住房危机的必要性。
- [C] highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure 突出了他不受游说团体试压影响的坚定立场。
- [D] reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas 揭示了他对城市地区的极大偏见。

关键词：author, George Osbornes' s preference。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词可定位到文章第五段，其中句③提到：Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal.（在游说团体的压力下，乔治·奥斯本支持乡村新建，而不是城市整修和改造。）句④指明：He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets.（他支持在城外而非在商业区主要街道建设购物中心。）可见，相对于乡村保护，奥斯本更倾向与乡村发展，因为在城外的乡村建购物中心本身就是乡村建设的一部分，这反映他确实忽视了乡村的特征。选项 A 恰好可以体现此内容，故为正确答案。

30. In the last paragraph the author shows his appreciation of 在最后一段中，作者对_____表示欣赏。
- [A] the size of population in Britain 英国的人口数量
- [B] the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain 英国令人羡慕的城市生活方式
- [C] the town-and-country planning in Britain 英国的城乡规划
- [D] the political life in today' s Britain 当今英国的政治生活

关键词：last paragraph, author, appreciation

【答案】C

【解析】最后一段重点阐述了作者的观点：发展需要规划，不能放任。句①是总起。句②至句④举出了几条理由：英国很拥挤，半个世纪的城乡规划有成效，另一种选择会导致景色被破坏。句⑤给出避免这一趋势的建议。由此可知，作者支持城乡规划，也就是对“城乡规划”的观点表示欣赏。选项 C 恰好可以体现此内容，故为正确答案。

Text 3

一、文章总体分析及架构

文章出自 2015 年 6 月 The Economist《经济学人》标题 The Halo Effect《晕轮效应》主题是公司的社会责任，题材为社会科学。

本文围绕着“企业的社会责任”（CSR）这个话题展开讨论。文章开头由经济学家米尔顿的话引出此话题；在接下来的段落中作者阐述了 CSR 所起的重要作用；最后作者进一步强调了 CSR 的重要性：当公司涉及法律纠纷时，良好的声誉可以帮其减轻处罚力度。

二、快速审题

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|---|----------------------------|
| 31. The author views Milton Friedman's statement about CSR with | 作者对米尔顿·弗里德曼有关 CSR 的表述所持的态度 |
| 32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by | 根据第二段可知的 CSR 帮助公司的方式 |
| 33. The expression "more lenient"(line 2, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to | 第四段第二行中 more lenient 的含义 |
| 34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company's CSR record | 检察官评估案件时公司的 CSR 记录起的作用 |
| 35. Which of the following is true of CSR according to the last paragraph? | 根据最后一段判断关于 CSR 的正确表述 |

三、语篇精读

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| “There is one and only one social responsibility of business” Wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel Prize-winning economist “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.” But even if you accept Friedman’s premise and regard corporate social responsibility(CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’ money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies at least when they are prosecuted for corruption. | (31) 诺贝尔经济学奖获得者米尔顿·弗里德曼曾经写道:“企业有且只有一个社会责任,就是利用他的资源从事旨在可以提高利润的活动。”但是即使你接受了弗里德曼的这个前提假设,将企业社会责任策略视为浪费股东资金的一种行为,事情也不会就绝对明确了。新的研究表明,企业社会责任能为企业创造财富价值——至少当他们面临贿赂指控时是这样。 |
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词汇详解:

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|----------|
| engage in | 参加/从事 | prosecute | 起诉; 提起公诉 |
| premise | 前提; 经营场所, 办公场所 | corruption | 腐败 |
| clear-cut | 明确的; 易懂的 | | |

长难句分析:

But even if you accept Friedman’s premise and regard corporate social responsibility(CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’ money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut.

本句是个主从复合句。句首的转折连词 But 后接一个 even if 引导的让步状语从句, 从句中包含两个并列谓语 accept Friedman’s premise 和 regard...as...money。主句是个主系表结构。

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| The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than \$15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm. This could add value to their businesses in three ways. First, consumers may take CSR spending as a “signal” that a company’s products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company’s products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps. And third, through a more diffuse “halo effect” whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others. | 根据 EPG 咨询公司估计,美国连同英国那些最大的公司一年里花费在企业社会责任上的资金有 150 多亿美元。这个行为从三个方面增加了企业的价值。(32) 首先,消费者会认为企业社会责任上的支出给他们提供了一个信号,即该公司的产品质量很好。再者,消费者会乐意购买这个公司的产品,因为他们认为这是一种间接的行善行为。最后,通过一种更广泛的是光环效应,企业的慈善行为能赢得消费者和其他人更多的好感。 |
|--|--|

词汇详解:

| | | | |
|----------|----------------|-------------|--------|
| estimate | 估计, 估算; 估价, 报价 | halo effect | 晕轮效应 |
| diffuse | 散开的, 分散; 累赘的 | whereby | 由此; 借此 |

| | |
|--|---|
| Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions under American’s Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company’s products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the | 先前关于企业社会责任的研究都很难将这些影响区分开来,因为消费者会同时收到以上三个方面的影响。最近的一个研究试图通过分析美国《反海外腐败法》下的有关受贿方面的指控来区分这些影响。该研究认为,因为检察官们不会消费公司被调查的产品,因此他们有可能只受到光环效应的影响。 |
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| halo effect. | |
|--------------|--|

词汇详解:

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| differentiate | 辨别, 区分; 使……不同 | prosecution | (被) 刑事起诉 |
| bribery | 行贿, 贿赂 | prosecutor | 起诉人; 检察官 |

长难句分析:

It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company's products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

本句的主干为 It argues+ that 引导的宾语从句。从句中, 逗号前为 since 引导的原因状语从句, 状语从句的主语为 prosecutors, 谓语为 do not consume, 宾语为 a company's products, 其后的 as...investigations 为方式状语。逗号后面的部分是宾语从句的主句, 是个被动句。

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| The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firm's political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines. | 研究发现, 在受到指控的公司中, 那些拥有最广泛的企业社会责任计划的公司往往受到的惩罚更轻。他们的分析排除了让公司受到宽大处理的原因是其政治影响力而非其企业社会责任立场的这种可能性: 对政治活动投入更多的公司并没有处以更少的罚金。 |
|---|---|

词汇详解:

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| prosecute | (刑事)起诉; (律师)进行刑事诉讼 | rule out | 排除, 拒绝考虑 |
| lenient | 宽大的, 仁慈的 | leniency | 仁慈, 宽大 |
| penalty | 惩罚, 处罚; 不利, 害处 | | |

长难句分析:

Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firm's political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

本句的结构较为复杂, 冒号前后的两个分句之间是递进关系, 第二个分句进一步解释第一个分句。第一个分句中, 主语是 Their analysis, 谓语是 ruled out, 宾语是 the possibility, that 引导的同位语从句修饰宾语; 该同位从句是个强调句, 结构是 it was...that..., rather than...stand 是插入语。第二个分句中, 主语是 Companies, that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 Companies, 谓语是 did not receive, 宾语是 lower fines。

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| In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company's record in CSR. "We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% result in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials," says one researcher. | (34) 总而言之, 研究结论表明, 尽管检察官们应该只就案件本身评估一个案例, 但是他们确实似乎会受到企业社会责任方面记录的影响。一位研究人员说: "据我们估计, 或者消除重大的劳动权利方面的问题, 如雇用童工, 或者增加企业捐赠额 20% 左右, 都会使得贿赂国外官员情况的企业所受到的罚金比一般的低 40%。" |
|---|--|

词汇详解:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| evaluate | 评估, 评价 | eliminate | 消除, 根除; 淘汰 |
| merit | 长处, 优点 | substantial | 实际存在的; 大量的, 多的 |
| evaluate sth. on its merits | 根据某事件本身的情况来评判 | bribe | 贿赂, 收买; 犹哄 |

长难句分析:

"We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% result in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials, "

says one researcher.

本句的结构较为复杂。直接引语是个宾语从句，主语 one researcher 和谓语 says 倒装。宾语从句 1 的基本结构为：We estimate+ that 引导的宾语从句 2。宾语从句 2 的主语是表示选择关系的 either...or...结构，谓语为 results in，宾语为 fines，之后跟的是 that 引导的定语从句，修饰先行词 fines。

| | |
|---|---|
| Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their do-gooding policies. But at least they have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment. | (34) 研究人员承认他们的研究并没有解决企业应在社会责任上投入多少的问题，也没有揭示当制订其行善策略时，企业对于光环效应而非其他可能的有利条件的期望有多大，但是至少他们表明，当遇到法律方面滴的麻烦时，有着良好品质的公司会获得更轻的处罚。 |
|---|---|

词汇详解：

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| do-good | 依靠，指望 | demonstrate | 证明；示范；游行，示威 |
| bank on | 不现实地做慈善 | | |

四、试题详解

31. The author views Milton Friedman's statement about CSR with _____ 作者对米尔顿·弗里德曼有关 CSR 的表述持_____的态度

- | | |
|----------------|-----|
| [A]uncertainty | 不确定 |
| [B]skepticism | 怀疑 |
| [C]approval | 赞许 |
| [D]tolerance | 宽容 |

关键词：author, views, Milton Friedman's statement about CSR。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词可定位到第一段。句②提到：But even if you accept Friedman's premise and regard corporate social responsibility(CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders' money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. (但是，即使您接受了弗里德曼的上述前提，将企业的社会责任[CSR]政策视为对股东资金的一种浪费，事情也不会完全明确。) 特别要注意的是，该句的开头是转折连词 But，为作者态度的标志，由此可见作者持的是一种怀疑的态度，故选项 B 为正确答案。

32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by _____ 根据第二段，CSR 通过_____来帮助公司。

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| [A]guarding it against malpractices | 防范公司的渎职行为 |
| [B]protecting it from being defamed | 防止公司遭受诽谤 |
| [C]winning trust from consumers. | 赢得消费者的信任 |
| [D]raising the quality of its products | 提升公司产品的质量 |

关键词：Paragraph 2, CSR, company。

【答案】C

【解析】题干实际上问的是 CSR 帮助公司的途径。根据题干关键词可以定位到第二段。句③至句⑤具体说明 CSR 为公司增值的三个方面。其中，句③提到：First, consumers may take CSR spending as a “signal” that a company’s products are of high quality. (第一，消费者会把 CSR 花费视为表明一个公司产品优质的“信号”。)句④提到：Second, customers may be willing to buy a company’s products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps. (第二，客户愿意购买一个公司的产品，以间接向该公司所支持的慈善事业捐款。)这两句都体现了消费者对在 CSR 上有所花费的公司的信任，故选项 C 为正确答案。

33. The expression “more lenient” (line 2, Para. 4) 第四段第二行中的表达 more lenient 的意思

is closest in meaning to

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| [A]less controversial | 更少争议。 |
| [B]more lasting | 更有效。 |
| [C]more effective | 更持久。 |
| [D]less severe | 不那么严重。 |

关键词：more lenient, line 2, Para. 4。

【答案】D

【解析】做此类题目时，要重点联系该词或短语所在句的上下文。根据题干关键词可定位到第四段句①：The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. 该句提到被起诉的公司会受到处罚，但 more lenient 究竟是什么程度的处罚需要看下一句：Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firm’s political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency... (他们的分析排除了公司的政治影响而非 CSR 立场导致从轻处罚的可能性)。句②讲“公司的政治影响无法导致从轻处罚”，可推知 more lenient 应当与“从轻”处罚有关，故选项 D 与此意相符，为正确答案。

34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, 检察官评估案件时，公司的 CSR 记录
a company’s CSR record

- | | |
|--|------------|
| [A]comes across as reliable evidence | 可作为可靠证据。 |
| [B]has an impact on their decision | 会影响他们的决定。 |
| [C]increases the chance of being penalized | 增大被处罚的可能性。 |
| [D]constitutes part of the investigation | 构成调查的一部分。 |

关键词：prosecutors, evaluate, company’s CSR record。

【答案】B

【解析】按照出题顺序的原则，推测此题可能对应第五段。题干关键词出现在句①：In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company’s record in CSR. (总而言之，该研究得出结论：检察官只应根据案件本身的情况来评判其是非曲直，但是他们确实会受到公司 CSR 记录的影响。)而句②则通过引用以为研究人员的话来做进一步的解释说明：公司在社会责任上的努力，不管是根除劳动者权益问题还是提高捐赠金额，被处以的罚金都比一贯的罚金要低。由此可知，公司社会责任的记录会影响检察官的判断。选项 B 恰好体现了这一信息，故为正确答案。

35. Which of the following is true of CSR 根据最后一段，以下哪项对 CSR 的描述是正确的？
according to the last paragraph?

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| [A] The necessary amount of companies spending on it is unknown | 公司有必要在其上花费多少还未知。 |
| [B] Companies’ financial capacity for it has been overestimated | 公司对其的财政承受能力被高估了。 |
| [C] Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked | 它对企业的负面影响经常被忽视。 |
| [D] It has brought much benefit to the banking industry | 它给银行业带来了许多好处。 |

关键词：CSR， last paragraph。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词可将此题直接对应文章最后一段。该段句①指明：Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. （研究人员们承认，他们的研究并不能回答企业究竟应在 CSR 上花费多少才合适的问题。）可知这项研究在企业所需在 CSR 上花费多少这方面并不确定。因此选项 A 恰好可以体现此意，故为正确答案。

Text 4

一、文章总体分析及架构

文章出自 2015 年 3 月 The Atlantic《大西洋月刊》标题 One Way to Phase Out Newspapers: Make Them a Luxury Good 《逐步淘汰报纸的一种方式：让它们成为奢侈品》主题为将报纸打造成奢侈品，题材是社会科学。

本文针对报纸印刷的去留进行讨论。文章刚开始用《纽约时报》的例子来说明未来报纸印刷业很有可能会减少，并用事实说明应该放弃纸质印刷品的理由。接下来的段落，作者引用佩雷蒂的观点来阐明应如何正确对待纸质印刷业务：不是着急淘汰，而是应该进行适当的改革和转型。

二、快速审题

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|--|-------------------------|
| 36. The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due to | 《纽约时报》考虑结束其纸版业务的部分原因 |
| 37. Peretti suggests that , in face of the present situation, the Times should | 佩雷蒂建议当前《纽约时报》应如何做 |
| 38. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5and 6 that a “legacy product” | 从第五段和第六段可推知文化遗产类产品的什么信息 |
| 39. Peretti believes that, in a changing world | 佩雷蒂认为在变化中的世界中应该如何做 |
| 40. which of the following would be the best title of the text? | 主旨题 |

三、语篇精读

| | |
|--|---|
| There will eventually come a day when The New York Times ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. ”Sometime in the future,” the paper’s publisher said back in 2010. | 终有一天，《纽约时报》将停止出版纸质报纸那一天究竟是什么时候仍有商议。2010 年该报纸的出版商说过，“是未来的某一天。” |
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词汇详解：

| | | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|---------|
| cease | 停止，终止，结束 | newsprint | 新闻纸，白报纸 |
|-------|----------|-----------|---------|

| | |
|---|--|
| Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there’s plenty of incentive to ditch print. The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper – printing presses, delivery trucks – isn’t just expensive; it’s excessive at a time when online – only competitors don’t have the same set of financial constraints. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining. | 暂且不考虑对纸墨以及沙沙的翻页声的怀念，放弃纸质印刷是充分理由的，（36）出版实体报纸所需要的基础设置——印刷机、运送卡车——不仅仅昂贵；而且在这样一个时代——只在网上发行的竞争对手们没有同样的财务限制——显得多余。无论怎样，读者正在离开纸质印刷品。尽管纸质广告的销售额仍然高于在线广告和移动广告，但纸质印刷的收入却仍然在下降。 |
|---|--|

词汇详解：

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|
| nostalgia | (尤其对幸福时光的)怀旧 | excessive | 过多的；过度的 |
| rustle | 沙沙声 | constraint | 限制，约束；行为约束 |

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | |
| incentive | 动力；刺激；鼓励 | migrate | 转移；迁徙；迁移 |
| ditch | 扔掉，抛弃，甩掉，抛弃（情人） | dwarf | 使相形见绌，使显得矮小 |
| aside | 且不谈，且不管；在旁边；存，留 | counterpart | 作用相当的事物；职务相当的人 |

长难句分析：

The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper – printing presses, delivery trucks – isn't just expensive; it's excessive at a time when online – only competitors don't have the same set of financial constraints.

本句包含两个并列分句，分句之间是递进关系，以分号隔开。第一个分句是个主系表结构。主语部分是 The infrastructure...newspaper，过去分词短语 required to make a physical newspaper 做修饰主语中心词 The infrastructure 的后置定语；printing presses, delivery trucks 是主语的同位语。第二个分句也是个主系表结构 it's excessive...；介宾结构 at a time 做时间状语，后接 when 引导的定语从句，修饰先行词 a time。

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|---|---|
| Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti. | BuzzFeed 首席执行官乔纳 佩雷蒂说，虽然运营费用很高而发行量较低，但是匆匆决定终结纸质印刷版可能会是一个错误。 |
|---|---|

词汇详解：

| | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| overhead | 管理费用，经常性开支 | circulation | 发行量；流通；血液循环 |
|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|

长难句分析：

Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

本句的基本结构是：宾语从句+says（谓语）+BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti（主语），宾语从句是句引语，主谓进行了倒装。宾语从句包含两个并列分句，分句之间由转折连词 but 衔接。第一个分句完整的形式应该是：Overhead may be high and circulation may be lower，第二个 may be 被省略了。第二分句中，主语由动名词短语 rushing...edition 充当。

| | |
|--|---|
| Peretti says the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. "Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them," he said, "but if you discontinue it, you're going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you." | 佩雷蒂说，《纽约时报》不应该把时间浪费在摆脱纸质出版上面，只要他们能够以正确的方式处理这件事情。他说：“想办法加速转型对他们来说是明智的。但是，如果你终止了纸质报纸，你将伤透最忠诚的客户的心。” |
|--|---|

词汇详解：

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| only if | 条件是，只有 | transition | 过渡；转变，变迁 |
| go about doing sth. | 开始做某事 | make sense | 是明智的；有意义；解释得通 |
| accelerate | （使）加快，（使）加速 | discontinue | 停止，中断，终止 |

长难句分析：

"Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them," he said, "but if you discontinue it, you're going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you."

本句的主干为 he said，前后的直接引语部分为宾语从句，两个宾语从句之间由转折连词 but 衔接。宾语从句 1 中，动名词短语 Figuring...transition 做主语。宾语从句 2 中，if 引导条件状语从句。

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| Sometimes that's worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. "It was seen as blunder," he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti | 不管怎样，改变有时是值得的。佩雷蒂列举了 Netflix 结束 DVD 邮购业务而着重于流式媒体业务的例子，他说，“这一举措最初被看作是一个愚蠢的错误。”但是最终证明这是有先见之明的。那么，如果佩雷蒂执掌《纽约时报》呢？他说，“我不会选择某一年去停止印刷 |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| were in charge at the Times? ” I wouldn’ t pick a year to end print, ” he said . “I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product. ” | 版。(37, 38) 我会提高价格, 把它经营的更像一个老产品。” |
|---|-----------------------------------|

词汇详解:

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| streaming | 流式传播, 串流 | foresighted | 有先见之明的, 深谋 |
| blunder | 愚蠢的错误, 疏忽 | legacy | 遗产, 遗赠物 |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they’ d feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. “So if you’ re overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping, ” Peretti said. “Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue. ” In other words, if you’ re going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the Times is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$500 a year - more than twice as much as a digital - only subscription.</p> | <p>(38) 这种想法是, 最忠诚的顾客仍然愿意买他们喜欢的产品, 他们会不觉得自己在帮助维持他们的信任产品的质量。“所以, 如果你正在为纸质报纸付出过多的钱, 你可能觉得自己在帮忙。”佩雷蒂说道。“然后每年把价格抬高一点儿, 最终就能试着赚取额外的收入。”换句话说, 如果你要生产纸质印刷的产品, 那就面向已经痴迷于此的人。这也许是正是《纽约时报》正在做的事情。一周七天每天都购买纸质报纸的话, 一年要花费近 500 美元, 这是仅订阅数字版的花费的两倍多。</p> |
|---|---|

词汇详解:

| | | | |
|----------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| overpay | 多付(钱); 多付给(某人) | subscription | 订阅(费), 用户费(的缴纳) |
| obsessed | 对……痴迷的; | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>“It’ s a really hard thing to do and it’ s a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn’ t have a legacy business, ” Peretti remarked. “But we’ re going to have questions like that where we have things we’ re doing that don’ t make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it’ s better to be more aggressive than less aggressive. ”</p> | <p>“这件事的确很难做, 我们非常庆幸 BuzzFeed 没有类似的老业务, 佩雷蒂评论道。(39) 但是, 如果市场变了, 世界变了, 我们做的事情没有意义时, 我们也会面临类似的问题。在那样的情况下, 积极进取比消极被动要好。”</p> |
|--|---|

词汇详解:

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| tremendous | 巨大的, 强有力的 | aggressive | 有进取心的; 好斗的, 挑衅的 |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|

| | | | |
|--------|----------|--|--|
| remark | 谈到，说起；评论 | | |
|--------|----------|--|--|

四、试题详解

36. The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due to 《纽约时报》考虑结束其纸版业务的部分原因是

- [A] the increasing online ad sales 不断增长的网络广告销售。
- [B] the pressure from its investors 投资者施加的压力。
- [C] the complaints from its readers 读者的抱怨。
- [D] the high cost of operation 运营的高成本。

关键词：The New York Times, ending its print edition。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词定位到第一段。第一段是在讲《纽约时报》不再用新闻纸刊登新闻的那一天早晚会到来，这是结果，是题干中的已知信息。但是题干是问出现这个结果的部分原因是什么，因此要接着读下一段。第二段句②指明：The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper – printing presses, delivery trucks – isn't just expensive; it's excessive at a time when online – only competitors don't have the same set of financial constraints. （印刷一份报纸所需的基础设施——印刷机、送货车——不仅价钱昂贵，在这个只做线上产品的竞争对手不会有同样财政限制的时代也是过分的。）这足以说明印刷报纸的成本很高，选项 D 恰好可以体现这一信息，故为正确答案。

37. Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation, 佩雷蒂建议在当前的情况下，《纽约时报》应该

- the Times should
- [A] make strategic adjustments 进行战略调整。
 - [B] end the print edition for good 永远结束纸质印刷版业务。
 - [C] seek new sources of readership 寻找新的读者来源。
 - [D] aim for efficient management 力争高效管理。

关键词：Peretti, suggests, the Times。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词可定位到本文第四段。该段句①表达了佩雷蒂的观点：the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way （《纽约时报》不应在摆脱印刷业务上浪费时间，不过条件是他们要以正确的方式经营）。紧接着在下一句中，他建议了《纽约时报》应该采取的策略，即找到一条加快转型过渡的道路，恰好对应选项 A，选项中的 strategic adjustments 指的就是句②中的 Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition （找到一条加快转型过渡的路。）

38. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a 从第五段和第六段可推知“文化遗产类产品”
“legacy product”

- [A] helps restore the glory of former times 有助于恢复该报的昔日辉煌。
- [B] is meant for the most loyal customers 是为最忠实的客户而准备的。
- [C] will have the cost of printing reduced 将降低该报的印刷成本。
- [D] expands the popularity of the paper 提高该报的声望。

关键词：Paragraphs 5 and 6, legacy product。

【答案】B

【解析】此题虽然考查两段的内容，但仍然可将其视为一道词汇题。做此类题目时，重点要找该词的上下文。第五段句⑥表明了佩雷蒂的观点：I wouldn't pick a year to end print （我不会挑一年来终止印刷业务。）紧接着

句⑦提到他会“将该报打造成文化遗产类产品(a legacy product)”。而第六段开头对此进行了解释: The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor (最忠实的客户还会继续购买他们喜爱的产品)。后面的句④又明确说明: 如果你想打造一种纸质印刷品, 销售的对象应该是那些已经非常喜欢印刷品的人。由上述分析可知, a “legacy product” 是专门面向最忠实客户的产品, 选项 B 与此意相符, 故为正确答案。

39. Peretti believes that, in a changing world 佩雷蒂认为, 在不断变化的世界中,

- [A] traditional luxuries can stay unaffected 传统的奢侈品可保持不受影响。
- [B] cautiousness facilitates problem-solving 谨慎有助于解决问题。
- [C] aggressiveness better meets challenges 有进取精神才能更好地迎接挑战。
- [D] legacy businesses are becoming outdated 文化遗产类业务越来越过时了。

关键词: Peretti, in a changing world。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词可将此题对应第七段。该段句②提到: But we’re going to have questions like that where we have things we’re doing that don’t make sense when the market changes and the world changes (但是, 在市场改变、世界也改变之后, 我们正在做的事情变得毫无意义之时, 我们就会有那样的疑问)。但是该信息在选项中没有体现。句③则讲“在不断变化的世界中, 应该怎么做”, 即 In those situations, it’s better to be more aggressive than less aggressive (在那些情况下, 有进取心会比没有更好)。选项 C 恰好与此意相符, 故为正确答案。

40. which of the following would be the best title of the text?以下哪项最合适作为文章的标题?

- [A] Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once 一次性向线上报纸转型
- [B] Cherish the Newspapers Still in Your Hand 珍惜手中尚有的报纸
- [C] Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion 让报纸永远流行
- [D] Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good 让纸质报纸变成奢侈品

关键词: best title。

【答案】D

【解析】主旨题考查文章的中心, 做此类题目时, 顺序应为: 通过做完前四道题, 大致猜出文章的中心, 再通读各段首句, 验证中心。本文针对报纸印刷的去留进行讨论。文章刚开始用《纽约时报》的例子来说明未来报纸印刷业务很有可能会减少, 并用事实说明应该放弃纸质印刷品的理由。接下来的段落, 作者引用佩雷蒂的观点来阐述应如何正确对待纸质印刷业务: 不是着急淘汰, 而是应该进行适当的改革和转型。综观全文可知, 关于纸质印刷业务, 应该找到一条加快其转型过渡的正确之路, 通过提价等策略将其打造为面向最忠实客户的、昂贵的文化遗产类产品。最能体现此意的是选项 D, 该项体现了文章的中心词 Print Newspaper 以及“昂贵”的属性。

Part B

一、文章总体分析及架构

文章出自 2015 年 6 月 Entrepreneur《企业家》, 标题 Here Is How You Should Upgrade Your Professional Image《你应当如何提升你的职业形象》主题为提升个人职业形象的方法建议, 题材是社会科学。

本文首句就是一个典型的总述概括句, 开门见山地点明了全文的主题是讨论“个人形象在工作环境中的重要影响”, 即个人的形象无论何时何地都会产生重要的影响。后文都是围绕着这个主旨展开的, 而此后 5 个填空对应的段落都是关于如何塑造个人形象的具体建议。

二、段落大意

| | |
|-----|---|
| 第一段 | 本段首句就是一个典型的总述概括句: No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you present yourself has an impact 开门见山地点明了全文的主题是讨论“个人形象在工作环境中的重要影响”。本段还以普林斯顿大学所做的具体研究为例来证明: 人们仅仅在很短的时间内通过他人的外表来对其能力、可信度等做出判断。 |
| 第二段 | 本段继续围绕着个人形象的重要性展开, 进行了深入分析: 即使时代在变化, 准则也在不断地变化和碎片化, 个人形象一直很重要; 并且随着现代社交媒体的发达, 个人形象被普遍看到的概率反而大大提升, 这就导致一种矛盾的现实: 一方面千禧一代的穿着最为随意, 另一方面他们又最注重风格和个人品牌。 |
| 第三段 | 本段是承上启下的过渡段, 利用三个设问句引出下文, 即: 就如何塑造个人形象给出具体的建议。 |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 第四段 | 本段重点讲个人形象提升的时间选择问题，即要根据自身所处的时间段来决定是否进行个人形象提升，包括可以通过咨询好友、同时和专业人士的意见等来做出决定。 |
| 第五段 | 本段的核心是建议要明确塑造个人形象的目标所在，即搞清楚通过塑造个人形象最终要达到何种影响，而不同的目标有不同的具体做法，并且是因人而异的。本段列举了不少例子，比如有人从金融业转行进入广告业，个人形象的目标就要看上去更有在家办公范儿的（SoHo）。 |
| 第六段 | 本段的重点是建议要审视自己所处的环境来决定如何塑造个人形象，比如要弄清楚自己所处工作环境的规范是什么、谁是你最重要的个人形象观众群等。越是准确理解你所处的文化环境，才会越好地把控你要达到的影响目标。 |
| 第七段 | 本段的重点是建议要充分获取专业人士的帮助，比如雇佣个人形象顾问、发型师、专业的摄影师等，而不是仅仅依靠自己的配偶、朋友等非专业人士。 |
| 第八段 | 本段的重点是说明塑造和提升个人形象并不意味着变得更虚荣或花费大量的时间选择穿戴，而是建议了一些有效的方法，比如在造型师的指导下一次性购买所有衣服而不是独自零散地购买。 |

三、试题精解

41、【答案】C

【解题方法】复现结构+无关词排除

【解析】考生应先对本段的核心主旨进行定位，再根据主旨线索与待选项进行匹配来确定哪一项是能够概括总结本段的标题。首先，本段首句中出现了关键词 **image upgrades**，与待选项中的[A] **Create a new image of yourself** 存在一定的复现关系，但再进一步对比会发现本段中的 **image upgrades** 与 A 项中的 **new image** 实际上还是有差异的。同时，本段中还出现了大量涉及时间的关键线索：**during transitions-when looking for a new job, a period of change** 和 **a good time**。综合分析这些关键线索可知，本段的核心主旨是在探讨 **image upgrades** 的时间问题，即 **image upgrades** 在什么时间进行是 **helpful** 的。据此去对比 7 个选项，选项 B,D,E,F 和 G 主题与本段主旨明显不符，选项 A 虽然提及了 **a new image**，但与本段中的 **image upgrades** 有差异，且该项并没有涉及时间，显然选项[C] **Have confidence in yourself** 是唯一有关 **time** 的选项，故为正确答案。

42、【答案】G

【解题方法】复现结构+无关词排除

【解析】首先要定位本段的中心主旨。本段首句是典型的总述性概括句：**Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have**。该句已经概括出本段的核心意思是“弄清楚你想要的影响”，也即你的目标是什么。接下来的句子出现了 **goal** 等信息，而且之后的内容都是在进一步具体说明不同的人会有不同的具体目标。根据这些关键线索对比剩余的选项，只有选项[G] **Know your goals** 最符合本段的主旨，其实 **Get clear** 与 **Know** 本身就意思相同，因此本题的答案为选项[G] **Know your goals**。

43、【答案】D

【解题方法】复现结构+无关词排除

【解析】首先定位本段的中心主旨。本段首句是典型的总述性概括句：**Look at your work environment like an anthropologist**。该句的核心主题是 **work environment**，想表达的意思是“审视你的工作环境”。该句之后出现的四个疑问句都在进一步详述这个主题。本段尾句再一次围绕着本段主题做了详述，句中出现了 **understand the cultural context**。根据这些主题关键线索，对比剩余选项，如下：

[A] **Create a new image of yourself**

[B] **Decide if the time is right**

[E] **Work with professionals**

[F] **Make it efficient**

上述选项中的核心主题与本段的主题不匹配，都可以排除。只有选项[D] **Understand the context** 与本段的主题完全相符，因此为最佳答案。

44、【答案】E

【解题方法】复现结构+无关词排除

【解析】首先定位本段的中心主旨。本段首句是典型的总述性概括句：Enlist the support of professionals and share with them your goals and context. 此句的核心主题是 the support of professionals. 该句之后的内容均围绕这个主题展开，如 Hire a personal stylist, Try a hair stylist, Work with a professional photographer 等。把握这些关键线索去对比剩余的选项，利用复现结构可以迅速定位选项[E]Work with professionals, 该项就是对本段主题的最佳概括，因此为正确答案。

45、【答案】F

【解题方法】复现结构+无关键词排除

【解析】首先定位本段的中心主旨。本段首句中先是出现了否定词 isn't, 否定了 spend more time fussing over what to wear 这种花费太多时间的行为。转折关系标志词 Instead 之后的信息为 use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue, 揭示了本段的中心主旨是“将 style upgrade 作为一个减少决策疲劳的机会”。其他信息 Pick a standard work uniform or a few go-to options. Buy all your clothes at once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing at a time. 也都在讲效率的问题。可知与此主题相匹配的显然是选项[F]Make it efficient.

四、全文译文

无论工作环境多么正式或不正式，你如何展示你自己是有影响的。特别是在形成第一印象的时候尤其如此。根据普林斯顿大学的研究，人们仅在 1/10 秒内只根据你的样子来判断你的能力、可信度和可爱度。

今日的工作场所与“穿着为成功”的时代的区别在于选择的范畴是如此宽广。准则已经进化和碎片化了。在某些场景下，红色运动鞋或者礼服 T 恤可以显示身份；而在其他场景下就不是如此。而且，我们展示的任何形象都由领英等社交媒体所放大。有可能，你的头像现在被公众看到的频率远远高于一二十年前。看起来千禧一代面临着矛盾的现实：他们既是穿着最不正式的一代，但又对风格和个人品牌最为在意，这是令人困惑的。

所以我们如何应对这种情况呢？我们如何知道什么时候在个人形象提升上做投资？而且，成功完成可以强化我们目标的形象提升的最佳方式是什么？这里就给出了一些建议：

[C]判断时机是否恰当

作为一名管理人员教练，我见过在过渡期——比如找新工作、开始担任一个新的或者更为公众的角色、更换工作环境等——形象提升尤其有助益。如果你处在变革期或者仅仅是觉得陷入了一成不变的状态，那现在可能就是个好时机。如果你不确定，就向可信的朋友、同事和专业人士寻求坦诚的反馈意见。寻找其他人如何看你的蛛丝马迹。或许并无提升的需要，那么也是可以的。

[G]了解你的目标

搞清楚你希望达到什么影响。你是寻求让你的形象焕然一新还是优势而定？对于这个人来说，其目标可能是被人认真对待以及提升他们的职业形象。对另外一个人而言，其目标则可能是看起来更平易近人或更现代和时尚。对从金融业转入广告业的人而言，也许他们想看起来更有在家办公的范儿（SoHo）（使用这样的人物描述是可以的）。

[D]了解你所处的环境

像人类学家一样审视你自己的工作环境。你的环境中的规范是什么？什么用以显示身份？谁是你最重要的观众？那些你尊重和仰慕的人如何展示他们自己？你越是深刻理解所处的文化环境，你就越能把控你所产生的影响。

[E]与专业人士合作

获取专业人士的支持并且与他们分享你的目标和环境。雇一位个人造型师，或者使用 J.Crew 这样的门店提供免费造型服务。尝试用一下发型师而不是理发师。与专业摄影师合作而不是依靠你的配偶或朋友。使用这些服务并不像你可能想的那么昂贵。

[F]确保效率

风格提升的关键点不在于变得更加虚荣或是在穿什么上花费过多的时间。相反，将其作为一个减少决策疲劳的机会。挑选一件标准的工作服或几件备选。与造型师一起一次性购买你所有的衣服而不是独自每次买一件衣服。

干扰项译文

[A]为自己打造一个新形象

[B]要对自己有信心

Section III Translation

一、文章概述

本文来源于理查德·卡尔森（Richard Carlson）和约瑟夫·巴利（Joseph Bailey）合著的《放慢生活，追随生命》（Slowing Down to the Speed of Life）。文章主要讲心理健康与生俱来，我们要善于发现并利用它。待翻译的句子无特别复杂的语法现象，总体难度一般。

二、试题精解

(46) We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; // it is built into us // in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone.
(1) 0.5 分 (2) 0.5 分 (3) 1 分

试题考点：并列结构+被动语态

结构分析：本句包含两个并列分句，分句之间由分号隔开。第一个分句中，主语是 We，谓语是 don't have to learn，宾语是个不定式结构 how to be mentally healthy。第二个分句是个被动句：主语是 it，谓语部分是 is built into us，后接 in the same way that 引导的方式状语从句。

完整译文：我们没有必要去学习如何保持心理健康；心理健康是与生俱来的，正如我们的身体知道如何让伤口愈合、断骨复原。

(47) Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; // like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, // but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.
(1) 0.5 分 (2) 1 分
(3) 0.5 分

试题考点：并列句

结构分析：本句包含三个并列句。并列句 1 是一个简单的主谓结构：主语是 Our mental health，谓语部分是 doesn't really go anywhere。并列句 2 的主句是个被动句，介宾短语 like the sun behind a cloud 做状语。转折连词 but 引导并列句 3，该句是个主系表结构：主语是 it，is 是系动词，capable of being restored 是表语。

完整译文：我们的心理健康并没有真的消失；就像乌云背后的太阳，它可能暂时被遮住而看不到了，但是它完全能够立刻重焕光芒。

(48) Mental health allows us to view others // with sympathy if they are having troubles, // with kindness if they are in pain, // and with unconditional love no matter who they are.
(1) 0.5 分 (2) 0.5 分 (3) 0.5 分
(4) 0.5 分

试题考点：并列结构+状语从句

结构分析：本句的基本结构是：Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy..., with kindness..., and with unconditional love...。三个并列的 with 短语一起做方式状语，修饰 view others。两个 if 引导的句子是条件状语从句，no matter who they are 是让步状语从句。

完整译文：心理健康可以让我们在别人陷入麻烦之时，同情他人；在别人痛苦之时，友善待人；无论是谁，都能给予无条件的关爱。

(49) Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, // it is perfectly ordinary // as you will see that it has been there // to direct you through all your difficult decisions.
(1) 0.5 分 (2) 0.5 分 (3) 0.5 分
(4) 0.5 分

试题考点：状语从句+宾语从句

结构分析：本句是个主从复合句。Although 引导让步从句；主句是 it is perfectly ordinary；as 引导原因状语从句，其中还包含了一个 that 引导的宾语从句，宾语从句中的不定式结构 to direct...decisions 做目的状语。

完整译文：尽管拥有健康的心理是我们生活中的灵丹妙药，但它却非常普遍；因为你会发现，它一直都在，指引你度过难关，做出选择。

(50) As you will come to see, // knowing that mental health is always available // and knowing to trust it // allow us to slow

(1) 0.5 分

(2) 0.5 分

(3) 0.5 分

down to the moment and live life happily.

(4) 0.5 分

试题考点：并列结构

结构分析：本句是个主从复合句。As you will come to see 是个定语从句，as 指代后面的整个句子 knowing that...life happily. 主句中，主语由两个并列的动名词结构 knowing that...and knowing...it 组成，并列主语 1 中包含一个 that 引导的宾语从句；谓语部分也包含两个并列结构 slow down to the moment 和 live life happily。

完整译文：你会慢慢发现，知道心理健康总是唾手可得，还要知道去相信自己健康的心理，这可以使我们及时放慢生活节奏，过上幸福的生活。

三、全文译文

心理健康是我们生而有之的权利。(46) 我们没有必要去学习如何保持心理健康；心理健康是与生俱来的，正如我们的身体知道如何让伤口愈合、断骨复原。我们学不到心理健康，只能重新唤起心理上的健康。它就像身体的免疫系统一样，若承受压力，或缺乏营养、缺少锻炼，它就会变得很虚弱，但是它从没离开我们。如果我们不知道珍惜心理健康，或者如果我们不知道如何获得机会去得到心理健康，它就会隐藏起来。(47) 我们的心理健康并没有真的消失；就像乌云背后的太阳，它可能暂时被遮住而看不到了，但是它完全能够立刻重焕光芒。

心理健康是一颗种子，包含了自尊（即自信）以及常识判断能力。它使我们着眼于自己的生活——这是一种能力，不苛求自己，调侃自己，看得更远，且明白事情终将圆满解决。它是一种固有的乐观精神，一种不用学习就具备的乐观精神。(48) 心理健康可以让我们在别人陷入麻烦之时，同情他人；在别人痛苦之时，友善待人；无论是谁，都能给予无条件的关爱。心理健康可以激发创造力，从而解决问题，化解冲突，让我们的周围环境更美好，调节家庭生活，或者激发我们的商业头脑或商业发明让我们的生活更轻松。它可以让我们对自己对别人都能豁达洒脱，还能让我们在开车、钓鱼、修车或教育孩子的时候都有耐心。它可以让我们时时刻刻发现周围的美，在大自然中，在我们的文化中，在我们的日常生活中，到处都可以看到美的存在。

(49) 尽管拥有健康的心理是我们生活中的灵丹妙药，但它却非常普遍；因为你会发现，它一直都在，指引你度过难关，做出选择。即使在最为平凡的生活中，你也可以发现它的存在，让你明辨是非，了解善恶，分清敌友。心理健康通常也称作良知、本能、智慧、常识，或者是内心的呼喊。我们认为它只不过就是一种健康、有益的心智上的交流。(50) 你会慢慢发现，知道心理健康总是唾手可得，还要知道去相信自己健康的心理，这可以使我们及时放慢生活节奏，过上幸福的生活。

Section IV Writing

Part A

一、审题谋篇

写作类型：告示 写作对象：新录取的留学生 要点：作为一名大学图书馆管理员，提供关于图书馆的相关信息。

二、范文参考

Notice

December 26, 2015

Welcome to our university! As a librarian, I would like to provide you with detailed information as regards our library.

To begin with, just like all the major libraries in our country, we have used computers connected to the Internet to streamline our retrieval system. In addition, we have already replaced all the outdated facilities, as a convenience to readers. Last but not least, we have extended the opening hours of our library by 4 hours.

We are happy to have you here in our university. I am sure you will have a wonderful time here.

Li Ming

三、万能框架

Notice

January 5, 20XX

To improve students' abilities and enrich after-class activities, the Students' Union is hold _____ next

Saturday(January 12)in the auditorium. Those who are interested in taking part may sign up on our university website before next Tuesday. Everybody is welcome to come

The Students' Ynion

Part B

一、审题谋篇

写作类型：议论文 话题类型：社会热点类 图画说明：图一：父亲沉迷电视却要求孩子好好学习；图二：父子一起学习。。

要点：1) 简要描述图画； 2) 解释图画的寓意； 3) 给出你的评论。

二、范文参考

The above two pictures reveal two father's different teaching methods. In the first picture, the father is urging his son to study hard while he is smoking and watching TV idly. In the second picture, the father and his son are both concentrating on the study. The caption under the cartoon reads: "It is better to set an example than to make demands".

Apparently, the author of the cartoon focuses on a fact that many parents when educating their children tend to neglect the impact of their own acts upon their children. It is without any doubt that all parents hope that their children could have a bright future. Therefore, they tend to count on schools and the society to provide their kids with a good education. However, what they don't realize is that parents are the first teachers of children. Parents failing to set a role model for their children will only result in an unhealthy family atmosphere, which is definitely harmful to the future development of their children.

From my perspective, education from parents is of vital importance to a child's healthy growth. Therefore, parents should provide their children with a favorable growing environment by being a positive role model. Only through persistent efforts and proper guidance can children enjoy a bright future.

三、万能框架

While most young people attempt to lead a completely independent life, some others prefer to rely on the assistance of their parents, relatives or even friends whenever and wherever possible. As is symbolically illustrated in the drawing above, a frail shaking senior citizen is feeding a sleeping young adult in a suit in his baby blanket with a nursing bottle on which is written "old-age pension". The young man is clearly able to work but prefers being supported by his elderly parents.

It may seem strange but it is a known fact that some graduates remain home without working while relying on their parents to financially support them all through their lives. Some other graduates may work yet also rely on their parents to subsidize their lifestyles. This reliance on parents from the cradle to the gravel means that they never achieve any form of independence and throws doubt on whether they could deal with the real world if anything happened to their parents.

Of course it is the duty of parents to look after their children but they should also encourage their young to leave the nest so that at some time in the future they will have learned to look after themselves and pass on this trait of independence to their own children.